

Biodiversity
in German Development
Cooperation
2006



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

Biodiversity
in German Development Cooperation

Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

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Biodiversity in German Development Cooperation

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The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment concluded in 2005 reminds us again that humankind is changing the diversity of life on Earth at an unprecedented pace. Most of these changes represent a loss of biodiversity. In a unique way the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment linked the consequences of ecosystem change to human well-being. It focused on the role of ecosystems in providing ecosystem services which benefit people. These include provisioning of services such as food, freshwater and timber, regulating services such as the role of ecosystems in regulating climate and disease, cultural services such as aesthetic, spiritual and recreational benefits, and supporting services on which the other three categories depend. Many people have benefitted from the conversion of natural ecosystems to human-dominated ecosystems and the use of biodiversity. However, these losses in biodiversity and changes in ecosystem services have caused a decline in well-being, especially for many poor people in developing countries where biological diversity is the very foundation of their survival. Biodiversity loss is thus not only an ecological problem, it also has far-reaching social and economic consequences. It affects practically every region of the world, but hits tropical and subtropical regions the hardest.

Degradation – and, above all, loss – of biological diversity is all the more serious given that the process is irreversible. Where plant and animal species become extinct, the genetic information that they hold and the functions they have served are lost forever – to both ecosystems and humankind.

To address these dangers, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). This was the first agreement to enshrine the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as a binding principle in international law. The Convention's success to date stems from its holistic approach: it combines the conservation of biological diversity with its sustainable use and with the equitable sharing of the benefits derived therefrom. With this approach, the CBD follows the model of sustainable development, making a key contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in 2000 by almost all heads of state and government. These goals specify the tasks of the international community to combat poverty worldwide up to the year 2015.

In 2001 the German federal government presented its Programme of Action 2015 as Germany's contribution to implementing the MDGs – with poverty reduction as the overarching goal of German development policy. Measures to safeguard natural resources make a key contribution to poverty reduction, particularly in rural areas.

A poster series has been developed in order to highlight the nexus between environment and poverty as well as to showcase the contribution made by German Development Cooperation projects towards attaining the MDGs. We are very pleased to provide our readers with one poster as an insert to this publication, focussing on the achievements in Benin's Pendjari National Park.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in September 2002 marked an important milestone for biological diversity since it was identified as one of the main issues to be addressed. The conclusions documented in chapter 44 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation will prove to be essential inputs in terms of further action to mainstream biodiversity issues into the overall goals – to fight poverty and achieve sustainable development.

As a party to the Biodiversity Convention, Germany shares a commitment with the other industrialised nations to provide financial resources to developing countries for the conservation of biological diversity. The German federal government meets this commitment at both the bilateral and multilateral level, assisting numerous developing countries to carry out projects aimed at conservation and sustainable use. In this endeavour, it accords great importance to implementing the Convention's cross-sectoral approach – through mainstreaming and integrating biodiversity concerns within other sectors relevant to development processes, in close cooperation with measures to implement the conventions on climate change (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD).

Preface

The present revised sixth edition of the brochure “Biodiversity in German Development Cooperation” provides an updated overview of German activities relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The project case studies give an insight into the practical implementation of the CBD at the national and regional level. Naturally, the brochure continues to contain all the pertinent information that makes it a manual and key source of information for specialists and decision-makers.



Marita Steinke

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Division 312 Environment and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFA	Conservation Finance Alliance
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CIM	Center for International Migration (Zentrum für Internationale Migration und Entwicklung)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COICA	Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
COMIFAC	Conference of Ministers of Central African states in charge of Forests
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPB	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
DED	German Development Service (Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst)
DEG	Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
DGIS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Netherlands
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FC	Financial Cooperation
FIT	Funds-in-Trust
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH(German Technical Cooperation)
InWEnt	Capacity Building International, Germany (Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH)
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	IUCN–The World Conservation Union
KfW	KfW Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MAB	Man and Biosphere Programme (UNESCO)
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PPG7	International Pilot Programme to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TC	Technical Cooperation
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Biodiversity in German Development Cooperation Summary

Within the framework of Development Cooperation, Germany began to support biodiversity projects in the mid-1980s. Since then, Germany's efforts towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on a global scale have increased considerably. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was adopted in 1992, forms a milestone for the integration of biodiversity projects into Development Cooperation. In this respect, Article 20 of this internationally legally binding agreement

is of particular importance, as it requires the developed countries to provide "new and additional" funds for conserving biodiversity.

