



Mobilising private finance for natural capital in Africa



A FSD Africa briefing paper

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Key messages

- ▼ Africa has exceptionally high natural capital and it is of great importance to climate change and biodiversity. But there is a gap in financing of more than \$100 billion annually to preserve it. Private finance could help close this.
- ▼ Natural capital is supported by private finance where an investment offers a 'triple bottom line' of financial returns, climate or biodiversity impact and enhanced local communities. Landscape financing, restorative agriculture and sustainable supply-chains can offer this.
- ▼ Key will be to tap into a 'natural capital aligned' investors including green bonds, investments backed by carbon credits and impact investors. This will require strong green certification and monitoring standards.
- ▼ COP27 and development partners need to do more to build 'core' public finance through blended finance, carbon funds and enactment of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- ▼ African central banks and regulators need to continue to strengthen national green bond programmes, make pro-green regulatory changes and engage in the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ▼ In the private sector, African banks need to lend more to natural capital and impact investors need lead to innovation for 'triple' bottom line investments.

Why is private finance needed?

Africa has exceptionally high natural capital.

Preserving and restoring it is of importance to its' citizens and to the global agenda on climate change and biodiversity.

It spans a spectrum of landscapes from pristine or largely untouched rainforests, peatlands, mangrove swamps and grasslands to heavily managed agricultural landscapes and coastlines. Natural capital is nature redefined as an economic asset with related and valuable 'ecosystem services or benefits to humans (such as provision of food and water and the regulation of climate) ¹. WEF report that 62% of GDP of the region is moderately or highly dependent on natural capital and that it accounts for between 30% and 50% of total wealth in the region.

Africa is highly exposed to loss of its natural capital and those risks are materialising now.

The 2021 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report highlights that climate change is destroying marine biodiversity, reducing lake productivity and changing animal and vegetation distributions across the continent. Forest and peatland carbon stores are beginning to become unstable. Multi-year droughts have become more frequent in West and Southern Africa. In 2022, East Africa was experiencing the driest conditions and hottest temperatures since satellite record-keeping began. Catastrophic cyclones are happening in East Africa including, most recently, in Mozambique and Madagascar. African oceans are suffering from bleaching and depletion of fish and other marine life. ²

The poorest communities will be affected most because of their reliance on rainfed, subsistence agriculture and natural fisheries.

More than 60% of the sub-Saharan workforce are employed in agriculture and fisheries and 95% of cropland is rainfed. Changing rainfall patterns and rising temperatures have already reduced productivity from crops, livestock and fisheries by a third. Natural aridity and poor agricultural practices (which have degraded soils, marine and water supplies) have compounded these losses³.



Today, the vast majority of finance for natural capital in Africa is from public sources and is largely ODA for environmental protection and forestry, often in large-scale projects. There are non-public projects such as biodiversity offset schemes, carbon markets or green financial products but they often rely on public concessional finance including blended finance or philanthropic donations (the latter mainly for conservation) and are, in any case, modest in value. Stand-alone private investments are even more limited and typically present only in niche commercial ventures such as ecotourism.

