

**URBAN  
SH/FT**

**URBANSHIFT CITY ACADEMY**  
**Urban Biodiversity**

**UrbanShift 城市学院**  
**城市生物多样性**

**CHENGDU, CHINA**

1-3 July 2025

1-3 七月 2025



**DAY 3**

# Day 3 – Financing and Implementing Urban Biodiversity Projects

第三天 – 城市生物多样性项目融  
资与实施

# DAY 3 - Agenda / 第三天 - 议程

TIME	SESSION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
09:00-09:15 (15 mins)	Day 3 Welcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Welcome</li><li>Overview of Day 3 agenda</li></ul>
09:15-10:00 (45 mins)	Presentation: Urban Biodiversity Finance Guide – Sources of Finance for Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overview of different financing sources and resources for urban biodiversity projects in cities</li><li>Showcase innovative mechanisms to finance urban biodiversity related projects</li><li>Catalogue of financing and technical assistance opportunities for 2023 – 2024</li><li>Biodiversity finance decision-making tree</li><li>Q&amp;A [15 mins]</li></ul>
10:00-10:30 (30 mins)	Interactive Exercise: Using the Biodiversity Finance Decision Making Tree - Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Split participants into diverse groups</li><li>Provide scenarios and ask the participants to identify the best financial pathways for the projects based on their characteristics and attributes</li></ul>
10:30-11:00 (30 mins)		TEA BREAK
11:00-11:30 (30 mins)	Interactive Exercise: Using the Biodiversity Finance Decision Making Tree - Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Report back in plenary</li></ul>
11:30-12:00 (30 mins)	Presentation: Technical Assistance Opportunities to Enhance Access to Finance for Biodiversity in Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overview of ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP) and case studies from Asian cities [10 mins]</li><li>How to prepare a TAP application [10 mins]</li><li>Q&amp;A [10 mins]</li></ul>
12:00-12:30 (30 mins)	Wrap-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Feedback survey</li><li>Participants' reflections: What did you learn? What else do you want to know? How can we continue to help you?</li></ul>



Local Governments  
for Sustainability



INTERACT-Bio  
Integrated action on biodiversity

# Guide to Biodiversity Financing for Cities and Regions

## 城市与地区生物多样性 融资指南





# Agenda / 议程

1

INTERACT-Bio / 互动生物

2

Biodiversity Finance Landscape /  
生物多样性金融格局

3

Guide to Biodiversity Financing: /  
生物多样性融资指南:

- Project development cycle / 项目开发周期
- Financing instruments / 融资工具
- Decision-making tree / 决策树
- Catalogue of opportunities / 机会目录

4

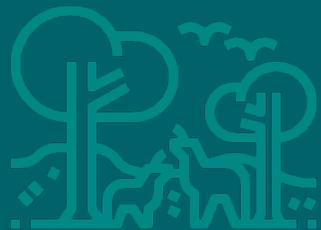
Exercise / 锻炼

Finance decision-making tree /  
财务决策树

# INTERACT-Bio

## Integrated Action on Biodiversity /

## 互动- 生物多样性综合行动



INTERACT-Bio is designed to improve the utilization and management of nature within fast-growing cities and the regions surrounding them. It aims to provide expanding urban communities in the Global South with nature-based solution and associated benefits. /

INTERACT-Bio 旨在提升快速发展城市及其周边地区对自然资源的利用与管理效率。该项目致力于为全球南方地区不断扩大的城市社区提供基于自然的解决方案及相关效益。



### CONNECT / 连接

**local, regional, and national decision-makers** to integrate biodiversity into city-region planning and decision / 地方、区域和国家决策者将生物多样性纳入城市区域规划和决策。



### STRENGTHEN / 加强

the **capacity** to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions into infrastructure and development planning / 将生物多样性和基于自然的解决方案融入基础设施和开发规划的能力



### MAINSTREAM / 主流

biodiversity & ecosystem considerations **across sectors** at the subnational and national level. / 生物多样性与生态系统考量跨部门在亚国家及国家层面。

# INTERACT-Bio

## Integrated Action on Biodiversity / 互动-生物生物多样性综合行动



Funded by the / 由提供资金  
German Federal Ministry for  
the Environment, Nature  
Conservation and Nuclear  
Safety  
through IKI – International  
Climate Initiative

From 2017 to 2024

Implemented in 6 countries /  
已在6个国家实施。

- Brazil
- Tanzania
- India
- South Africa
- China
- Colombia



# Biodiversity finance landscape / 生物多样性金融格局

## Why it is important to look for new financial instruments? / 为什么寻找新的金融工具如此重要？



**83%** of biodiversity investments today from **public funding** / 83%的生物多样性投资目前来自公共资金。

**Private investments** are much needed, but difficult to attract due to: / 私人投资亟需增加，但由于以下原因难以吸引：

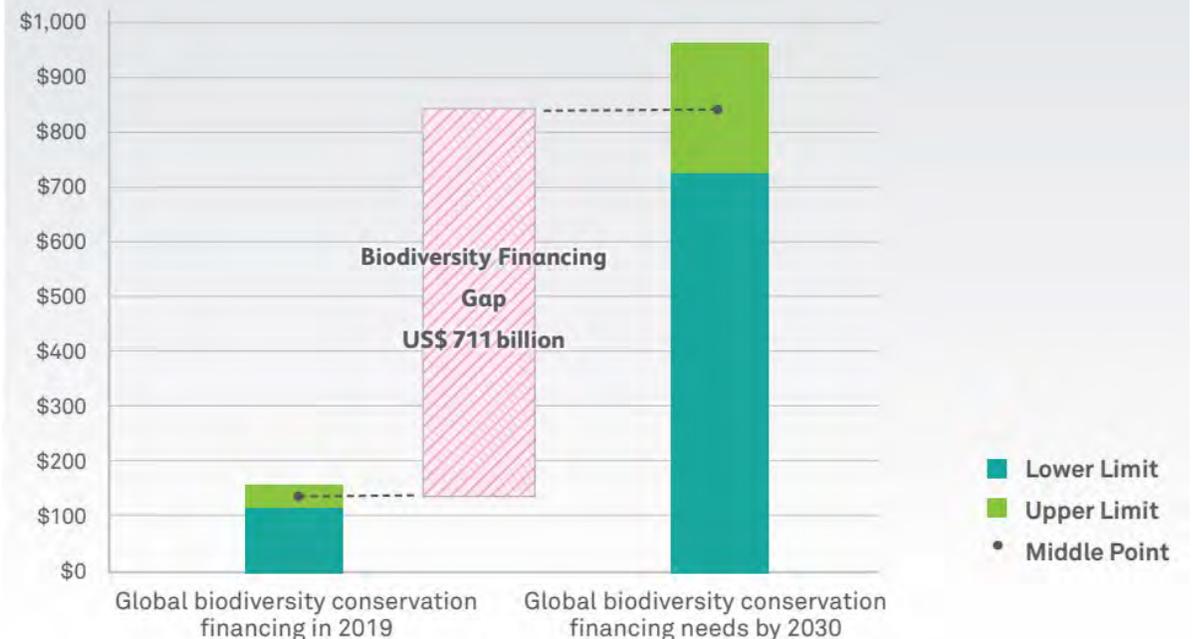


- Difficulty to capture **value of biodiversity** / 难以量化生物多样性的价值
- **Lower revenue potential** / 收入潜力降低
- **Small scale** of projects / 小规模的项目
- Challenging **regulatory framework** / 具有挑战性的监管框架



But new, **innovative instruments** emerging to leverage private financing / 但新的、创新的工具正在出现，以利用私人融资。

Global biodiversity conservation financing compared to global biodiversity conservation needs. (US\$ billions)



Source: Deutz, A. et. al (2020) *Financing Nature: Closing the global biodiversity financing gap.*

# Guide to Biodiversity Financing for Cities and Regions / 指南：城市与地区生物多样性融资

This **Guide** aims to serve as a **one-stop-shop** for local and regional governments to enable the development of **urban biodiversity projects, i.e., for conservation, restoration and preservation projects.** /

本指南旨在为地方和区域政府提供一个一站式平台，以促进城市生物多样性项目（即保护、恢复和保存项目）的开发。

- Definitions and resources / 定义与资源
- Details on project development cycle and enabling conditions / 项目开发周期及实施条件
- Financing instruments, illustrated by case studies / 融资工具，以案例研究为例
- Biodiversity finance decision-making tree / 生物多样性金融决策树
- Catalogue of financing opportunities for biodiversity projects / 生物多样性项目融资机会目录



Supported by:



# Accessing biodiversity financing: doing the homework / 获取生物多样性融资：做好准备工作

## Enabling conditions / 使能条件



Creating an environment which reduces the project's risks and increases potential to unlock financing / 营造一个能够降低项目风险并提升融资潜力的环境。

## Supporting regulatory environment / 支持性监管环境



Strong public institutions / 强大的公共机构

Robust political framework / 坚实的政治框架



Institutional capacities / 机构能力

Investor-friendly environment / 投资者友好型环境



## Project development capacities / 项目开发能



# Biodiversity financial instruments:

## The available toolbox /

## 生物多样性金融工具：现有工具箱

### Traditional financing instruments

Traditional financing instruments are commonly used by local and regional governments. They use schemes already established and known to the public administration and used by governments to finance all types of infrastructure and service provision.

- Own-source revenues
- Biodiversity-relevant subsidies
- Intergovernmental transfers

### Innovative financing instruments

Innovative financing instruments are not necessarily “new” instruments. Rather, a financial instrument is considered innovative if it can unlock solutions to problems that the market alone cannot resolve [23]. They are important market catalyzers requiring collaboration between the public and private sectors. Such partnerships lower the financial risks of the project and create a strong common focus on timely delivery and bringing results [24].

