



26/06/2024

UNEP Finance Initiative

# PRB Nature capacity building programme

Africa & Middle East

Workshop #3

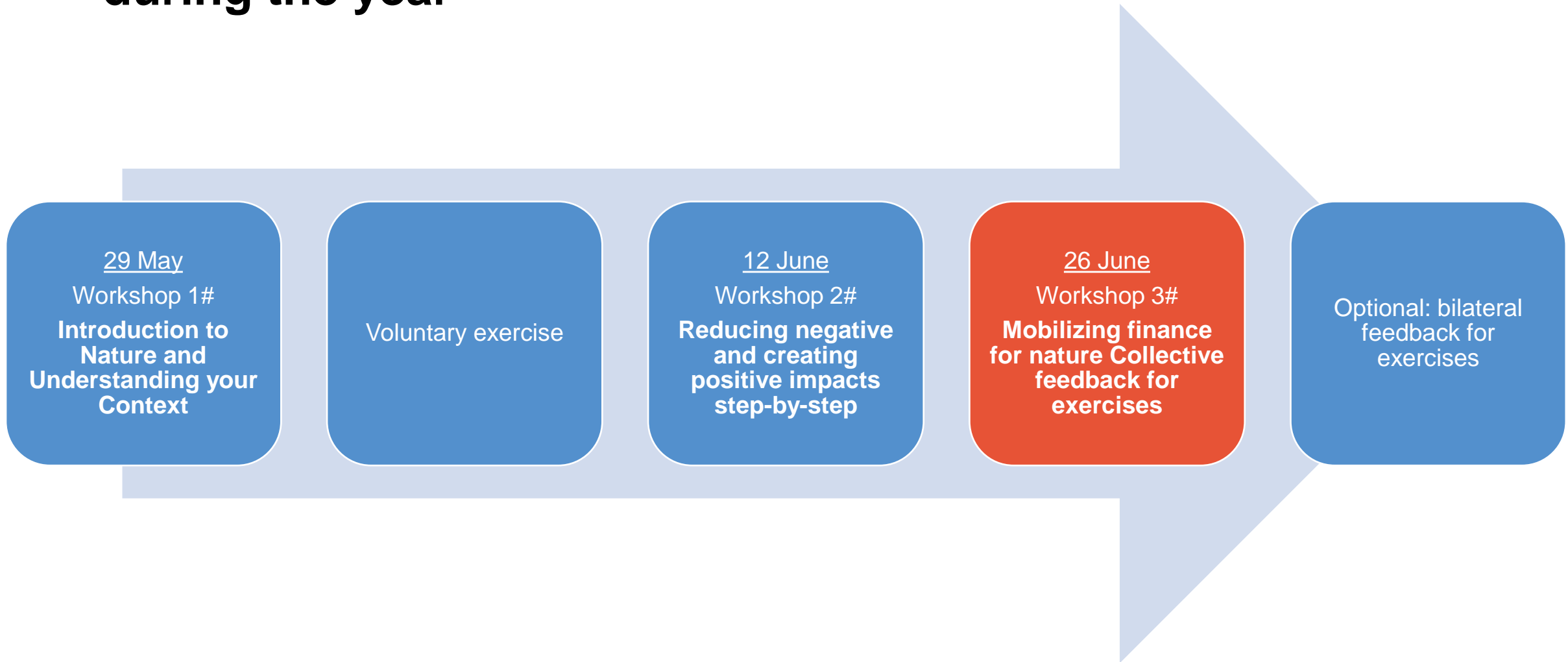




# MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA SICUREZZA ENERGETICA

We would like to thank the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security for supporting the UN system's contribution to a green and inclusive recovery by harnessing the power of financial systems to support the SDG Decade of Action, access of developing countries to sustainable finance and Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

# Programme – 3 workshops and other activities during the year



# Housekeeping rules & other information

- Slides and the recording will be shared after the workshop
- Please mute yourself during the workshop to avoid background noise
- Question and comments highly welcome during the session! You can
  - Raise your hand in Webex if you want to speak up (anytime)
  - Post questions in Webex's chat (anytime)
  - Post questions on Slido.com (voting code: **999222**) (anytime) – Slido is anonymous, so you don't even need to mention your name



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# Recap: what we covered at Workshop 2#



- Integrating nature within practices and processes
  - Policies and processes
  - Capacity Building, Culture & Governance
  - Client engagement
  - Stakeholder engagements

# Recap: what we covered in Workshop #2 – more examples

## Nedbank Nature Position Statement

2024



Protecting and restoring nature and biodiversity requires a profound societal and economic shift wherein the financial sector can have a powerful positive influence. This position statement builds on our Climate Position Statement, acknowledging that nature and climate are inextricably linked. It explains how Nedbank understands nature, its current state, and what must be done to restore nature. This statement guides us on a path that is aligned with global best practice, forming the basis for our related strategies and the foundation from which policy and related nature commitments and targets can be set. This statement has been approved by Nedbank's Executive Management Committee and the Nedbank Board, which will also approve and monitor future commitments stemming from it.

### Framing

#### i The fundamentals of nature

- At Nedbank, we acknowledge that human beings are part of nature and not separate to it. Human society and industry are embedded within, dependent on and impact nature.
- We understand nature as the physical world and all the features, forces, and processes that exist independently of human activity, such as the weather, landscapes, and ecosystems. This system of life, and the essential services it provides, underpin all of humanity's economic, social, and cultural activities.
- Nature provides essential services like pollination and air and water purification, helps regulate the climate, and protects against extreme weather events and erosion.
- Nature further offers essential provisions like food, water, fuel, shelter, building materials, medicine and cultural identity, and supports a range of job opportunities.
- Business leaders have a critical role to play in steering their organisations towards a future where humanity understands, appreciates, and respects nature and its limits so that current and future generations can thrive.

#### ii Objectives and principles

- Nedbank's approach is guided by the following:
  - The **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, adopted by 196 nations in December 2022, which seeks to stop biodiversity loss and protect 30% of the world's lands and oceans by 2030. The framework outlines the pathway towards an equitable and a nature-positive\* future by 2050. It states that to safeguard resilience, society will need to stop harming nature by avoiding and minimising its negative impacts, contribute to restoring nature, and in cases where impact cannot be avoided, engage in investments to compensate, and replenish nature.
  - The **United Nations General Assembly resolution and section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa**, recognising that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment with access to the services it provides, is a universal human right.
  - The recommendations of the **Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures** for reporting on nature-related impacts and opportunities.
  - South Africa's Revised National Biodiversity Framework** and the **2015–2025 National Biodiversity Action Plan**.

- The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) reports that approximately 70% of global wildlife has been lost, 1 million species face extinction and that most global ecosystems and biodiversity indicators are in decline. Experts believe that we may be amid a 6th mass extinction, with this one being driven by human activity.
  - This nature loss is not simply a matter of biodiversity decline and extinction rates. Land use and the health of ecosystem services are intertwined and equally important. Human activities have transformed over 75% of the earth's total land surface for human habitation, food production, and other industrial purposes.<sup>1</sup>
  - The transformation of forests, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, and other vital and unique wildlands erodes – and potentially eliminates – these ecosystem services that make our society safe and habitable.
  - Healthy, balanced, and varied ecosystems and biodiversity are crucial to the resilience and sustainability of our planet: without sufficient biodiversity, ecosystems will collapse,<sup>2</sup> and without healthy ecosystems, the regulation of chemical cycles that enable earth to support life will be compromised.<sup>3</sup>
  - Humans face the risk of an economic and ecological unravelling due to the erosion of genetic and habitat diversity and the interactions between them, which are accelerating due to climate change.<sup>4</sup>
- #### ii Status of nature in southern Africa
- Africa, and particularly southern Africa, is blessed with a staggering array of biological diversity. This abundance of natural wealth is a key resource in many African countries.
  - Many African economies are highly dependent on a resilient natural resource base for production, export, and government revenue. Many economic sectors and activities rely heavily on natural resources such as water, minerals, fish, timber and agriculture. These industries are growing in quantity and value, but the production basis for these activities is eroding.
  - In South Africa alone, 50% of ecosystems are categorised as threatened, particularly wetlands and estuaries, and about 60% of land is categorised as degraded, which lowers the ability of an ecosystem to contribute services.<sup>5</sup>



OUT OF THE ORDINARY

## Investec's commitment to biodiversity

Last updated | June 2023

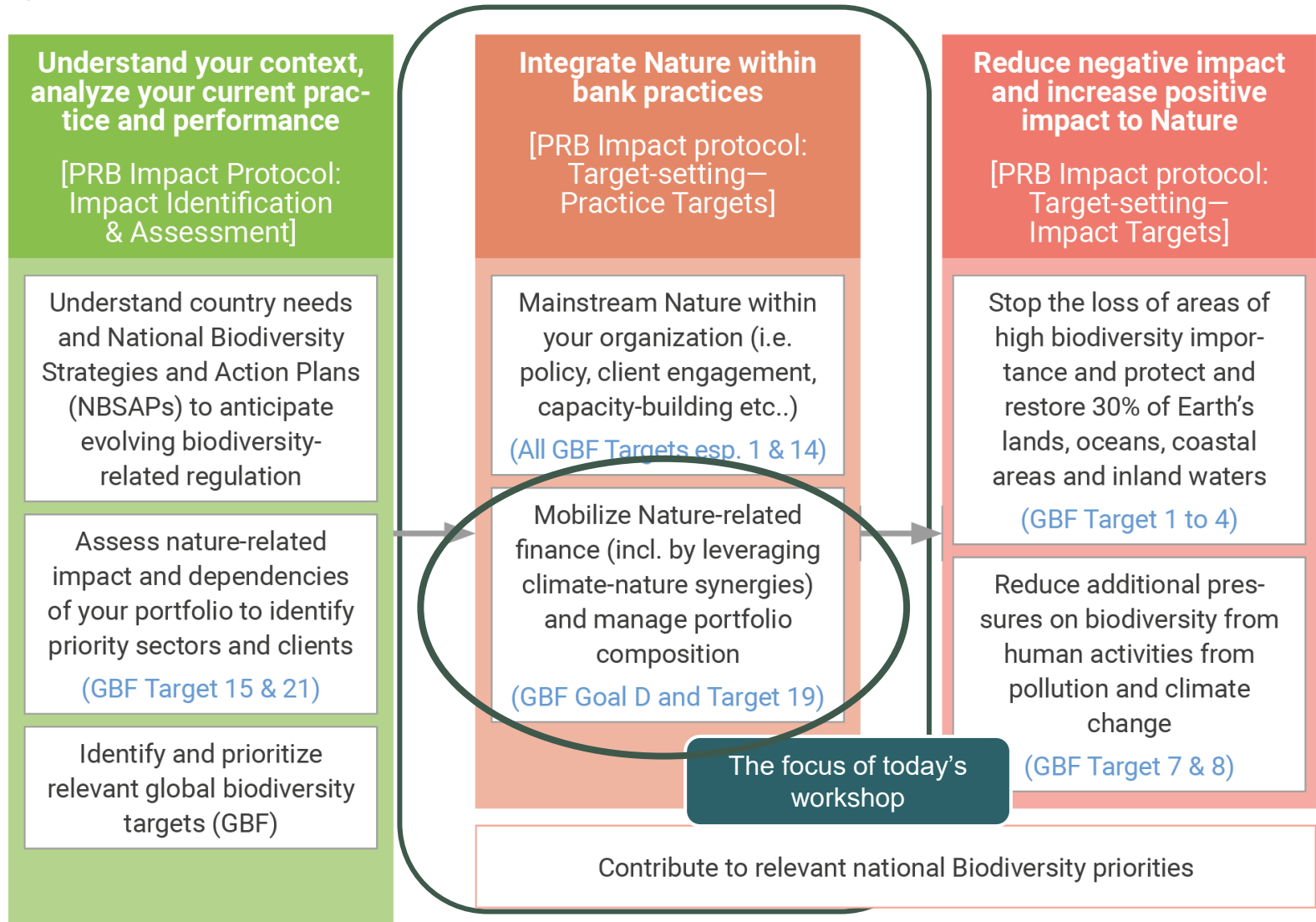
### Within the Specialist Bank:

In principle, we will not engage in activities that:

- Are in contravention of any international and/ or local laws and conventions of the countries where Investec or the counterparties operate
- Negatively impact high conservation value areas and UNESCO world heritage sites, for example any national park
- Involve illegal wildlife trade or wildlife products regulated under CITES
- Involve projects in environmentally high-risk areas, for example, but not exclusively related to, tar sands exploitation, Arctic drilling (fossil fuel extraction is banned in the Antarctic), and deforestation or drilling the Amazon rain forest
- Do not respect human rights, and do not respect the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples where it impacts our natural assets
- Do not include a site rehabilitation plan where relevant to restore land to a usable state
- Do not manage environmental and social risks, including, for example (but not exclusively) water use, wastewater management, air emissions, solid waste, spill response/clean-up operations, site restoration and community/stakeholder management
- Use driftnet fishing in the marine environment with nets more than 2.5km in length.