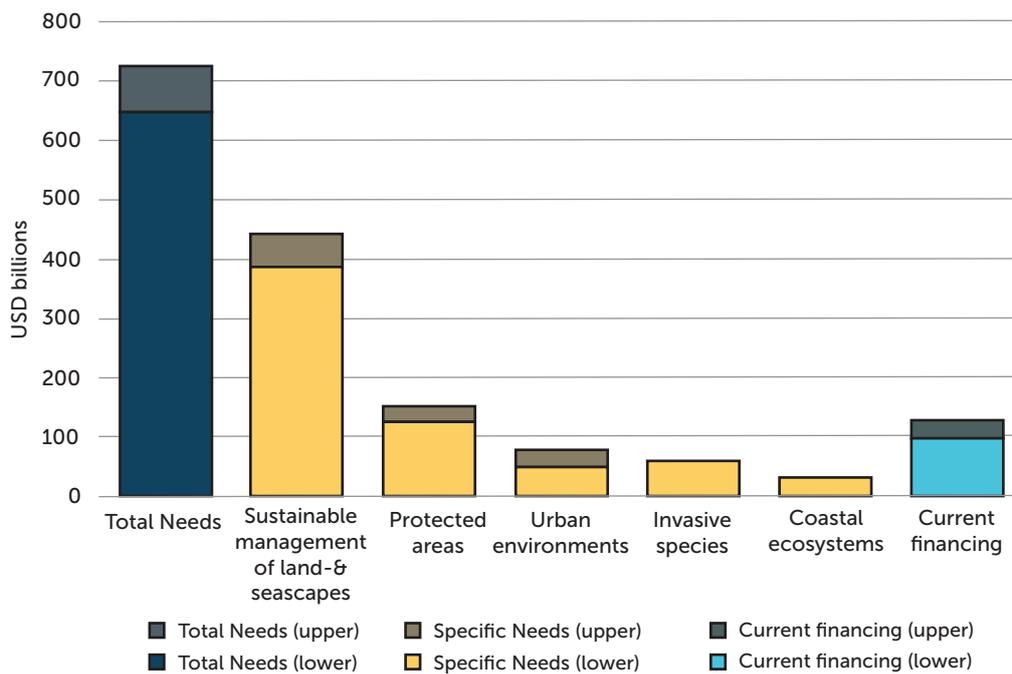
This leaves a gap in financing needed of more than \$100 billion annually in Africa (and \$600 billion globally). The biggest gap is in sustainable management of landscapes and seascapes – the key area for Africa given the lower carbon-intensity of its economies relative to developed countries – where more than \$400 billion is needed annually.

¹ According to the FSD Africa, 2022. See key readings.

² According to the UNEP 2021 and IPCC 2021. See key readings.

³ For a deeper discussion of these issues a suggested reading is FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/bl061e/bl061e.pdf>

Global annual biodiversity finance needs & financing (USD billions)



Source: Global Canopy (2021)

To help close this gap, Africa's natural capital needs to be converted into financial assets. At present, the largest barriers to this are a lack of a suitable investor base, limited size and number of bankable projects and weak regulatory and investment frameworks. The latter includes inconsistent definitions of natural capital, and a lack of standardised metrics and baselines (including harmonised taxonomy, common performance indicators and quality standards for consistent monitoring and reporting).

Barriers to this have been made higher by the current unprecedented political and economic uncertainty and the continuing acceleration of climate change. The Covid-19 Pandemic and the ongoing War in the Ukraine have created a surge in global inflation. Monetary policy is tightening and negatively impacting investment appetite. Emerging economies have seen sharp capital outflows. The global political situation is highly volatile. Meanwhile the need to finance resiliency, climate sensitivity and inclusion

remains increasingly urgent. Greater progress is needed including at COP27 in November 2022.

In this briefing paper, we discuss how to mobilise private finance to contribute to the conservation and restoration of Africa's natural capital combined with improving livelihoods for its citizens. Much of the financing for natural capital is likely to continue to be mobilised from public finance, most notably national funds and global climate funds. But private finance needs to play a part, especially given that the exponential growth in green investing makes this a real possibility. This paper considers how this might be done from both a demand (that is, where private finance should be applied) and supply (that is, which private investments might be effective and who is the investor base for them) side and discusses what the key actors - national governments and regulators, African banks, development partners and private investors - can do to help achieve this goal.



Where does private finance need to be applied?

Natural capital is supported by private finance where an investment offers a 'triple bottom line' of financial returns, climate or biodiversity impact and enhanced local communities.

This paper suggests that there are three main areas that can offer this: landscape financing, restorative agriculture and sustainable supply-chains.

There are already impressive successes in Africa. But many more are needed if Africa's natural capital is to be maintained and restored.

