





Natura Financing Gap

Funds for nature protection and restoration need to increase

Public Finance

In the form of grants and subsidies

Philanthropic Funds

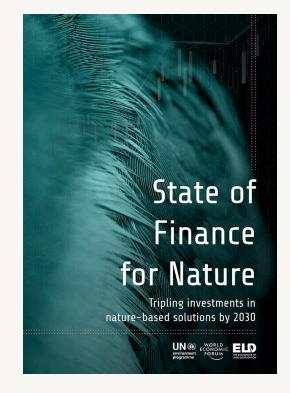
Through wealthy individuals and private foundations

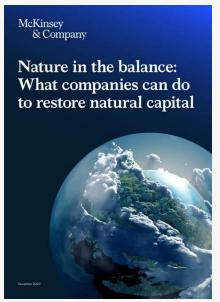
Private Finance

Companies in the form of investments

Use the existing funds wisely

Cost effective nature restoration actions









Interreg

For cross border nature initiatives



Proven instrument

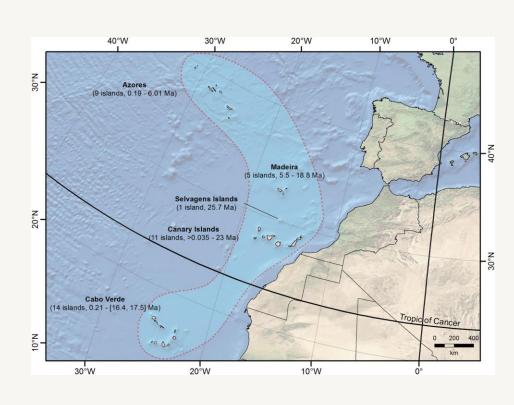
Track record in financing nature conservation and restoration initiatives

Must have a cross-border trans-national or transboundary dimension

Interesting for ecological corridors and transnational protected areas

€548 million for the period 2021-2027

Allocated to nature and biodiversity projects





European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF)

For a network of natural areas

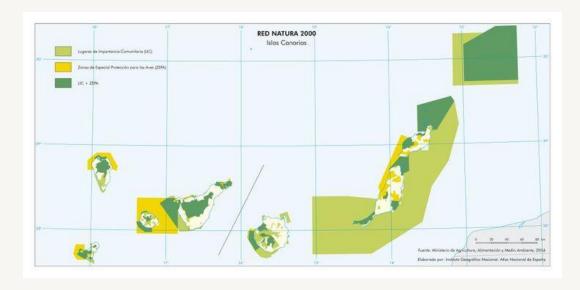
Good tool to finance a network of natural areas

Funds for the establishment, management and expansion of protected areas as well as ecological corridors

Mostly for governmental agencies

ERDF €26 billion and CF €4.8 billion for the period 2021-2027







Fundo Ambiental

An instrument from the Portuguese State

Fundo Ambiental Funds

Portuguese State Fund that collects environmental taxes and reinvests the funds in environmental projects

Co Finance for Life Projects

Discussions to start funding Life Projects

Flexible for who and for what

For a wide range of stakeholders for several types of expenses





User principle for protected areas

A business approach to designated natural sites

Business Plans for protected areas

Many protected areas and ecological corridors have big economic potential (e.g. nature tourism)

Own sources of finance

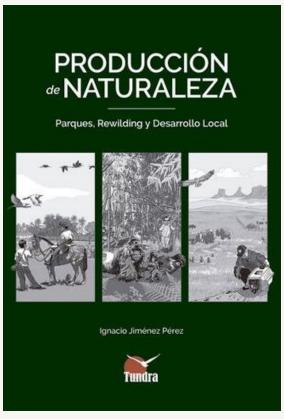
Entry fees, concessions levies and other revenues (capture part of the revenues made because of natural areas)

Nature Tourism

Well preserved or restored natural areas = new economic opportunities

Use it or lose it







Blended finance

A mix between public, philanthropic and private funds

Public-Philanthropic-Private partnerships

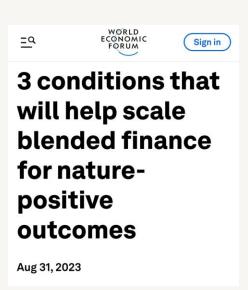
Different finance needs, different sources of finance

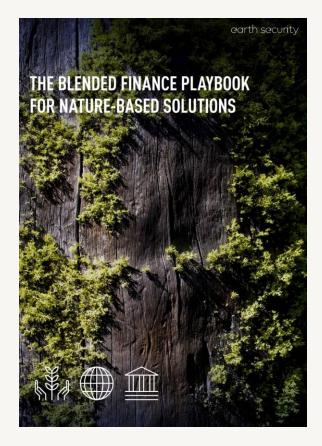
De-risk private investment

Specially on innovative, still un-proven mechanisms

Several forms

Design of the deal, technical assistance, guarantees and, risk insurance and concessional finance







