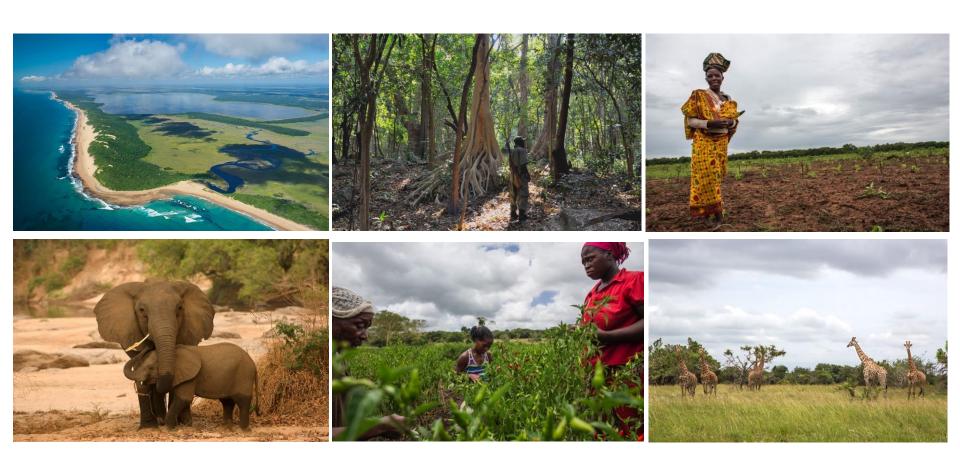
Financing Opportunities for Conservation



André Aquino – <u>adeaquino@worldbank.org</u>

Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist

World Bank - Mozambique

July 6, 2016



MozBio Program

Phase I - 2015 - 2018

\$ 46.3 million (\$40 million IDA, \$6.3 million GEF)

Objective

Increase the effective management of CAs and enhance the living conditions of communities living in and around CAs.

Component 1

Strengthening
Institutions for
Conservation Area
Management
(ANAC, BioFund
and CITES)

Component 2

Promotion of Tourism in CAs

Component 3

Improving Management of CA

Component 4

Piloting Support to Sustainable Livelihoods of Communities within and around CAs

Component 5

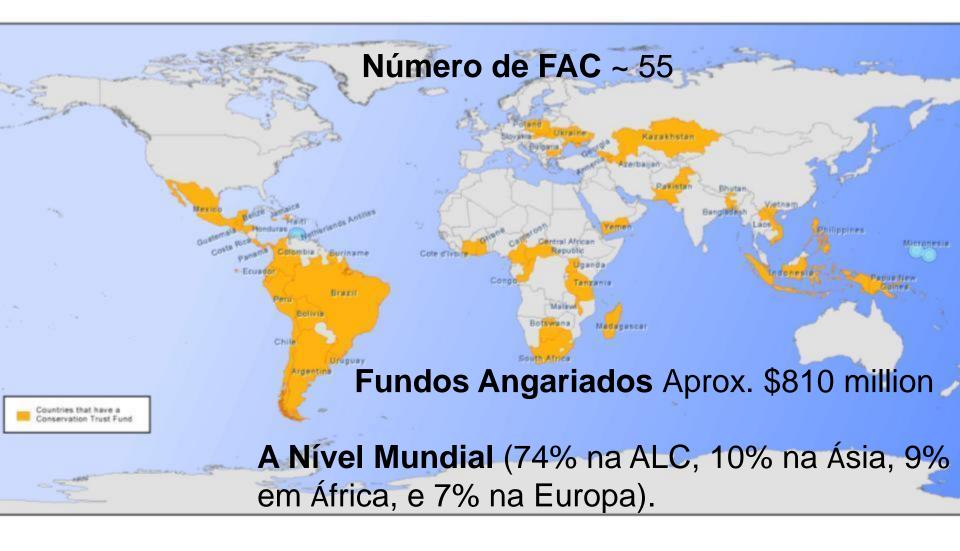
Project
Management,
Monitoring and
Evaluation