Examples of these success stories are discussed below. Key to achieving this is more and better funded partnerships for large-scale projects and, for relatively smaller projects, bank lending and venture capital including from development finance institutions (DFIs).

Landscape finance

Landscape models deliver holistic approaches that combine conservation and restoration of natural capital with meeting the needs of local communities. They offer a holistic approach for communities to move away from environmentally damaging practices (such as the overuse of scarce water resources, over-cropping or deforestation) while improving their livelihoods.

They require well-coordinated, multidimensional partnerships between producers, communities and investors. These are often coordinated by international or

national public organisations who also provide public finance and technical advice. This ensures that positive actions are not offset by negative (unintended) consequences within a landscape by ensuring well-designed forestry and agriculture that is expertly integrated with environmental outcomes. Such partnerships are particularly important for projects that involve multiple countries as this adds significant complexity to agreeing and governing projects. But even smaller projects need well-designed and executed governance and management to ensure impacts are achieved.

Private investors' role is to build commercial opportunities within landscape projects. Private companies have invested in responsible sourcing and services, such as ecotourism, sustainable forestry products and food production using climate-smart farming techniques. They often work through take-off agreement and defined conservation-friendly practises agreed with communities.

Given the wealth of Africa's natural capital, it hosts some of the World's largest and most important landscape projects. These typically combine public and private finance with a governing body to coordinate all players. A leading example is the Mai-Ndombe Emission Reductions Program in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is in 10 million hectares of pristine forest in the second-largest tropical rainforest in the world, the Congo Basin and its goal is to provide benefits for the local population while reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation of 29 million tons CO₂ by 2021. Its landscape model is one of conservation with complementary replacement of slash- and-burn agriculture and illegal logging with sustainable agroforestry. Private investment has supported sustainable forestry and forest cropping including food and wood products.

Restorative agriculture

Restorative agriculture combines sustainable agricultural practises with biodiversity and environmental benefits. It involves sustainable soil and water management, seed and crop varieties (such as water resistant or more rapid cycle crops), crop rotations, organic pest and weed control as well as carbon-neutral mechanisation and green energy production. It can be part of landscape approaches.

It delivers improved food security, nutrition and incomes for low-income agricultural communities. It can initially be time and labour intensive to set up because it requires reworking practises in communities with long-standing agricultural approaches. But it can change agriculture from being damaging to the environment to being positive while also lifting long-term yields, and hence, incomes and food

Relatively smaller projects have also been successful and can be more tailored to national and local needs. However, meaningful impact needs greater scale and numbers of such projects. These include ecotourism in East and Southern Africa (Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda and South Africa) with commercial lodges which share incomes through conservation fees, employment opportunities and land usage fees for local communities. Watershed landscape projects to restore wetlands and waterbodies in Ethiopia and Kenya have combined hydropower for communities and extensive tree planting with private business development with local communities to manufacture and market energy-efficient clean cook-stoves to replace charcoal whose production causes deforestation. The Green Cocoa Landscape Program in Cameroon has combined reforestation with private investment in sustainable and higher quality cocoa farming and processing. Similar cocoa projects have been implemented in Ghana and the Cote D'Ivoire. The Imarisha (Lake) Naivasha Water Stewardship programme in Kenya has combined improved water management with sustainable farming for floriculturists (with cooperation of international supermarkets buying flowers).

security. Key enablers are community-led work, finance and digitalisation.

Private finance is needed for capital investments in agricultural businesses. The impact of projects is enhanced when combined with capital investments for support to new technologies and equipment⁴. Best practises include digital mapping and monitoring of soil carbon⁵ and new facilities and equipment (such as for irrigation systems, green energy production and clean cooking). Possible sources of finance include bank lending given that its creditworthiness is enhanced by the more stable incomes that restorative agriculture generates for rural borrowers.

4 UNECA (2021) estimates that when revised practises are combined with solar-powered, efficient micro-irrigation there is a 10-fold increase in incomes due to improved yields of up to 300 per cent combined with reduced water usage by up to 90 per cent and offsetting carbon emissions of clean energy generation. See key readings.

