



UN
environment
programme



Programming for Biodiversity and Land Degradation Portfolio: Global Funding Opportunities

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Global Funding Opportunities for Biodiversity and Land Degradation

GEF

GEF Non-Grant

GCF

LDN Fund

STAR allocation in GEF-8

	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total Allocation
min	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
max	82,152,902	7,738,567	103,649,052
average	9,913,634	3,170,300	16,639,671
median	4,403,581	2,807,368	10,549,976
Region's share	1%	3%	1%

	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Total Allocation
Balkan Region	15,000,000	12,295,366	32,665,270
Albania	3,000,000	4,236,727	8,236,727
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,000,000	1,458,061	5,458,061
Montenegro	3,000,000	2,293,028	6,293,028
North Macedonia	3,000,000	2,737,821	6,737,821
Serbia	3,000,000	1,569,729	5,939,633
Other countries	1,412,563,366	444,227,796	2,363,447,396
Grand Total	1,427,563,366	456,523,162	2,396,112,666

Impact Programming

GEF-8 Integrated Programming

Pathway to Transformative Change for Blue and Green Recovery

Integrated programs are defined by sharing several of the following characteristics:

- 1 Integration of actions **across sectors**; or Integration of resources across **GEF focal areas**; or Integration across **supply chains**;
- 2 Complement country-level investments with **transboundary action and impact** at regional or global scales;
- 3 Mobilize **diverse coalition of stakeholders** from relevant sectors for system transformation;
- 4 Address **drivers of environmental degradation** at global or regional scales;
- 5 Deliver multiple **global environmental benefits**;
- 6 Promote **greater private sector engagement**;
- 7 Foster **knowledge sharing and learning**.



Selection of **Lead Agencies**



Criteria for **country participation**



Engagement with countries on **opportunities** and **options** for participation

GEF7 Impact Program Project Sizes

Impact Program	Participating Countries	Program Size	Average Child Project size	Minimum STAR
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program - Phase II	9	88,305,273	11,038,159	3,519,725
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	28	306,439,005	11,349,593	3,519,725
Global Wildlife Program	19	95,688,016	5,316,001	1,234,404
Sustainable Cities Impact Program	10	146,742,453	16,304,717	4,587,156
Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes	12	95,844,674	8,713,152	3,569,724
The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program	7	57,201,127	9,533,521	3,569,725

GEF 8 Integrated Programs on BD and LD

Elimination of Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains Integrated Program	57
Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution Integrated Program	74
Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program	89
Clean and Healthy Ocean Integrated Program	98
Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program	103
Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program	118
Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Program	119
Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development Integrated Program	119
Sustainable Cities Integrated Program	170
Food Systems Integrated Program	231
Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program	313

Goals to achieve & project implementation

Goals to achieve

Increasing forest cover

Reducing pasture degradation

Protecting soil and water resources

Implementing national programs on conservation of rare and endangered animals and plants

Applying biodiversity-related indicators in national evaluation system

Developing and implementing a framework to account and protect the values of pasture water resources, and forest ecosystem services

Establishing biodiversity databases for decision making

Project implementation

Natural capital accounting and mobilizing private finance for restoration and conservation efforts

- Both national and private capital contributing to the biodiversity conservation and prevention of land degradation in medium to long term

Sustainable land-use management and restoration of degraded landscapes with science-based management and policy-making approaches

- Scientific and biodiversity-based land-use evaluation system and databases
- Sustainable land-use framework to improve regulating and supporting ecosystem services
- Sustainable forest and pasture management
- Increased financial and corporate support for restoration initiatives

UNEP's advantages



Role in promoting regional dialogue and cooperation

Expertise in ecosystems and biodiversity



Established and growing network of over 400 partner organizations

Capacity development system, project development and implementation support



Child Project: Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development

Objective:

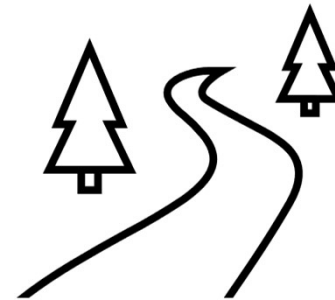
- To support in integrating biodiversity and nature into infrastructure planning processes to develop a pipeline of sustainable and resilient railway and road infrastructure projects.

