



WORKING PARTY ON BIODIVERSITY, WATER AND ECOSYSTEMS  
(WPBWE)

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EXPERT WORKSHOP ON  
MOBILISING PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCE  
FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
USE**

9 March 2011  
Paris, France

WORKING PARTY ON BIODIVERSITY, WATER AND ECOSYSTEMS (WPBWE)  
SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EXPERT WORKSHOP ON

**MOBILISING PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCE  
FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE<sup>1</sup>**

9 March 2011  
Paris, France

The aim of this OECD workshop was to bring together policy-makers, private sector and non-governmental organisations to discuss and exchange experiences on on-going and recent initiatives to mobilise private sector finance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The Workshop brought together more than 50 participants, including OECD government delegates, experts from the private sector, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, IUCN, WWF, and other NGOs.

**Session 1: Introduction and Overview**

**Welcome and introduction: aim and objectives of the workshop**, Charlie Zammit (Assistant Secretary, Biodiversity, Australia, and Chair of the Workshop).

**Finance for biodiversity and the role of the private sector: an overview**, *Katia Karousakis (OECD Secretariat)*. The presentation highlighted global trends in biodiversity loss, and the large gap between financing needs and flows for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In particular it emphasized that while monitoring frameworks are in place to track bilateral ODA for biodiversity-related aid (through the OECD DAC Rio Markers), comparable data on financial flows from the private sector are lacking. The need for monitoring, reporting and verification was highlighted, also in the context of the CBD COP-10 targets for Strategy for Resource Mobilisation.

**Links and relevance to CBD COP-10 and Beyond**, *Markus Lehmann (Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures, Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat)*. The presentation highlighted key outcomes from CBD COP-10 relevant, including the decision on a monitoring framework for indicators, ... COP 11 will decide on targets provided robust baselines have been identified and endorsed, and that an effective reporting framework has been adopted.

**Discussion** focussed around the themes of MRV for biodiversity finance, indicators, and the role of the OECD to facilitate this work. Specifically, the challenge of MRV of biodiversity finance from the private sector – in terms of both methods and capacity - was re-emphasized. Learning from climate change experience (e.g. Green FDI and lower and upper bounds within this), as proposed by the OECD Secretariat, was considered a promising start. The OECD Secretariat prompted participants to highlight their experience with monitoring government expenditure for biodiversity. To this end, *Australia* noted that it is in the process of building environmental accounts. There has been renewed effort between commonwealth and state governments to try and better draw together public funding investment in

---

<sup>1</sup> *This workshop was undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada provided through the Department of the Environment.*

environment including in biodiversity. This work is estimated to take 3-4 years for completion, and is the first time there has been serious conversation about sorting out these issues in Australia. *Canada* noted that it has recently embarked on a process with Statistics Canada to upgrade its environmental accounts and hopes to respond to the June 31<sup>st</sup> deadline for providing submissions to the CBD. One issue currently being encountered is that much of the data is at subnational level as provinces have jurisdiction over natural resources and hence whether provincial government expenditures count as government expenditures on biodiversity. Finally, *Italy* noted that biodiversity is lost within the bigger picture of environmental accounts. It was highlighted that an international push for international and regional agencies to define statistics is needed, and that the OECD could play an important role in this.

## **Session 2: Private Sector Finance and Biodiversity**

**Insights and lessons learned from the WBCSD**, James Griffiths (Managing Director: Ecosystems, Water and Sustainable Forest Products Industry, World Business Council on Sustainable Development). The presentation provided a number of illustrations of private sector engagement in biodiversity conservation globally and identified the need to mainstream these approaches. Regulation at national, regional and international level was highlighted as the ultimate means for mainstreaming. The presentation also outlined the business case for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and pointed out that the private sector already invests significantly in the environment (e.g. through taxes, permits, and duties) but have little say as to where the money flows.

Questions included how to incorporate the long-term regulatory services provided by ecosystems in addition to the short-term provisioning services. WBCSD responded that: provisioning is indeed a low-hanging fruit. While the private sector also focuses on regulatory services, it is more difficult to get a company to think about supporting services like photosynthesis. This can be done by emphasizing that these services are key to the overall condition of an ecosystem and its delivery of the more tangible provisioning services.