[Group biodiversity statement \(investec.com\)](https://www.investec.com/group-biodiversity-statement)

# High-level PRB approach in the context of the Global biodiversity framework



# Today's agenda

Opening and recap 10'

Categorizing clients and projects & the role of taxonomies 35-40'

Briefly about practice target setting 15'

Financial instruments supporting nature 35'

Briefly about reporting 5'

Q&A 10'

Closing 5'



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**Let's warm up! How do you feel before today's workshop?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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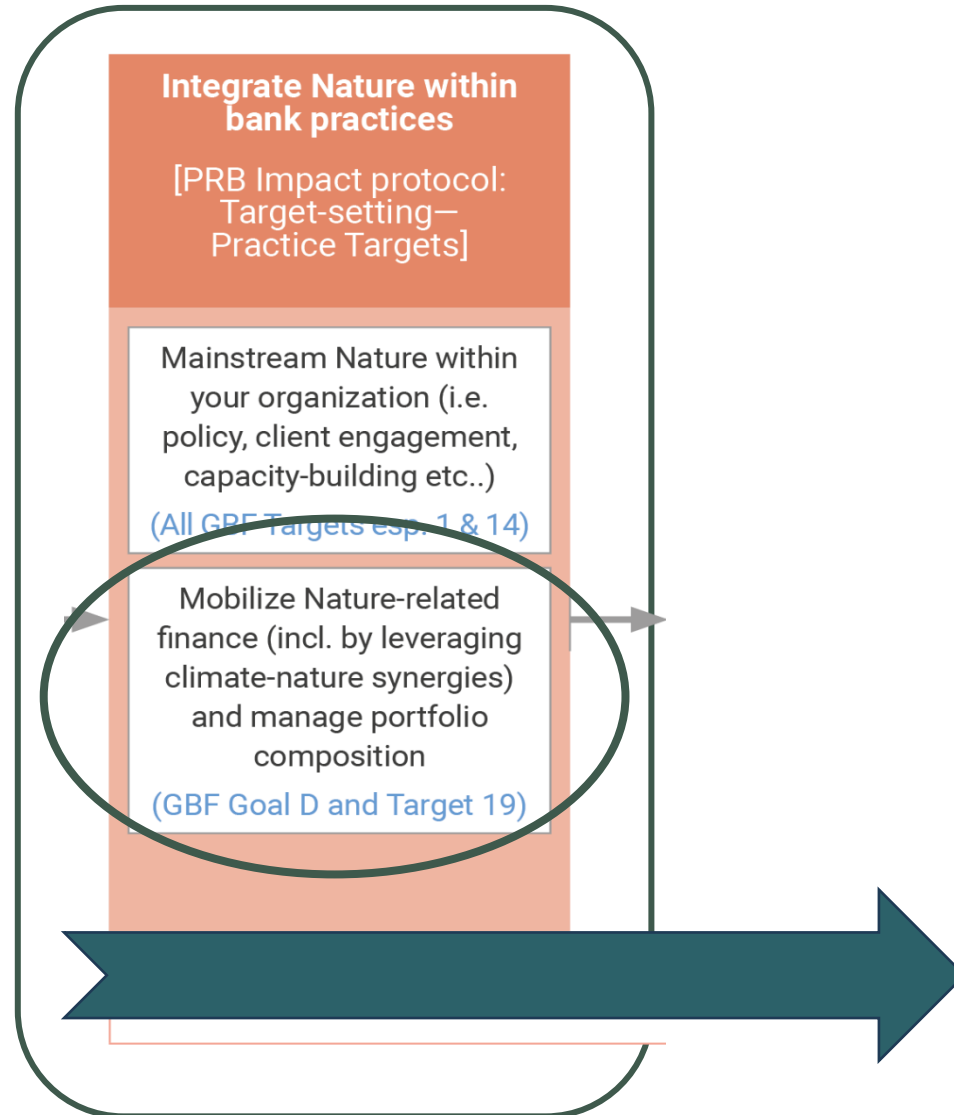


**Do you have any takeaways from the previous workshops? Please tell us!**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

# — Portfolio Categorization

# High-level PRB approach in the context of the Global Biodiversity Framework



A key function of a bank with regards to impact is where and how it can direct capital, and whether this shift in financial flows and portfolio composition supports a net change in positive or negative impact.

Therefore, it's highly important to categorise and track the financial flows and proportions of financial activity dedicated to nature-related activities.

# Portfolio Categorization

## An overview

**3 key levers for banks to reduce their negative impact and increase their positive impact on nature**

"Nature-positive" clients & projects	Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities		Clients in non transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities
	Transition finance	Under engagement	
Activities delivering GBF positive impact targets	Products that support clients in shifting from harmful to neutral or positive activities	Identified but not yet operationalised opportunities for client engagement (e.g., setting nature-related targets, developing mitigation plan)	Harmful activities where no transition is possible: earmark to wind-down

# How to use the portfolio categorization

**In order to align the portfolio composition with the Global Biodiversity Framework**, banks should be able to broadly categorize financing transactions into whether they are a) 'positive' or contribute to the GBF, whether they are b) opportunities for transition finance, or indeed whether they should be c) of concern or trigger safeguards.

**Banks can use the 3 key levers (or categories)** in the following way:

1. Existing Customers:
  - a) Existing customers / assets can be mapped against these 3 levers based on their sector/ or industry activity
  - b) This can derive key actions for banks that can be taken for each customer based on their categorization
2. New Customers / Transactions:
  - a) New customers / transactions can be assessed against these categories to ensure new transactions are aligning with portfolio composition targets
3. Tagging and reporting of portfolio against the categories provide information on the level of alignment with the GBF and allows for the bank to attain portfolio composition targets.

A few key considerations:

- Not all use of proceeds by clients will be known, for example in corporate general-purpose lending, Thus a bank might have to look at the performance of the client overall rather than individual activities.
- The vast majority of finance for a typical bank will be in the transition category.

# Annex of PRB Nature Guidance - Key sector mapping & action guidance

## NATURE KEY SECTORS

November 2023

Contents		
■	<b>Nature Key Sectors</b>	The sectors that are the most important to Nature (based on ISIC industry classification)
	<b>Nature Sector Screening and Action Resource</b>	A cheat sheet of recommended actions and metrics for banks in relation to nature key sectors.
■	<b>Technical Annex</b>	
	> Methodology	Explains how Key Sectors were identified based on sectoral mappings from several leading organisations
	> Topic nomenclature	Displays and maps how the source initiatives name and refer to nature related topics
	> Sector / activity classification	Provides a cross-walk between the industry classifications used by the different source initiatives

A consolidated list of key sectors for nature, based on existing mappings, including recommendations and guidance to assist with the next engagement steps for priority sectors.

# Categorising financeable activities by banks

Screening based on sector, industry - example

Sector (ISIC)	Industry	Ecosystem / realm	Description of Financed Activity	Outcomes (nature-related)	Type of transactions (illustrative)	Action for bank	Engagement Recommendation	Illustrative KPI on the financial product (IRIS+)	Illustrative KPI for bank at portfolio level on theme	Included in major market standards?	Relevant GBF impact target
1210 — Forestry	0200 — Forestry	Terrestrial - forests	Regenerative agriculture	Carbon sequestration, biodiversity uplift, improving the water cycle	Nature Positive	<b>SEEK OUT</b>	Support clients in Nature Positive category to grow and develop their businesses while maintaining standards	<a href="#">Forest Management Plan (OI2622)</a>	% of portfolio / volume of finance provided to nature positive (can be linked to climate solutions) - sample target e.g. USD 1 billion new lending to nature positive clients and / or activities by 2030	ISO/TR 24699:2009	2, 3, 7, 8, 10,11

## Realm : Forests

Sources: IFC [Biodiversity Finance Reference Guide](#), WEF AlphaBeta analysis, ENCORE, sustainable blue economy guidance, etc.



# Categorising financeable activities by banks

Screening based on sector, industry - example

Sector (ISIC)	Industry	Ecosystem / realm	Description of Financed Activity	Outcomes (nature-related)	Type of transactions (illustrative)	Action for bank	Engagement Recommendation	Illustrative KPI on the financial product (IRIS+)	Illustrative KPI for bank at portfolio level on theme	Included in major market standards?	Relevant GBF impact target
0219 — Growing of other perennial crops	0831— Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	Terrestrial - forests	Rubber plantation on degraded land	Improve biodiversity values via restoration	Transition Finance	<b>ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY</b>	Opportunity to encourage client to integrate industry best practices	<a href="#">Species Extinction Threat (PD6363)</a>	% of portfolio / volume of finance provided to transition / deforestation-free portfolios by 2025	Regenerative Organic Alliance certification	2, 3, 7, 8, 10,11

## Realm : Forests

Sources: IFC [Biodiversity Finance Reference Guide](#), WEF AlphaBeta analysis, ENCORE, sustainable blue economy guidance, etc.

# Categorising financeable activities by banks

Screening based on sector, industry - example

Sector (ISIC)	Industry	Ecosystem / realm	Description of Financed Activity	Outcomes (nature-related)	Type of transactions (illustrative)	Action for bank	Engagement Recommendation	Illustrative KPI on the financial product (IRIS+)	Illustrative KPI for bank at portfolio level on theme	Included in major market standards?	Relevant GBF impact target
1010 — Processing and preserving of meat	1010 — FMCG	Terrestrial - forests	Packing of beef or soy products for retail	Risks linked to deforestation in supply chain, depending on location and other factors	Avoid financing / Phase out	<b>CHALLENGE / AVOID HARM</b>	No new finance for clients producing or buying beef or soya beans from land cleared or converted after 2008 in the Amazon. Exclude new financing where clients not willing to meet sustainability criteria (engage w client)	N/A (no product KPI for avoided finance)	% of portfolio to be wound down or phased out consistent with the Paris agreement and GBF / deforestation-free portfolios by 2025		14 (if avoided)

## Realm : Forests

Sources: IFC [Biodiversity Finance Reference Guide](#), WEF AlphaBeta analysis, ENCORE, sustainable blue economy guidance, etc.

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**Company with chemically intensive cotton crop production and apparel supply chain operations that impact protected areas or areas of high water stress.**

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**Company with microirrigation projects which reduce water footprint, increase farm productivity and increase farmer incomes.**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**Municipality company with activities Wastewater Treatment, Reuse, Conveyance Infrastructre, retrofitting existing infrasturcture.**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

# Categorising financeable activities by banks

## Screening based on realm - example

Sector (ISIC)	Industry	Ecosystem / realm	Description of Financed Activity	Outcomes (nature-related)	Type of transactions (illustrative)	Action for bank	Engagement Recommendation	Illustrative KPI on the financial product (IRIS+)	Illustrative KPI for bank at portfolio level on theme	Example: Financial Products	Included in major market standards?	Relevant GBF impact target
3219 — Textiles	1729 — Manufacture of fabric for industrial use, textiles	Freshwater	Chemically intensive cotton crop production and apparel supply chain operations that impact protected areas or areas of high water stress	Loss of freshwater resources, water use inefficiency	Avoid financing / Phase out	<b>CHALLENGE / AVOID HARM</b>	All new finance for water intensive sites in basins facing high water risks require verified water stewardship plans. Exclude new financing where clients not willing to meet sustainability criteria (engage w client)	N/A (no product KPI for avoided finance)	% of portfolio to be wound down or phsaed out consistent with the Paris agreement and GBF	Sovereign lending	Alliance for Water Stewardship	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12
4200 — Agriculture	4100 — Agriculture Infrastructure	Freshwater	Microirrigation projects which reduce water footprint, increase farm productivity and increase farmer incomes	Reduced abstraction of freshwater, reduced carbon and water footprint	Nature Positive	<b>SEEK OUT</b>	Support clients in Nature Positive category to grow and develop their businesses while maintaining standards	<a href="#">Water Type (OD7536)</a>	% of portfolio / volume of finance provided to nature positive (can be linked to climate solutions)	Corporate loans, bonds	Alliance for Water Stewardship	14 (if avoided)
4200 — Industrial / Urban Infrastructure	4100 — Wastewater Treatment / Reuse Infrastructure	Freshwater	Wastewater Treatment, Reuse, Conveyance Infrastructre, retrofitting existing infrastrucrture	Total Water Recycled and Reused	Transition Finance	<b>ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY</b>	Engagement with sovereign clients e.g. Municipal Corporations / Urban Local Bodies for identification of opportunities to implement wastewater reuse projects and discuss the potential of water reuse investments in water intensive industries emphasising the importance of circular economy principles	<a href="#">Water Discharged (OI0386)</a>	% of portfolio / volume of finance provided to transition	Sovereign lending	Alliance for Water Stewardship	2, 3, 7, 8, 10,11
				Total Groundwater conserved and harvested, Climate Resilience,	Transition Finance						Alliance for Water Stewardship	2, 3, 7, 8, 10,11

### Realm : Freshwater

# — Portfolio Categorization

**Nature-positive clients and  
projects („seek out”)**

# Deep Dive: Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”)

“Nature-positive” clients & projects	Clients in Transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities		Clients in non transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities
	Transition finance	Under engagement	
Activities delivering GBF positive impact targets	Products that support clients in shifting from harmful to neutral or positive activities	Identified but not yet operationalised opportunities for client engagement (e.g., setting nature-related targets, developing mitigation plan)	Harmful activities where no transition is possible: earmark to wind-down



# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Deep Dive

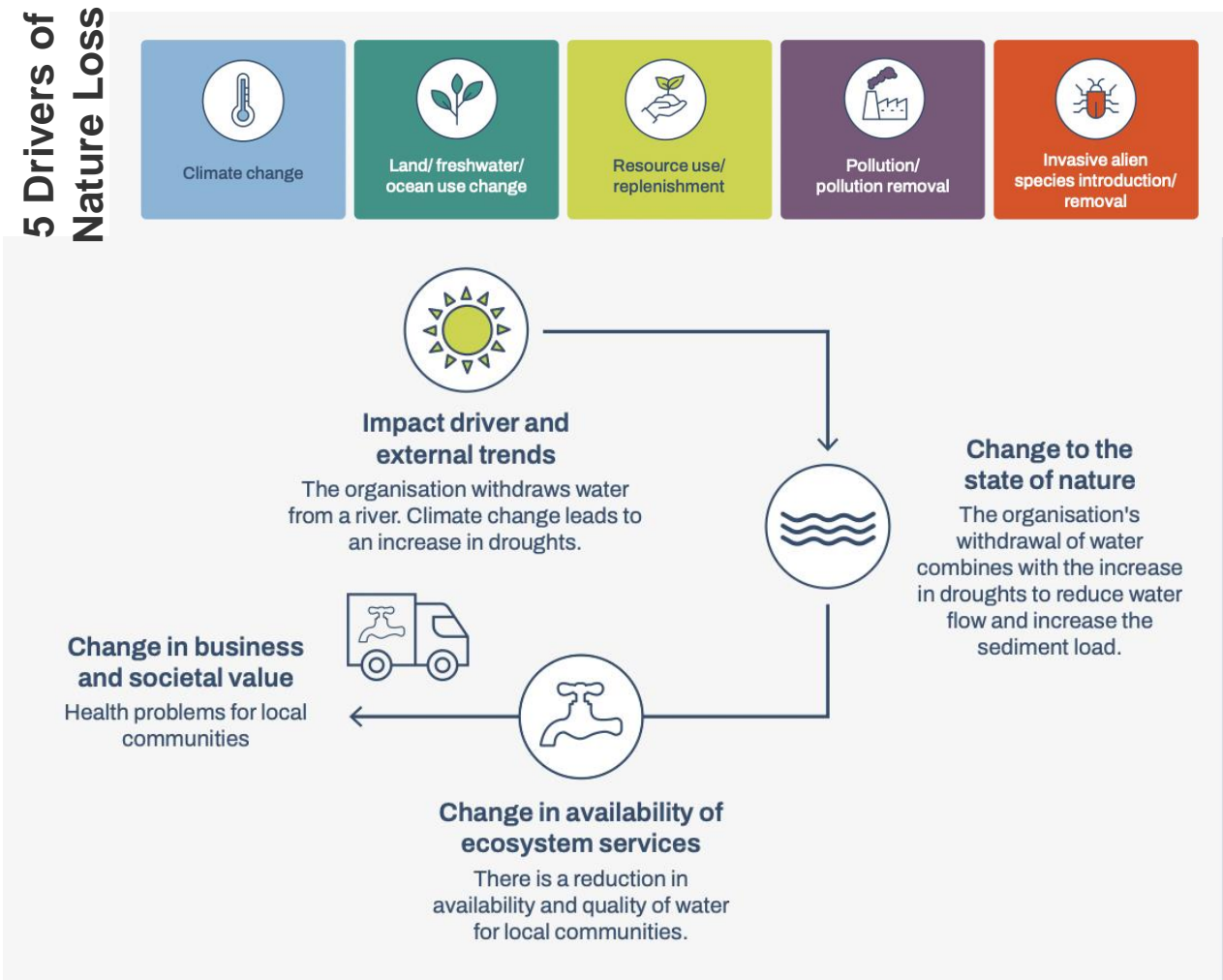
- Financing or enabling entities and activities that *develop* and *scale* **conservation**, **restoration** or **sustainable use**, delivering particularly on GBF targets 1–3 and 11.
- Your bank should transparently and clearly define what they define as “nature-positive”, cross-referencing to the GBF impact targets.
- These entities or activities are expected at this stage to be a small proportion of each bank’s portfolio given the challenge in developing relevant financial products.
- These are activities most likely present in the Substantial Contribution’ pillar of a sustainable finance taxonomy (if your country has a green or sustainable finance taxonomy).