- Ecological fiscal transfers
- Blended finance
- Green bonds
- Green loans
- Crowdfunding
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Equity
- Public-private partnerships
- Biodiversity offsetting
- Eco-labels
- Debt-for-nature swaps
- Conservation trust funds
- Insurances

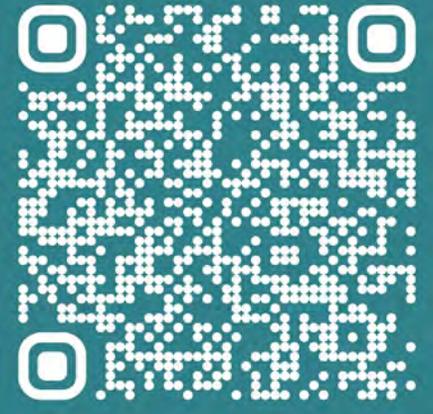


# Biodiversity finance decision making tree

to support project developers to navigate among the numerous financing instruments available and help them find the most suitable ones, considering their local and national environment, and their ability to access international financing sources

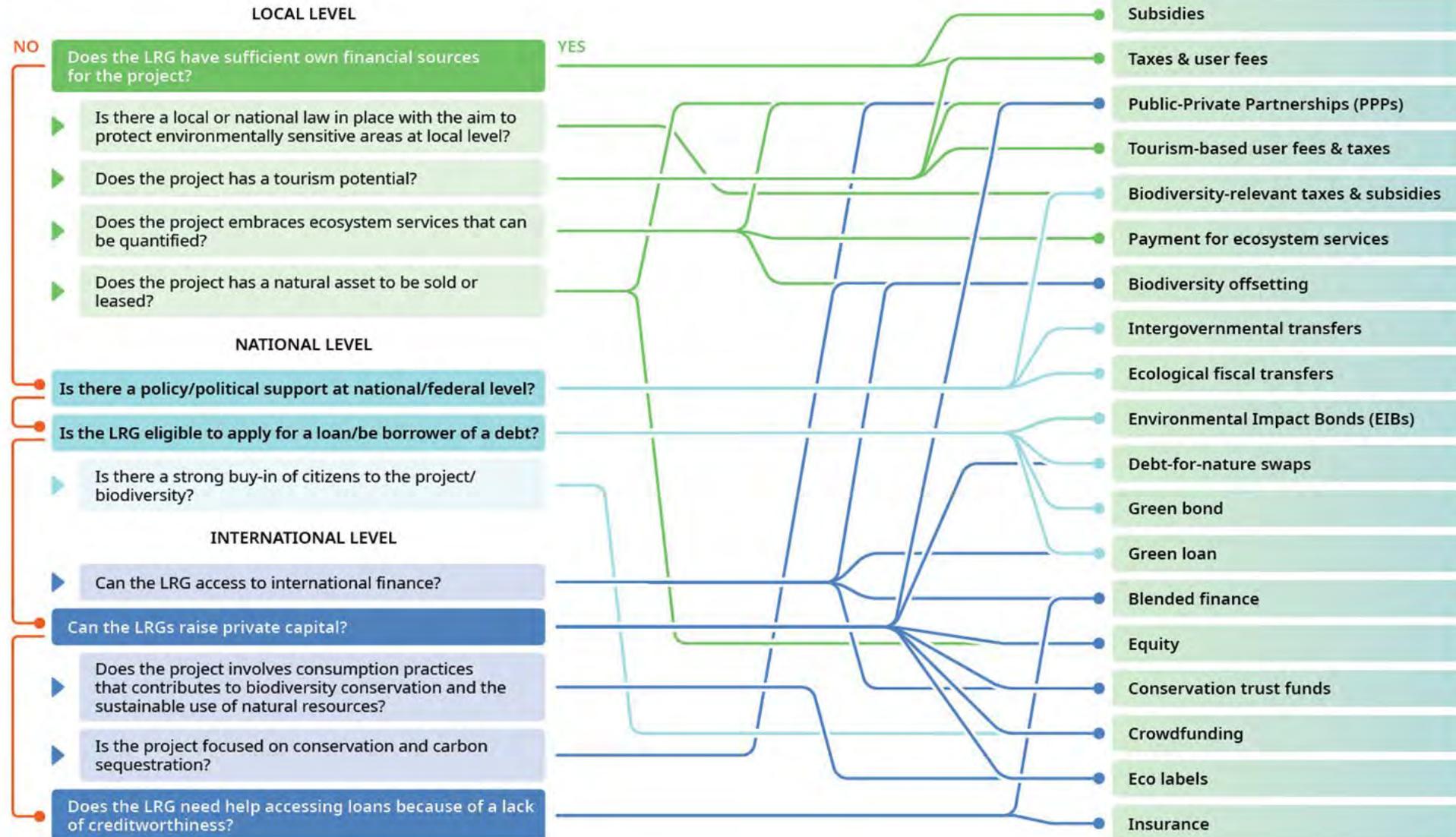


## BIODIVERSITY FINANCE DECISION MAKING TREE / 生物多样性融资决策树



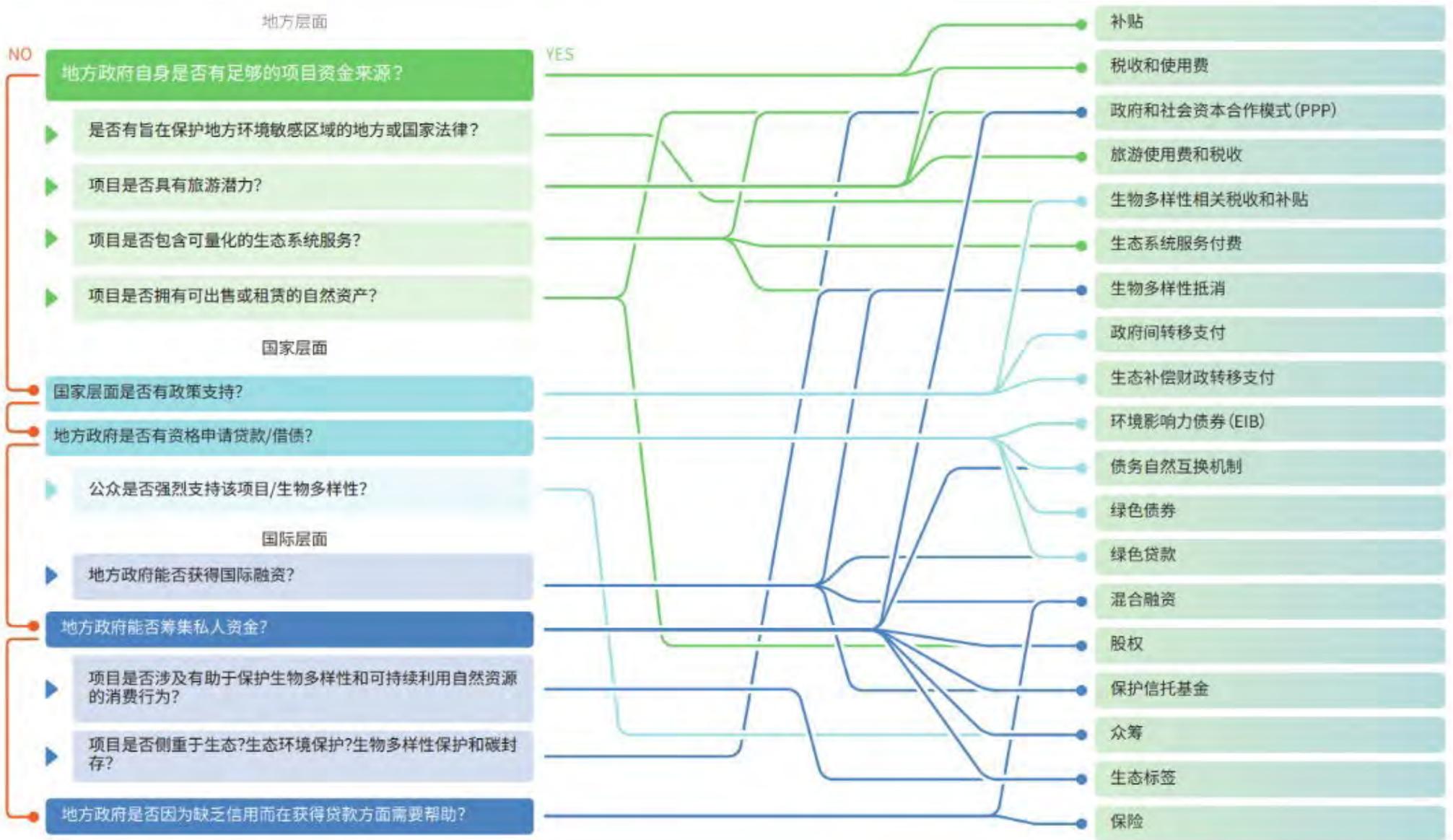
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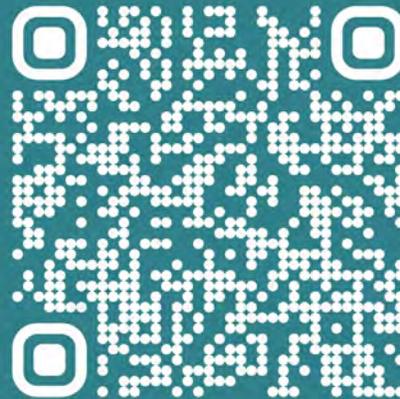
# 生物多样性金融决策树

协助项目开发者在众多可用的融资工具中进行选择，并帮助他们找到最适合的融资方案，同时考虑其本地和国家环境，以及其获取国际融资渠道的能力。



Institute	Programs	Regional scope	Type of support
<a href="#">Agence Française de Développement (AFD)</a>	<a href="#">Clean Oceans Initiative</a> It supports projects that demonstrate efficient and effective ways of reducing plastic waste or the disturbance of marine ecosystems to avoid pollution from plastics in coastal areas, such as estuaries, coral reefs, fish and families that rely on the oceans.	China, Colombia, South Africa	Funds (loans and grants)
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (ADB)</a>	<a href="#">Fund for Technical Expenditure</a> technical-cooperation programs and project-preparation studies in developing countries, including action-oriented university research.	China, Colombia, South Africa	Funds for technical-cooperation programs (grants and loans) and project-preparation studies
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (ADB)</a>	<a href="#">Urban Financing Partnership Facility</a> The Urban Financing Partnership Facility aims to mobilize development partner funds for investment in urban infrastructure and environmental infrastructure projects and support a wide range of technical assistance to help lay the groundwork for such projects.	China, Colombia, South Africa	Technical assistance Early-stage investment Guarantees
<a href="#">Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund</a>	Supported by the government of Sweden change mitigation and adaptation and all financing from development partner agencies.	China	Grants for technical assistance and investments
<a href="#">Cities Development Initiative for Asia</a>	It supports the preparation of sustainable and resilient cities with funding sources to develop and implement high-quality urban infrastructure.	China	Project preparation studies and connection with funding sources