**Experience with Green Investment Funds in the Netherlands**, Arthur Eijs (*Biodiversity Coordinator, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, Netherlands*). This presentation described three innovative tools used by the Dutch government to promote private sector engagement in conservation and sustainable use 1) Programme Environment and Technology for the development and introduction of clean technology and practice 2) Mia/Vamil for stimulating the adoption of green technologies; 3) Green Investment Funds for encouraging green projects. Green Investment Funds were discussed in particular detail. These facilitate implementation of green projects by providing beneficial financial arrangements and tax deduction. To date there has been over 7 billion Euros in Green Investment Funds invested across more than 5000 projects.

Questions included whether or not the number of green investments had decreased as a result of the economic crisis; whether green fund investments were restricted to the Netherlands; and how the responsibility for setting criteria and monitoring is allocated. The Netherlands responded that: there has been ongoing increase in investments despite the economic climate, and there is a lot of competition for projects; whereas green fund investments are not restricted to the Netherlands, there have been few green projects abroad; governments set the criteria but banks are responsible for monitoring and seem to be willing to do so.

**The role of EIB in private sector finance for biodiversity**, Peter Carter (*Head of the Environment, Climate and Social Office, European Investment Bank*). This presentation summarised the role of EIB in private sector finance for biodiversity. The presentation discussed the role of EIB in promoting bio-friendly business and bio-related markets, and the challenges they face, including the lack of metrics and data to internalise the price of biodiversity. The presentation also highlighted current trends from a “do no harm”,

reactive approach characterized by regulation to a proactive “do good” approach characterized by voluntary initiatives. Key messages from the presentation included the need to mainstream biodiversity value into decision making (micro-budgets, financial accounts, macro accounts), create BES Markets and adopt an M<sup>2</sup>RV<sup>2</sup> - Measuring, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification, Validation – approach.

**Attracting funding from the private sector: innovative financial instruments in the 2020 EU biodiversity strategy**, *Laure Ledoux (Policy officer - Biodiversity unit, DG Environment, European Commission)*. As part of their strategy EC has called for the use of innovative financial mechanisms both for public and private funding. The presentation introduced the various financing options currently being considered by the EC, including integrating biodiversity concerns in the main EU funding instruments, and instruments targeting the private sector such as payments for ecosystem services (possibly through public private partnerships) and biodiversity offsets. It also outlined two studies currently financed by the European Commission: a consultancy project in collaboration with the EIB on innovative financing instruments to enhance private sector finance for biodiversity, and a longer term research project analysing the roles of economic instruments in a policy mix for biodiversity conservation.

Discussion and questions focussed on the potential to scale-up instruments such as biodiversity offsets to a national or international level to address the financing gap, and the extent to which carbon markets provide a starting point for the development of biodiversity markets. The *EC* pointed out that the larger the geographic scope, the more difficult it would be to implement biodiversity offsets. The *EIB* shared their experiences in Madagascar where they are implementing biodiversity offsets according to the BBOP guidelines. The challenge for EIB has not been identifying like-for-like, nor getting local buy-in; it has been the issue of land rights (i.e. who is prepared to relinquish or release land suitable for the offset). With reference to the question about carbon markets, the *EIB* suggested that the Emission Trading Scheme provides a useful template for the development of biodiversity markets. *Australia* reported that they had considered merging biodiversity and carbon markets instead of developing two separate markets. In such a scheme, carbon investments with a biodiversity element would be eligible for a gold standard and could sell at a premium. Other key messages included the need for strong, informed and stable regulation; metrics to underpin the market; and monitoring.

### **Session 3: Instruments for Mobilising Private Sector Finance**

**Biodiversity offsets in the UK**, *James Vause (Natural Environment Economics, DEFRA, UK)*. The presentation outlined some of the challenges of implementing biodiversity offsets, including sensitivity to political change, restrictions on increases in overall burden or regulation, and limits on taxes and spending. The current thinking in the UK is to develop a decentralized model where Local Planning Authorities can opt in to use offsets. While there has been cautious support for the development of BDOs from NGOs, large developers, land-owners associations and some local authorities, there is some opposition from other government departments including the Department of Communities and Local Government, who are in charge of targets for housing, and the business department. A concern, echoed in the discussion, was that unless it is mandatory, local authorities will be unlikely to opt-in to an offsetting mechanism due to budget cuts.