**The term “nature-positive”  
is not defined in the  
Global Biodiversity  
Framework**

**Broadly speaking, the  
term is used to describe a  
world *where nature—  
especially biodiversity  
comprising species,  
genes, and ecosystems—  
is being restored and is  
regenerating rather than  
declining.***

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Relevance of ‘Impact Pathways’

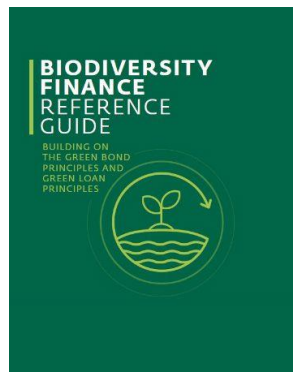
- An **impact pathway** describes how, as a result of a specific business activity, a particular impact driver can lead to changes in natural capital and flows of ecosystem services, and how these changes affect different stakeholders (TNFD, 2023).
- It is important to understand the difference between **impact drivers** and **impact to nature** (change to the state of nature), as many green & sustainable taxonomies consider reduction in impact drivers (such as pollution control) that is relevant to reduced pressures on nature, and only few directly address the impact to nature (such as restoration of ecosystems).



# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Green Taxonomies and relevant Nature Objectives

Emerging international guidance documents on ‘Nature Finance’

National Taxonomies in Africa & Middle East



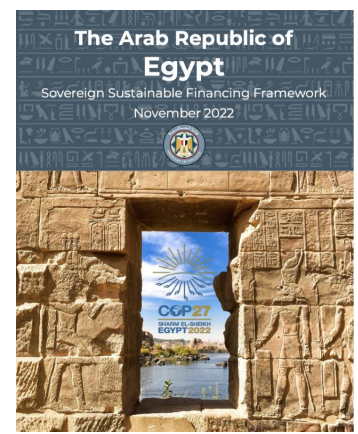
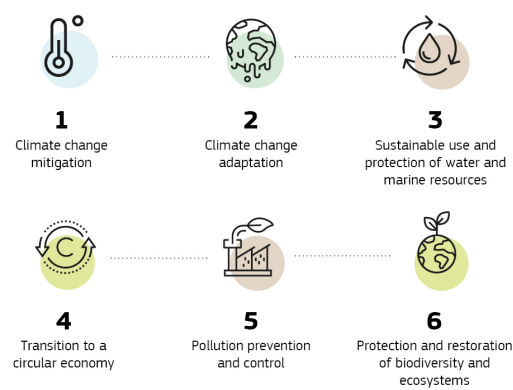
[www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2022/biodiversity-finance-reference-guide](http://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2022/biodiversity-finance-reference-guide)



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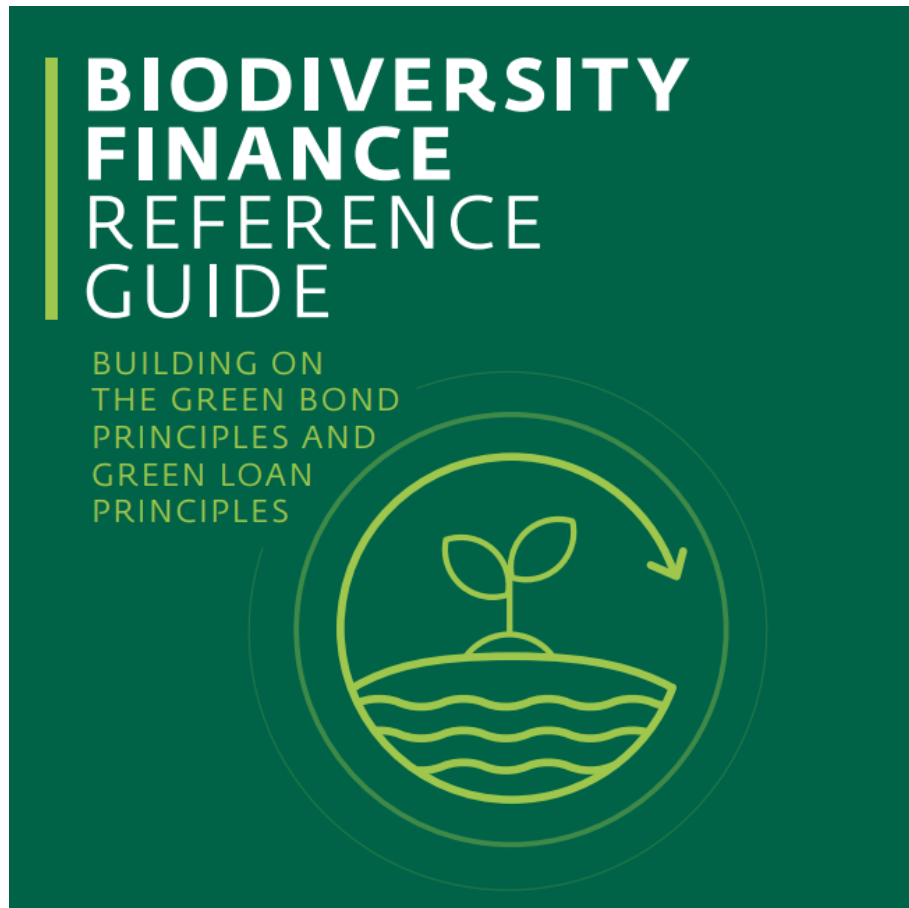


## Regional Taxonomies EU Sustainable Taxonomy



## Sovereign Sustainable Finance Frameworks

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Green Bond and Loan Principles – Biodiversity Reference Guide



- To be consistent with the Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles, it is best practice for an issuer of green bonds or borrower of green loans with a biodiversity finance component to prepare a framework that clearly distinguishes the biodiversity activities for the **use of proceeds**.

## Use of Proceeds



- ▶ **Investment activities that seek to generate biodiversity co-benefits.** This category of accepted use of proceeds includes financing for activities within or through established business operations and production practices that seek to address the key drivers of biodiversity loss.
- ▶ **Investments in biodiversity conservation and/or restoration as the primary objective.** This category covers direct financing of conservation, restoration, and related services.
- ▶ **Investments in nature-based solutions to conserve, enhance, and restore ecosystems and biodiversity.** These solutions provide infrastructure-type and other services that are material to projects' operations and that can displace or complement man-made structures (such as gray infrastructure).

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Green Bond and Loan Principles – Biodiversity Reference Guide (1/3)

## Examples:

- Climate-smart agriculture
- Measures that achieve conservation, greater efficiency, and sustainable water use
- Biodiversity-friendly fishing
- Sustainable tree-crop production

See full (but non exhaustive) list in IFC's guide

## Use of Proceeds



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# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Green Bond and Loan Principles – Biodiversity Reference Guide (2/3)

Examples:

- Conservation or restoration to create biodiversity credits
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Wetland conservation/restoration to provide and sustain ecosystem services
- Watershed management activities

See full (but non exhaustive) list in IFC's guide

## Use of Proceeds



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# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Green Bond and Loan Principles – Biodiversity Reference Guide (3/3)

## Examples:

- Natural or ecological infrastructure that prevents runoff of agrochemicals and sediment into rivers or coastal water basins
- Green/blue urban infrastructure such as green roofs
- Nature-based solutions for solar farms

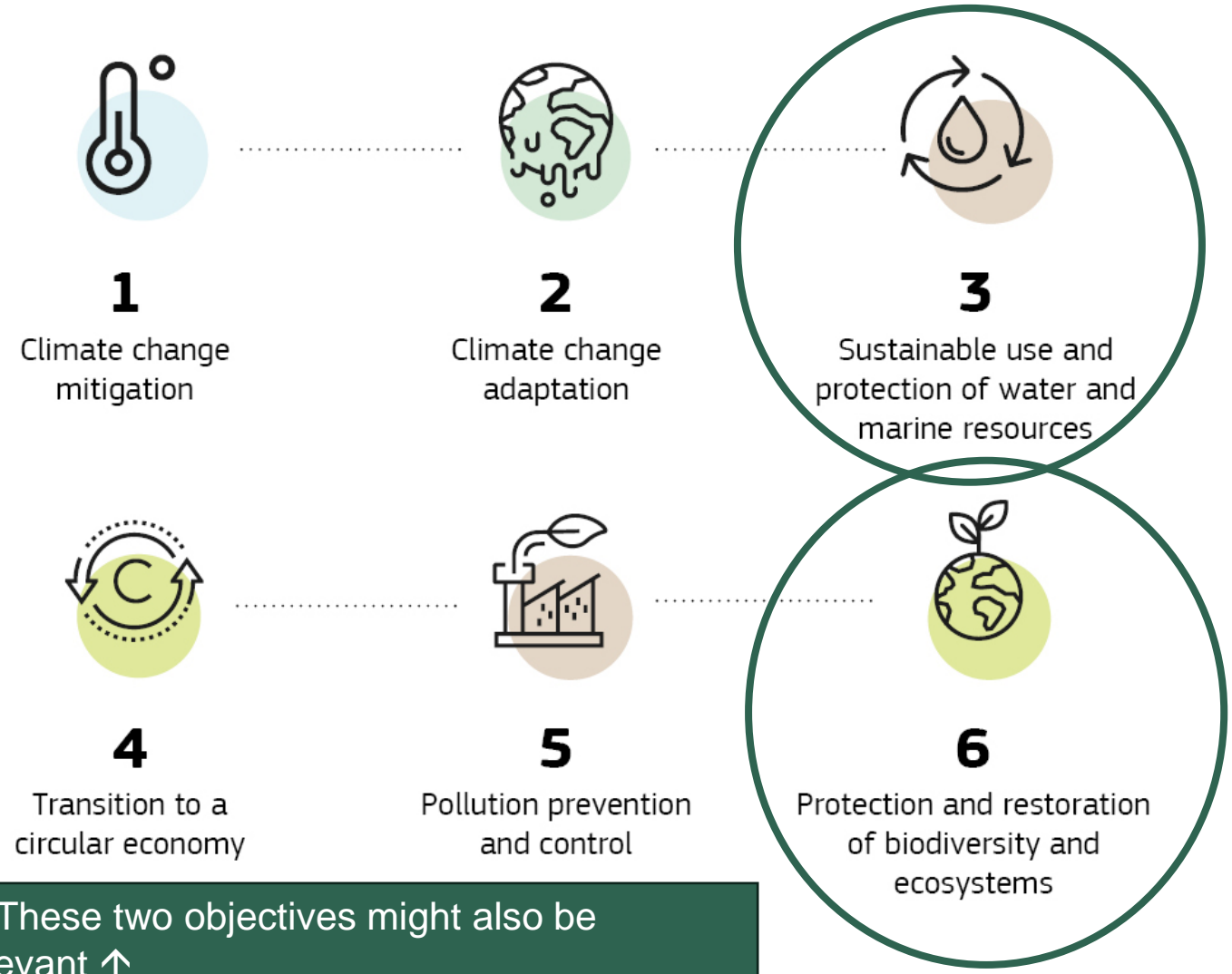
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## Use of Proceeds



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- ▶ **Investments in nature-based solutions to conserve, enhance, and restore ecosystems and biodiversity.** These solutions provide infrastructure-type and other services that are material to projects' operations and that can displace or complement man-made structures (such as gray infrastructure).

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy



- Sustainable finance taxonomies can give guidance on what can be broadly considered nature-positive.
- In the EU, some of the ‘Substantial Contribution’ pillar’s categories listed to the left can be roughly considered the equivalent of “nature-positive” activities, that can be instructive at a transaction level.
- In the absence of clear applicable criteria for nature-positive activities for a particular jurisdiction, your bank can review this and other sustainable finance taxonomies, especially from your closer region (see next slides for AME taxonomy examples)

↑ These two objectives might also be relevant ↑



# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) South African Green Finance Taxonomy (1/3)



- Currently the taxonomy recognises substantial contribution to either
  - climate change mitigation or
  - climate change adaptation.
  
- However, nature/biodiversity is a **part of the screening criteria** of some economic activities’ substantial contribution.
  
- Key part of **do no significant harm criteria** (Ecosystem protection and restoration, sustainable use of water and other resources etc.)
  