# CATALOG OF FINANCING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR 2023 - 2024 / 2023-2024年度融资与技术援助机会目录





**INTERACT-Bio**  
Integrated action on biodiversity



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# Catalogue of financing and technical assistance opportunities / 目录：融资与技术援助机会



Catalogue of financing and technical assistance opportunities for biodiversity in China, Colombia and South Africa in 2023 - 2024

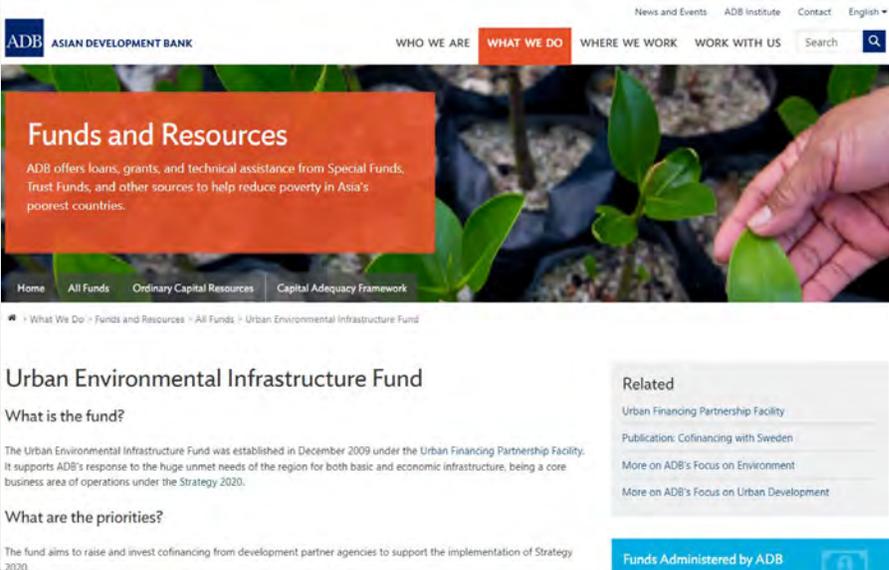
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	<a href="#">Fund for Technical Expertise and Experience Transfers (FEXTE)</a> funds technical-cooperation programs and project-preparation studies in developing countries, including actions towards biodiversity protection.	Developing countries	Funds for technical-cooperation programs (grants and loans) and project-preparation studies
<a href="#">Asian Development Bank (ADB)</a>	<a href="#">Urban Financing Partnership Facility</a> The Urban Financing Partnership Facility aims to raise and utilize development partner funds for investment co-financing in urban environmental infrastructure projects and support a wide range of technical assistance to help lay the groundwork for such projects.	China	Technical assistance Early-stage investment Guarantees
	<a href="#">Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund (UEIF)</a> Supported by the government of Sweden, the fund prioritizes climate change mitigation and adaptation and aims to raise and invest co-financing from development partner agencies	China	Grants for technical assistance and investments
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The screenshot shows the ADB website's 'Funds and Resources' page. The main heading is 'Funds and Resources' with a sub-heading: 'ADB offers loans, grants, and technical assistance from Special Funds, Trust Funds, and other sources to help reduce poverty in Asia's poorest countries.' Below this, there are navigation links for 'Home', 'All Funds', 'Ordinary Capital Resources', and 'Capital Adequacy Framework'. The page features a large image of a hand holding a small green plant. A sidebar on the right lists 'Related' items: 'Urban Financing Partnership Facility', 'Publication: Cofinancing with Sweden', 'More on ADB's Focus on Environment', and 'More on ADB's Focus on Urban Development'. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled 'Funds Administered by ADB'.

EXAMPLE

## Hunan Xiangjiang River Watershed Solid Waste Comprehensive Treatment

**USD 150 million** loan from ADB for waste infrastructure investment in 10 counties and cities in Hunan

# Thank you!

**Innovative Finance**  
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## 谢谢!



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# Interactive Exercise: Using the Biodiversity Finance Decision Making Tree

互动练习：使用生物多样性金融决策  
树

# Instructions / 说明

- **Split into four equally-sized groups / 将人群分成四个大小相等的组。**
- **Choose one of the examples provided / 请从以下示例中选择一个。**
- **Work through the biodiversity finance decision making tree, based on the information provided / 根据提供的信息，逐步完成生物多样性融资决策流程图。**
- **Discuss and agree on the financing mechanism you think was used / 讨论并达成一致，您认为所采用的融资机制是**
- **Report back in plenary - 5 mins each / 在全体会议上汇报 - 每人5分钟**



# Biodiversity finance decision making tree

to support project developers to navigate among the numerous financing instruments available and help them find the most suitable ones, considering their local and national environment and their ability to access international financing instruments.