Rationale:

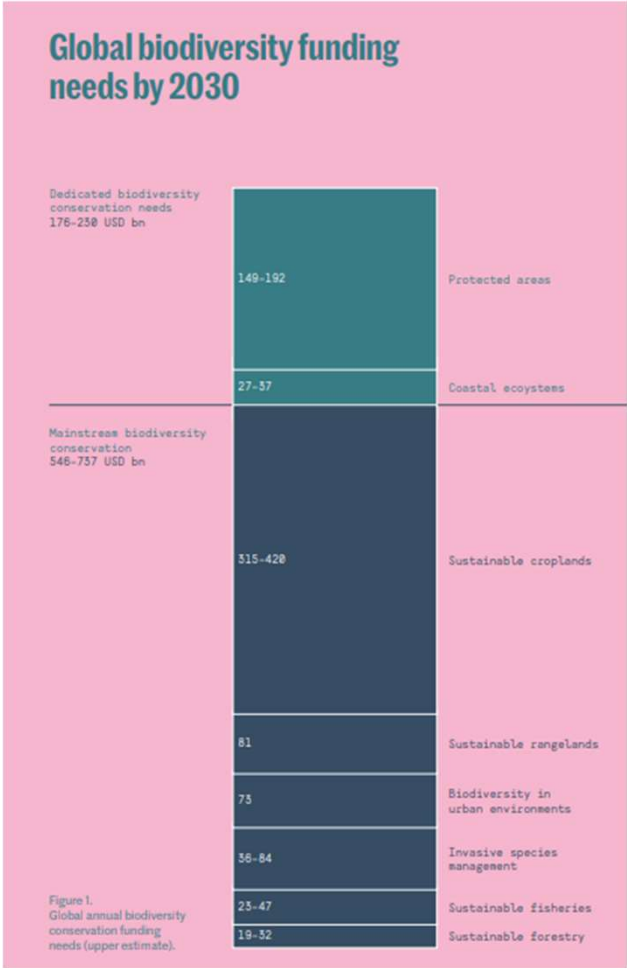
- planned investment in railway and road infrastructure
- Substantial economic opportunities, but threats to pristine ecosystems and biodiversity – opportunities for NbS
- Building on UNEP's experience in *Good Practice Principles for Sustainable Infrastructure*

Proposed scope:

1. Capacity support
2. Technical assistance
3. Knowledge management and sharing



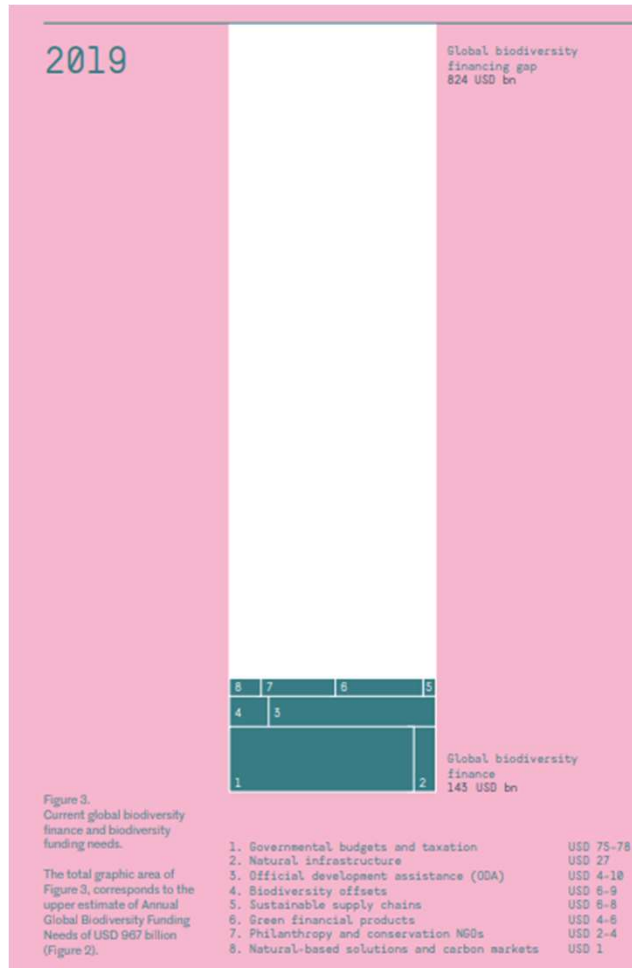
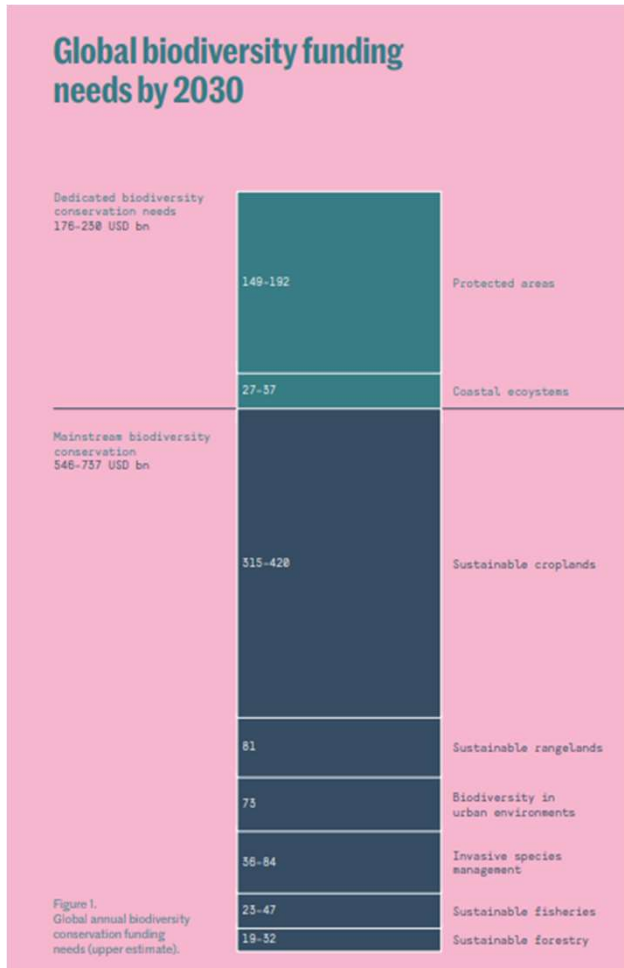
A simple truth