This publication attempts to document the efforts being undertaken by Germany in the field of biological diversity within the framework of Development Cooperation. It lists, country by country, those programmes and projects of Technical, Financial and Human Resource Cooperation that are related to the conservation

Photo: Dr. Christine Schaefer



and sustainable use of biodiversity. It distinguishes between those projects which have the conservation of biodiversity as an overall goal, those projects for which the utilisation of natural resources is the central issue but which still contribute to biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, and those projects in which biodiversity issues play a minor role. Germany increasingly follows a holistic approach in Development Cooperation by coordinated use of all instruments such as Financial Cooperation, Technical Cooperation and Human Resource Cooperation. Single projects and measures are therefore more and more combined to integrated programmes, and Development Cooperation is focussed on selected countries.

Since 1985 Germany has supported approximately 450 programmes and projects worldwide, which contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Almost 90 percent of these projects are bilateral or regional cooperation projects in the field of Financial, Technical and Human Resource Cooperation, which focus upon the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The others are supraregional sectoral projects that mostly aim at the development and testing of certain tools for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. These include the programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention” which aims at supporting the partner countries in fulfilling their obligations under the CBD and at mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into German Development Cooperation and at testing new approaches for a wider application.

Latin America is the most important continent for German Development Cooperation: 43 % of all Technical and Financial Cooperation biodiversity projects are implemented there, followed by Sub-saharan Africa with 25 % and Asia with 23 %. Biodiversity does not play a major role in the cooperation with the countries of North Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East. At present, Brazil has the by far largest share of projects with ongoing projects worth € 167 million. However, when the enormous size of this country and its high population size is taken into account, it takes a medium position regarding development aid provided by Germany for biodiversity conservation. Small countries such

as the Dominican Republic, Benin, Nicaragua or Honduras take a front position, when development aid is related to the size of the country.

Biodiversity issues have rapidly developed in German Development Cooperation in recent years. At present, funding for 10–15 new projects is pledged annually. In the period between 1993 and 1998, Financial and Technical Cooperation projects to the value of mostly over 50–80 million were pledged annually to developing countries, reaching a peak in 1995 with almost € 120 million. Since 1998, however, the value of newly pledged projects usually varies only between € 20 million and € 40 million, and had only a peak in 2002 with over € 90 million.

However, due to long-term commitments and due to the renewal of previous commitments, the funds spent annually by the German Government for biodiversity issues in Technical and Financial Cooperation have gradually increased over the years. They reached in 2004 a maximum with over € 70 million. This figure only contains those projects with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as the main objective. As many other projects also support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the actual value should be considerably higher, albeit impossible to assess precisely. This calculation also does not take into account the costs of development personnel commissioned by DED and the costs of integrated experts commissioned by CIM.

In addition to bilateral measures, cooperation within the framework of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) constitutes the most important pool of financial resources for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity. Germany is the third-largest donor after the USA, with a share of 11–13% to GEF's overall budget. Taking into account that 40.5% of all GEF contributions are spent towards the biodiversity focal area, the German contribution towards biodiversity issues can be calculated as approximately US\$ 365 million over the period 1991–2006, or approx. US\$ 23 million per year.