Green/Blue Bonds

A conventional finance instrument turned green

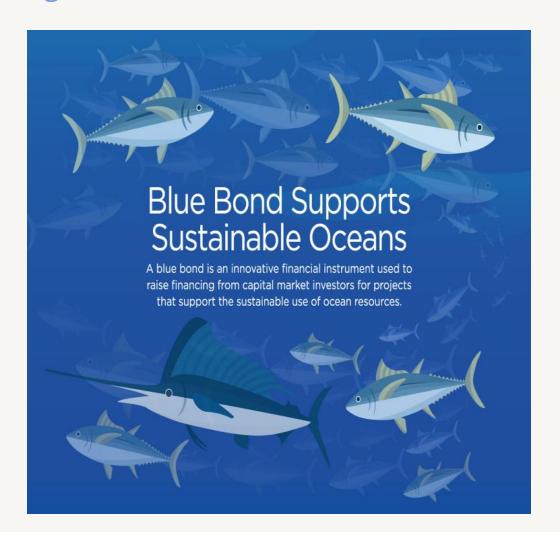
Green "conventional" Bonds

Classic bonds with the twist that the funds must be used on environmental projects

Big market demand and competitive terms

Compared to normal bonds

Big scale and mostly accessible to governmental institutions





Resilience Bonds

Nature as a shield to insurance companies

Natural zones can be buffer areas for infrastructure

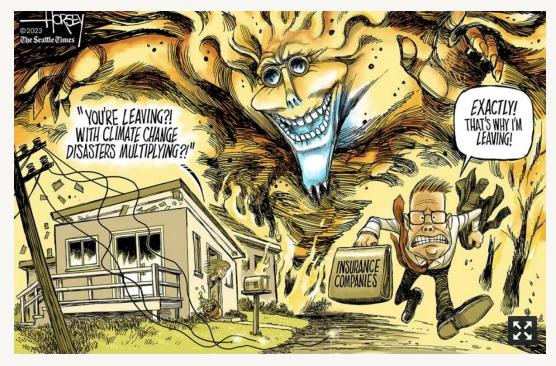
For example, side areas around temporary streams can be used prevent damage to houses in case of floods

Measure and quantify risk reduction

More space for nature less risk of damage to grey infrastructure

Unlock funds from insurance companies

Insurance companies need to decrease the risk of damage by extreme weather events



 Aviva will help restore Britain's lost rainforests, as part of a £100 million programme of naturebased projects in UK and Ireland to help address climate change by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere



Debt for nature swaps

Debt relief and protection/restoration of natural areas

Proven instrument

Widely used in developing countries since the 80s

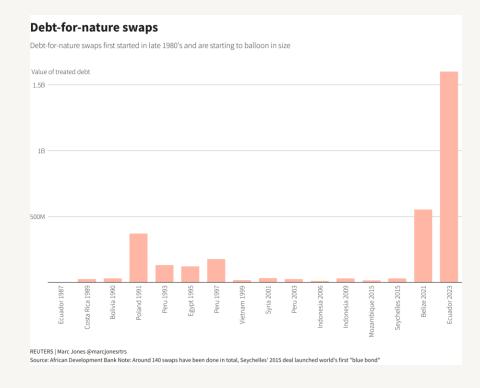
European potential

The countries with the highest biodiversity in Europe are some of the most indebted ones

Redirect the funds

Avoided costs in financing debt (mostly interest) can be used to protect and restore nature







Align subsidies for nature

From a threat to an opportunity

Subsidies

Subsidies are a policy tool to provide for the overall public good

Shift the use of subsidies

Several subsidies that unintentionally result in harm to the climate and biodiversity

Direct benefits to agriculture, forestry and fisheries

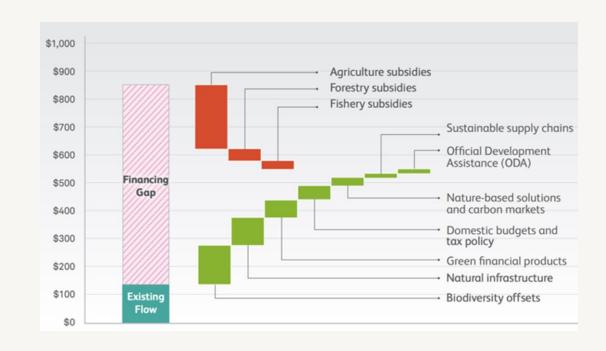
More and better managed protected areas provide clear gains to primary sector industries



SIGN UP TO NEWSLETTERS SIGN I

Addressing harmful subsidies globally will help solve the climate and biodiversity crises

Faced with the existential threats of runaway climate change and biodiversity collapse – and with public budgets feeling the post-pandemic pinch - reforming agricultural, forestry and fisheries subsidies represents one of the fastest fixes for redirecting the billions in additional investment required to avoid worst-case scenarios.





Come talk to us! 🗪

We hope to collaborate with you over the next few years

contact us anytime:





naturaconnect@iiasa.ac.at







