Little Red Book of Investing in Nature - Global Canopy - 2021

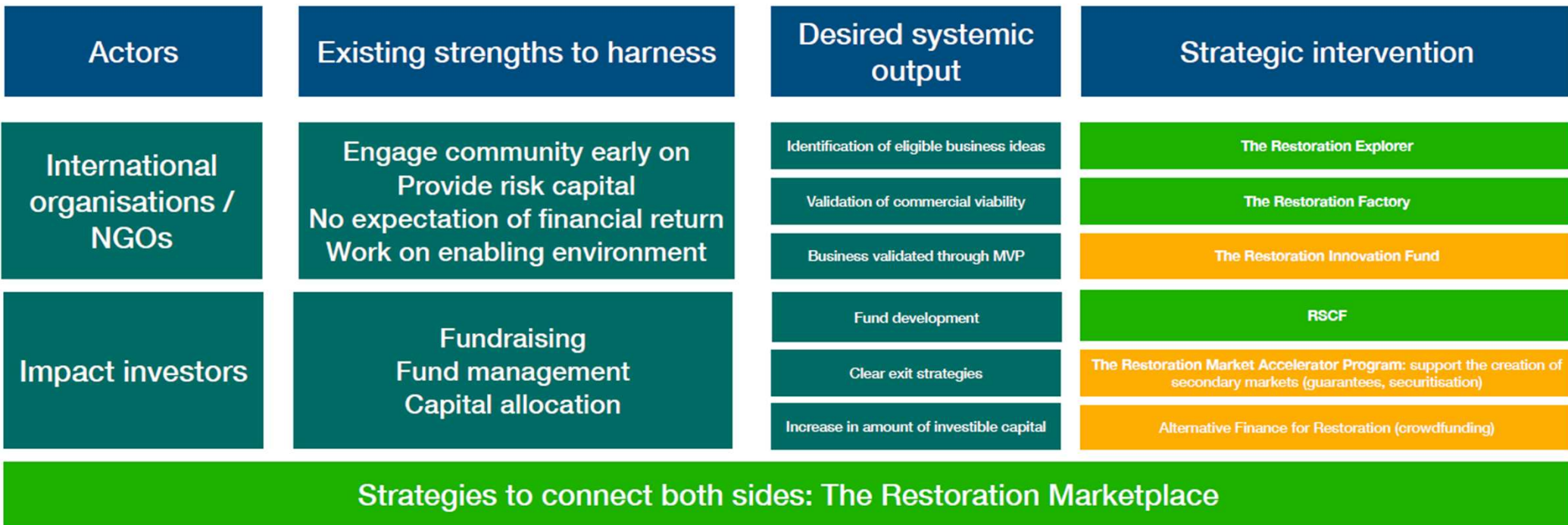


Investment in Biodiversity and Land does not match the funding needs



- dominated by public finance, with limited capacity to scale further
- A massive gap that can be filled by unlocking private capital

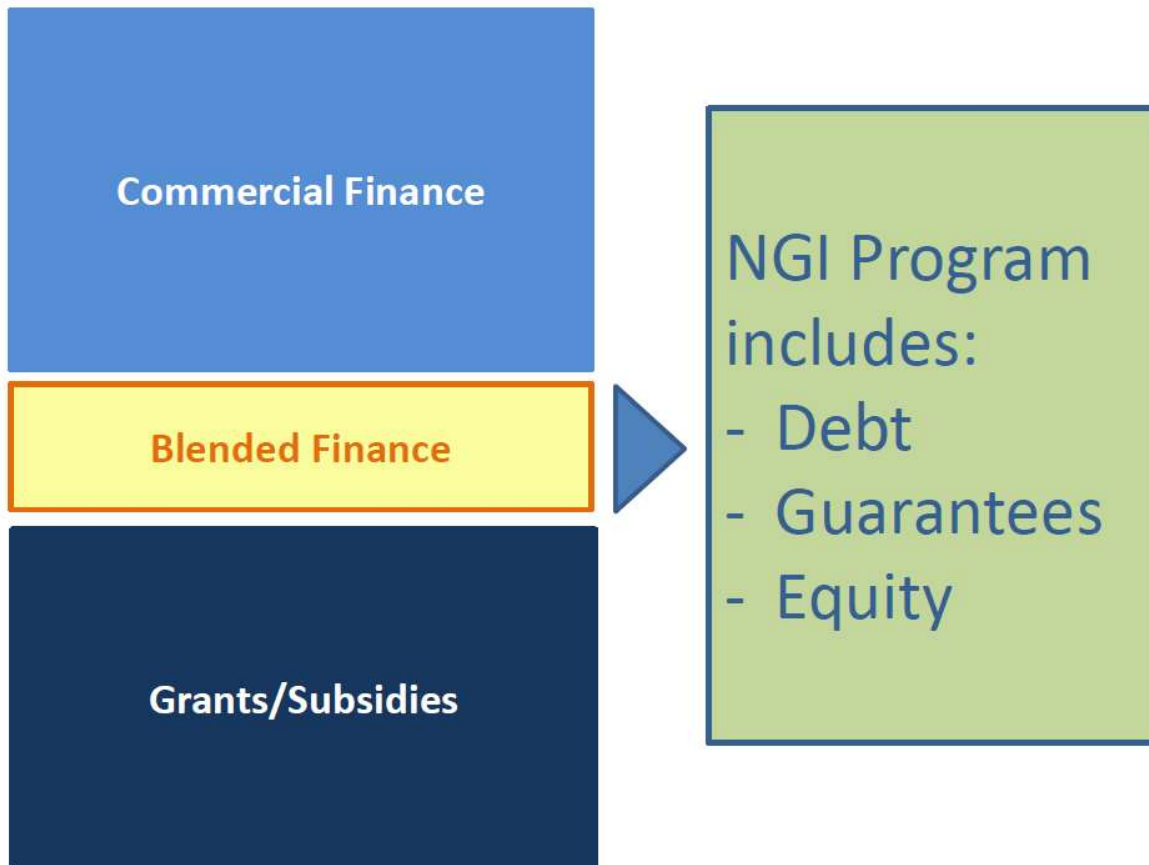
UNEP's solution offer on funding restoration efforts