General Part

German Development Cooperation Institutions

Within the German Federal Government, the *Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)* / Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is responsible for financing, planning and coordinating Development Cooperation activities and for developing matching policies, principles and programmes. About one-third of German development aid funds flow into multilateral programmes of international organisations such as the United Nations and its special organisations, the World Bank Group and the European Union. Some two-thirds of the budgetary funds managed by the BMZ go towards bilateral projects and programmes implemented with individual countries.

German Development Cooperation projects are conducted within the framework of “Financial Cooperation” (FC), “Technical Cooperation” (TC) and “Human Resources Cooperation”, with different organisations responsible for their implementation.

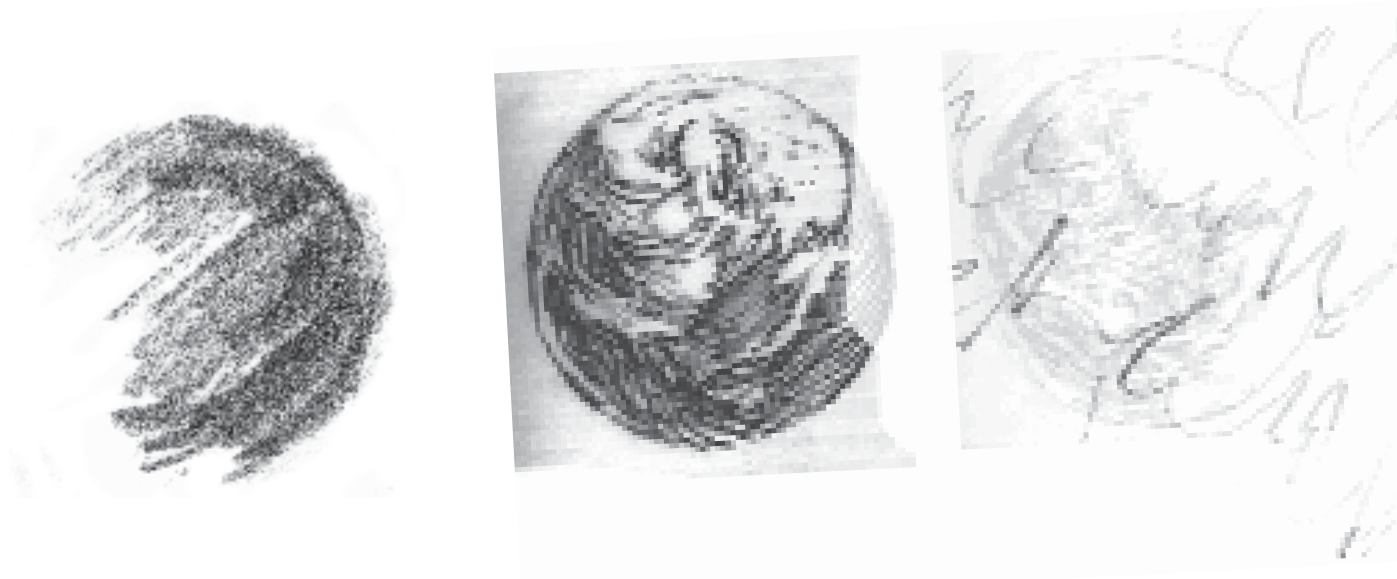
In addition to bilateral measures and the provision of funds for multilateral programmes, Germany supports projects on a trust basis (Funds-in-Trust, FIT), which are conducted in cooperation between the German Government and international organisations. In the field of biodiversity, a number of projects are being executed together with international organisations, including non-governmental organisations active in the fields of nature conservation and environmental protection such as World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) or IUCN–The World Conservation Union.