- *See examples in following slides*

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) South African Green Finance Taxonomy (2/3)

## 7.1.1 Forestry and Land Rehabilitation

- Afforestation
- Reforestation
- Conservation forestry
- Existing forest management

The Taxonomy defines forest management as management of the land which is reported as forest, in accordance with the Climate Bonds Initiative’s Forestry and Land Conservation & Restoration Criteria. This includes using forests and forest land in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Make Significant Contribution criteria	
Climate Change Mitigation	
Objective	<p>Afforestation should increase carbon sinks of above and below ground carbon in comparison to a counterfactual with no conversion to forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry activity must be certified by the Forest Stewardship Council</li> <li>• Species selection requires that no introduction of invasive species may occur where such species may disrupt genetic diversity or that are not suitable for current or projected future ecological conditions<sup>20</sup></li> <li>• Mandatory application of South African Sustainable Forest Development Policy including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identify and apply forest management practices that increase existing carbon stocks in alignment with the Environmental Guidelines for Commercial Forestry Plantations in South Africa, however allowing for application of other similar approaches, that recognise local specificities and conditions, while maintaining or improving soil quality, and biodiversity;</li> <li>○ Maintain or improve the long-term capacity of the forest and land to deliver multiple services (e.g. ecosystem services, timber production, etc.);</li> <li>○ Do not convert high carbon stock land (i.e. primary forest, peatlands, wetlands, and grasslands) which has this status in or after January 2010<sup>21</sup>;</li> <li>○ Carry out harvesting activities in compliance with The National Forests Act, 1998 (Act 84 of 1998), and the Forestry Laws Amendment Act, 2005 (Act 35 of 2005);</li> <li>○ Regenerate harvested forests.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Establish a verified baseline GHG balance of relevant carbon pools at the beginning of the afforestation/reforestation activity;</li> <li>• Demonstrate application of the Climate Bonds Initiative’s Forestry and Land Conservation &amp; Restoration Criteria.</li> </ul>

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) South African Green Finance Taxonomy (3/3)

## Appendix: Generic Criteria for Do No Significant Harm to Ecosystem Protection and Restoration

### Criteria

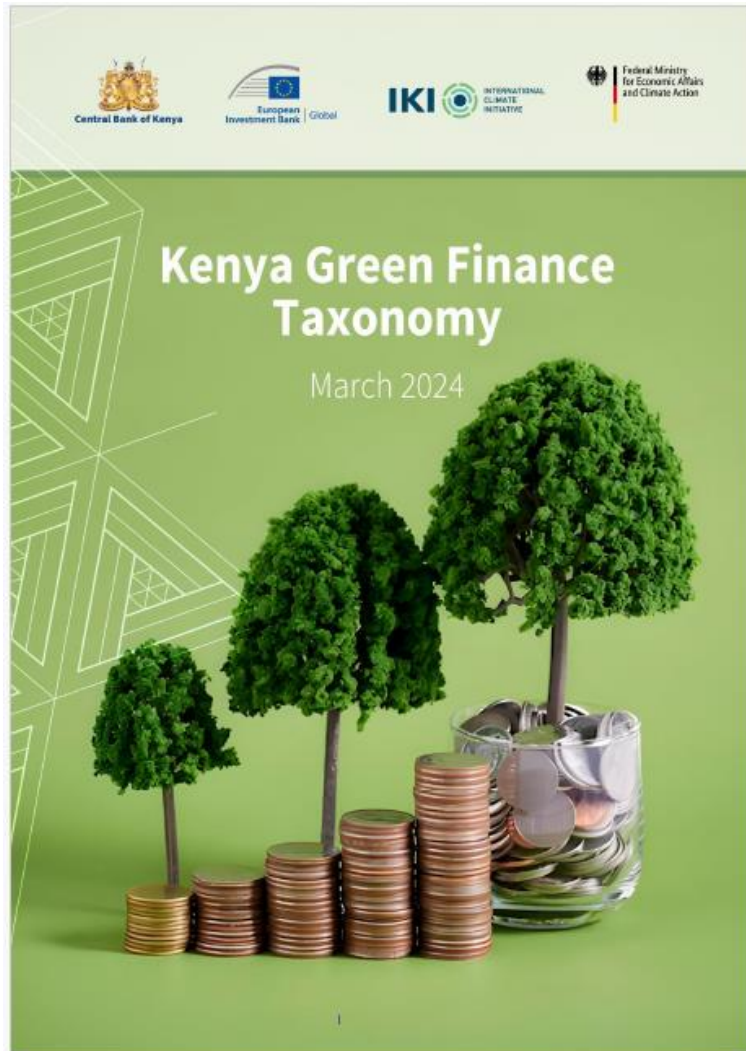
Ensure legal compliance by ensuring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with the South African environmental legislation such as National Environmental Management Act (No.107 of 1998) as amended or other equivalent national provisions or international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks) whichever is stricter and any required mitigation measures for protecting biodiversity/eco-systems, in particular UNESCO World Heritage and Key Biodiversity Areas, have been implemented where relevant.

For sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas, ensure that an appropriate assessment has been conducted in compliance with the provisions of National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) or other equivalent national provisions or international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 6) – whichever is stricter based on the conservation objectives of the protected area.

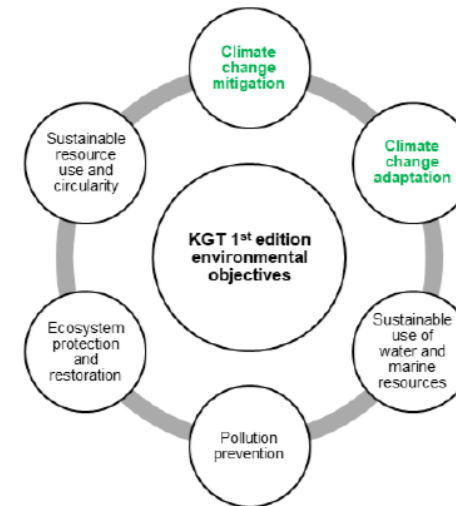
For such sites/operations, ensure that:

- a site-level biodiversity management plan exists and is implemented in alignment with the IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- all necessary mitigation measures are in place to reduce the impacts on species and habitats; and
- a robust, appropriately designed and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation programme exists and is implemented.

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy (1/2)



- The KGFT mirrors the principles and objectives of the European Union, leveraging the work done on the South African Green Finance Taxonomy.
- Currently the taxonomy covers
  - climate change mitigation/adaptation as objectives (substantial contribution criteria).



[Draft Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy \(KGFT\) | CBK \(centralbank.go.ke\)](https://centralbank.go.ke)

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Kenya Green Finance Taxonomy (2/2)

## Do No Significant Harm criteria: Ecosystem protection and restoration (and other relevant objectives)

Ensure legal compliance by ensuring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with the Kenyan Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Act No. 8 of 1999) as amended or other equivalent national provisions or international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks) whichever is stricter and any required mitigation measures for protecting biodiversity/eco-systems, in particular UNESCO World Heritage and Key Biodiversity Areas, have been implemented where relevant.

For sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas, ensure that an appropriate assessment has been conducted in compliance with The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, and Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006 or other equivalent national provisions or international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 6) – whichever is stricter based on the conservation objectives of the protected area. For such sites/operations, ensure that:

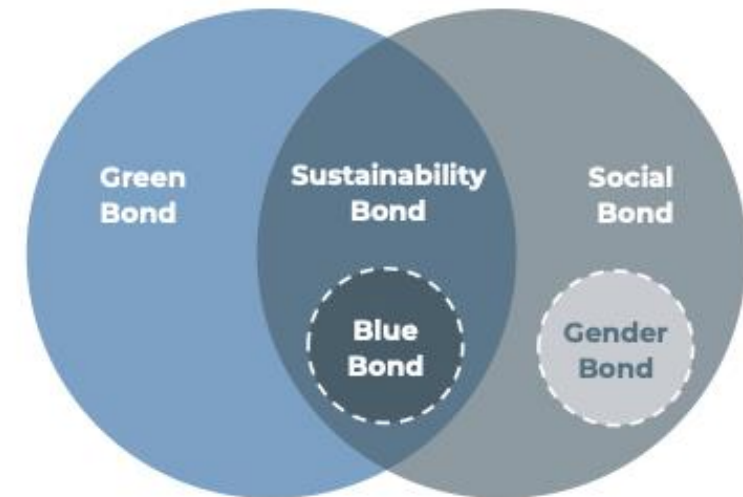
- A site-level biodiversity management plan exists and is implemented in alignment with the IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- All necessary mitigation measures are in place to reduce the impacts on species and habitats; and
- A robust, appropriately designed and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation programme exists and is implemented.
- Identify and manage risks related to biodiversity conservation in alignment with the latest National Biodiversity and Action Plans.

# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Egypt Sovereign Sustainable Financing Framework (1/2)




Although not a taxonomy, Egypt’s sovereign sustainable finance framework has also relevant elements



- *Under the Framework, Egypt, can issue Green, Social, Sustainability or Thematic Bond(s), Sukuk(s), Loans and any other types of debt instruments (collectively “Sustainable Debt Instruments”).*
- *Thematic issuance refers to Blue, Gender or other types of thematic labels focusing on specific environmental, social or sustainability objectives.*
- *The Framework takes into consideration the Guidelines for Blue Finance from the IFC.*



# Nature-positive clients and projects („seek out”) Egypt Sovereign Sustainable Financing Framework (2/2)

Eligible Green Project Category	UN SDGs Alignment	Eligibility Criteria	Example Projects	Eligible Green Project Category	UN SDGs Alignment	Eligibility Criteria	Example Projects
<b>Environmental Objective: Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems</b>							
<b>Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation</b> 	 	<p>► <b>Sustainable aquaculture<sup>B</sup> and fisheries management projects<sup>B</sup>:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving sustainability of fisheries and seafood value chain<sup>B</sup></li> <li>- Sustainable fishery certified under Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)<sup>B</sup> or equivalent third-party certification</li> <li>- Sustainable aquaculture projects certified under the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)<sup>B</sup> or equivalent third-party certification</li> <li>- Traceability systems to ensure sustainability of operations, facilities, and supply chain in the fishing industry<sup>B</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Afforestation projects under Egypt’s “Prepare for Green” initiative</li> <li>► Preservation of agricultural land and water resources by maintaining fertility of soil continuously<sup>B</sup></li> <li>► Preservation and management of endemic and endangered species in accordance with international standards</li> <li>► Expansion of protected areas particularly priority sites of importance for biodiversity and key ecological processes</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projects to regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal or destructive fishing practices<sup>B</sup></li> <li>► <b>Biodiversity conservation and preservation projects:</b></li> <li>- Replenishment of watersheds<sup>B</sup></li> <li>- Conservation of terrestrial, marine<sup>B</sup>, coastal<sup>B</sup> and river<sup>B</sup> biodiversity and eco systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Conservation or rehabilitation of the largest threatened species and endemic species at risk</li> <li>► Assessment of the impact of climate change on biodiversity in vulnerable and protected areas</li> <li>► R&amp;D to strengthen local level biodiversity resilience</li> <li>► Promote the implementation of sustainable fishing practices in Mediterranean Sea and</li> </ul>

# — Portfolio Categorization

Clients in Transitionable  
"key negative" sectors/activities



# Deep Dive: Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities

"Nature-positive" clients & projects	Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities		Clients in non transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities
	Transition finance	Under engagement	
Activities delivering GBF positive impact targets	Products that support clients in shifting from harmful to neutral or positive activities	Identified but not yet operationalised opportunities for client engagement (e.g., setting nature-related targets, developing mitigation plan)	Harmful activities where no transition is possible: earmark to wind-down

# Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities Deep Dive

## Transition finance

- Financing or enabling entities and activities that direct finance towards transition activities with nature KPIs.
- Example: activities within agriculture to improve biodiversity outcomes.

## Under engagement

- Where relationships with clients are still underway to encourage the development of transition plans, science-based targets or other.
- But this would ultimately lead to new financing opportunities as above (i.e. transition finance).

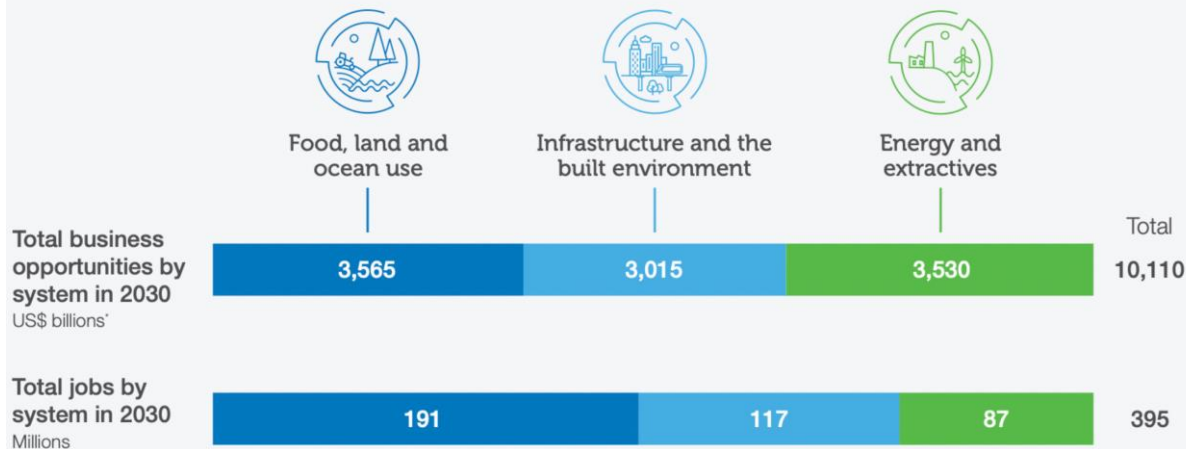
# Deep Dive: Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities

## Transition to 'Nature-Positive' represents a significant investment opportunity

Together, the threats emerging from **three key socio-economic systems** endanger around **80%** of the threatened or near-threatened species and require a critical shift towards nature-positive business models.

**15 priority transitions** across the three key socio-economic systems that can form the blueprint of a multistakeholder action agenda for nature-positive pathways.

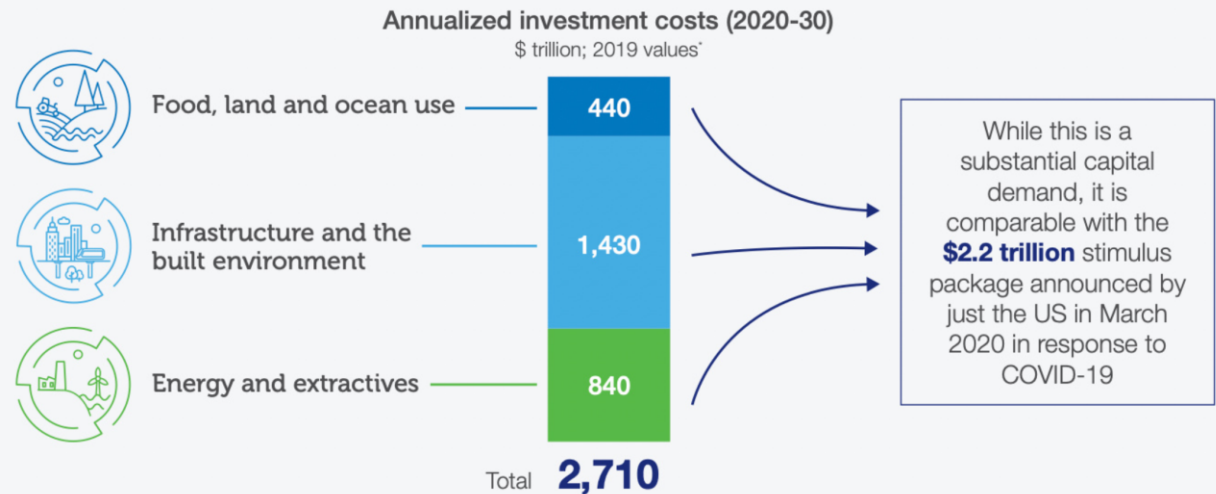
**15 transitions in the three socio-economic systems could deliver \$10.1 trillion of annual business opportunities and 395 million jobs by 2030**



\*Based on estimated savings or project market sizing in each area. These represent revenue opportunities that are incremental to business-as-usual scenarios. Where available, the range is estimated based on analysis of multiple sources. Rounded to nearest US\$5 billion.