- Ongoing initiatives
- New initiatives

GEF Non-Grant Window

Financial Resources



Financial terms for private sector:

- Flexible concessional interest rate;
- Minimum level of concessionality to avoid displacing other finance;
- First-loss position if justified;
- Maximum maturity of 20 years;
- Flexible exit date for equity investments

Financial terms for public sector:

- Grace period of 10 years;
- Interest rate of 0.25% or 0.75%;
- Maximum maturity of 40 or 20 years;
- Principal repaid in equal annual payments after grace period.



The Green Climate Fund

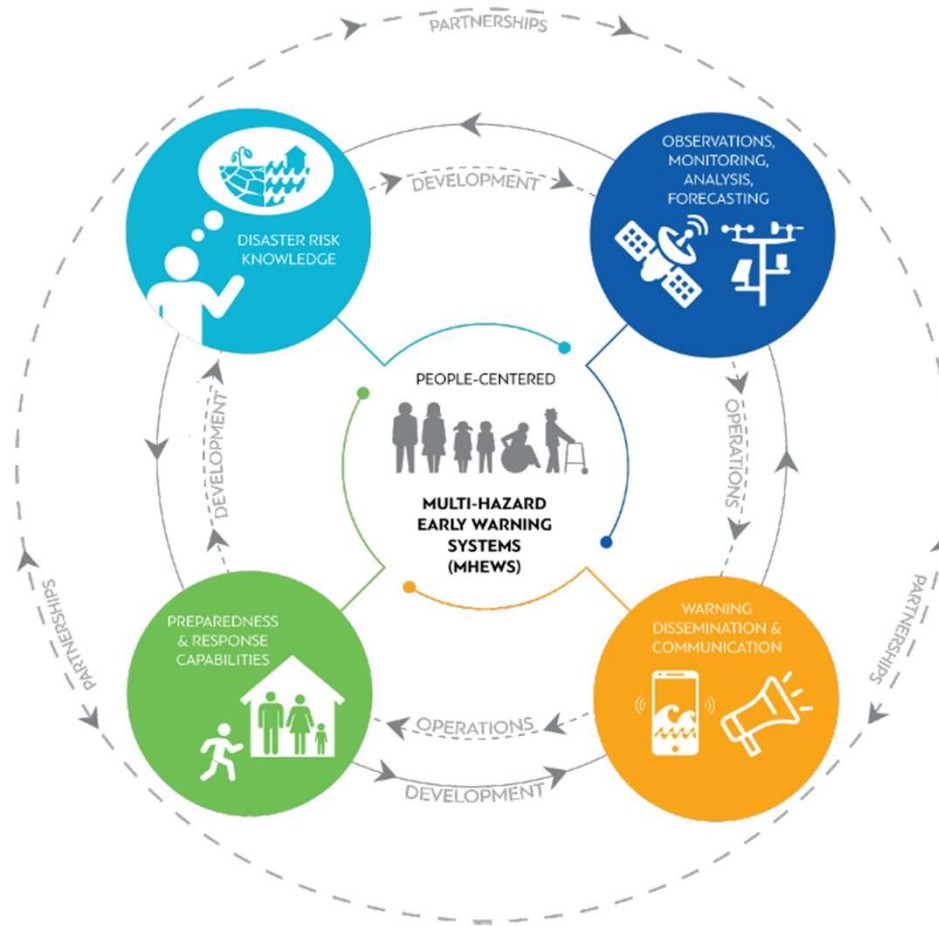
Purpose of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- An operating entity of the **Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC** and Paris Agreement
- Contributes to the achievement of the **ultimate objective** of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement.
- Promotes the **PARADIGM SHIFT** towards low carbon and climate resilient **DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS** by providing support to developing countries to limit/reduce greenhouse gas emissions and **adapt to impacts** of climate change, taking into account needs of developing countries **PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE**
- To finance **agreed full and agreed incremental costs for activities** to enable and support enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation (including REDD-plus), technology development and transfer (including carbon capture and storage), capacity-building and the preparation of national reports by developing countries.