5 According to the UN Climate Technology Centre and Network.

Venture capital - including development capital – is important to incubate specialist technologies and business models. But more is needed. Current exciting innovations include plant-based proteins, cross-laminated timber and waste-based biofuels (such as those using poultry and animal dung). Investments have been made by impact investors and DFIs with blended finance and ground roots innovation being key to successful examples. These include for example,

Ecodudu, an innovative waste-to-value company that converts insects that are farm pests into animal feed which has received finance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and technical support from Kenyatta University and Vuma Biofuels which converts sugar cane husks into biomass energy production and has received investment from Kenya Climate Ventures, a private impact investor.

Sustainable supply-chains

Supply chains linked to agriculture, manufacturing and trade are negatively impacting natural capital. Processing, trade and transport of food products, apparel and cosmetics, which rely on nature-based inputs from the agriculture sector, are responsible for pollution of land, water and air.

Private sector firms are improving the sustainability of their supply chains as they increasingly recognise the physical and transition risks they face and as consumer demand better standards. Third party sustainability standards such as environmental certifications and eco-labels enable these initiatives to be recognised by regulators, trade partners⁶, policymakers and consumers. Access to finance, digitalisation and training are key enablers.

Large agribusinesses can lead the development of sustainable supply chains in Africa. They can lead change by setting standards, making investments and sharing know-how for green power, water management and pollution prevention including with smallholders from whom they source products ('outgrowers'). Some are being supported by development capital. For example, British International Investment (BII), the UK's DFI, has invested \$65 million in Zambeef in Zambia to build energy and water efficiency and renewable energy into their supply chain. BII have also invested \$9.6 million, alongside AgDevCo, a social impact investor, in Jacoma Estates in Malawi to develop climate-smart irrigation and processing including for outgrowers. Both of these firms

are major agricultural firms and these projects demonstrate how they can green their supply chains from out-grower production to processing and distributor while also maintaining strong commercial viability.

Again, more venture capital – including development capital and management support – is needed to incubate innovative technologies and business models. For example, BII has invested in large and small business to green their value-chains and develop 'showcase' innovations. Investments range from a \$100 million loan to ETG - an agricultural conglomerate which takes input from over 550,000 smallholder farmers across Africa, to expand its logistic networks and alignment of its value-chain with international Environmental & Social standards for grains, rice and cocoa - to small start-up finance to Komaza, a micro-forestry business that works with smallholder farmers to convert deforested land to grow and market sustainable timber. More venture capital funds are needed including with seed capital from DFIs and impact investors. They need to be bolder in incubating new ideas and more rapid in providing capital to scale successful ones. Such innovative companies also can need 'hand-holding' from venture capitalists to expand into larger, successful businesses such as through board membership and advice as to how to professionalise start-ups.

⁶ UNECA, (2021) anticipates the EU will introduce carbon-taxing on imports from countries who have not contributed adequately to GHG emissions. This includes several Asian countries whose manufacturing sectors are carbon intensive. An opportunity may be for Africa to develop 'green' manufacturing which will avoid such taxes on their exports to the EU. See key readings.



Which private investments might be effective?

Key to mobilisation of private finance will be to develop a 'natural capital aligned' investor base. This will be challenging because the market is relatively nascent. But there are new and rapidly growing investor classes that could be key to success of which the most important

are green bonds, investments backed by carbon credits and specialist investors including impact investors and private funds. These possibilities are discussed further below.

Green bonds

Globally, there has been a huge growth in the green bond market in the last decade with the market now reaching US\$2 trillion annually. This has been driven by the emergence of 'green' investors, comprising not only specialist funds but also generalist investors seeking to address climate risks in their portfolios. However, to date, only 0.5–1.0% of total capital raised through green bonds globally has been allocated to natural capital⁷.