SOURCE: Literature review; Market research; Expert interviews; AlphaBeta analysis

**Capital investment required to capture opportunities in the three systems is around \$2.7 trillion annually**



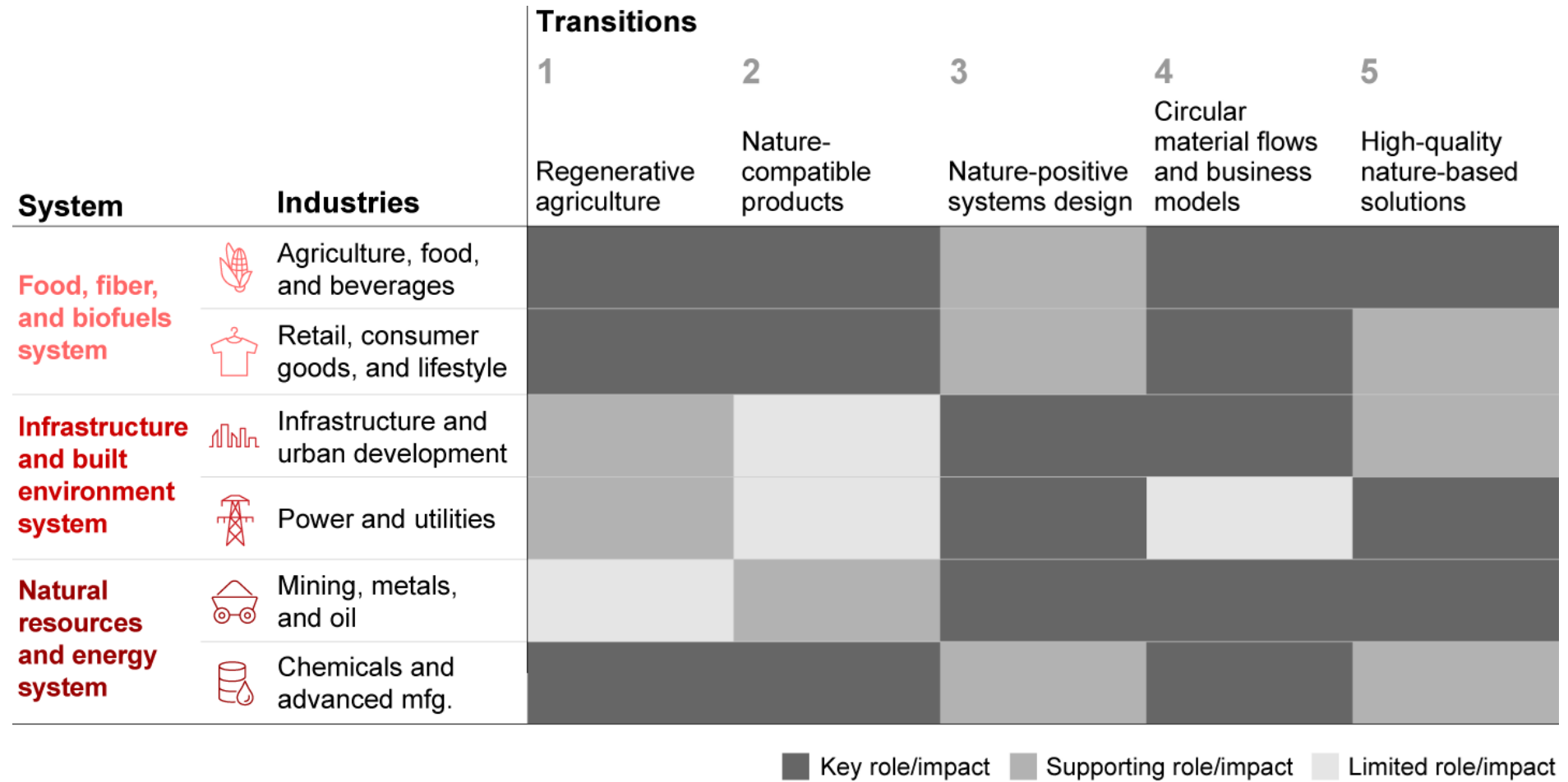
While this is a substantial capital demand, it is comparable with the **\$2.2 trillion** stimulus package announced by just the US in March 2020 in response to COVID-19

\* Based on estimated investment requirements to capture the business opportunities linked to transitions in each system. Rounded to nearest \$5 billion.

SOURCE: Literature review; Global Sustainable Investment Alliance; AlphaBeta analysis

# Deep Dive: Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities

## There are opportunities for financing the transition in many sectors



Source: World Economic Forum; Bain

# Deep Dive: Clients in Transitionable "key negative" sectors/activities

## Transition financing opportunities



In value chain

**Transition of real economy businesses' operations and value chain**

**Finance the re-engineering of current business processes**

- Finance efficiency-enhancing technologies and processes in operations (to reduce waste, recycle water, reduce energy use,...)
- Finance the transition towards a deforestation-free and conversion-free supply chain
- Finance the sustainable management of natural resources (e.g., timber, soil,...) in the value chain
- ...

**Finance new products and revamping business model**

- Finance the development of new products or services (e.g. alternative proteins)
- Invest in circular business models (e.g. refillable packaging and refill stations)
- Invest in regenerative agriculture, sustainable aquaculture & forestry
- Invest in ecotourism & recreation
- ...

**Transform the underlying systems**

- Invest in nature technology
- Invest in nature database and analytics
- Fund the enabling conditions (e.g. awareness, capacity building etc)
- ....

Beyond value chain

**Conservation**

- Fund protected and conserved areas
- Fund other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM)
- Fund wildlife protection programs
- ...

**Restoration**

- Fund forest landscape restoration
- Fund mangrove restoration
- ...

### Impact Mitigation Hierarchy



The mitigation hierarchy is a widely used tool that guides users towards limiting as far as possible the negative impacts on biodiversity (which follows the PS6 IFC standard, and the AR3T response action framework of SBTN)

World Economic Forum, 3 ways banks insurers and investors can help reverse biodiversity loss, 2024

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# Portfolio Categorization

Clients in non transitionable  
“key negative” sectors/activities

# Deep Dive: Clients in non transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities

“Nature-positive” clients & projects	Clients in Transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities		Clients in non transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities
	Transition finance	Under engagement	
Activities delivering GBF positive impact targets	Products that support clients in shifting from harmful to neutral or positive activities	Identified but not yet operationalised opportunities for client engagement (e.g., setting nature-related targets, developing mitigation plan)	Harmful activities where no transition is possible: earmark to wind-down

## Clients in non transitionable “key negative” sectors/activities Deep Dive

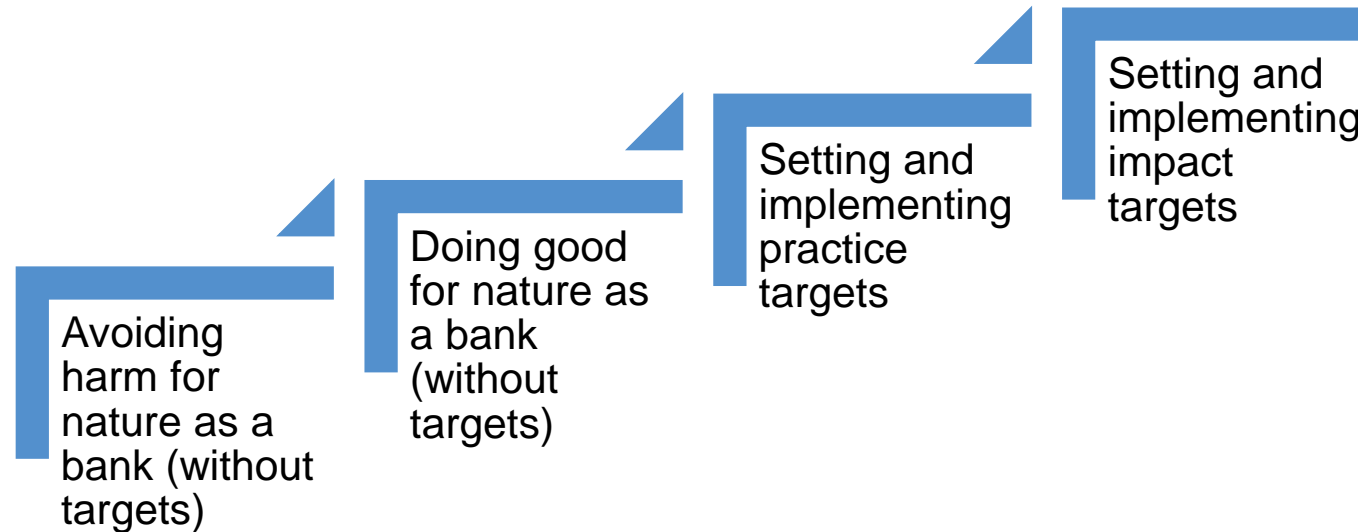
- Harmful activities which are earmarked to avoid new financing in line with scientific credible sources.
- Challenge harmful activities and earmark to wind-down where no transition planning is possible or the client is unwilling to consider after a period of engagement.
  - This may include historical finance which has been identified to contradict a policy related to nature, which would not be approved in present circumstances but has been earmarked to wind-down.
- A few considerations:
  - This category may be less useful for nature than for climate, as most lending and investing will be to companies with a mix of activities with different gradations of impacts.
  - For asset-based or project-based transactions (especially where use-of proceed is known) this may be useful.



# — Briefly about practice targets

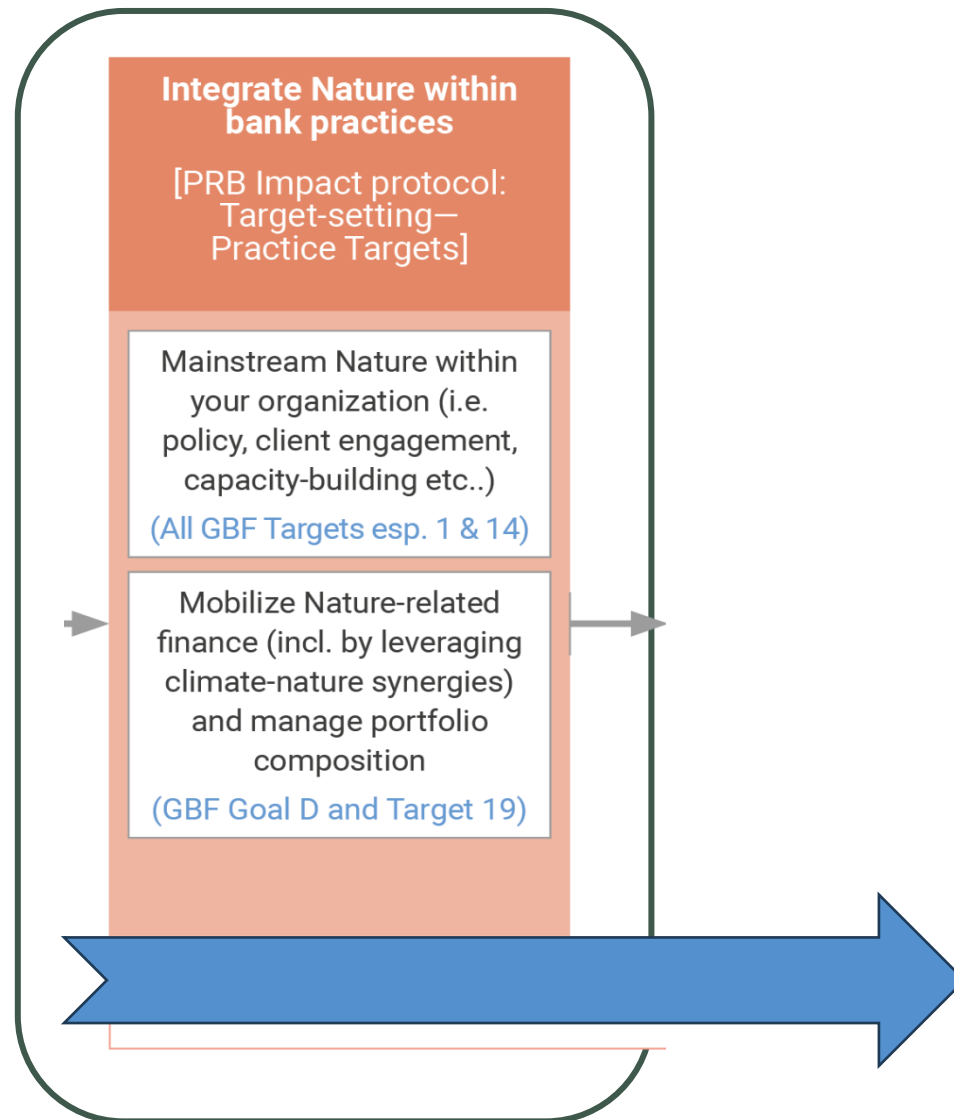
# Recap from Workshop 1#: Progressive approach to manage your impacts

- Importantly, while we encourage you work on practice and impact targets, your bank can have positive impacts on nature even if your bank is not planning to set nature targets in the near future.



- If you want to set targets, you can take a progressive approach —beginning with the **practice targets** which are the basis to **impact targets**, since nature is one of the to date more nascent impact areas with regards to available tools and established methodologies.
- In order to manage impacts, both practice and impact targets are relevant; impact targets enable understanding whether outcomes are changing as desired, practice targets are what make it possible to achieve the impact targets.
- For banks, whose impacts are indirect, impact targets often present a particular challenge.
- Practice targets covering the **bank’s policies on nature and the total sum shifted in the portfolio away from harmful and towards neutral or positive activity** do practically improve the bank’s impacts in material and important ways, although they do not yet constitute a full impact target.