## BIODIVERSITY FINANCE DECISION MAKING TREE / 生物多样性金融决策树

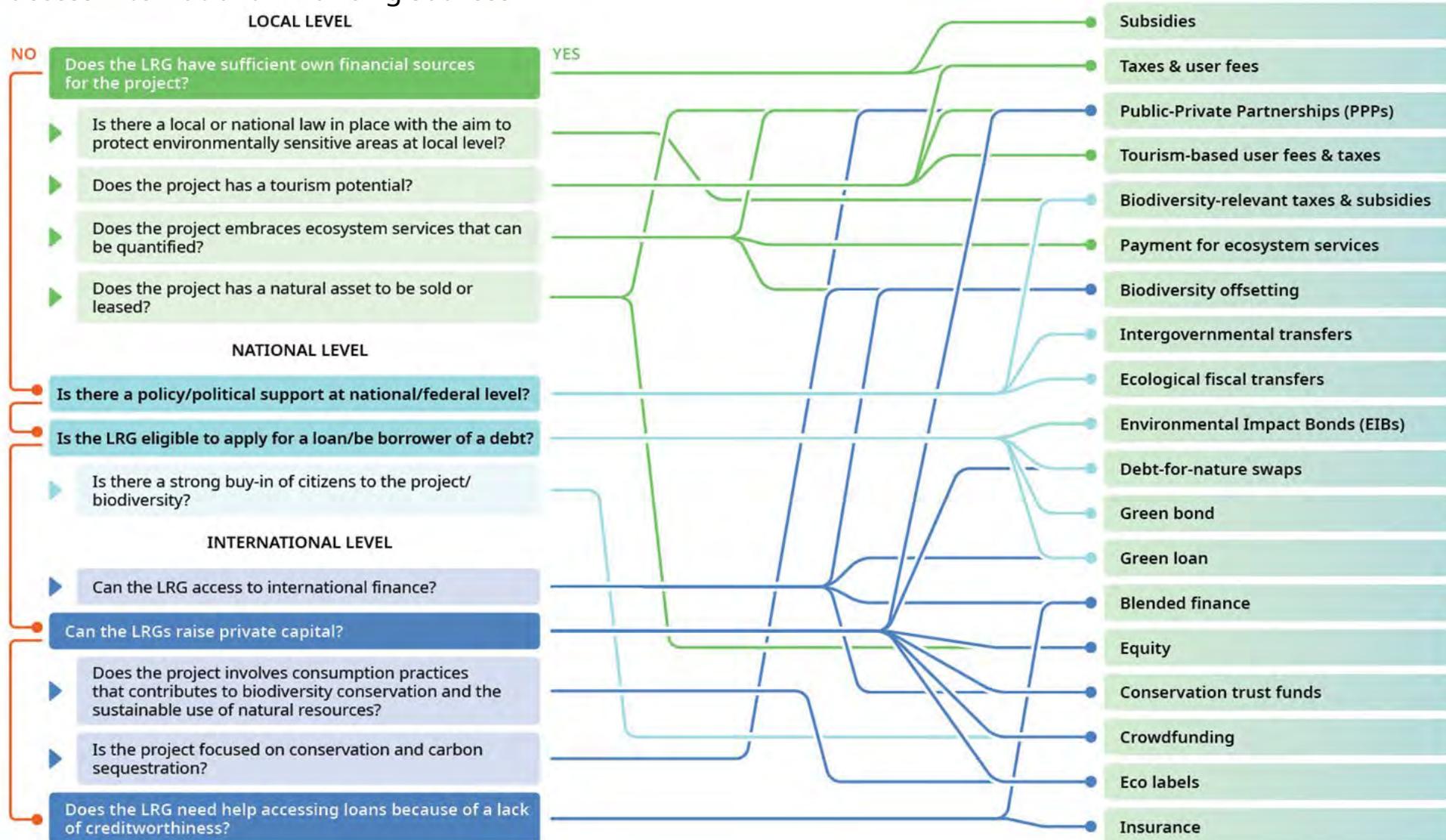
### EXERCISE / 练习

DISCUSS AND CHOOSE SUITABLE INSTRUMENTS FOR EACH CASE / 讨论并选择适合每个案例的合适工具。



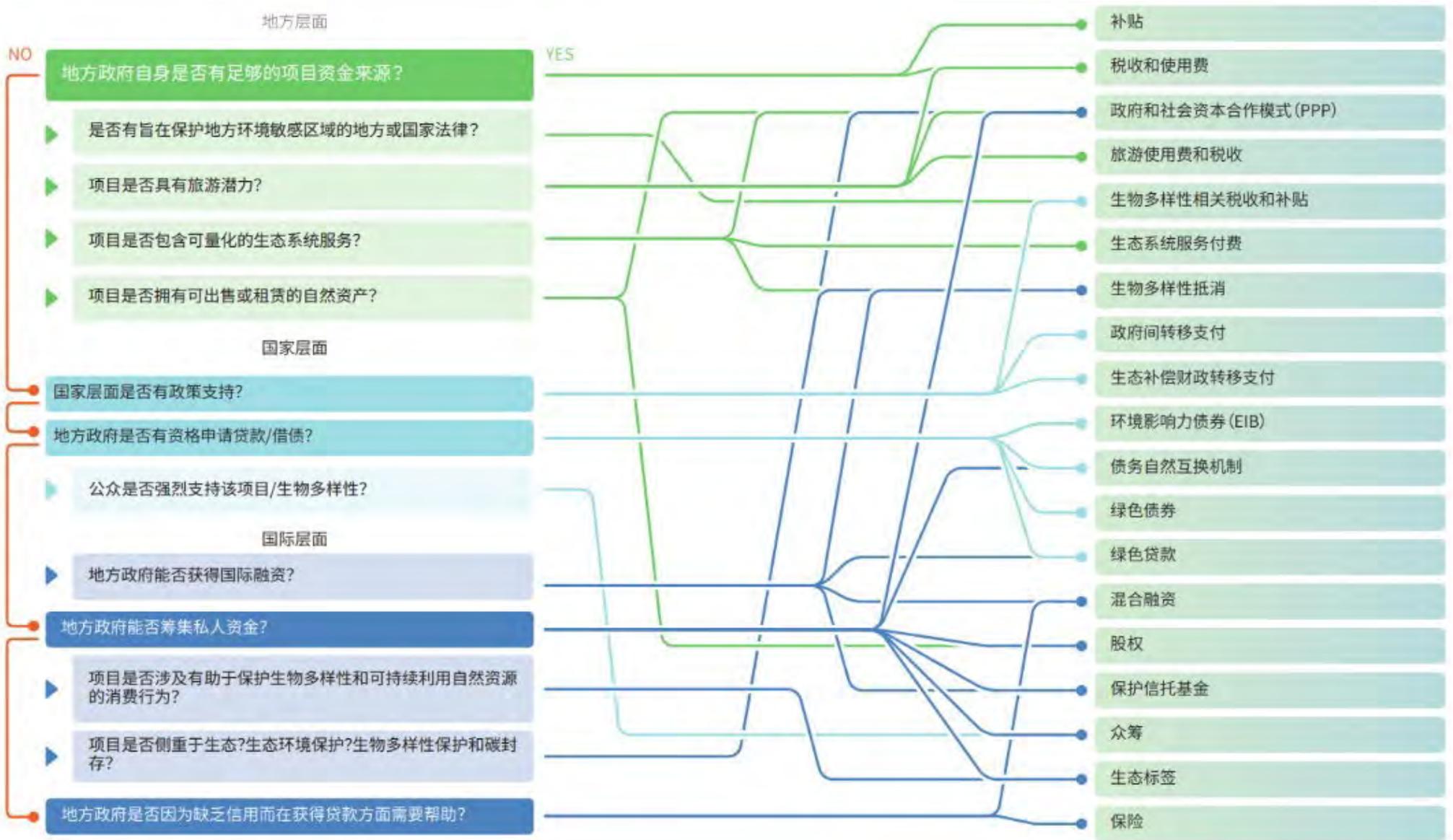
# Biodiversity finance decision making tree

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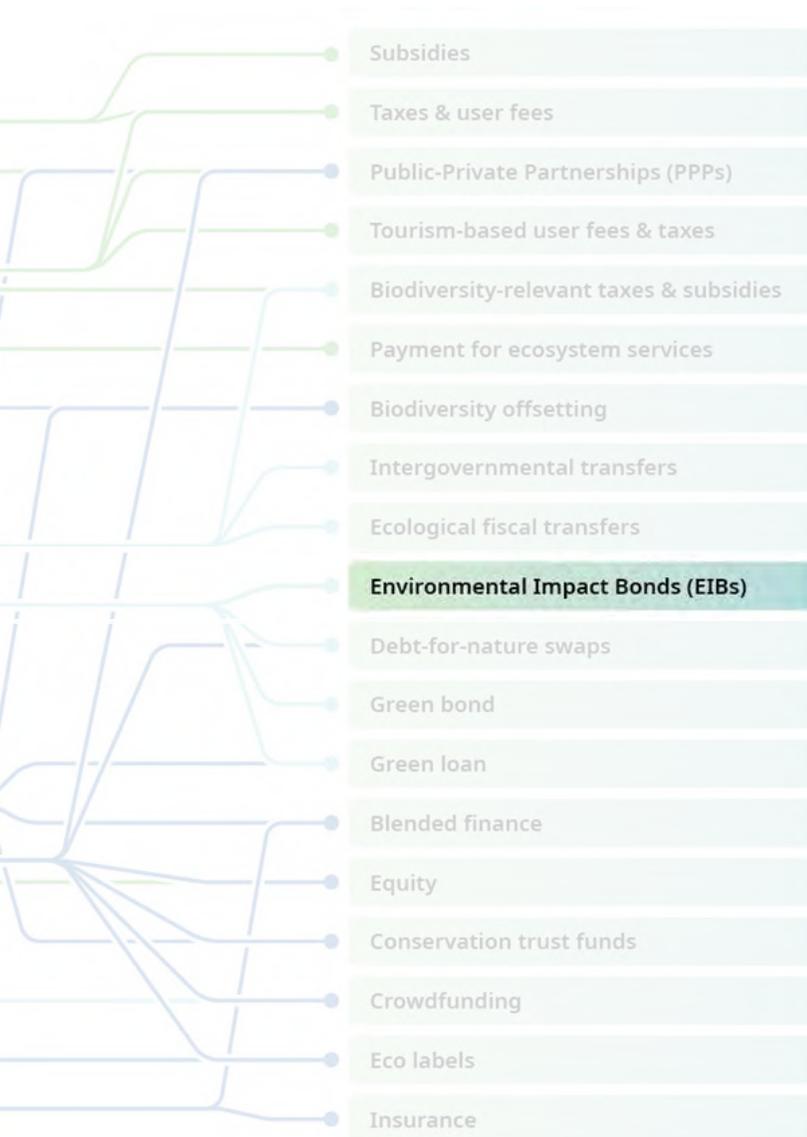
# 生物多样性金融决策树

协助项目开发者在众多可用的融资工具中进行选择，并帮助他们找到最适合的融资方案，同时考虑其本地和国家环境，以及其获取国际融资渠道的能力。



# Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## Example



### CASE STUDY

#### DC Water's Environmental Impact Bond (EIB) in Washington D.C.

The 30-year, USD 25 million municipal EIB, issued in 2016, financed green infrastructure projects in Rock Creek, aiming to reduce sewer and stormwater runoff through nature-based solution

#### Pay for success

The EIB piloted a “Pay for Success” model, where private investors were paid based on achievement runoff reduction indicators

#### Use of NBS

Use of NBS to guarantee performance, with bioretention of water and 2 green infrastructure parks.

# 生物多样性金融决策树 示例



## 案例研究

### 华盛顿特区水务局的环境影响债券 (EIB)

2016年发行的30年期、2500万美元市政债券，由欧洲投资银行 (EIB) 发行，用于资助罗克溪 (Rock Creek) 的绿色基础设施项目，旨在通过基于自然的解决方案减少污水和雨水径流。



#### 按效果付费

欧洲投资银行 (EIB) 试点了“按成效付费”模式，其中私人投资者根据减排指标的实现情况获得报酬。



#### NBS的应用

采用NBS技术确保性能，实现雨水生物滞留并建设2个绿色基础设施公园。

# Case # 1 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## CASE STUDY

### Watershed protection in the Rinjani Protected Area, Lombok, Indonesia

The Rinjani landscape covers 125,000 ha of semi-evergreen and tropical rainforest. It is divided into production forest, reserved area and national park. Forest degradation, illegal logging, unsustainable farming, excessive tourism, and shifting cultivation practices in this area have led to severe environmental problems resulting in decreased water quantity and quality. In the early 2000s, a group of NGOs and the District Government took a lead to address these issues. **What instrument did they use?**



#### Water scarcity

Main concern was the protection of spring due to water scarcity



#### Willingness to pay

A survey showed 95% of local pop. agreed to pay for spring protection



#### Limited resources

Local government had few resources and very limited fiscal authority



#### Private ownership of spring areas

Spring were located in lands owned by farmers

# 案例 # 1 - 生物多样性金融决策树

## 案例研究

### 印尼龍目島林賈尼保護區的水源保護

林贾尼地区覆盖了125,000公顷的半常绿和热带雨林。该地区被划分为生产林、保护区和国家公园。森林退化、非法采伐、不可持续的农业活动、过度旅游以及该地区游牧耕作的实践导致了严重的环境问题，导致水量和水质下降。在21世纪初，一群非政府组织和区政府带头解决这些问题。他们采用了哪些措施？