Endowment Funds for Conservation

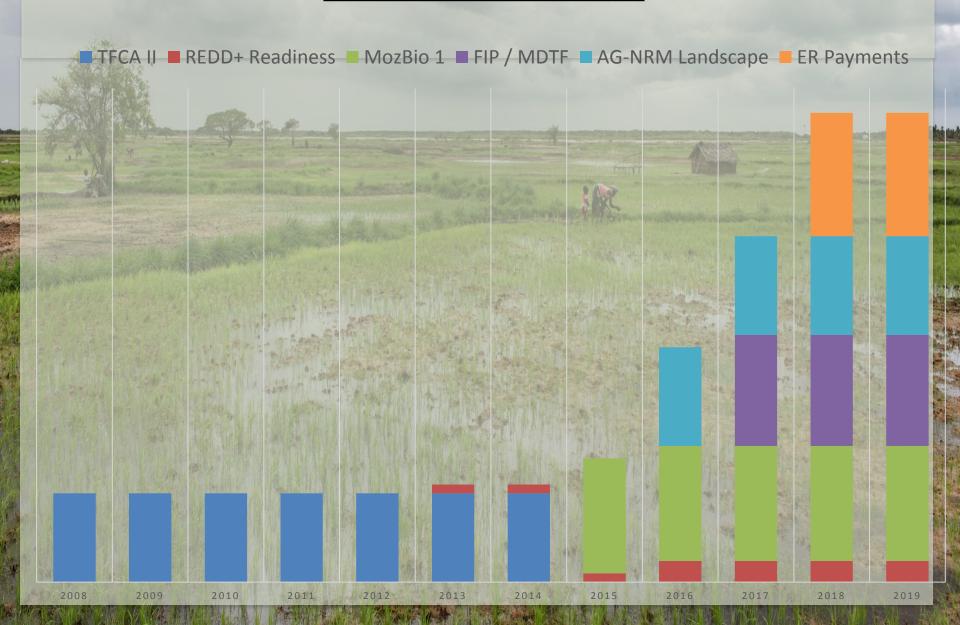
- Successful endowment funds exist, are disbursing
- Partnerships critical for their succes
 - Enabling environment → attract more funds
 - Good use of the funds at the local level → important <u>role of</u> <u>co-management</u>
 - Capacity of managing funds at PA level critical for more endowment funds to be disbursed

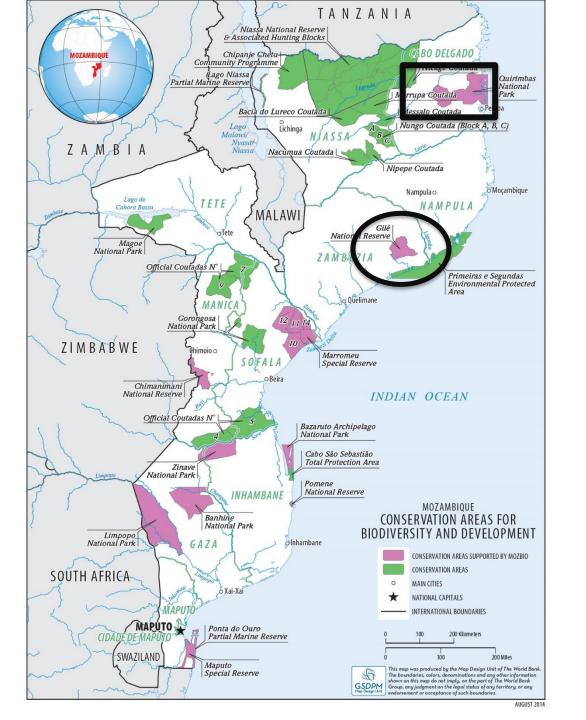


Fundos de Conservação no Mundo



World Bank Environment & Natural Resources Management Portfolio in Mozambique





Integration and scaling up of financing for ENRM Portfolio: How does it all fit together?