There have been a handful of African green bonds for natural capital. Proceeds from

sovereign green bonds have been used for conservation and restoration. For example, the Republic of the Seychelles successfully issued a \$15 million 'blue' bond in 2018 to support conservation of its marine ecosystems in conjunction with sustainable fisheries. For example, the Federal Government of Nigeria's first green bond, issued in 2017 for Naira 10.69 billion, was partially used for afforestation. Private bonds have also been issued. For example, a £50m 'rhino' bond was issued in 2019 with a return linked to the conservation of rhinos in Kenya and South Africa. However, key to further

⁷ According to Global Canopy, 2021. See key references.

issues is high standards of green certification and impact assessment in order to avoid concerns about 'nature-washing'.

There is an opportunity to tap into the green bond market for natural capital. Africa has received only 2.2% of global proceeds in green bond markets globally. Its domestic green bond

market has grown with issues by sovereigns, municipals and large corporations but remains nascent. 91% of the green bonds issued to date in the region were used for infrastructure. Key will be high standards of green certification and impact assessment in order to avoid concerns about 'nature-washing'.

Carbon credits and carbon markets

Carbon credits could allow Africa to convert its natural assets into tradable financial assets.

The Kyoto Protocol created a robust system for carbon trading, whereby developing countries could gain credits for cutting current or reducing future emissions and then sell them, generating a stream of income. The certification system is called the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and its implementation rules were finalised at COP26 in 2021. In addition, numerous other credible certification schemes have emerged including national and supranational schemes and voluntary schemes.

There have already been a handful of projects in Africa that have used carbon credits to finance natural capital investments. For example, carbon credits have been used to finance work and equipment for local communities for restoration of mangrove swamps to protect coastal urban areas in Diani in Kenya and for reforestation in

Humbo in Ethiopia, the Aberdares in Kenya and Kachung and the Nile Basin in Uganda. However, outside of Africa, there are more, and more diverse, carbon credit -financed agricultural and forestry projects. For example, CDM has financed various biomass energy projects, agricultural waste recycling, irrigation projects and methane capture and reforestation in countries across Asia and South America.

Much greater scale and number of projects are needed and that will involve overcoming difficulties in accessing and trading carbon credits. Current initiatives have tended to be small-scale and faced significant difficulties in certifying and then selling credits in carbon markets because of the complexity of the CDM process. National or international facilitation could provide assistance with this as well as to extend carbon credits to underpin green bonds.

Specialist investments

Impact investors have over \$700 billion of Assets Under Management (AUM) and are undergoing a shift in asset allocations towards climate-related investments. As at 2020⁸, AUM was concentrated in financial service (20%) and energy (16%), but the fastest growing sectors were agriculture and forestry (which reached 9% and 10% of AUM in 2021). 21% of all global impact investments are invested in sub-Saharan Africa. 83% of managers are now actively seeking climate-aligned investments for reduction and preventing future emissions combined with helping communities vulnerable to climate change. This makes them an ideal match for natural capital assets.

Specialist funds and structured finance are creating innovative investments for natural capital. There are a few African venture capital funds dedicated to green finance for natural capital. For example, Okavango Capital has a fund for ecotourist lodges in East and South Africa, CI Ventures funds eco-friendly SMEs in conservation areas in Kenya and South Africa and Wangara Green Ventures finances SMEs in climate-smart agriculture in Ghana. Globally, structured notes have been issued for natural capital finance. For example, the Credit Suisse's Nature Conservation Notes and Low Carbon Blue Economy Notes have financed sustainable agriculture and sustainable fisheries including in Africa.



Who needs to do what?

There is a need for numerous actors to participate and collaborate to mobilise finance for the restoration and conservation of Africa' natural capital. Who might do what within the

overall picture and the key goals for COP27 in November 2022 are discussed further below:

COP 27

There is an urgent need to make greater progress at COP27 in November 2022 on action in Africa on biodiversity and nature. Nature-based solutions (NBS) are at the core of resilience and adaptation especially in protecting forests and marine ecosystems through restorative agriculture and community-led projects. Biodiversity action needs to gain traction to bring it in line with that for climate change.