Financial Cooperation funds are deployed on behalf of the German Federal Government by *KfW Entwicklungsbank* in order to finance investments and advisory services in developing countries. *KfW Entwicklungsbank* typically works together with governmental institutions in the respective countries. Its aim is to build up and expand social and economic infrastructures and to create efficient financial institutions while protecting resources and ensuring a healthy environment. In the field of biodiversity, many projects are conducted as “cooperation projects” together with GTZ (see below) and/or other

institutions (like World Bank, GEF, international NGOs). KfW is also responsible for implementing “Debt-for-Nature Swaps”, which aim at promoting biodiversity conservation in return for reducing national debt. Besides, KfW is a member of the “Conservation Finance Alliance”, which is formed by major non-governmental and governmental agencies in order to pursue innovative approaches for funding in-situ conservation of biodiversity. As a partner of the private sector, KfW’s subsidiary DEG supports companies wanting to invest in developing and reforming countries. It provides financing for profitable, environmentally friendly and developmentally effective projects in all economic sectors. In this way it sets the basis for sustainable economic growth – and better quality of life for the people in these countries.

Technical Cooperation is all about boosting the performance capacity of both individuals and organisations. It helps enhance the political and institutional framework for sustainable development in partner countries. Technical Cooperation transfers and mobilises knowledge and skills, and, together with its partners, creates and develops the environment where these can be applied. The aim is to strengthen people’s own initiative by enabling them to improve their living conditions through their own efforts. The German Government conducts Technical Cooperation activities through the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH* and through *Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) GmbH*.

GTZ is a state-owned corporation with worldwide operations. Its aim is to positively shape the political, economic, ecological and social development in partner countries, thereby improving people’s living conditions and prospects. Through the services it provides, GTZ supports complex development and reform processes and contributes to global sustainable development. BMZ is its main financing source. GTZ also undertakes commissions for other clients and always operates on a public-benefit basis. Any surpluses are exclusively rechannelled into its own Development Cooperation projects. The organisation has more than 10,000 employees



in about 130 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Eastern European countries in transition and the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Around 8,500 are locally contracted nationals. GTZ maintains its own field offices in 63 countries. Some 1,000 people are employed at the Head Office in Eschborn near Frankfurt a.M.

DED is a non-profit organisation and implementing agency of BMZ. DED employs approximately 950 European professionals cooperating with governmental partners as well as with organisations of the civil society and the private sector. About 350 national experts, financed by DED, strengthen and advise local partners. DED contributes to projects of partner organisations as well as to complex development and reform processes, particularly by its competence at micro and meso level. DED development workers thereby help to adjust concepts and procedures of national policies to reality at target group level by facilitating and analysing their implementation process. In the field of biodiversity issues, KfW, GTZ and DED closely cooperate in many countries.

Human Resources Cooperation is a principal element in Development Cooperation and comprises the secondment of experts to developing countries. The Integrated Experts Programme supports state and non-governmental organisations by providing human resources in addition to those experts assigned within the scope of Technical Cooperation. *The Centrum für*

internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM), run jointly by the GTZ and the German Central Placement Office (ZAV) of the Federal Employment Agency (BA), arranges the employment of experts in developing countries and provides salary subsidies. CIM experts work for both governmental and non-governmental organisations of developing countries and countries in transition.

InWEnt – Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gemeinnützige GmbH (Capacity Building International, Germany) is an organisation for international human resources development, advanced training and dialogue. InWEnt promotes the training of experts from developing countries and conducts seminars and workshops for enhancing the exchange of knowledge and experience in Development Cooperation. It also offers grants for delegates from developing countries to participate in international events.

General Part

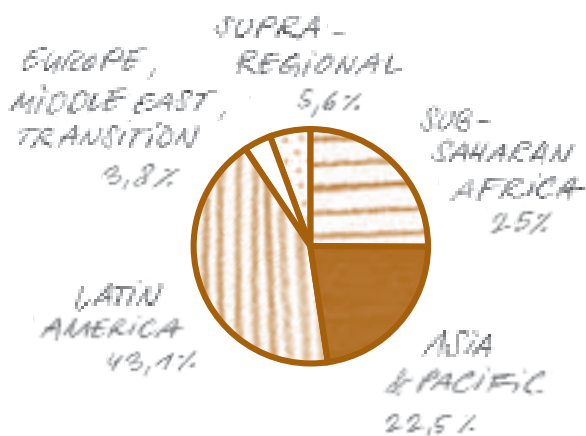
German Bilateral Development Cooperation – Focusing Biodiversity

Since 1985 Germany has supported approximately 450 projects worldwide which contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The type of projects extends from short small-scale measures and feasibility studies to complex programmes running over many years. This makes it also difficult to give the exact number of projects, as some projects are sometimes combined under the roof of a single programme, and others are executed as complementary projects. Approximately 150 of these 450 projects and programmes are still ongoing.

