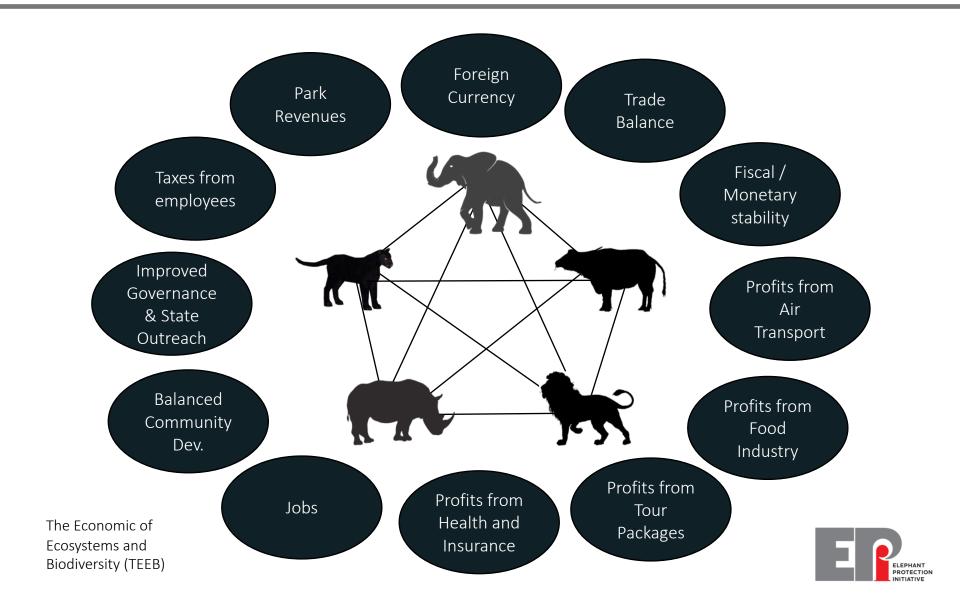


## Economics of wildlife ecosystems... ...significant value beyond direct revenues



## The changing Overseas Development Aid landscape

- Estimated needs to implement the SDGs > \$ 2.5 trillion pa
- In 2015 ODA was \$131 billion
- Appetite for ODA in Western countries is declining
- Developing countries must use all resources available:
  - Public
  - Private
  - Domestic
  - International



### Potential sources of funds

#### **Public**

# Domestic

- Tax revenues
- Non-tax revenues (e.g. minerals)
- Govt domestic borrowing
- Public-private partnerships
- Sovereign wealth funds

## External

- ODA grants
- ODA concessional loans
- Loan guarantees
- NGO donations on budget
- Govt international borrowing

#### Private

- Private investment
- Project finance domestic
- Local bank finance
- Domestic NGOs/philanthropy

- FDI
- Project finance international
- NGO donations off budget
- Philanthropy



## Conservation finance investor objectives

#### Donor

- Sole demand is to achieve conservation/social impact
- Does not expect return of capital
- No financial return expectations at all

#### Wealth-preserving

- Seeks impact as primary objective
- Expects return of capital
- No positive financial return expectations

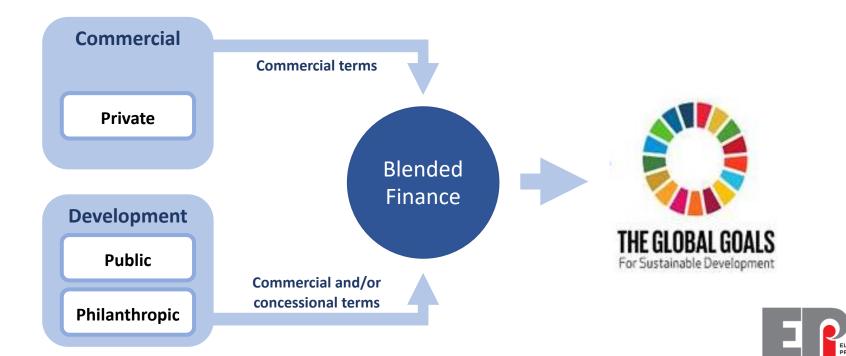
#### **Return-seeking**

- Expects positive financial returns
- Impact is secondary, or non-existent, consideration



## Blending development funding with private capital in support of sustainable development

- ✓ All parties achieve their unique objectives public and philanthropic parties achieve development objectives, while institutional investors achieve their risk-adjusted return requirements
- ✓ De-risks SDG-related investments to attract capital from private investors who would not have otherwise have participated
- ✓ Leverages resources of public and private institutions to broaden the scope, range, and effectiveness of development-related investments

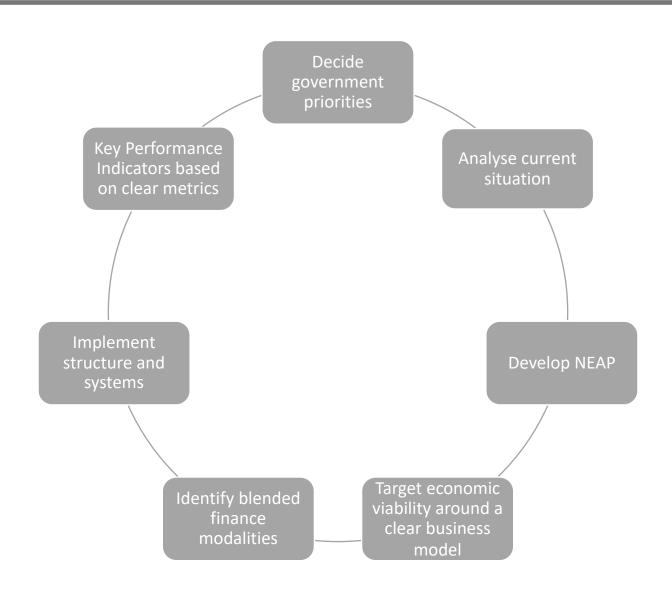


### Benefits of Blended Finance

- Mobilizing larger financial resources
- Can leverage government, donor, philanthropic contributions
- Combines catalytic "first loss" donations with lower risk profile investors
- Helps to establish greater discipline in resource allocation
- Encourages private capital market involvement
- May help develop local capital markets
- Can raise country profile internationally



## Building sustainable wildlife-based economies





### Requirements

- Need strong partnerships between internal and external stakeholders:
  - o Government (wildlife, tourism, planning, law enforcement and finance)
  - Communities
  - Technical experts/providers
  - o Donors, investors, financial providers
- Need policy environments that catalyse investments by reducing risks and improving potential returns to investors:
  - o Regulatory
  - o Legal
  - o Financial (develop local capital markets to align domestic savings and investment)
  - o Employment
  - o Infrastructure
  - Stakeholders need to combine to develop "bankable" projects



## How the EPI Foundation can help EPI Member States

- Stockpile Management System
- Provide technical assistance to Member States in meeting CITES requirements
- Technical support in areas such as Human Elephant Conflict
- Coordinate dialogue on elephant conservation across Member States, with other governments, international agencies and NGOs
- Assistance in formulating and executing NEAPs
- Help in identifying and working with implementing NGOs
- Support in obtaining donor grants
- Advise on large scale financing for NEAPs and sustainable wildlife investment

We work for you – the EPI Member States

