



Developing a Granting Mechanism for the EAAF RFI

Learning from CEPF and other mechanisms

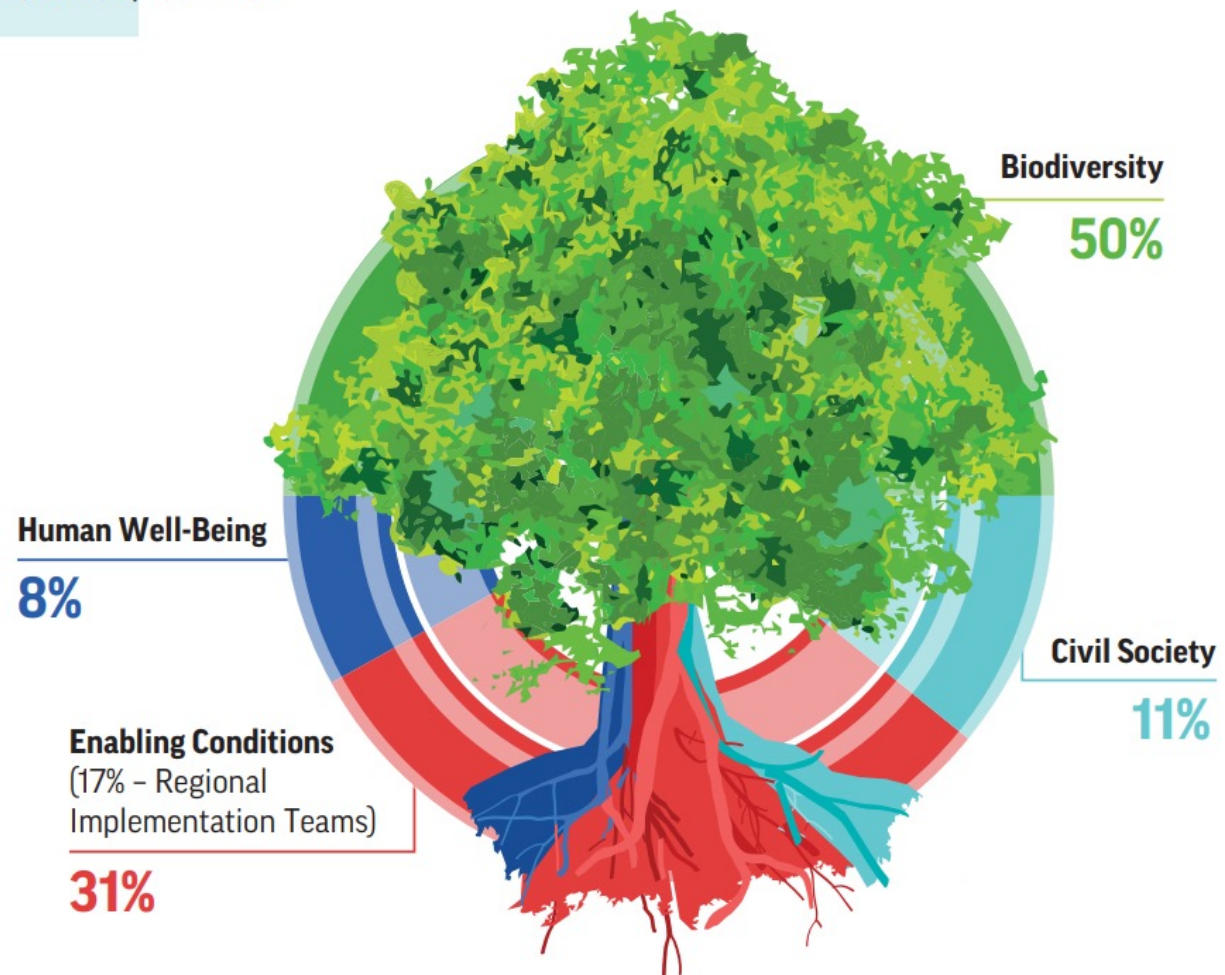


CEPF in numbers

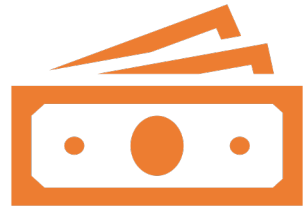
- Founded in 2000 as a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank
- It has awarded more than \$271m in grants
- Supported almost 2,500 CSOs, private sector and academia
- Benefited more than 4,000 communities
- Worked in 25 hotspots, 105 countries
- Strengthened the management and protection of 50.3 m has of KBAs
- Supported the establishment of 15.3 m has of new protected Areas
- Improved the management of 10.1 m has of production landscapes

Distribution of Funds by Pillar

TOTAL: US\$255 million



Two types of grants



Small grants

Typically \$20,000 (but up to \$50,000 in some hotspots)

Designed to support nascent CSOs and local communities with little granting experience

Support directly building capacity in many cases helping them graduate to larger grants

Managed by the Regional Implementation Team (RIT)



Large grants

Up to \$500k but with average of \$150k

Managed by the Coordination Unit in the US

Why a granting mechanism?

The design of the RFI aims to blend finance: loans to governments and grants to CSOs and IPLCs

A granting mechanism enables local CSOs and IPLCs access funding that will complement the efforts of the governments

Grants to CSOs and IPLCs not only help advance the nature and climate agendas, but enables building long-lasting capacity

A granting mechanism enables private funding to join the RFI

Next steps

Collect lessons learned from CEPF and other multi-donor granting initiatives

Initial design based on lessons and reality of the flyway

Consultation with potential donors and selected members of the stakeholder group

Establishment of the mechanism

Fundraising and securing funds

Very preliminary thoughts for the granting mechanism

Flyway vision, but national implementation following the priorities identified in the investment plan

Strong coordination with the lending portfolio to leverage both loans and grants

Competitive but with support to create capacity and enable wide participation

Will favor OECM conservation, management and establishment, restoration, supporting more sustainable production systems, and preserving ecosystem services

Strong component of capacity building enabling existing and new local CSOs and IPLCs to support the conservation and restoration of the flyway

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