NBS have received 12% of COP-mobilised finance⁹. More is needed to build a pipeline of 'core' NBS finance for developing countries. More blended finance and more use of carbon credits to support the UN's Adaptation Fund

could help. Debt-for-nature swaps - where debt is forgiven in exchange for conservation commitments - need to be explored further.

The Convention on Biological Diversity sets clear responsibilities for developed countries to provide finance for the conservation and restoration of natural landscapes in developing countries. But, to date, finance actually provided has been below target, affecting Africa's ability to act. This needs to be rectified.

Building credibility and trust in green certification and verification through global standards is essential. Critical is make sure that it 'nature-washing' is addressed.

⁹ According to the UNEP

National governments and regulators

African central banks and regulators need to continue to strengthen national green bond programmes and make pro-green regulatory changes. High standards for green certification and impact assessment are an essential part of this. These could be incorporated into the national green bond frameworks being developed by countries such as Kenya¹⁰, Nigeria¹¹ and South Africa. Reform of capital and liquidity regulations to make them 'climate and biodiversity weighted' can encourage green investments by reducing capital requirements for regulated investors. They also need to provide thought leadership by, for example, detailing the expected nature-related 'roadmap' and introducing firmer regulation relating to natural capital degradation.

African central banks and regulators need to adopt the recommendations from the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In March 2022, the TNFD issued initial guidelines and methodologies for identifying and reporting biodiversity-related risks. Once finalised in 2023, these should be adopted. Regulated entities are likely to need help to implement them including

in complex areas such as nature-related scenario analysis and stress tests. The Taskforce also needs more African representation to ensure its recommendations are suitable for the region. Participating in the pilot programs planned for 2022 and 2023 should be a priority as it this an opportunity to influence the final disclosures so that they include an African perspective.

National governments should support carbon credits and carbon trading including capacity-building for public agencies and financial institutions. Access to carbon markets needs to be facilitated for smaller projects and they need to be linked to nationally defined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Green standards for trade within the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA) should be developed. Green standards will facilitate the integration of the continent's natural capital in sustainable supply chains and provide a competitive advantage for Africa in anticipated carbon-weighted trading regimes. The African Union should extend their work in this area as part of the execution of the ACFTA.

African banks

African banks could make an important contribution to supporting natural capital financing and need to do more. Work in the region is ongoing to 'green the financial system' including assessing risks, most notably from stranded assets in their lending to the agricultural and commodity sectors and to deepening understanding of climate-related risks to financial institutions and financial stability. This is positive and should continue.

Banks need to increase 'green' lending especially for the agricultural sector. Currently 10% of their portfolios are in agriculture. This is below amount needed and little of it is explicitly 'green' or restorative. Expanding lending would be useful given as it can leverage banks expertise in managing agricultural lending risks. Setting sustainability criteria for lenders would help

green their portfolios and encourage improved agricultural practises. Banks also need to work with clients and help develop deeper datasets to assess risks.

Natural capital finance and carbon markets offer an attractive commercial opportunity for African banks. Demand from retail and institutional investors for natural capital assets and carbon markets are expected to increase and innovate substantially. This creates a commercial opportunity for banks. Some global banks are already growing their businesses including HSBC and Credit Suisse. African banks could do the same, to build green capital markets businesses that serve their issuer and investor clients in their national and regional markets.

¹⁰ More detail is available from FSD Africa. <https://www.fsdafrica.org/kenya-green-finance/>

¹¹ More detail is available from FSD Africa. <https://www.fsdafrica.org/publication/the-nigerian-green-bond-market-development-programme-impact-report-2018-2021/>

International development partners

Development banks need to deliver interventions that integrate coordination, capital and technical assistance. Capital – including guarantees and blended finance – and technical assistance are useful and to be welcomed. But more work needs to be done to integrate them to boost their combined impact in a natural capital context and to place holistic natural capital thinking at the centre of programming. Development banks have already demonstrated such value in large-scale, multi-partner projects, especially in cross-border projects where they coordinate projects but acting as an independent and trusted advisor to all parties. There have also been initiatives by DFIs to encourage these approaches. For example, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has led the way by establishing a Natural Resources Centre. Such approaches need to be extended and become a core part of programming design and operational thinking.