#### 水资源短缺

主要关注点是由于水资源短缺而对泉水的保护。



#### 支付意愿

一项调查显示，95%的当地居民表示愿意为春季保护措施付费。



#### 有限的资源

地方政府资源匮乏，财政自主权极为有限。

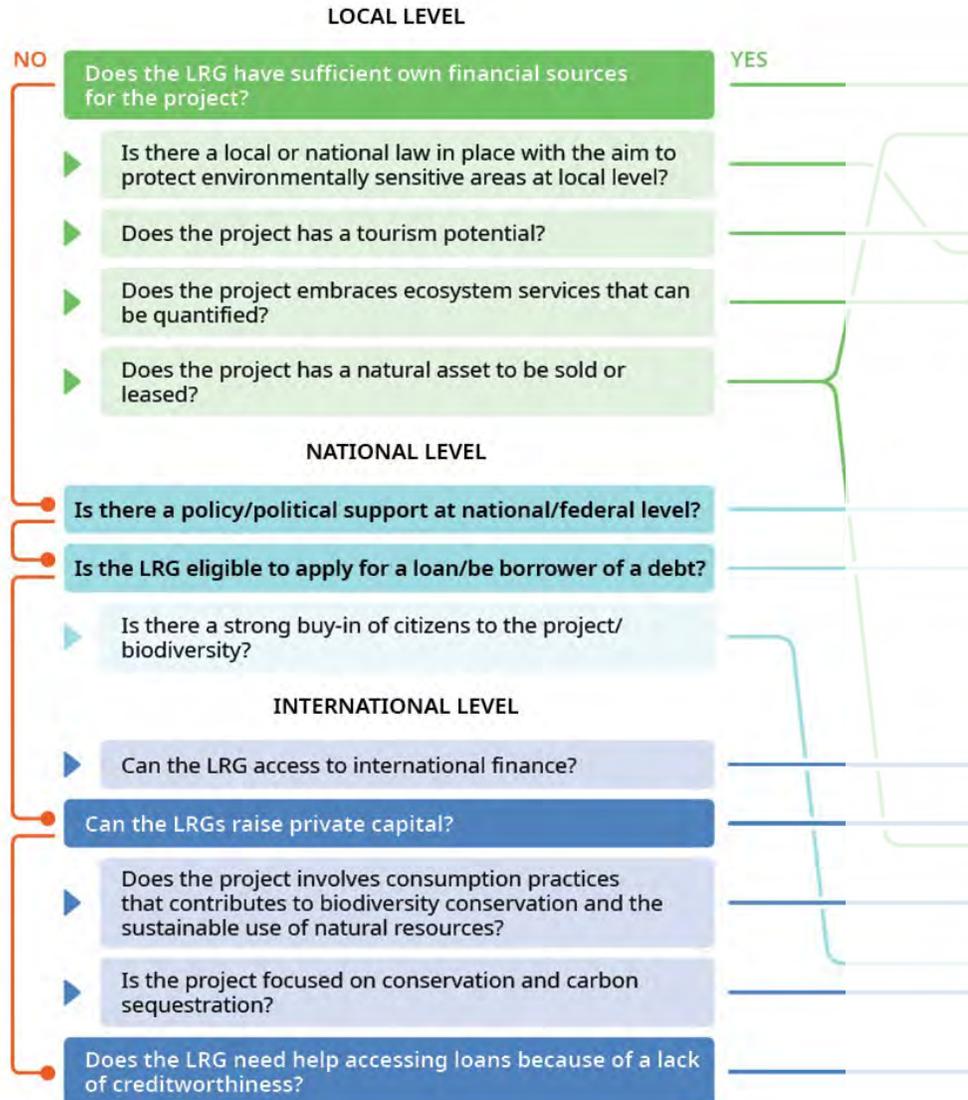


#### 泉水区域的私人所有权

春天的田地处于农民所有的土地上。

# Case # 1- Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## Which instrument(s) could be used?



**CASE STUDY**

**Watershed protection in the Rinjani Protected Area, Lombok**

  
**Water scarcity**  
Main concern was the protection of spring due to water scarcity

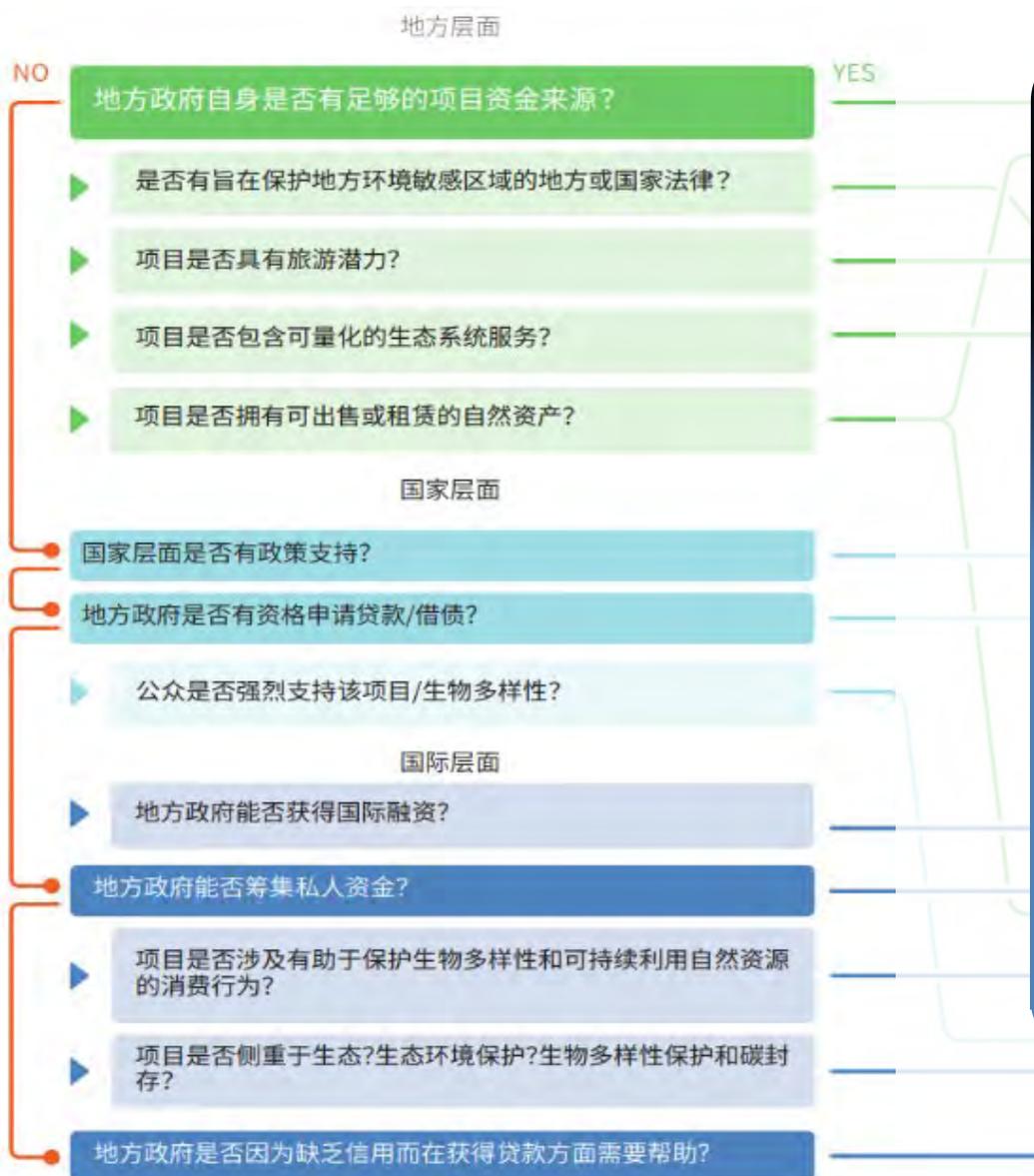
  
**Willingness to pay**  
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**Private ownership of spring areas**  
Spring were located in lands owned by farmers

# 案例 # 1- 生物多样性金融决策树

## 可以使用哪些乐器？



### 案例研究

#### 龙目岛林贾尼保护区的流域保护



##### 水资源短缺

主要关注点是由于水资源短缺而对泉水的保护。



##### 支付意愿

一项调查显示，95%的当地居民表示愿意为春季保护措施付费。



##### 有限的资源

地方政府资源匮乏，财政自主权极为有限。



##### 泉水区域的私人所有权

春天的田地处于农民所有的土地上。

## Case # 2 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree



### CASE STUDY

#### Protecting biodiversity of the West Lake Cultural Landscape in Hangzhou, China

West Lake is a 3.3 km<sup>2</sup> cultural and ecological heritage site in Hangzhou, China, surrounded by hills, parks, buffer zones, and rapidly urbanizing neighborhoods. Urban growth and tourism threatened the lake's natural and cultural assets, while conservation zoning increased nearby land values. To support ecological maintenance, landscape management, and heritage protection, Hangzhou's municipal authorities began seeking sustainable financing options in the 2000s.



#### Ecological pressure

West Lake faced water and biodiversity degradation from increasing urbanization and tourism



#### Limited budget, but access to land revenues

City lacked funds but controlled land leasing and tax instruments under leasehold system.



#### High political and public support

Strong backing for conservation financing, especially post-G20 summit attention on Hangzhou.



#### Leasehold land structure

Adjacent parcels could be leased to private actors, allowing tax and land premium collection.

## 案例 # 2 - 生物多样性金融决策树



### 案例研究

#### 保护中国杭州西湖文化景观的生物多样性

西湖是中國杭州的一處3.3平方公里文化與生態遺產，四周環繞著山丘、公園、緩衝區及快速都市化的社區。都市化發展與觀光業對湖泊的自然與文化資產構成威脅，而保護區劃則推升了周邊土地價值。為支持生態維護、景觀管理及遺產保護，杭州市政府於2000年代開始尋求永續融資方案。