GCF strategic impacts



GCF: Key elements of effective, people-centred Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)





The Global Mechanism (GM) and Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDNF)

Mandate of the Global Mechanism (GM)

Established by Article 21 of the UNCCD, “----- to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of **existing financial mechanisms**, ... and **to promote actions leading to the mobilisation and channelling of substantial financial resources**, ... to affected developing country parties.”

The GM is a subsidiary body of the UNCCD.

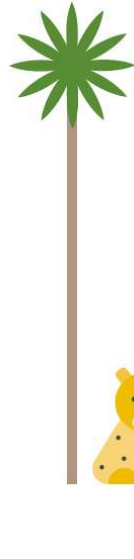
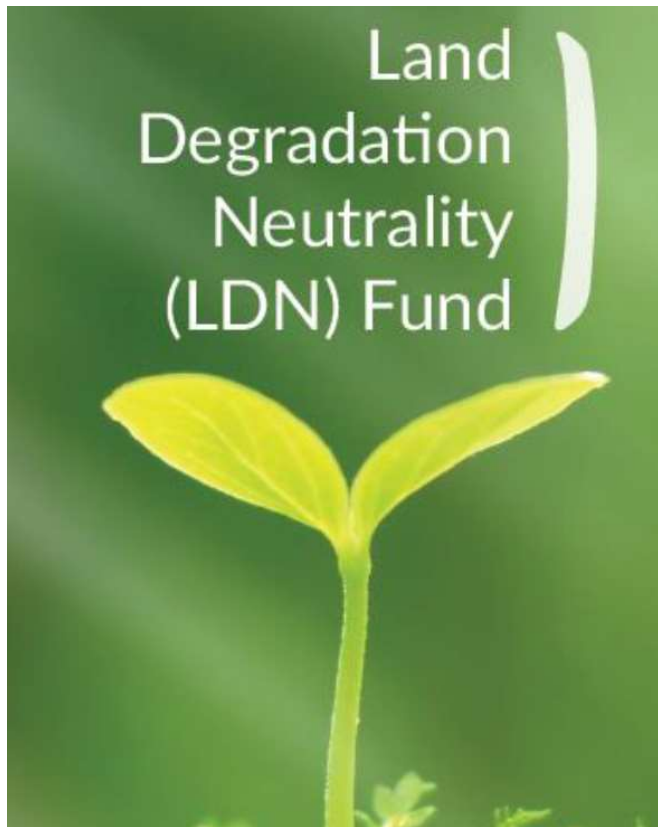
The GM is not a Fund. Its core mandate is to support affected Country Parties to mobilize resources for implementation of the Convention.

The cross-cutting nature of the UNCCD/SLM implies multi-source financing (e.g. through Integrated Financing Strategies, Partnership Building, Mainstreaming etc)



GCF: Key elements of effective, people-centred Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS)

Scope



Sustainable land management

Sustainable agriculture (60%), sustainable forestry (30%), other LDN-related sectors such as green infrastructure and land reclamation or eco-tourism (10%)

Land rehabilitation

Projects have to demonstrate clear benefits of land rehabilitation and/or degradation avoidance and comply with robust environmental & social standards

Landscape impact

Projects should benefit local communities and generate other environmental benefits (climate, biodiversity, etc.)

Innovative financing

The Fund will support projects to which traditional commercial funders will not or cannot provide suitable financing

Sustainable financing for LDN



The LDN Fund

- the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Fund invests in **profit-generating sustainable land management** and land restoration projects worldwide
- Focuses on **direct investment** into large-scale **land restoration and land degradation avoidance** programmes, that integrates smallholders and local communities
- Provides **long-term financing** (debt/equity) to projects
- The Fund invests in **profitable projects** with the aim of delivering competitive returns for investors
- The Fund considers projects that can make a **significant contribution to LDN**



Thank you



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