Development partners need to support scaling of natural capital projects through CDM funds and blended finance. As noted, there are some excellent community and sub-national projects, but they are too small and too few to deliver impact collectively. Development partners need to enable countries and communities to scale and replicate these projects. Key is to seize the opportunity ‘on the table’ from the newly finalised CDM. Again, the AfDB has demonstrated how this might be done through its African Carbon Support Programme which is dedicated to supporting member countries to access carbon funds. But smaller, sub-national projects need help too. Technical assistance and grant finance to meet the requirements of the simplified CDM process – which remains challenging for small players – alongside ‘template’ project approaches would be useful

as would working with non-traditional partners who have been active in supporting small CDM-funded projects. These include impact investors and blended fund managers (see below), NGOs, grassroots community organisation and African academic institutions. Replicating successful projects from Asia and Latin America, where greater progress is being made, would also be useful.

They need to provide anchor capital, guarantees and targeted technical support for green bonds. Providing a combination of anchor capital and technical assistance targeted to specific barriers in bond issuance (such as green bond standards, impact certification and climate and greenhouse gas emissions certification) gets bonds to market. Guarantees and anchor capital then reduce the credit risks for private investors and crowd them into the deals. This model has been proven by, for example, the Africa Local Currency Bond Fund (ALCBF) – which is partially funded by FSD Africa and the IFC. Such integrated approaches should be expanded.

They need to leverage their high ESG standards into natural capital to provide a model for private sector standards and disclosures. There is a danger of investments being held back by concerns about ‘nature-washing’. There are already several well-regarded standards for natural capital in development. For example, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature has a methodology for selecting and screening nature-based solutions, or the UN’s ‘Rio Markers’ uses a simple scoring scale for biodiversity investments that is useful. One or a few of these need to become the industry standard alongside supporting data and strengthened monitoring.

Impact investors

Impact investors need to create more natural capital funds, including through blended finance. Again, this could be key to scale and replication of smaller projects. Recent funds are proving successful. For example, the AGR13 Fund de-risks finance for sustainable agricultural using a \$190 million blended finance guarantee from Rabobank and the Dutch government. It funds projects from \$5 million up plus smaller

projects where they are replicable. Similarly, Mirova’s Land Degradation Neutrality Fund has raised \$200 million through a blended finance fund for regenerative and sustainable agriculture and forestry on degraded lands with a focus on financing smallholders and communities to build sustainable production and supply chains. More of similar funds and scaling of those that prove successful is needed.

Private investors should collaborate closely with conservationists to develop innovative products. Some good initiatives already exist. The Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation has approximately 80 partners (including Mirova, Conservation International and WWF). It has developed the Nature+ Accelerator to issue innovative nature-based bonds and the Nature Conservancy's Natural Capital Accelerator has coordinated collaboration between conservation specialists and investors to develop innovative nature-based projects. These initiatives should be built on and extended.

Impact investors need to build the case for the 'triple' bottom line. There is ambiguity about the commercial cases for nature-based projects, and too few strong demonstrate projects. Impact investors have the expertise to blend financial and non-financial impacts and the ingenuity to create new business models. They need to extend their expertise into natural capital investments.

Private investors need to shift assets allocation in 'impact' portfolios toward natural capital. Portfolios need to shift from financial services and energy, where they are currently concentrated, towards climate and biodiversity investments. In the current global environment, not to do so would be to degrade the mission of impact investment. More active engagement with what 'impact' means for biodiversity and natural capital is also needed to build industry standards and ensure high-quality investments are made.