#### 生态压力

西湖面临着由于城市化和旅游业发展而导致的水质和生物多样性退化问题。



**预算有限，但可获取土地收入。**  
该市资金短缺，但通过租赁制度对土地租赁和税收工具实施了管控。



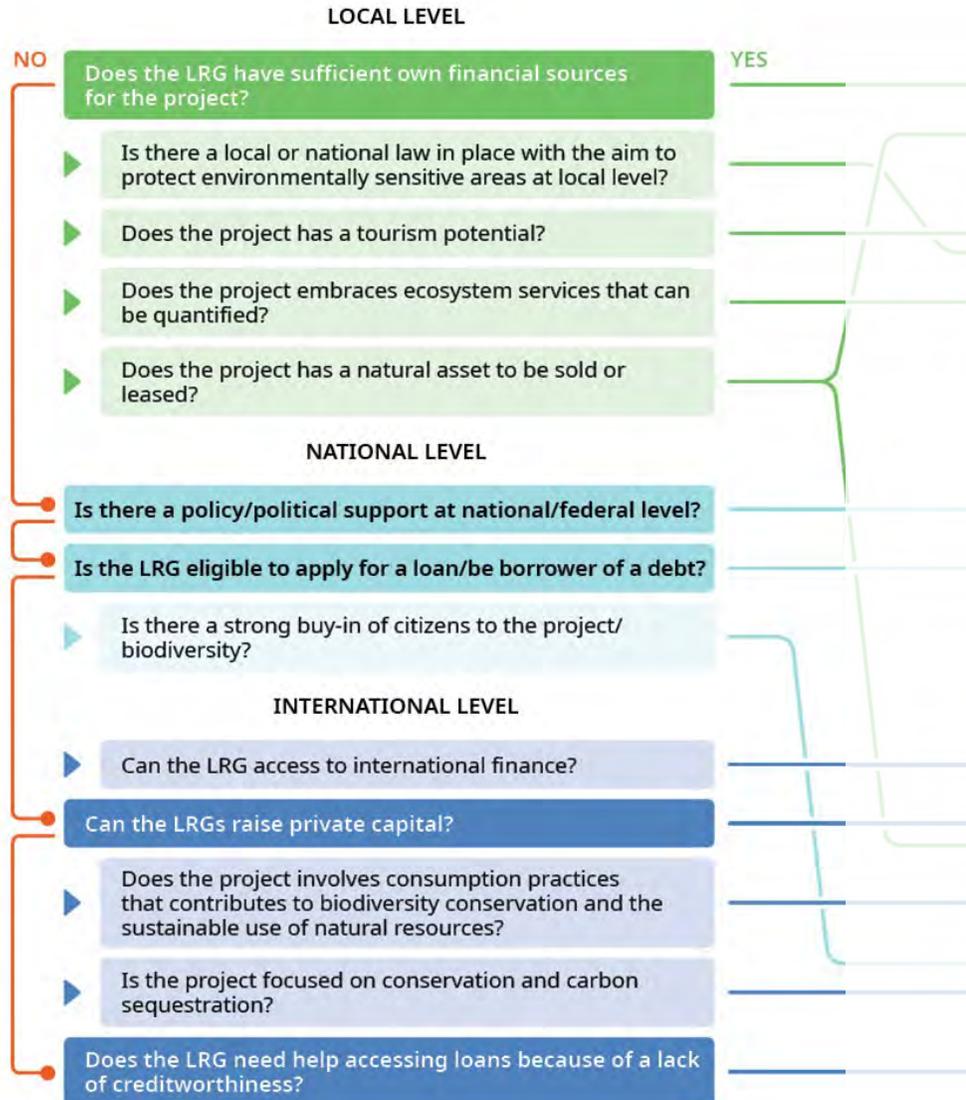
**高度的政治和公众支持**  
对保护融资的强烈支持，尤其是在杭州G20峰会后对杭州的关注。



**租赁土地结构**  
相邻地块可出租给私人实体，从而实现税收和土地出让金的收取。

# Case # 2 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## Which instrument(s) could be used?




**CASE STUDY**  
Protecting biodiversity of the West Lake in Hangzhou, China



**Ecological pressure**  
West Lake faced water and biodiversity degradation



**High political and public support**  
Strong backing for conservation financing



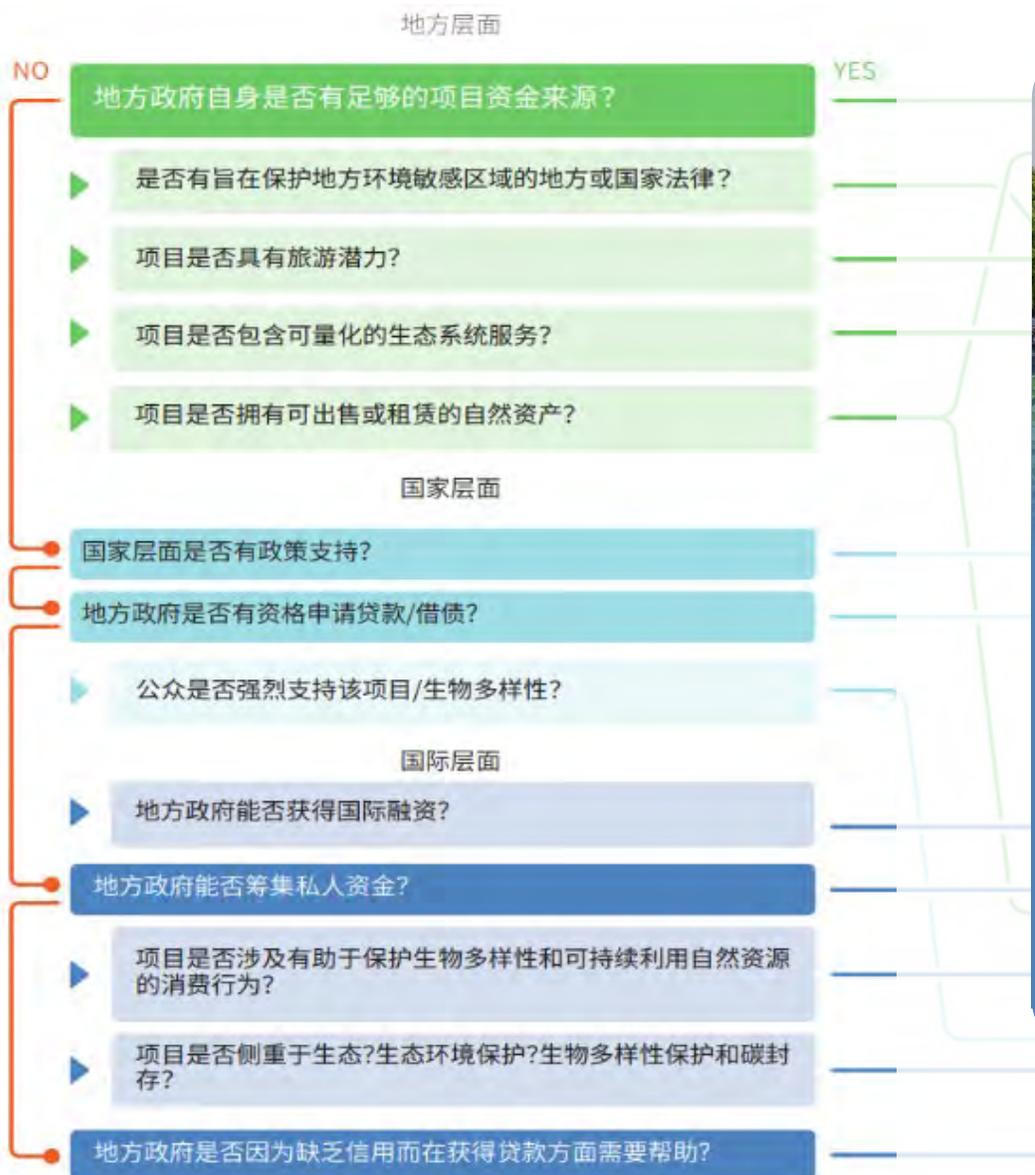
**Limited budget, but access to land revenues**  
City lacked funds but controlled land leasing and tax instruments.



**Leasehold land structure**  
Land could be leased to private owners by local government

# 案例 # 2 - 生物多样性金融决策树

## 可以使用哪些乐器？




案例研究  
保护中国杭州西湖的生物多样性



生态压力  
West Lake faced water and biodiversity degradation



高度的政治和公众支持  
对保护融资的有力支持



预算有限，但可获取土地收入。  
城市缺乏资金，但控制着土地租赁和税收工具。



租赁土地结构  
土地可以由地方政府出租给私人业主。

# Case # 3 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree



## CASE STUDY

### URBAN PARKS IN SAO PAULO - Investments and operation of urban parks

The City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, identified the need to leverage investments in its urban parks, seeking not only to make its facilities more climate-smart, but also enhance the preservation and restoration of biodiversity. Among the parks included in the project's scope was Ibirapuera, the city's most important park and touristic. Besides Ibirapuera, the City wanted to extend investments to other parks in the City's poor outskirts. **What instrument did Sao Paulo use?**



#### Biggest city in South America

The City has a pop. of 12 million, and is the region's economic center



#### Incipient use of PPPs

Municipalities in Brazil can engage in PPPs, but experience is still recent



#### Fiscal limitations

Large tax collection but limited fiscal and borrowing capacity



#### Touristic Ibirapuera

Parks has 18 million visitors per year



#### No entrance fee

Due to local laws and political concerns, charging fees was ruled out

## 案例 # 3 - 生物多样性金融决策树



### 案例研究

#### 圣保罗的城市公园 - 城市公园的投资与运营

巴西圣保罗市识别出需要利用其城市公园的投资，旨在不仅使设施更加气候智能，还提升生物多样性的保护与恢复。纳入项目范围的公园包括伊比拉普埃拉公园（Ibirapuera），这是该市最重要的公园和旅游景点。除伊比拉普埃拉外，圣保罗市还计划将投资扩展至城市贫困郊区的其他公园。圣保罗市采用了何种工具？