Questions included whether a voluntary approach for biodiversity offsets would be sufficient in light of experiences in other countries; what sort of monitoring programme would be put in place; and whether any concerns had been raised regarding competitiveness effects as a result of opt-ins. DEFRA responded that: the proposed approach is not entirely voluntary as once local authorities opt-in, offsets become mandatory for developers in that area; during the upcoming pilot phase, the issues of monitoring will be addressed; and that competitiveness issues had not been raised by Local Planning Authorities.

**Experience with biodiversity instruments from WWF, Marie de LongCamp, (Director, Conservation Finance, World Wildlife Fund).** The presentation examined four case studies selected according to three criteria 1) timing – happening now but result of decades of investment; 2) potential for scalability; 3) alignment with the interest of different stakeholders. These studies illustrated the different approaches and roles of the private sector in biodiversity conservation. The presentation emphasized the need for financial sustainability for ongoing conservation management and outlined the role of the public sector. Trust funds were promoted as a useful tool positioning themselves between project aid and budgetary support. Key messages from the presentation included the need to prioritise. WWF’s strategy is to focus on 19 areas considered to be the richest in biodiversity and facing the greatest threat, the 15 key commodities that pose the most threat to these places, and the 100 companies that control 25% of trade in these commodities.

Questions included whether or not WWF suggest roundtables for each of the 15 commodities because each needs a new approach. WWF responded that there are already a number of commodities with roundtables and that it is a useful approach.

**The economics of ecosystems: an innovative collaboration between DOW and The Nature Conservancy, Anne Wallin (Director, EHS and Sustainability, Europe, Middle East and Africa, DOW).** The presentation outlined the USD 10 million partnership between DOW and TNC established in February this year. It emphasized the challenges of incorporating Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into decision-making and the business-case for doing so. The need for change management was mentioned as well as the necessity of a robust and believable business case.

Questions included what the role of government is to foster such initiatives. DOW responded that everyone has a role in sustainable development and that if the government sends the right signal to business, money will align very quickly. DOW stressed that the signals must be the right ones and drew on the example of the impact of biofuels on biodiversity.

**The Green Development Initiative, Frank Vorhies (Director, Earthmind).** The presentation illustrated the opportunities and challenges for developing an international approach to financing biodiversity, that engages the private sector. The idea for a GDI emerged from CBD COP 2008 following calls to engage the business community and to come up with innovative financing. The GDI would be a meta-standard, internationally recognised certification scheme for green plus management of geographically defined landscapes based on the unit of a hectare.

Questions included how to ensure that GDI does not duplicate other certification schemes and that it has added value. In response, Earthmind suggested that the CBD framework and related conventions could be used to bring the different schemes together together.

#### **Session IV: Roundtable on Key Hurdles to Private Sector Engagement**

Three questions were raised to guide discussion for this session. These were:

- How would you like to see private sector engagement in biodiversity unfold in the next 10 years?
- What are the key practical and political hurdles to private sector engagement?
- Which policy instruments, tools, mechanisms offer most promise? Certification, incentive measures, biodiversity offsets, etc.

Some of the issues that participants noted was that they would like to see an evolution beyond long term targets and objectives for biodiversity and ecosystems to targets and objectives for specific actors. It

was also noted that the existing objectives agreed under the CBD to engage the private sector need to be clearly translated into national legislation.

Some participants noted that change is not occurring at level or capacity that is needed and that this reflects a lack of regulatory framework for the private sector to step in. It was also noted that in certain cases, public funding will be needed to address areas where there is high risk for the private sector, and that there are ample opportunities for public-private partnerships. Whereas it may be difficult to go ahead with certain instruments, such as biodiversity offsets, without a regulatory framework, this is not necessarily needed for all types of instruments.

The large potential for environmental fiscal reform was also highlighted, including the removal of perverse subsidies. It was noted that this was the first time this is explicitly mentioned in CBD decisions.

With regard to key practical and political hurdles to private sector engagement, one area identified for further work was the need to mobilise public sector support for these processes. Further work is also needed to adequately monitor and evaluate the costs of biodiversity and ecosystem service loss so as to make the appropriate case to business on board. Better communication is needed.

On the issue of which policy instruments, tools and mechanisms offer the most promise, participants noted that all tools had a role to play and that these should be made more ambitious.