Further readings

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Example projects

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<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/drc/brief/fact-sheet-mai-ndombe-redd-initiative-in-drc>

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/updates-democratic-republic-congos-mai-ndombe-emission-reductions-program>

Ecotourism in the Masai Mara Conservancies, Kenya
<https://maraconservancies.org>

Ecotourism in the Virunga National Park, Rwanda
<https://virunga.org>

Sustainable Land Management Project, Ethiopia Highlands
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/>

► Restorative agriculture

Ecodudu (Waste-to-value company), Kenya
<https://ecodudu.com>

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<https://watershed.nl/country/kenya-2/>

The Green Cocoa Landscape Program, Cameroon.
<https://www.tropicalforestalliance.org/en/news-and-events/news/press-release-cameroonian-cocoa-stakeholders-sign-a-roadmap-towards-sustainable-and-deforestation-free-cocoa>

The Imarisha (Lake) Naivasha Water Stewardship programme (Kenya)
<https://imarishanaivasha.wordpress.com>

Vuma Biofuels (Biofuels from sugar cane husks), Kenya
<https://www.vumabiofuels.com>

► Sustainable supply chains

BIl's investment in Zambeef, Zambia
<https://www.bii.co.uk/en/our-impact/investment/zambeef-products-plc/>

BIl's investment in Jacoma Estates, Malawi
<https://www.bii.co.uk/our-impact/investment/jacoma-estates-limited/>

ETG - an agricultural conglomerate
<https://www.bii.co.uk/en/our-impact/investment/etg-export-trading-group-2/>

Komaza, a sustainable micro-forestry business
<https://www.bii.co.uk/our-impact/underlying/komaza-fpc/>

► Green bonds for biodiversity

Federal Republic of Nigeria, green bond, 2017
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<https://www.fsdafrica.org/publication/the-nigerian-green-bond-market-development-programme-impact-report-2018-2021/>

Republic of the Seychelles \$15 million 'blue' bond

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/29/seychelles-launches-worlds-first-sovereign-blue-bond>

\$50m 'Rhino' bond, South Africa and Kenya
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/03/23/wildlife-conservation-bond-boosts-south-africa-s-efforts-to-protect-black-rhinos-and-support-local-communities>

► Carbon credit and carbon trading

Humbo Assisted Natural Regeneration Project, Ethiopia
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/JACO1245724331.7/view>

Aberdare Range/ Mt. Kenya Small Scale Reforestation Initiative, Kamae-Kipipiri, Kenya
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/JACO1260322827.04/view>

Kachung Forest Project: Afforestation on Degraded Lands, Uganda
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/TUEV->

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Diani-Chale marine conservation and restoration project, Kenya
<https://www.nairobiconvention.org/climate-smart-solutions-for-kenyan-diani-chale-marine-area/>

► Specialist investment

Okavango Capital Partners, ecotourist lodges in East and South Africa,
<http://www.okavango-capital.com>

CI Ventures funds, eco-friendly SMEs in Kenya and South Africa
<https://www.conservation.org/projects/conservation-international-ventures-llc>

Wangara Green Ventures finances SMEs in climate-smart agriculture in Ghana
<https://wagaragreenventure.com>

Credit Suisse's Nature Conservation Notes
<https://www.credit-suisse.com/about-us-news/en/articles/media-releases/credit-suisse-finances-the-nature-conservancys-blue-bond-for-marine-conservation-for-belize-202111.html>

Credit Suisse's Low Carbon Blue Economy Notes
<https://www.credit-suisse.com/about-us-news/en/articles/media-releases/world-bank-blue-economy-201911.html>

AGRI3 Fund
<https://www.blendedfinance.earth/blended-finance-funds/2020/11/16/agri3-fund>

Mirova's Land Degradation Neutrality Fund
<https://www.mirova.com/en/news/ldn-land-degradation-neutrality-fund-exceeds-200-million-dollars-commitments-for-final-close>



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