#### 南美洲最大的城市

该市人口为1200万，是该地区的经济中心。



#### 公私合作模式的初步应用

巴西的市级政府可以参与公私合作项目（PPP），但相关经验尚不丰富。



#### 财政限制

税收收入较大，但财政和借贷能力有限。



#### 旅游胜地伊比拉普埃拉

公园每年接待1800万游客。

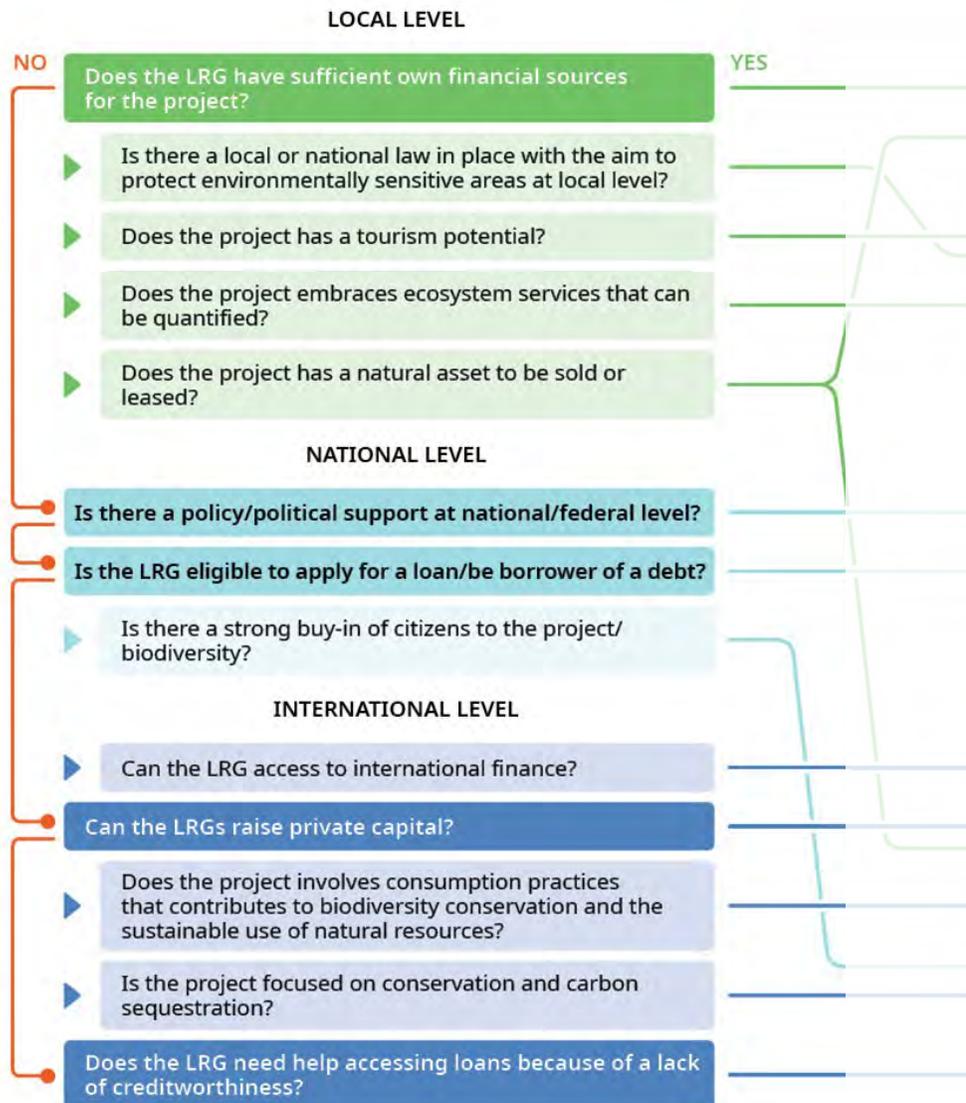


#### 免门票

由于当地法律和政治考量，收取费用被排除在外。

# Case # 3 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## Which instrument(s) could be used?




**CASE STUDY**

**URBAN PARKS IN SAO PAULO - Investments and operation**



**Fiscal limitations**  
Large tax collection but limited fiscal and borrowing capacity



**Incipient use of PPPs**  
Municipalities in Brazil can engage in PPPs, but experience is still recent



**Biggest city in South America**  
Pop. of 12 million, economic center



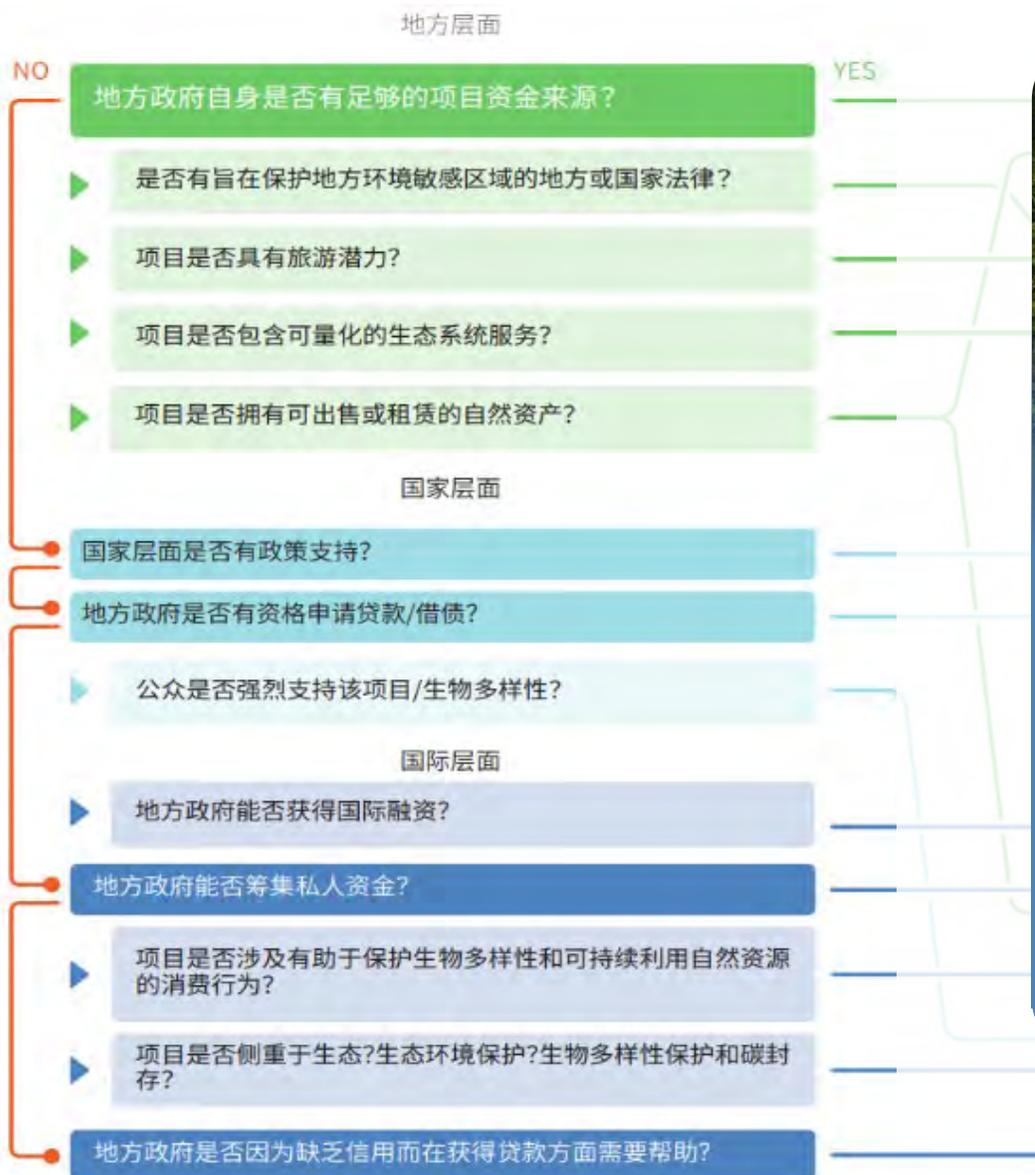
**Touristic Ibirapuera**  
Parks has 18 million visitors per year



**No entrance fee**  
Due to local laws and political concerns, charging fees was ruled out

# 案例 # 3 - 生物多样性金融决策树

## 可以使用哪些乐器？



### 案例研究

#### 圣保罗的城市公园 - 投资与运营

- 财政限制**  
税收收入较大，但财政和借贷能力有限。
- 南美洲最大的城市**  
人口1200万，经济中心
- 公私合作模式的初步应用**  
巴西的市级政府可以参与公私合作项目（PPP），但相关经验尚不丰富。
- 免门票**  
由于当地法律和政治考量，收取费用被排除在外。

**旅游胜地伊比拉普埃拉**  
公园每年接待1800万游客。

## Case # 4 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree



### CASE STUDY

#### CHIMPANZEES HABITATS IN UGANDA

In Uganda forest loss is estimated to be about 1-2% per year, affecting the habitat of species such as chimpanzees. The Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust, a local collaborator of Uganda's National Environment Management Authority, wanted to address the issue in a non-protected areas between the forest reserves of Bugoma and Budongo. The local governments supported the project but had little financial and borrowing capacity. **What instrument could be used ?**



#### **Non-protected, private areas**

The area of intervention was not owned by the government, who had little control over it



#### **Insufficient financial and borrowing capacity**

Local governments had no money to purchase the land



#### **Uncertain touristic potential**

Despite being close to national parks, tourism was not explored in the private areas

## 案例 # 4 - 生物多样性金融决策树



### 案例研究

#### 乌干达的黑猩猩栖息地

在乌干达，森林损失率估计为每年1%至2%，影响了黑猩猩等物种的栖息地。乌干达国家环境管理署的本地合作伙伴——黑猩猩庇护所与野生动物保护信托基金会，希望在布戈马和布多戈森林保护区之间的非保护区解决这一问题。地方政府支持该项目，但缺乏资金和借贷能力。可以使用什么工具？