# **Participants List for Workshop on Mobilising Private Sector Finance for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use**

9 March 2011

## **Australia/Australie**

### **Dr. Charlie ZAMMIT (Chair)**

Assistant Secretary, Biodiversity Conservation Branch  
Lands & Coasts Division  
Department of Sustainable Environment, Water, Population &  
Communities  
ACT 2600 Canberra, Australia

## **Belgium/Belgique**

### **M. Jean-Roger DREZE**

Advisor of the Director General  
DG for Environment  
Federal Public Service of Public Health, Food Chain Safety and  
Environment  
Place Victor Horta 40, bte 10  
1060 Brussels, Belgium

## **Canada**

### **Mr. Douglas FORSYTHE**

Counsellor  
Permanent Delegation  
15 bis, rue de Franqueville  
75116 Paris, France

### **Mr. Ole HENDRICKSON**

Scientific Advisor  
Ecosystems & Biodiversity Priorities  
Environment Canada  
351, Blvd Saint Joseph, 12th Floor  
K1A 0H3 Gatineau, Quebec, Canada

## **Chile/Chili**

### **Mr. Ricardo SERRANO**

Biologist  
Division of Natural Resources  
Ministry of Environment  
Teatinos 258 piso 4  
Santiago, Chile

## **Czech Republic/République tchèque**

### **Mrs. Lenka STROMSIKOVA**

Expert  
Unit of Economic Analysis and Statistics  
Ministry of the Environment  
Vrsoviccka 1442/65  
10010 Prague 10, Czech Republic

## **Estonia/Estonie**

### **Mr. Lauri KLEIN**

Counselor on Biological Diversity  
Department of Nature Protection  
Estonian Environment Information Centre  
Estonia

## **Finland/Finlande**

### **Mr. Jukka-Pekka JAPPINEN**

HRD Manager (Biodiversity)  
Natural Environment Centre, Director's Office  
Finnish Environment Institute  
Mechelininkatu 34a  
PO Box 140  
FI-00251 Helsinki, Finland

## **France**

### **Mme Elen LEMAITRE-CURRI**

Chef de bureau  
Sous-direction de l'économie des ressources naturelles et  
des risques / Commissariat général au développement  
durable  
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable, des  
Transports et du Logements (MEEDTL)  
Bureau des biens publics globaux  
Tour Voltaire  
1 place des Degres  
92055 Paris La Defense Cedex, France

### **Mlle. Delphine MORANDEAU**

Chargée de mission biodiversité  
Sous-direction de l'économie des ressources naturelles et des  
risques / Commissariat général au développement durable  
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable, des  
Transports et du Logements (MEEDTL)  
Tour Voltaire  
1 place des Degrés  
92055 Paris-La Défense cedex, France



## **Italy/Italie**

### **Mr. Aldo RAVAZZI DOUVAN**

Former Chair OECD WPNEP  
DG Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Energy  
Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea  
Via Cristoforo Colombo 44  
I-00147 Rome, Italy

## **Japan/Japon**

### **Mr. Kazuaki TAKAHASHI**

Assistant Director  
Global Biodiversity Strategy Office, Nature Conservation  
Bureau  
Ministry of the Environment  
Nature Conservation Bureau  
1, 2 2 KASUMIGASEKI CHIYODA KU  
100-8975 Tokyo, Japan

## **Korea/Corée**

### **Mr. Heesong CHO**

First Secretary, ENV  
Permanent Delegation  
4 Place de la Porte de Passy  
75016 Paris, France

## **Mexico/Mexique**

### **Mr. Alfonso ZEGBE**

Minister-Counsellor for Environment and Natural Resources  
Environment & Natural Resources  
Permanent Delegation  
8, rue de Berri  
75008 Paris, France

### **Mr. Marco Antonio VILLALÓN**

Advisor  
Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the OECD  
8, rue de Berri  
75008 Paris, France

## **Netherlands/Pays-Bas**

### **Ms. Patricia VAN BENTUM**

Agricultural Counsellor  
Permanent Delegation  
12-14 rue Octave-Feuillet  
75116 Paris, France

**Ms. Dewi VAN DE WEERD**

Energy and Environment Counsellor  
Permanent Delegation  
12-14 rue Octave-Feuillet  
75116 Paris, France

**Mrs. Marloes BAKKER**

Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency  
A. van Leeuwenhoeklaan 9  
3720 AH Bilthoven, Netherlands

