

# Investments in natural capital and biodiversity

Biodiversity Beyond Boundaries webinar

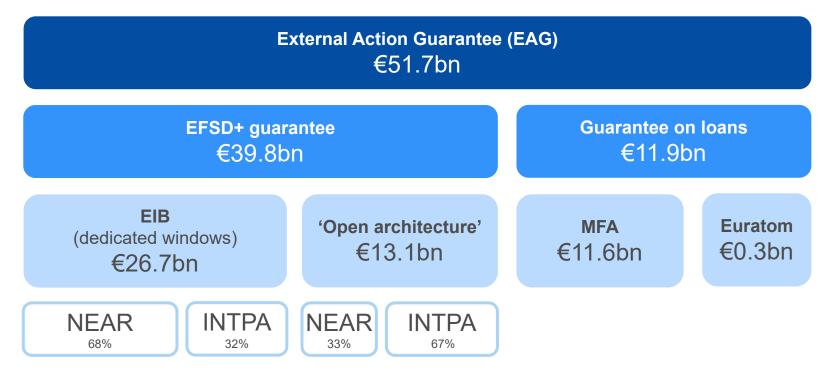
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## EU under EFSD+ offers Blending and EU budgetary guarantees

- Blending limited amount of public grants to mobilize additional finance to projects with high additionality
- EFSD + Guarantee unfunded Guarantee backed by the EU budget (AAA) - ~ EUR 40 billion (global scope)
- Unconditional, irrevocable guarantee on first demand
- Comprehensive set of risk coverage
- Only partially provisioned (leverage)
- Provided at concessional level based on impact criteria



### The EFSD+ guarantee: amounts 2021-2027



Provisioning: EUR 10bn (cap established in the NDICI regulation).



#### The EFSD+ guarantee: windows

#### Sovereign & noncommercial sub-sovereign

#### Beneficiary:

Government and entities fully backed by state unable to finance themselves in market.



Exclusive to EIB (with an opt-out clause)

#### Commercial sub-sovereign

#### Beneficiary:

Public entity able to finance themselves in the market. Examples:

- Loan to public water and sanitation company.



Dedicated window with EIB Operations with other DFIs under 'Open Access'

#### **Private sector**

#### Beneficiary:

Wide range of private sector companies (e.g. SMEs to local banks and larger corporates). Examples:

- SME credit line
- Carbon sink project



'Open Access'
guarantees
with a range
of
implementing
partners
(mainly DFIs)



## How are the guarantees to derisk investments provided



















## Financing Mechanisms for nature/biodiversity

- Nature degradation and climate risks at the face of significant financing gap
- Blending grants can be strategically used to create incentives ( results-based targets) and improve affordability of IFI finance
  - Examples support for national forestry programmes under NIP (Morocco, Moldova)
- Exploring co-benefits integration of nature-positive solutions in other sectors using new tools and matrices (eg biodiversity cobenefits of climate investments in urban sub-sectors)
- Promoting integrated 'nexus ' solutions water, energy, food, ecosystems
- Unmet need to tap into private sector and support the earliest stages and early growth phases of innovative, high impact projects and enterprises in the nature space
  - Forestry, ecotourism, sustainable fisheries and regenerative agriculture present opportunity for investment because of clearer revenue sources (e.g., through the sale of produce, of timber and non-timber forest products, of carbon credits)





Financing Mechanisms -cont.

 New financing mechanisms to help attract private capital into nature-based infrastructure and products and biodiversity-friendly supply chains will grow in importance

- Debt-for-nature swaps for investments in nature conservation, restoration and protection
- Sustainability instruments that can tap into local and international capital markets
- Biodiversity equity eg carbon sinks projects
- Instruments for derisking/risk sharing to grow project pipelines – e.g. guarantees to improve access to finance for nature –focused SMEs etc.



### Thematic debt instruments

- Sustainability-linked bonds with biodiversity KPIs and step-ups and step-downs in the coupon rate linked to biodiversity indicators are still rare (only two in 2021 and 2022 and one in 2023). Example- Sovereign SLB with Uruguay (combined \$2.2b) with biodiversity targets for maintenance of native forests
- Sustainable (green or blue) loans to fund biodiversity projects (currently only 1.5% of loans with use of proceeds or KPIs linked to biodiversity and conservation)
- Thematic debt bonds are promoted through a new EU Global Green Bond Initiative and sustainable finance hub to provide support to our partners



## Nature and biodiversity credits

- First of kind markets emerging putting price on nature, creating new channels for nature financing
- Demand for these credits is growing
- Carbon credits with biodiversity 'cobenefits' also growing
- New biodiversity credit methodologies being developed

BUT significant market building is needed



## Linking financing with opportunities for action on country level



#### Global Biodiversity Framework from COP15



Restoring 30 % of degraded ecosystems Conserving 30 % of land, water and sea

- Implementation requires clear policy on country level (incl. for environmentally harmful subsidies) and investment strategies
- Interest shifting from focus solely on deforestation to considering impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems dependencies across sectors more broadly
- Make full use of all financing mechanisms from blending grants to derisking through guarantees and targeted TA
- Design of new instruments, tools, partnerships





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NEAR A5 – Blended finance and EU Guarantees