



The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

# Finance Resources for Biodiversity (FIRE)



This project is co-funded by the European Union



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Flanders State of the Art



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



Belgium partner in development









Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs



In partnership with Canada

## What funding opportunities are you able to find at the database?

from public and private donors			different type as e.g. grants, credits and loans
region-specific and global opportunities			<b>ecosystem-specific</b> Forest, Freshwater, Marine and Coast, Wetland and also focusing on Wildlife
starting from below 5.000 USD			<b>specific activities</b> Access and benefit sharing, Biodiversity awareness and knowledge, Biodiversity development planning and finance, Pollution management, Invasive Alien Species, GMO, Sustainable Use (of productive areas) (incl. Desertification), Protected Areas and other conservation measures, Restoration, Green Economy (incl. Ecotourism)



## How can you find the funding opportunities?

### How to filter out the relevant options?


- Use the filters on the left to reduce the relevant options  
type a keyword OR choose selection option (if arrow available)
- Several filters are possible; use "reset" on the bottom to get the full list

### How to receive further information?


- For each entries further information can be provided by clicking on interesting funding sources – especially with regards to relevant deadlines
- Use the weblink provided. If there is a dedicated website to the application process or funding criteria, the specific link is provided there as well


**Filters**


**Name**


 


**Funding type**


**Target countries/regions** 


 


**Eligible Organisations for funding** 


 


**Project size funding**


**Ecosystems** 

**Biodiversity categories** 

**Funding organization type**

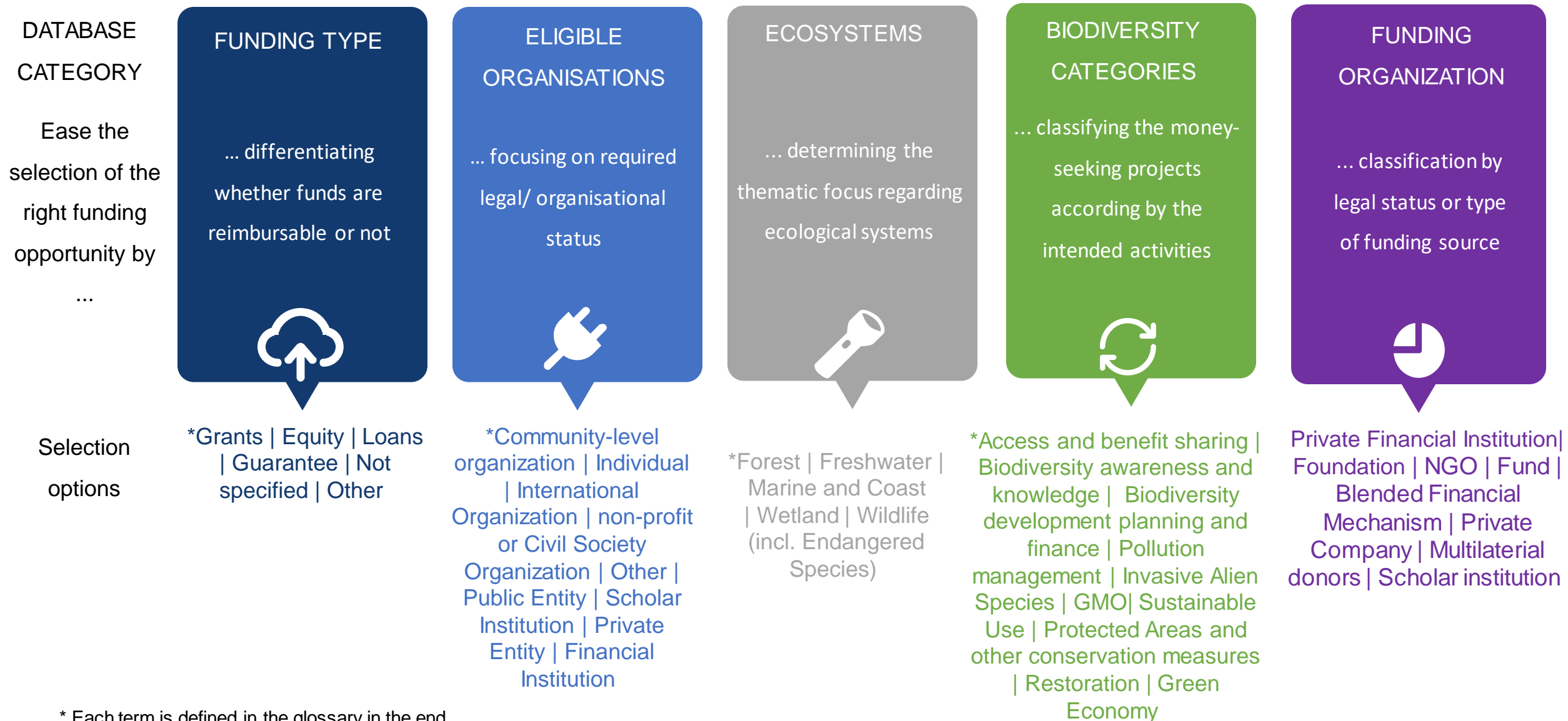
 

**FILTER** **Reset**

**What are all those options about?**  
Definition of the Database Categories  
and their entries

# Definition of terms – Database Categories

## Filter options



\* Each term is defined in the glossary in the end

# Definition of terms – Database Categories

## Additional information

DATABASE  
CATEGORY

Ease the  
selection of the  
right funding  
opportunity by  
...

Information  
provided is

### APPLICATION PROCESS

... providing details of how to  
apply



- Call for application (frequency) | Application on rolling basis | Nomination | Self-initiated process | Competition
- Language (if other than English)
- Specific link (if available)

### FUNDING CRITERIA

... providing details about  
main topics, eligibility or  
principles adhered to



e.g. focused topics, adhered  
principles, eligibility criteria,  
...