#### 未受保护的私人区域

干预区域不属于政府所有，  
政府对该区域几乎没有控制权。



#### 财务实力不足及借款能力有限

地方政府无力购买该土地。

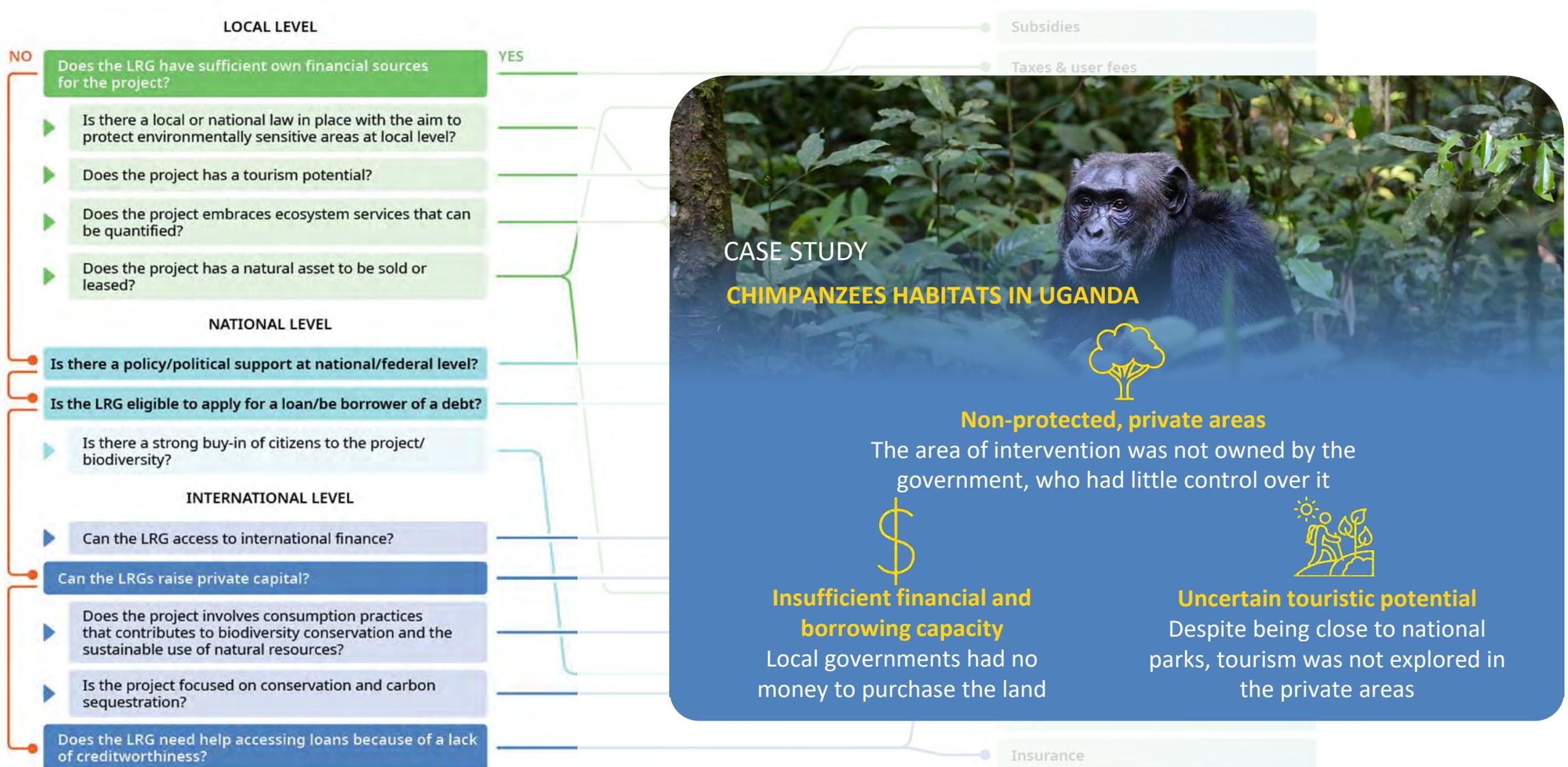


#### 不确定的旅游潜力

尽管靠近国家公园，私人区域的  
旅游业尚未得到开发。

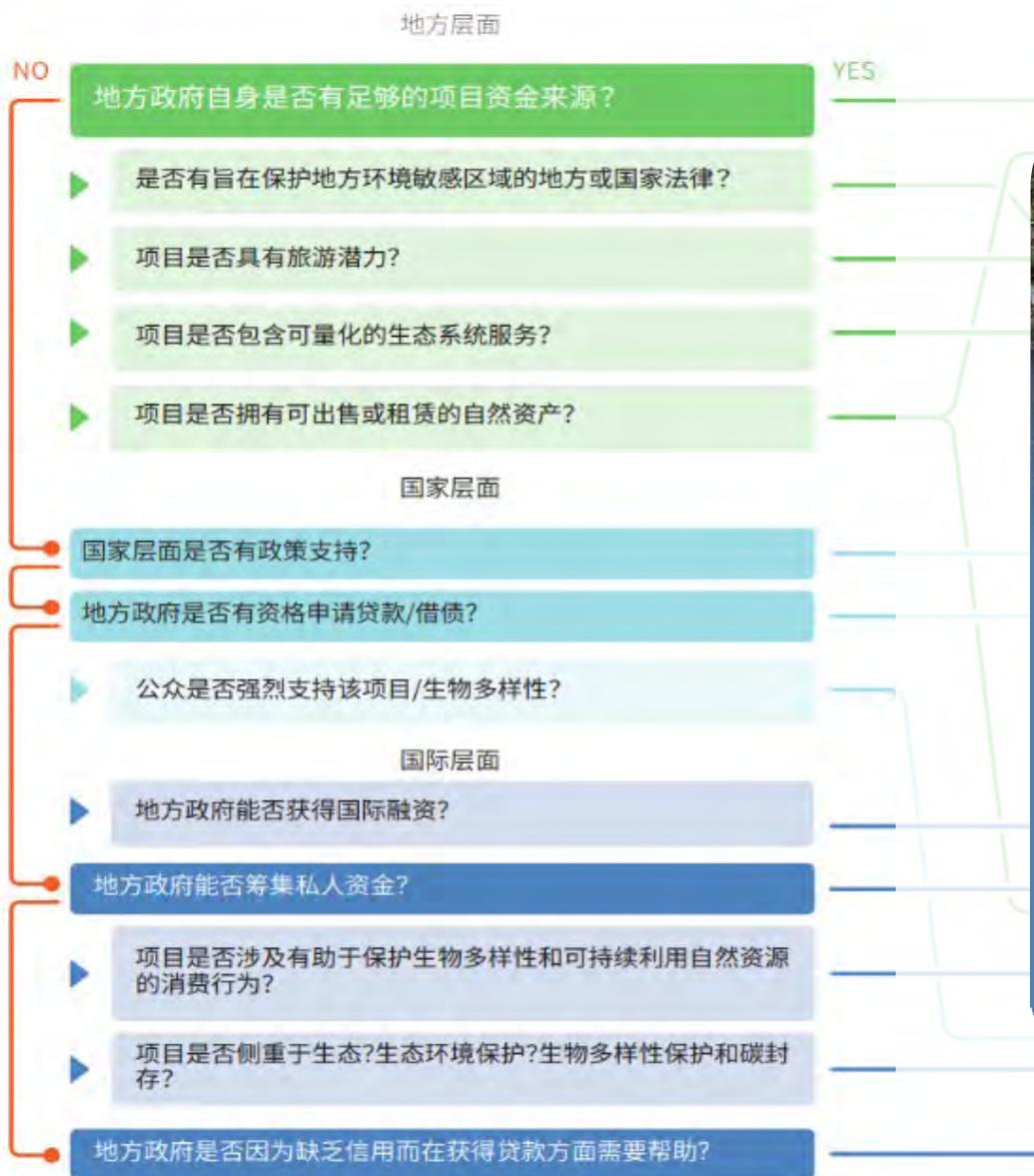
# Case # 4 - Biodiversity finance decision making tree

## Which instrument(s) could be used?



# 案例 # 4 - 生物多样性金融决策树

## 可以使用哪些乐器？



### 案例研究

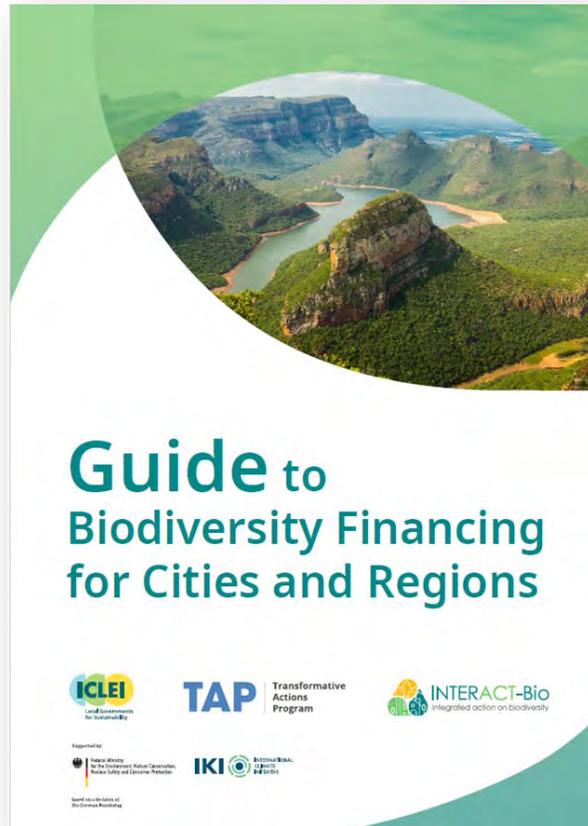
#### 乌干达的黑猩猩栖息地

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**财务实力不足及借款能力有限**  
地方政府无力购买该土地。

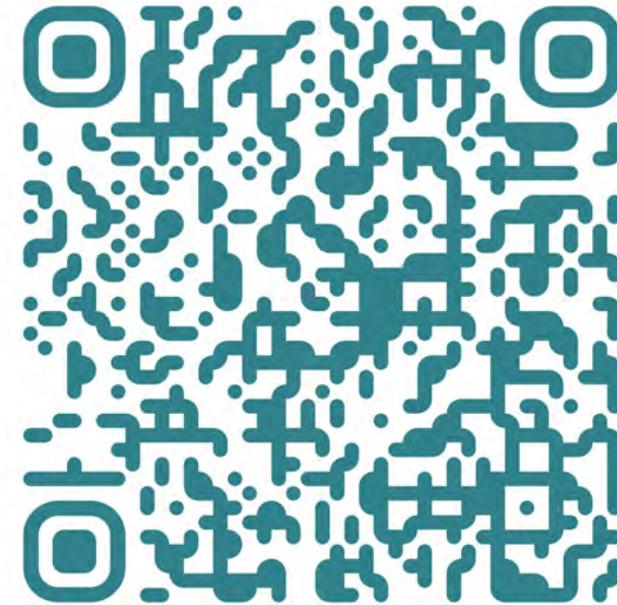
**不确定的旅游潜力**  
尽管靠近国家公园，私人区域的旅游业尚未得到开发。

# Guide to Biodiversity Financing for Cities and Regions / 指南：城市与地区生物多样性融资



Access the Guide here: / 点击此处查看指南:

<https://interactbio.iclei.org/resource/guide-to-biodiversity-financing-for-cities-and-regions/>



# TEA BREAK / 茶歇



URBAN  
SH/FT