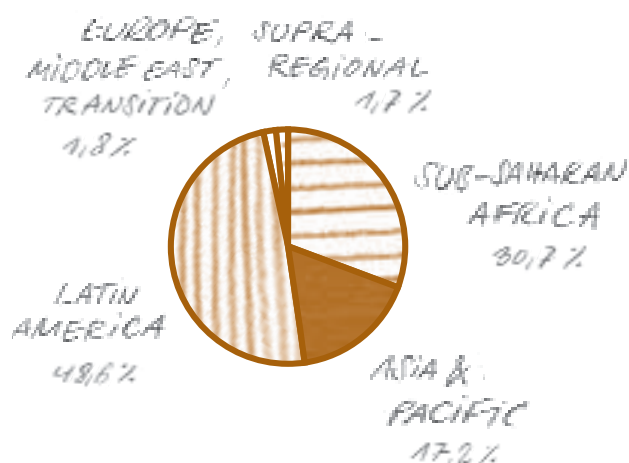
Approximately 90 % of all projects and programmes are executed on a bilateral or regional basis, whereas the remaining 10 % are supraregional projects, which are mainly sectoral projects and convention projects, aiming at enhancing the effectiveness of German Development Cooperation, and at developing and testing specific technologies and approaches. These supraregional projects include the programme

“Implementing the Biodiversity Convention” which specifically deals with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and assists developing countries and countries in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.

75 % of all bilateral and regional projects are Technical or Financial Cooperation projects, executed by GTZ and KfW. Development workers commissioned by DED or integrated experts commissioned by CIM often work in association with these projects. Today only 25 % of all projects are pure Human Resources Cooperation projects, in which DED and CIM experts work independently from a broader cooperation project, compared to a share of 45 % at the end of the 1990's. Thus the decreasing figure reflects the efforts undertaken to combine Human Resources Cooperation with Technical and Financial Cooperation on the one hand and the concentration of development workers and integrated experts in certain thematic programmes on the other hand.

