













Conserving and restoring nature and ecosystem services: ADB initiative

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Nature and Biodiversity Loss



Nature declining faster than at any other time in human history

- 75% of land-based and 66% of marine environment altered by human activities
- Value of natural capital declined by nearly 40% in 1992-2014
- Hundreds of species have been lost due to the increases in the magnitude of heat extremes

Examples of global declines in nature

EXAMPLES OF DECLINES IN NATURE DRIVERS **ECOSYSTEM EXTENT AND CONDITION** Natural ecosystems have declined by 47 per cent on average, relative to their INDIRECT DRIVERS earliest estimated states. **DIRECT DRIVERS** Demographic SPECIES EXTINCTION RISK and Approximately 25 per cent of species are sociocultural already threatened with extinction in most animal and plant groups studied. Economic **ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES** technological Biotic integrity-the abundance of naturallypresent species-has declined by 23 per cent on average in terrestrial communities.* Institutions BIOMASS AND SPECIES ABUNDANCE governance Marine The global biomass of wild mammals has 82% fallen by 82 per cent.* Indicators of Conflicts vertebrate abundance have declined 40 60 80 100% and rapidly since 1970 epidemics Land/sea use change Direct exploitation NATURE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES Climate change AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES Pollution 72 per cent of indicators developed by Invasive alien species indigenous peoples and local communities Others show ongoing deterioration of elements of nature important to them

Observed impacts attributed to climate change

Water availability and food production









Agriculture/ availability production



Animal and livestock health and productivity



Fisheries vields and aquaculture production

Health and well-being



Infectious diseases



Low confidence

Heat. malnutrition and harm from wildfire



Observed increase in climate impacts to human systems and ecosystems

assessed at global level

Adverse impacts

Confidence in attribution to climate change

... High or very high confidence .. Medium confidence

Adverse and positive impacts

Climate-driven changes observed, no global assessment of impact direction

Mental

Displacement

Cities, settlements and infrastructure



Inland flooding and associated damages



Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas



Damages to infrastructure



Damages to key economic sectors

Biodiversity and ecosystems



Terrestrial ecosystems ecosystems



Freshwater



Ocean ecosystems

Includes changes in ecosystem structure, species ranges and seasonal timing

Source: IPCC (2023)

Source: IPBES (2019)

Putting Nature on the Agenda...



Strategic Priorities

- ADB Strategy 2030 setting out the commitment to ensure environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific
- MDB Joint Statement on Nature affirming mainstreaming nature into policies and investments

Vision

To halt and reverse nature and biodiversity loss and use ecosystem services to address development challenges (e.g., environmental degradation, weather-related disasters, climate change, food insecurity) through pollution control, natural capital investment, and environmental governance

Core Environmental Programs



Asia Clean Blue Skies
Program scaling
investment in air
quality management
with enhanced
institutional capacity



Healthy Oceans
Action Plan committing
\$5B investment by 2024
in coastal resilience,
plastic-free oceans, sustainable
seafood, and ocean finance



Regional Flyway
Initiative aiming to
invest \$3B in 10 years
to scale sustainable
wetland management
and protection



Nature-based solutions program mainstreaming green infra and non-structural measures

Key ADB sectors







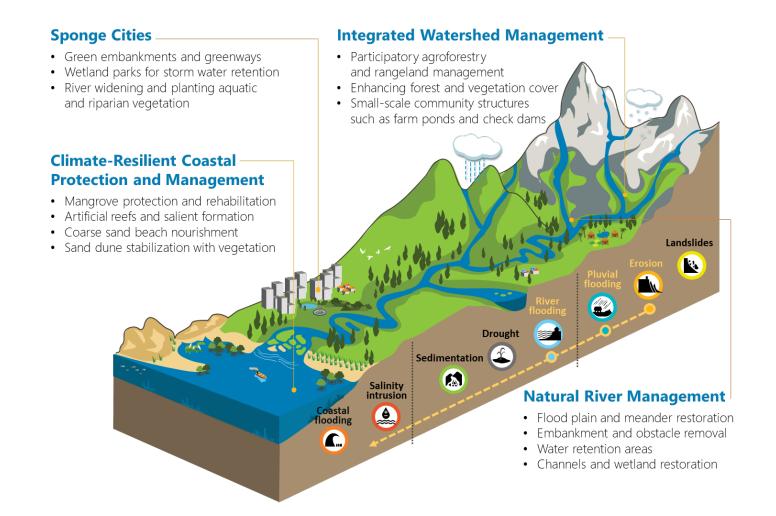


Evidence-based landscape approach



- Holistic approach providing best possible solutions based on assessment of root causes at landscape level (e.g., watershed, lake, coast)
- Making interventions locationspecific and effective
- Developing shared vision among different stakeholders with competing interests.
- Identifying potential investment opportunities in multiple sectors, and mediating tradeoffs between interventions

Landscape approach with examples of flood-risk management methods



Providing operational support at both policy and project levels

- Upstream policy support creating enabling environment through policy dialogue and national policy and strategy update
- Project design clinic providing advisory service to improve project design with nature component, serving as venue for knowledge exchange
- Nature finance hub providing financial advisory service, including advice on specific financial instruments (e.g., green and blue bonds)
- Knowledge brokering making match between project officers and experts/fund managers



Upstream support creating enabling conditions



Design clinic providing advisory service



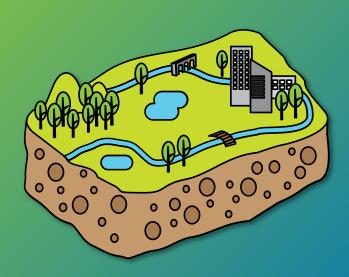
Knowledge brokering connecting project officers with knowledge and resources



Finance hub providing financial service



Building resilience through nature-based solutions







The slope and embankment protection combining bioengineering and traditional infrastructure has increased the resilience of local communities in Viet Nam to natural extreme events such as flooding.

Slope failures



Fill slope: Vetiver grass lines





Sustainable coastal protection and management

Hybrid approach -

- (i) artificial geotextile submerged reefs to address sea level rise and intensive storm surges and
- (ii) beach nourishment, dune construction, and plantations to enlarge and stabilize beaches

Before

After

GEOTEXTILE SUBMIREG REEF





BEACH NOURISHMENT





Coasts are sensitive to sea level rise, changes in the frequency and intensity of storms. Addressing the additional stress of climate change require new and innovative approaches to minimize losses and mitigate damages due to climate change.

Financing nature



Strategic use of concessional loans and grants to finance ecosystem conservation and restoration

Increase funding for nature with innovative financial instruments (e.g., green and blue bonds, PES/ecocompensation, carbon credits) Redirecting financial flow from "gray" to "green" solutions by incentivizing natural capital investment through grants and technical assistance

Partnership for nature







- Working with development partners to mobilize technical and financial resources to ensure the highest-quality service
- Collaborating with Japan's Ministry of Environment since late 80s in biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource use, climate change through nature positive investments, air quality management, ocean health, regional flyway initiative
- Partnership with Satoyama Initiative bringing opportunities and innovations for enhancing environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific



THANK YOU!