### CONTACT

... of the funding  
organization



Mail | Telephone  
(as available)

## FUNDING TYPE

... differentiating  
whether funds are  
reimbursable or not



## Definition of terms – Funding type

**Grants:** Non-reimbursable financial support

**Equity:** Investment after which the funding institute owns part of the invested organisation and become a shareholder or owner of this organisation.

**Loans:** A sum of money borrowed from banks or other financial institutions against agreed fees and interests.

**Guarantee:** An agreement that guarantees a debt will be repaid to a lender by another party if the borrower defaults. Essentially, a third party acting as a guarantor promises to assume responsibility for a debt should the borrower be unable to keep up on its payments to the creditor.

# Get in touch

Any feedback?

<https://forms.office.com/r/UtWF7B9iyn>

Any questions?

Reach out to

[ronja.fischer@undp.org](mailto:ronja.fischer@undp.org)



# Glossary

ELIGIBLE  
ORGANISATIONS

... focusing on required  
legal/ organisational  
status



## Definition of terms

**Community-level organization:** Non-registered and non-for-profit groups or movement united for a specific issue within their community.

**Individual:** Single person without relevant organization affiliation

**Non-profit / Civil-Society Organization:** A nonprofit group or association organised outside of institutionalised political structures to realise particular social objectives (such as environmental protection) or serve particular constituencies (such as indigenous peoples). NGO activities range from research, information distribution, training, local organisation, and community service to legal advocacy, lobbying for legislative change, and civil disobedience. NGOs range in size from small groups within a particular community to huge membership groups with a national or international scope.

**Scholar Institution:** Public or private organisation focussing on formal education and trainings, science and research, excluding non-profit organizations

**Financial Institution:** A financial institution (FI) is a company (public or private) engaged in the business of dealing with financial and monetary transactions such as deposits, loans, investments, and currency exchange. Financial institutions encompass a broad range of business operations within the financial services sector including banks, trust companies, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and investment dealers.

**Private Entity:** Registered for-profit organisation, i.e. companies.

**Multilateral Organization:** Multilateral organizations are formed by three or more nations that work together on issues of common interest and of global priority.

**Public Entity:** State-owned or state-managed organisation, including on municipality level (e.g. municipalities, institutes), excluding the ones focussing on education and research



## Definition of terms

**Forests:** Forest includes natural forests and forest plantations. It is used to refer to land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. Forests are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m. The term includes forests used for purposes of production, protection, multiple-use or conservation, as well as forest stands on agricultural lands (excluding trees planted primarily for agricultural production or agroforestry), and rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands.

**Freshwater:** The freshwater realm includes all permanent and temporary freshwater bodies as well as saline water bodies that are not directly connected to the oceans (i.e. including saline water bodies).

**Marine and Coast:** The marine realm includes all connected saline ocean waters characterised by waves, tides and currents. The Coast refers to the shoreline systems biome that comprises naturally formed, intertidal abiogenic habitats situated at the interface between land and sea.

**Wetland:** As defined by the Wetland Convention, wetland includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans.

**Wildlife** (including endangered species): Organisms captive or living in the wild that have not been subject to breeding to alter them from their native state and living, non-domesticated animals.

... classifying the money-seeking projects according by the intended activities



## Definition of terms

**Access and Benefit Sharing:** Access to genetic resources, with a focus on prior informed consent, and the distribution of the benefits of genetic diversity, with a focus on equity and transparency (to those whose knowledge is used) and on mutually agreed terms.

### **Biodiversity development**

**planning and finance:** National, state or local planning, policy, finance, legal, coordination, and enforcement actions that cover multiple biodiversity categories or general issues such as biodiversity and development planning and policy.

**Green Economy:** Sustainable biodiversity benefits from private and public sector actions that aim to reduce negative impacts on nature through improved design, engineering, planning, investing, operations, policy, and management. Certain initiatives go beyond reducing negative impacts to encompass the financing and management of nature through green infrastructure, biodiversity-friendly business, sustainability certification, and greening supply chains. Climate change mitigation (industry) benefits biodiversity indirectly and is included.

**Biodiversity Awareness and Knowledge:** Any campaign, action or initiative aimed at raising awareness about biodiversity, its use and/or its value, whether in informal or formal settings; and any action aimed at generating and providing the data and/or information required to make sound decisions regarding biodiversity; scientific research and investigation into key areas related to all aspects of biodiversity, including ecological, social, economic sciences.

**GMO (Biosafety):** The safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs/GMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, also taking into account risks to human health.

... classifying the money-seeking projects according by the intended activities



## Definition of terms

### **Invasive Alien Species**

**(IAS):** Prevention, containment, and eradication of IAS. Alien species are species occurring in an area outside of its historically known natural range as a result of intentional or accidental dispersal by human activities (also known as an exotic or introduced species). Invasive species are those that are introduced - intentionally or unintentionally - to an ecosystem in which they do not naturally appear and which threaten habitats, ecosystems, or native species.

**Protected Areas and Other conservation measures:** In situ and ex situ measures to protect and safeguard biodiversity at genetic, species and ecosystem levels.

**Restoration:** The restoration or the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems for biodiversity and ecosystem services objectives.

**Pollution management:** Biodiversity benefits that derive from activities whose primary purpose is the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution. This category covers most of the activities in the environmental protection category used by the SEEA central framework excluding 6, Protection of biodiversity and landscapes (and 8.6, Research on species, etc.).

**Sustainable use (of productive use):** Sustainable use of renewable natural resource as defined by the CBD. This category is distinguished from the green economy by its focus on ecosystem services, primarily production and the underlying support services. Activities are targeted towards improving biodiversity outcomes in coordination with other co-benefits related to natural resource use.