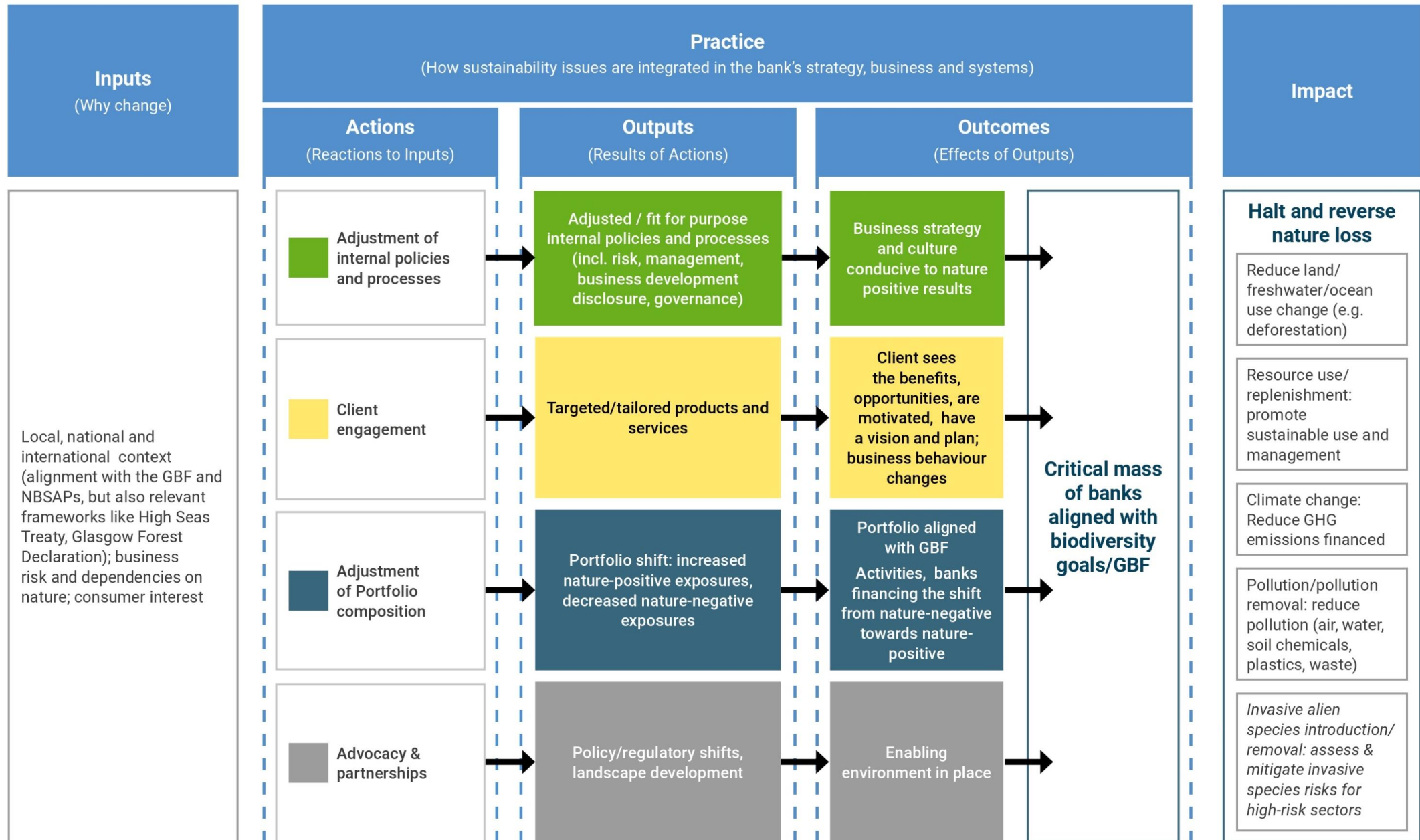
# High-level PRB approach in the context of the Global Biodiversity Framework



Even if your PRB key impact areas are not Nature, we encourage you to set Practice targets

Practice targets allows your bank to work more strategically around nature

# Recap from Workshop 1#: Theory of Change for Nature



ing

# PRB key recommended priority nature-related targets\*

## 1 Mobilizing Finance & Portfolio Alignment

- Provide USD [XX] volume of lending / capital markets facilitation to **contribute to closing the USD 700 billion biodiversity funding gap** (GBF Goal D & Target 19).
- Provide USD [XX] volume of lending / capital markets facilitation for **transition finance for clients in identified priority sectors** (e.g., sustainability-linked bonds/loans with defined nature related KPIs).
- **Phase out financing the most harmful activities**, as identified by knowledge consensus.

## 2 Client Engagement

- **Engage formally with [XX] largest financing clients in identified priority sectors** on their material nature-related impacts and dependencies and resulting risks and opportunities to **encourage them to improve their own management** of nature related issues, **reduce their pressures related to nature loss** and **disclose relevant nature-related metrics**.

## 3 Policies & Processes

- **Develop** (or update, if already existing) and **implement risk management and associated policies and due diligence systems for all identified sectors with a high impact on nature** and for specific activities that are known to generate significant nature-related impact.

\* *Headline targets and actions are suggested, for banks to individually take forward based on their own business and regional context.*

# Hypothetical practice and impact target examples

Hypothetical bank, key risks/dependencies/impacts in portfolio	Sample targets to tackle the identified risks/dependencies/impacts and related opportunities
<p>Medium-sized bank focused on agriculture and supply chains in Amazon and Cerrado biomes of Brazil. Regulatory risks around deforestation. Impacts related to land, climate, biodiversity and water especially linked to cattle intensification.</p>	<p><b>Policy:</b> 100% of new loans and investments linked to cattle are applying the IFACC Environmental Framework.<sup>40</sup></p> <p><b>Client Engagement:</b> 80% of existing clients in high impact sectors are engaged to be aware of the framework. 60% have adopted the framework by 2025.</p> <p>80% of direct suppliers to clients are traced, and 80% of cattle across the portfolio are traced, including 100% from high deforestation areas.</p> <p><b>Impact targets:</b> Quantity of avoided carbon emissions by clients applying the Environmental Framework in TCO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Estimated area of natural ecosystem conversion avoided across the portfolio:% annual reduction to 2030.</p>

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**How do you feel about practice target setting for nature?**

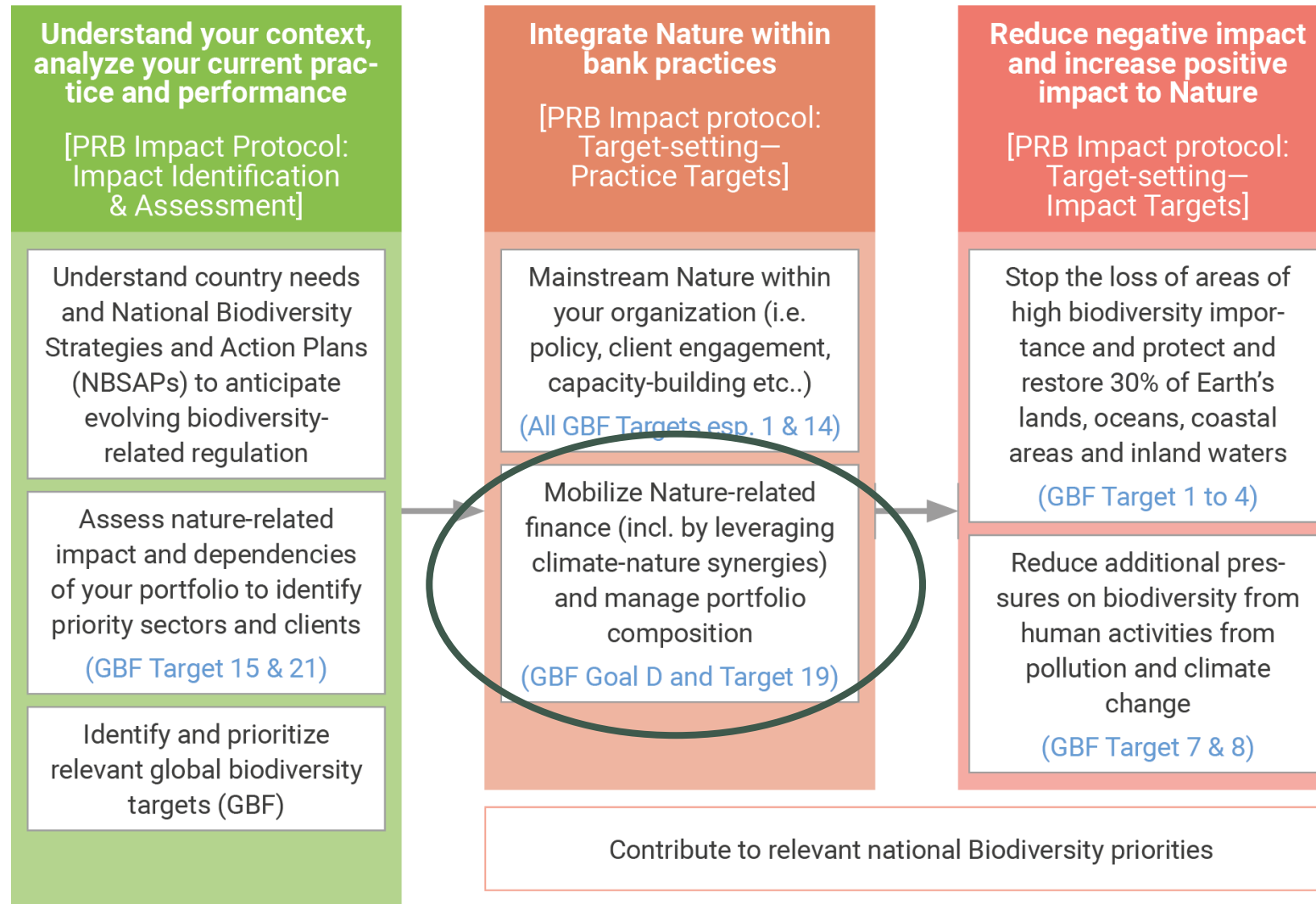
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**Financial Instruments  
supporting Nature**

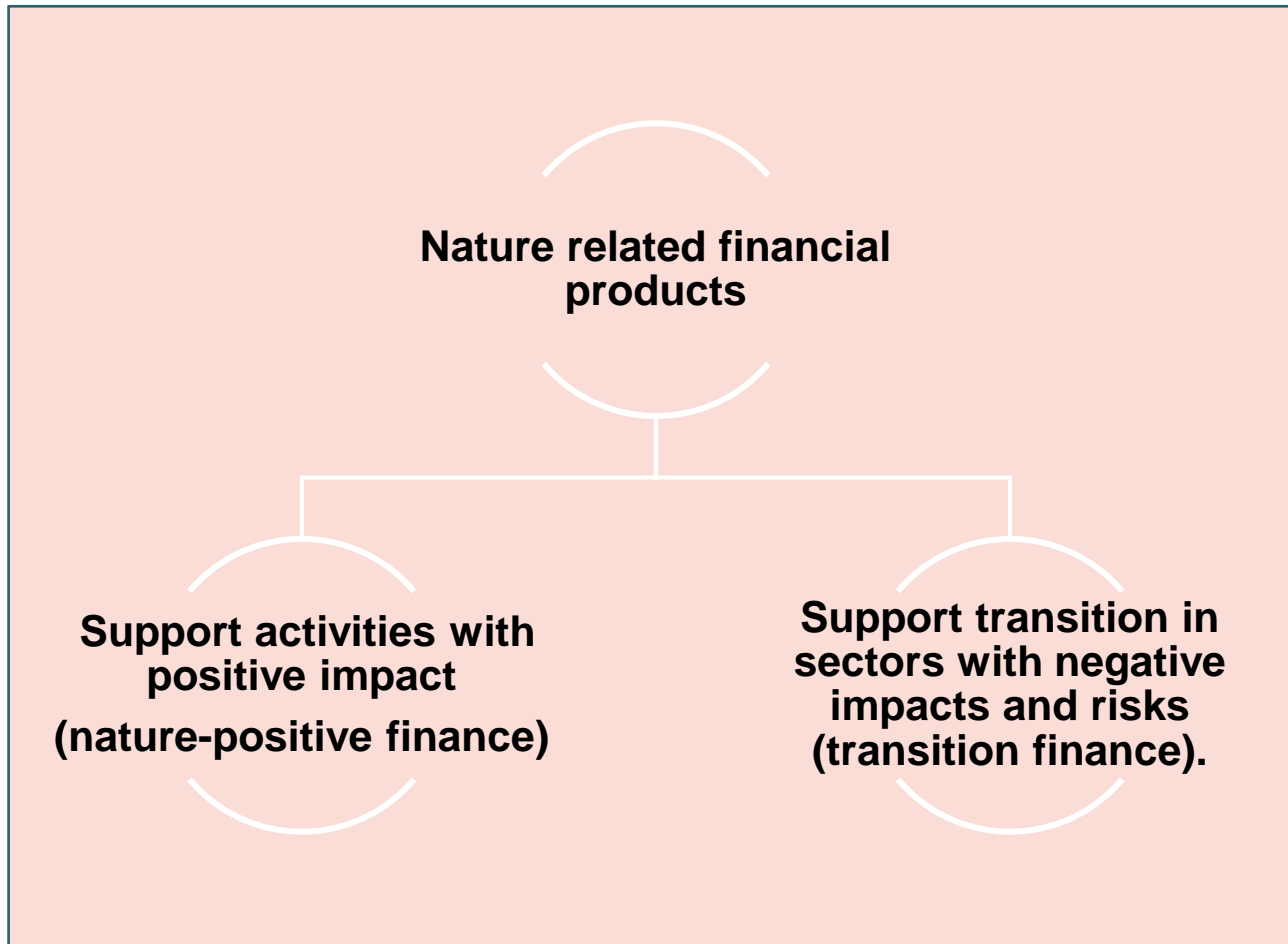


# High-level PRB approach in the context of the Global biodiversity framework



# Nature Finance

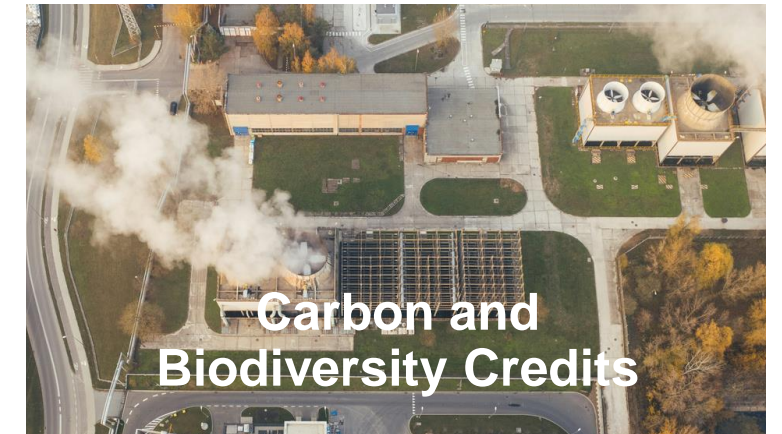
## A Simple Overview



- In practice there might not be a clear borderline between the two categories.
- Tailored financial products are ideally the outcome of successful client engagement (see previous slides).