"Readiness"
Phase
2012-2015

Implementation & Investment 2016-2020

Results & Performance Payments 2018-2028

FCPF Readiness
Grant
\$8.6 million

MozFIP \$~40 million

Mozbio \$46.3 million

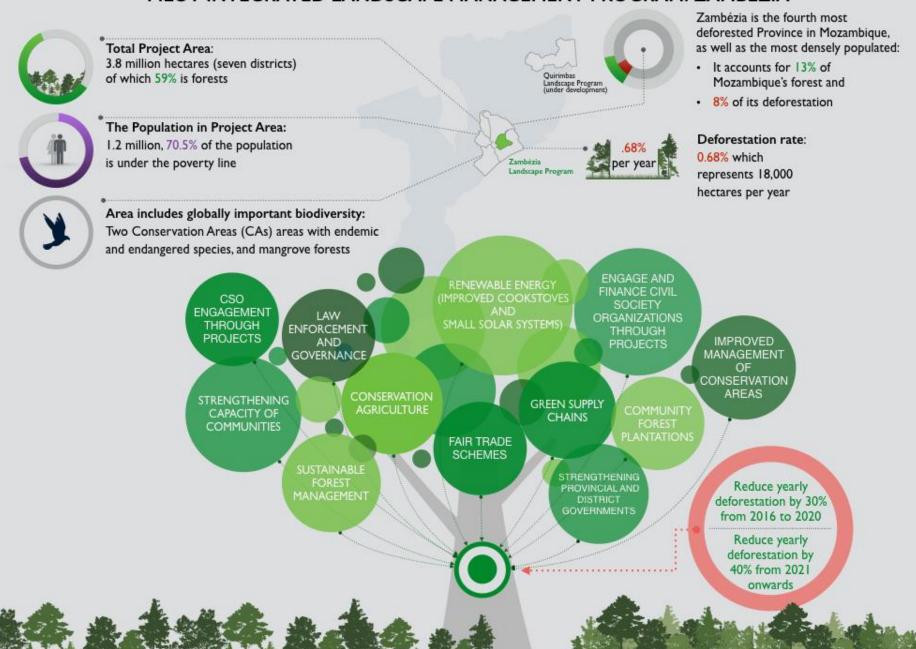
Ag&Landscape Project \$40 million

Dedicated Grant
Mechanism for CSOs
\$4.5 million

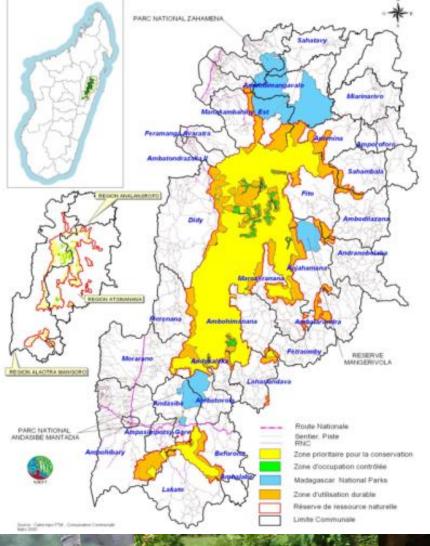
FCPF CarbonFund
Emission Reduction
Program: Payments for
Results

Up to \$50 million

PILOT INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: ZAMBÉZIA



Payment for Ecosystems Services – Carbon



Madagascar -Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor



Payments for Ecosystem Services - Water

- PES made to PA budgets directly
 - Or indirectly: Quito's FONAG (hired park rangers to PA managers 3 PAs providing 85% of water to the city).
- Costa Rica and Mexico use PES to compensate people with land inside PAs
- Costa Rica's water tariff 25% channeled to PAs

Biodiversity Offsets

- Properly done offsets can improve the conservation outcomes from large-scale, private or public sector development projects
 - Ideally to the point of Net Gain
- Can provide much-needed additional funding for protected areas and similar conservation efforts.
- Last resort
- National or sub-national biodiversity offset systems offer advantages X ad hoc project-by-project approaches.

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)

- Natural capital accounts (land, forests, water, etc.)
 - Help the government determine the true value of those natural resources, optimize their use, and determine how they can be used to diversify the economy and reduce poverty.
- Botswana and Madagascar currently engaged

Blue Bonds - Seychelles

- What is it: Seychelles would like to raise US\$10-15 million from private sources through a bond issuance, to finance the sustainable development of its blue economy.
- What for: Expansion of sustainably managed marine areas, implementation of fisheries management plans
- Why Blue Bonds: Seychelles has difficulties accessing affordable financing to sustainably develop its blue economy
- World Bank (and GEF) potential support: Lower the cost of the bonds, (providing partial guarantees). The objective would be to lower the interest cost to approximately 3%-3.5%. In addition, the World Bank provides technical expertise on the issuance of the bonds, and the preparation of the activities to be financed.
- Timeline: It is expected that the Bonds could be issued in mid-2017, depending on the pace of preparation
- Blue Bonds discussion still very preliminary

Debt-for-Adaptation Swap - Seychelles

- What is it: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) supported a debt-swap deal between the Government of Seychelles and its Paris Club creditors in exchange for the Government of Seychelles' commitment to enhance marine conservation and climate adaptation.
- What for: Seychelles reduced the burden of its debt and will use the extra money to finance an ambitious Marine Spatial Planning exercise that will lead to the protection of 30% of its huge maritime territory.
- How it works: The debt restructuring converts a portion of Seychelles' debt (\$21.6 million) to other countries into more manageable debt held by a local entity
 - Cash flow is managed by an independent, nationally based, public-private trust fund called - <u>Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT)</u>.
 - It funds: i. improved management of coasts, coral reefs, and mangroves; ii. repay impact investors; iii. capitalize SeyCCAT's endowment (to support conservation work into the future).
- The World Bank is not directly involved in this scheme. Indirectly, we will help Seychelles implement part of their commitments, including through the Blue Bonds. And Seychelles might use SeyCCAT to manage the Blue Bonds proceeds.

Conclusions

- Important sources
 - Donor financing WB committed to programmatic financing
 - CA capacity to generate financing: tourism
- Sources of financing beyond 'usual suspects'
 - Endowment funds
 - Payment for ecosystem services
 - Carbon / REDD+
 - Water
 - Biodiversity offsets
 - Rural development
 - Community development is critical part of CA management
- TFCAs are 'landscapes' par excellence
 - They could tap into increased financing for integrated landscape management
 - Things get more 'messy' matching grants, endowment funds, etc.
- Co-Management: Promising venue to raise more funds