**Mr. Arthur EIJS**

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment  
IPC 625Rijnstraat 8  
PO Box 30945  
The Hague, Netherlands

**Mr. Ton MANDERS**

Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency  
Ant. van Leeuwenhoeklaan 9  
3721 MA Bilthoven, Netherlands

**Mr. Martijn VAN DER HEIDE**

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation  
P.O. Box 20401  
2500 EK The Hague, Netherlands

**Mr. Mark VAN OORSCHOT**

Researcher Nature and Rural Areas  
Nature and Rural Areas  
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency  
A. van Leeuwenhoeklaan 9  
3720 AH Bilthoven, Netherlands

**Norway/Norvège**

**Ms. Hilde KYRKJEBØ**

Senior Adviser  
Directorate for Nature Management  
Tungasletta 2  
Postboks 5672 Sluppen  
7485 Trondheim, Norway

## **Portugal**

### **Mrs. Ana Maria CARREIRA**

INAG - Institut de l'Eau  
Av. Almirante Gago Coutinho, 30  
1049-066 Lisboa. Portugal

### **M. Pedro LIBERATO**

Conseiller  
Délégation Permanente  
10 bis rue Edouard Fournier  
75116 Paris, France

## **Slovak Republic/République slovaque**

### **Mr. Ladislav AMBROS**

Director  
Department for Nature Protection  
Ministry of the Environment  
Namestie Ludovita Stura 1  
812 35 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

### **Ms. Kristina GENDOVA RUZSIKOVA**

Third Secretary  
Permanent Delegation  
28, avenue d'Eylau  
75016 Paris, France

## **Slovenia/Slovénie**

### **Mr. Andrej BIBIC**

Secretary  
Nature Conservation Division, Environment Directorate  
Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning  
Dunajska 48  
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

## **Spain/Espagne**

### **Mr. Miguel ANTOLIN MARTINEZ**

Coordinateur des Affaires Internationales  
Direction Générale de l'Eau  
Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs  
Plaza San Juan de la Cruz, s/nº  
28071 Madrid, Spain

**Mrs. Noelia VALLEJO PEDREGAL**

Sous-direction Générale de Biodiversité  
Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs  
Nuevos Ministerios, Plaza San Juan de la Cruz, S/N  
28071 MADRID, Spain

**Mr. Antonio TROYA**

Directeur  
Centre de Coopération de la Méditerranée-IUCN  
C/ Marie Curie 22 (Parque Tecnológico de Andalucía)  
29590 Campanillas, Málaga, Spain

**Mr. Andrés ALCÁNTARA VALERO**

Coordinateur des Relations Institutionnelles  
Centre de Coopération de la Méditerranée-IUCN+  
C/ Marie Curie 22 (Parque Tecnológico de Andalucía)  
29590 Campanillas, Malaga, Spain

**Mrs. Aurora GÓMEZ CARDOSA**

Consultante Externe  
Centre de Coopération de la Méditerranée-IUCN

**Mr. Manuel MARTÍN RUIZ**

Conseiller pour l'Environnement  
Permanent Delegation  
22, avenue Marceau  
75008 Paris, France

**Sweden/Suède**

**Dr. Sandra PAULSEN**

Environmental Economist  
Environmental Economics Unit  
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency  
Valhallavägen 195  
106 48 Stockholm, Sweden

**Turkey/Turquie**

**Ms. Ozge DEMIRKURT**

Second Secretary  
Permanent Delegation  
9, rue Alfred-Dehodencq  
75116 Paris, France

**Ms. Hatice BILGIN YILDIRIM**

Senior Agriculture Engineer  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (KKGGM)  
AKAY CAD NO 3 BAKANLIKLA  
06100 Ankara, Turkey

**Süreyya LSIKLAR**

Biologist  
Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas  
Alparslan Türkeş Cad. 31 sok  
N° 10 Bestepe  
06510 Ankara, Turkey

**Mr. Ümit TURAN**

Director  
Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas  
Alparslan Türkeş Cad. 31 sok  
N° 10 Bestepe  
06510 Ankara, Turkey

**Mr. Eyüp YUKSEL**

National EPR Expert  
Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas  
European Environmental Agency  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
Alparslan Türkeş Cad. 31 sok  
N° 10 Bestepe  
06510 Ankara, Turkey