# Nature Finance

## Trending Financial Products for Nature – Summary



# Nature Finance

## Trending Financial Products for Nature (1/2)



Finance Activity	Description
<b>Green/Blue Bonds/ SL Bonds</b>	When structured properly, bonds can be an effective mechanism to raise financing for large scale nature-related projects or transition activities or underpin debt-for-nature conversion. Sustainability-linked bonds with nature KPIs are few but increasing.
<b>Green/Blue / SL Loans</b>	Sustainability-linked loans with nature KPIs are few but increasing, while this is a more established approach for climate finance.
<b>Nature Performance-Bonds</b>	Operate like debt-for-nature swaps, involving restructuring a lending company's debt in return for pledges towards conservation initiatives.
<b>Debt-For-Nature Swaps</b>	Are transactions where participating countries or entities agree to buy and eliminate a portion of another country's debt at a reduced rate. In return, the recipient country commits to investing a specified sum in conservation efforts or making similar conservation pledges.
<b>Blended Finance</b>	Involves merging public and private funds, often combining philanthropic or concessional finance with commercial capital to target market deficiencies and attain social or environmental objectives.
<b>Concessional Finance</b>	Entails providing loans or investments with advantageous terms (like lower interest rates) linked to performance. Typically offered by DFIs, philanthropic program-related investments, and banks with a focus on environmental and social impact.

# Nature Finance

## Trending Financial Products for Nature (2/2)



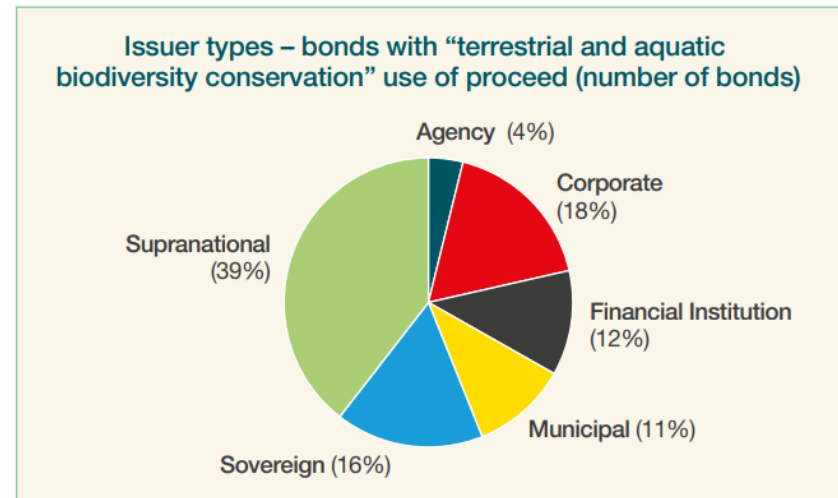
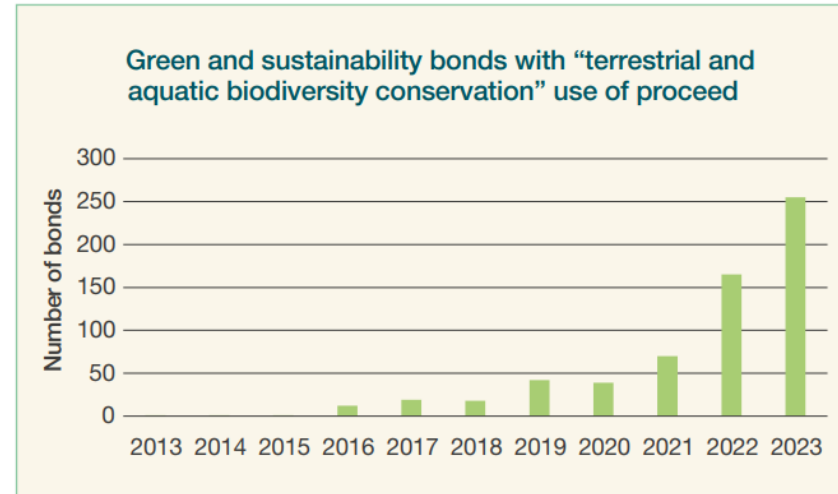
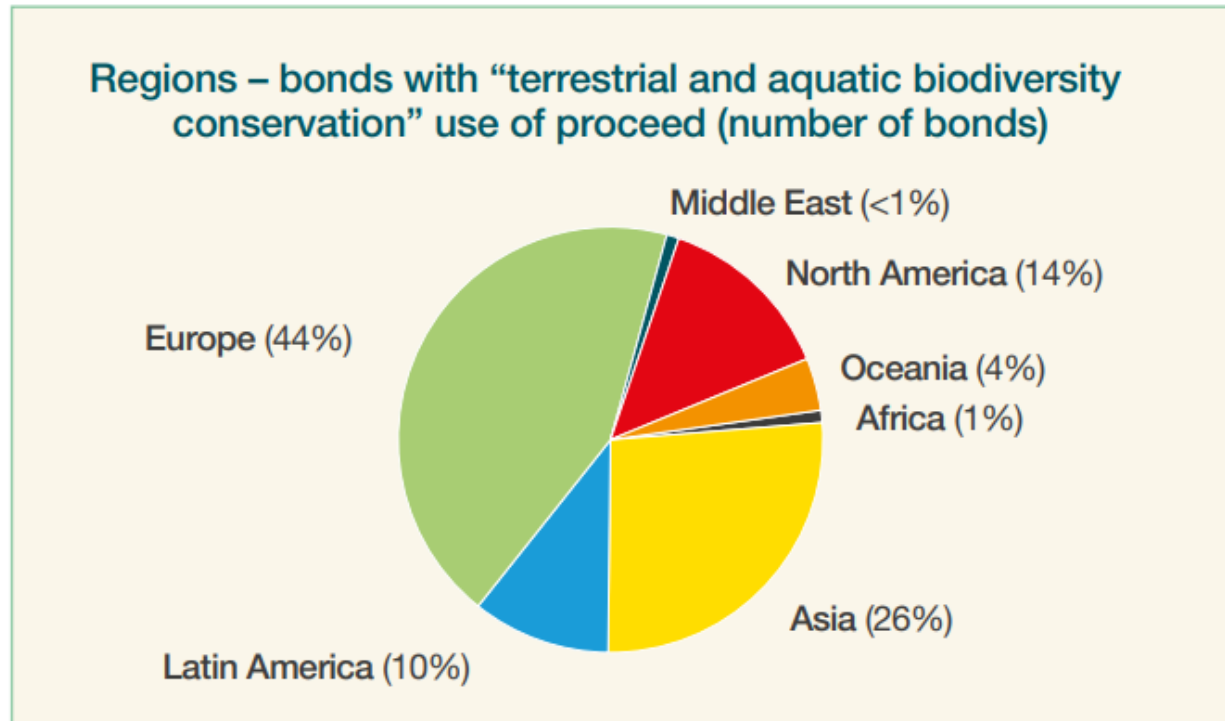
Principles for Responsible Banking

Finance Activity	Description
<b>Credit Guarantees (Risk Mitigation Instruments)</b>	Guarantees reduce the risk associated with the borrower while insurance (not normally provided by banks) can provide compensation if a specified risk materialises.
<b>Pooled Investments vehicles</b>	Aggregate capital across multiple investors. A portfolio approach of aggregating small nature-related projects can bundle nature projects and meet the risk-return profile requirements of commercially oriented investors.
<b>Actively managed funds and ETFs</b>	There are now about 900 funds with a nature-related theme in the market.
<b>Private Equity &amp; Venture Capital</b>	Newly dedicated VC companies investing in nature or established PE and VC firms announcing biodiversity as a core business are emerging.
<b>High-quality, high-integrity, carbon credits</b>	Carbon credits have the potential to compensate for emissions in a way that would also halt and possibly reverse nature loss.
<b>Biodiversity Credits</b>	Intended to result in measurable positive outcomes for species, ecosystems and natural habitats. The market for these is nascent and their design needs to mature further.

# — Financial Instruments For Nature

## Fixed Instruments (Examples) (Green/Blue Bonds)

# Green bonds and nature: A quick look at the market



# Example: Blue Bond (Columbia)

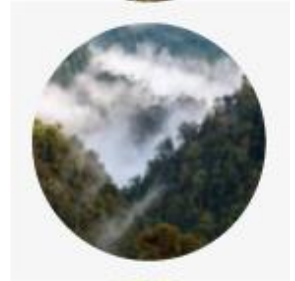


## Blue bond for water conservation, water infrastructure and water use efficiency

Ecosystem	Freshwater
Sector	Agriculture/infrastructure/industry
Region	Colombia
Type of initiative	Mobilising finance
Type of product	Blue bond
Type of finance	Transition finance
Nexus	Nature x climate x pollution
GBF target in focus	Target 1–4, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21

### What?

In June 2023, BBVA introduced Colombia's first blue bond, to the tune of USD 50 million with an objective to support initiatives aimed at protecting Colombia's water resources. The capital raised from both private and public investments, will be allocated to finance various projects such as the construction of water treatment and sewage facilities, the rehabilitation of watersheds, improvements in irrigation and drainage systems, preservation of oceans, and the protection of lakes, moorlands and mangroves.

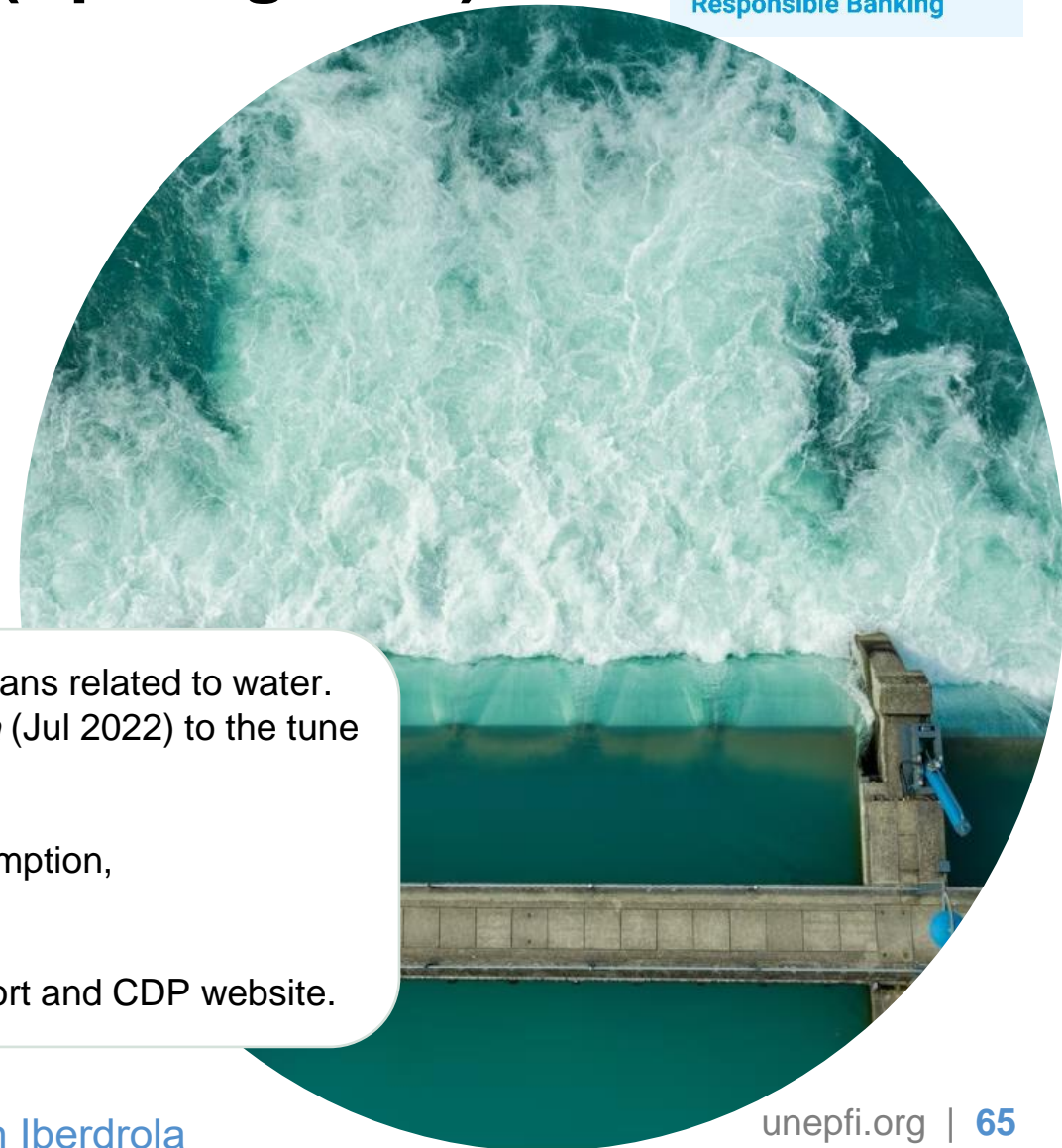




# Example: Sustainability-Linked Loan (Spain/global)

## Water footprint linked loans

Ecosystem	Freshwater
Sector	Energy/utilities
Region	Spain, Italy, EU
Type of initiative	Mobilising finance
Type of product	Revolving credit facility/sustainability-linked loan
Type of finance	Transition finance
Nexus	Nature x climate x pollution
GBF target in focus	Target 1–4, 7, 8, 15, 19, 21



- In 2022, BBVA introduced two of the world’s pioneering Sustainability-Linked Loans related to water.
- One is a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) linked to the water footprint of *Iberdrola* (Jul 2022) to the tune of EUR 2.5 billion.
- For Iberdrola, the floating Interest margin is linked to
  - I. the performance of two **water related indicators** (Scope 1 Water consumption, Scope 2 CDP Water score) and
  - II. its credit rating.
- These metrics are reported by Iberdrola in its annual audited Sustainability Report and CDP website.

# Example: Biodiversity Bond (Colombia) – World's First

- **BBVA and IFC** announced the world's first biodiversity bond in the amount of **\$50 million**.
- **Use of proceeds**: The resources will be used to finance projects focusing on reforestation, the regeneration of natural forests on degraded land, mangrove conservation or restoration, climate-smart agriculture, wildlife habitat restoration, among others.
- **BBVA Colombia is the issuing bank**, with IFC acting as structurer and investor.
- In addition to the investment, the transaction, includes advisory services to set the eligibility criteria and indicators that aim to foster best practice in sustainable management of natural resources.



# Example: Zambia Green Bond Issuance

- First green bond issuance by **Copperbelt Energy Corporation** of **US\$200 million**. Lead arrangers are Cygnum Capital, with Emerging Africa Investment Fund
- **Use of proceeds**: The bond is structured as a programme, whose proceeds will accelerate the actualisation of CEC's ambitions to generate at least 200MW of renewable energy and specifically solar energy.
- **Biodiversity component**:
  - Whilst this bond may be construed to be purely contributing towards climate change mitigation, it has all the hallmarks of biodiversity conservation.
  - Key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Zambia heavy reliance on wood fuel (including charcoal use) as main source of energy
  - Green bond's proceeds towards renewable energy will be reducing pressures on biodiversity



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# Financial Instruments For Nature

## Debt Conversion (Examples)

# Debt Conversion: Gabon

Gabon and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) launched Africa's first "debt-for-nature" swap.

## Purpose:

- Refinance \$500 million of Gabon's national debt, generating \$163 million for marine conservation over 15 years.

## Goals:

- **Marine Protection:** Expand marine protected areas to 30% of Gabon's ocean.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Protect endangered species like leatherback turtles, Atlantic humpback dolphins, and West African manatees.
- **Economic Development:** Support Gabon's "blue economy" through sustainable practices and improved management of marine resources.

## Partnerships:

- **Key Players:** TNC, Bank of America, US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC).
- **Funding Mechanism:** Issuance of new blue bonds with political risk insurance from DFC.

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# Financial Instruments For Nature

## Funds (Examples)

# Impact Fund: Africa Conservation and Communities Tourism Fund (ACCT Fund)

The Nature Conservancy and ThirdWay Partners established blended finance investment fund to support conservation tourism in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Objectives:

- **Support Tourism:** Provide flexible financing to help tourism operators in Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia retain jobs and continue conservation efforts.
- **Promote Sustainability:** Link financial support to measurable conservation and community outcomes.
- **Economic Resilience:** Strengthen and expand tourism operations, benefiting local economies.

## Key Achievements:

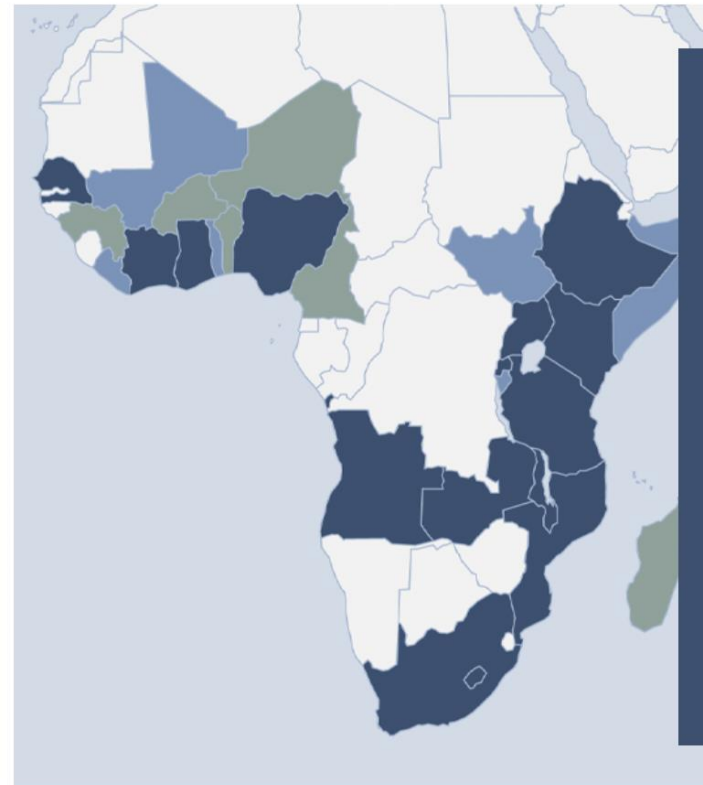
- **Job Retention:** Over 1,000 jobs retained across 35 camps.
- **Economic Impact:** \$1.3 million injected into local economies.
- **Conservation:** 84,000 km<sup>2</sup> protected through \$4.9 million in annual conservation payments.

## Blended finance structure:

- Includes both commercial and catalytic tranches of investment capital
- Covenants to deliver measurable employment, conservation, and clean energy impacts

# Impact Fund: The African Forestry Impact Platform (AFIP)

- *The African Forestry Impact Platform (AFIP) is a large scale , professionally managed, long term investment vehicle focused on growth of African forestry and to attract commercial capital.*
- *AFIP’s mandate is to invest in plantation forestry assets, sustainable natural forest management and down-stream processing.*
- *AFIP is managed by New Forests Asset Management, a specialist global forestry investment management business with over 5.7 bnUSD in assets under management (AUM).*



KEY INFORMATION	
SECTOR:	Scalable enterprises
COMMITMENT (MNOK):	757.7
YEAR:	2023
REGION:	Africa
COUNTRY:	Regional
DOMICILE:	Singapore
INSTRUMENT:	Funds
STATUS:	Active
MANDATE:	Development



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**What barriers do you see with nature positive finance for your bank?**

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**In which financial instruments do you see the biggest "nature positive" potential for your bank?**

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**Briefly about reporting**

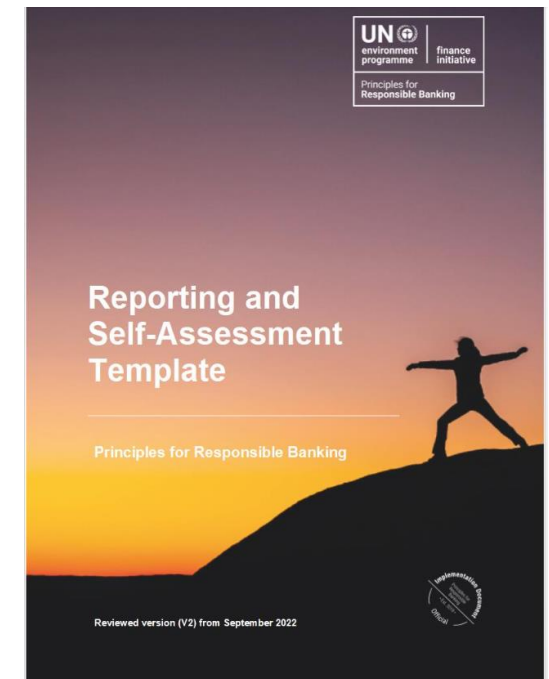
# Briefly about reporting

- We encourage you to consider reporting in line with the TNFD.
- If doing TNFD reporting, we recommend using the TNFD core global metrics for dependency, impact, risk and opportunity as adapted for financial institutions in [TNFD additional guidance for financial institutions supplement](#).
- Please refer to [TNFD's](#) and to [our website](#) for further guidance and resources on TNFD reporting

PRB banks setting nature-related targets should report on their targets through Section 2.2 of the PRB Reporting and Self-Assessment Template.

## Specifically, PRB banks should disclose:

- a. Alignment:** international, regional or national policy frameworks your bank is aligning with.
- b. Baseline:** baseline for selected indicators and current level of alignment.
- c. SMART targets (incl. key performance indicators (KPIs):** detailed target and KPI to monitor progress towards reaching the target.
- d. Action plan:** actions including milestones your bank has defined to meet the set targets.





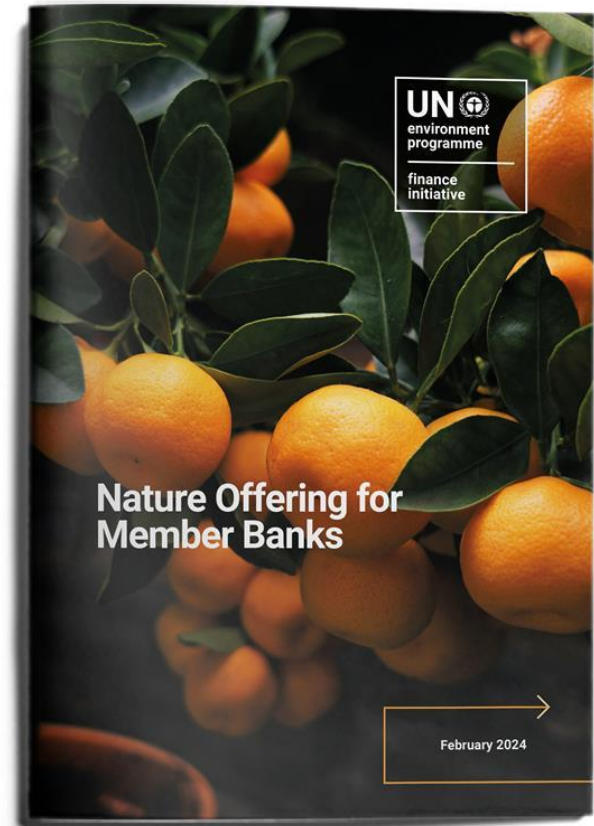
# — Closing

# Nature offering for member banks

UNEP FI is offering a wide range of nature-related activities to support member banks in rapidly building capacity to act on nature loss.

## Highlights

- PRB working groups on Nature and Pollution risk
- TNFD implementation support via new UNEP FI Risk Centre
- Regional workshop on Nature
- Individual support on target setting
- Online training through PRB Academy
- Preparations for CBD COP 16

[Download](#)

## **Upcoming Webinar: Climate risks to agricultural value chains in African markets and the financial innovations for safeguarding the sector**

**27 June 2024, 13:00 - 14:30 CET, 15:00 - 16:30 EAT**

- The V20 Sustainable Insurance Facility is holding a webinar which will delve into the cost of extreme weather to agriculture value chains in African economies, and the opportunities for banks, insurers, and investors to make a positive difference today.
- Expert panellists from the African financial sector will discuss practical innovations to safeguard against catastrophe during this recorded event.



**Register [here](#) for the webinar**

# Thank you for your attention!

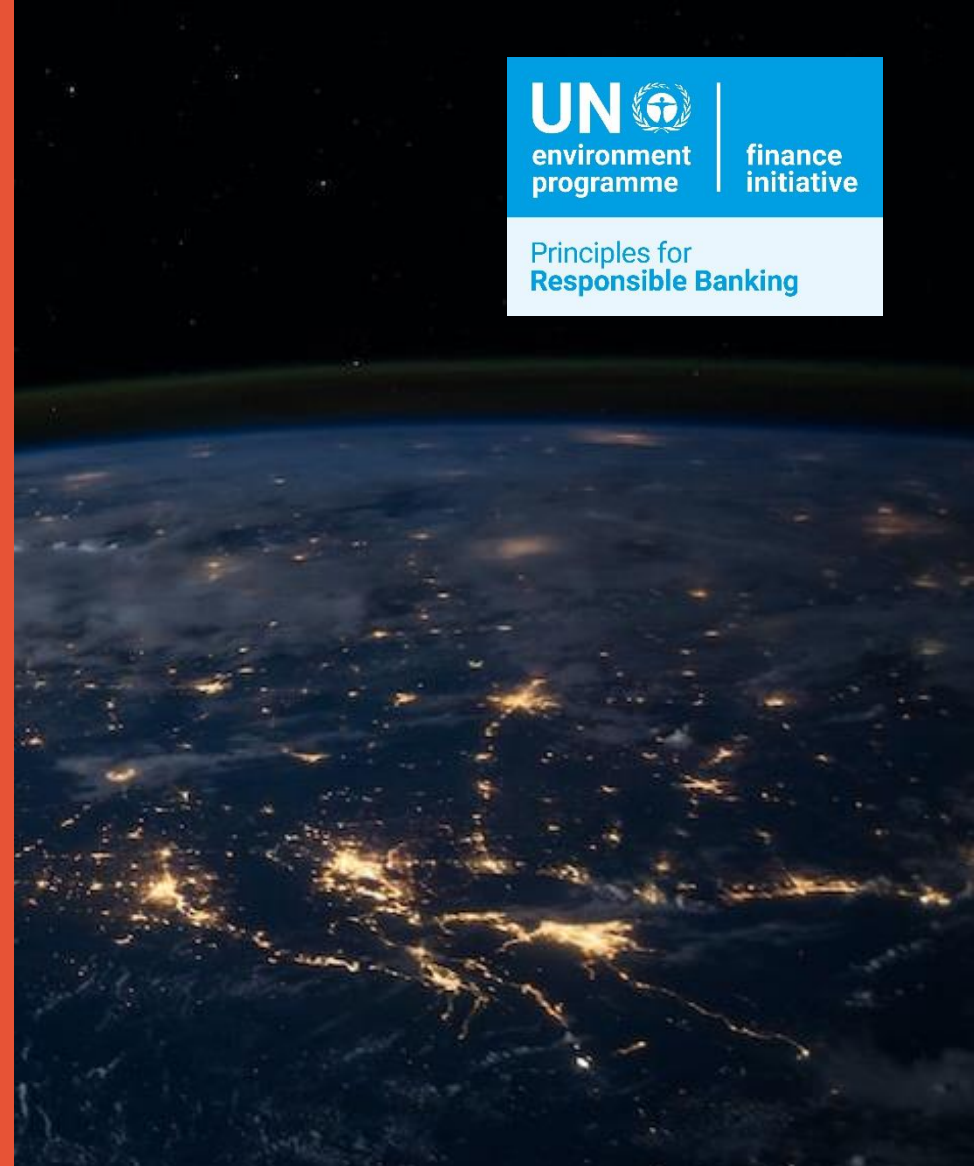
Slides will be shortly shared in email.

General UNEPFI contact: [nuran.atef@un.org](mailto:nuran.atef@un.org) and [kwa.fosah@un.org](mailto:kwa.fosah@un.org) (Regional Coordinators)

Specifically for the climate capacity building:  
[gabor.gyura@un.org](mailto:gabor.gyura@un.org)  
(Capacity building consultant)

Please stay with us for 2 more minutes and evaluate the session on Slido. The survey is still open (see next slide).

This is important for us to further develop the programme





# slido



## Evaluation survey

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.