**United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni**

**Mr. James VAUSE**

Natural Environment Economics  
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs  
Nobel House  
17 Smith Square  
SW1P 3JR London, United Kingdom

**United States/États-Unis**

**Dr. Douglas BEARD**

Chief, National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center  
US Geological Survey  
US Department of the Interior  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Mail Stop 300  
VA 20192-0002 Reston, United States

**Dr. Ingrid VERSTRAETEN**

Chief, Europe, Russia and Central Asia  
Office of the Director - International Programs  
US Department of the Interior  
US Geological Survey  
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Mail Stop 917  
VA 20192-0002 Reston, United States

**Mr. J. William WADE**

Education and Environment Advisor  
Permanent Delegation  
12 avenue Raphael  
75016 Paris, France

**EU/UE**

**Mr. Aldric LEBORGNE**

Economic Counsellor  
Permanent Delegation  
12, avenue d'Eylau  
75116 Paris, France

**Ms. Laure LEDOUX**

Policy Officer  
Biodiversity, Unit B2  
Environnement  
Avenue de Beaulieu, 5  
B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

**Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)/Comité consultatif  
économique et industriel (BIAC)**

**Mrs. Hanni ROSENBAUM**

Senior Policy Manager  
BIAC (Business and Industry Advisory Committee)  
13-15 Chaussée de la Muette  
75016 Paris, France

**Mr. Jonathan GREENHILL**

Policy Consultant  
BIAC  
13-15 Chaussée de la Muette  
75016 Paris, France

**Mrs. Tianne GROENEVELD**

BIAC  
13-15 Chaussée de la Muette  
75016 Paris, France

**Ms. Cristiana Ciaraldi JOLIVET**

CEMBUREAU  
Rue d'Arlon 55  
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

**Mr. Jim RUSHWORTH**

Vice President Environment and Public Affairs  
Lafarge  
61 rue des Belles Feuilles  
B.P. 40  
Cedex 16 Paris, France

**Mr. Tom SALLIS**

BIAC  
13-15 Chaussée de la Muette  
75016 Paris, France

**Mr. Michael SIEMERS**

Corporate Environment, Safety, Health  
Evonik Industries AG  
Rellinghauser Strasse 1-11  
45128 Essen, Germany

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

**Dr. Markus LEHMANN**

Economic Advisor  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
419 St. Jacques, Suite 800  
H2Y 1N9 Montreal, Canada

**European Investment Bank (EIB)/Banque européenne d'investissement (BEI)**

**Mr. Peter CARTER**

Head Environment, Climate and Social Office (ECSO)  
Projects Directorate  
European Investment Bank  
100 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
L-2950 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

## **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**

### **Mr. James GRIFFITHS**

Managing Director  
Ecosystems, Water and Sustainable Forest Products Industry  
World Business Council for Sustainable Development  
4, chemin de Conches  
1231 Conches-Geneva, Switzerland

## **Dow Europe**

### **Dr. Anne WALLIN**

EH&S and Sustainability  
Dow Europe  
Europe, Middle East and Africa  
Bachtobelstrasse 3  
CH-8810 Horgen, Switzerland

## **Earthmind**

### **Dr. Francis VORHIES**

Earthmind  
1014 Rue de la Combe de l'Eau  
01220 Divonne-les-Bains, France

## **European Investment Bank (EIB)**

### **Mr. Andrew NOBREGA**

Projects Directorate  
European Investment Bank (EIB)  
Environmental and Social Office  
100 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer  
L-2950 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

## **Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE)**

### **Ms. Garcia HELENA**

Head of Public Policy Analysis Division  
Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE)  
Periférico 5000  
Col. Insurgentes Cuicuilco  
Piso 6° , Distrito Federal  
C.P. 04530, México, D.F. , Mexico



## **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)**

**Mrs. Marie DE LONGCAMP**

Director,  
Conservation Finance  
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)  
1250 24th Street  
20037-1193 Washington DC, United States

## **OECD/OCDE**

**Mr. Shardul AGRAWALA** Senior Economist, ENV/CBD

**Ms. Katia KAROUSAKIS**, Economist/Policy Analyst,  
ENV/CBD

**Mr. Edward PERRY**, Economist/Policy Analyst, ENV/CBD

**Jane KYNASTON**, Assistant, ENV/CBD

**Ms. Patricia Nilsson**, Assistant, ENV/CBD