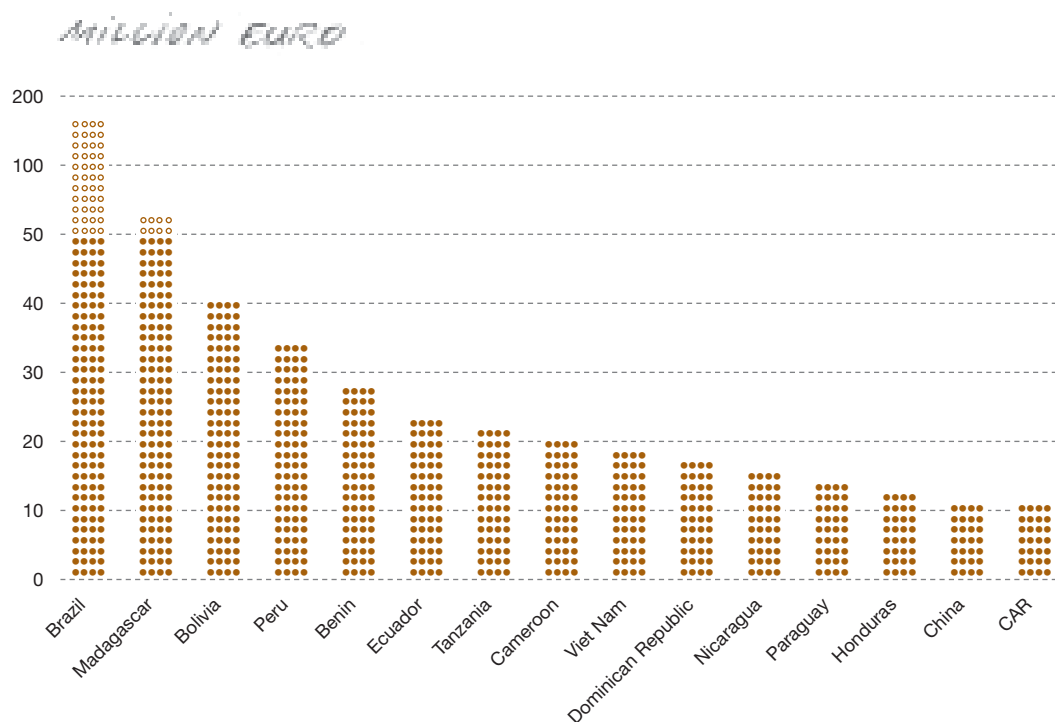


Number of biodiversity projects



Funding volume of biodiversity projects

Regional distribution of Financial and Technical Cooperation projects devoted to biological diversity. The left graph shows the distribution of the number of projects, the right one the distribution of the funding volumes. Only projects with biodiversity as the main goal have been used for this analysis.

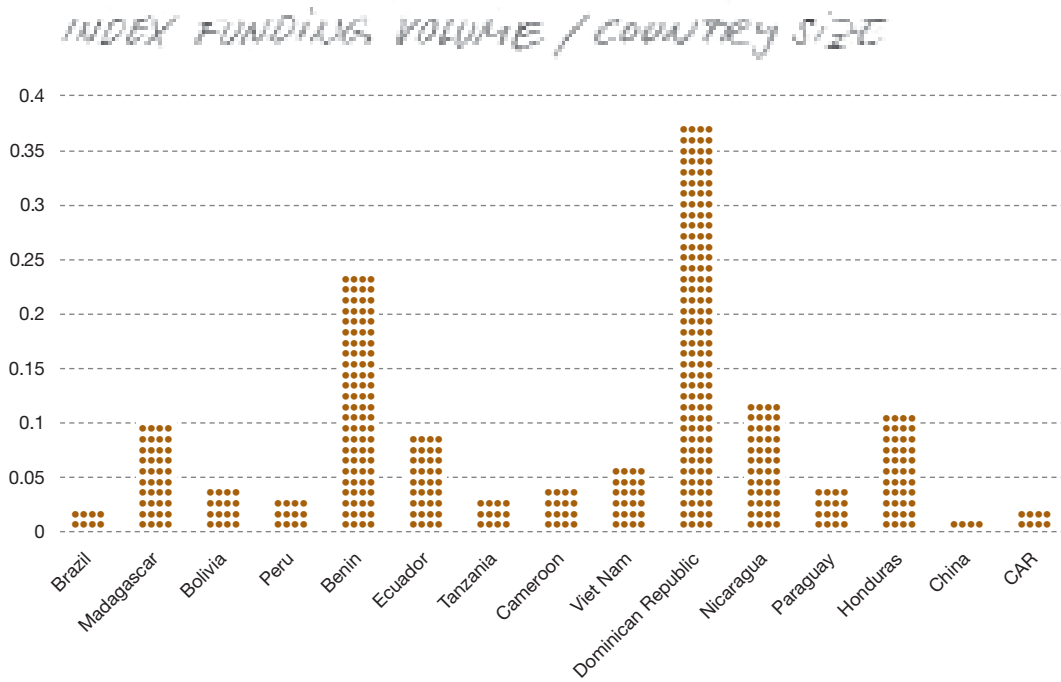


“Top 15 recipient countries” of German development aid for biodiversity projects (only ongoing projects have been taken into account which have as their goal the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity). The upper graph shows the total amount of funds pledged/spent for biodiversity projects.

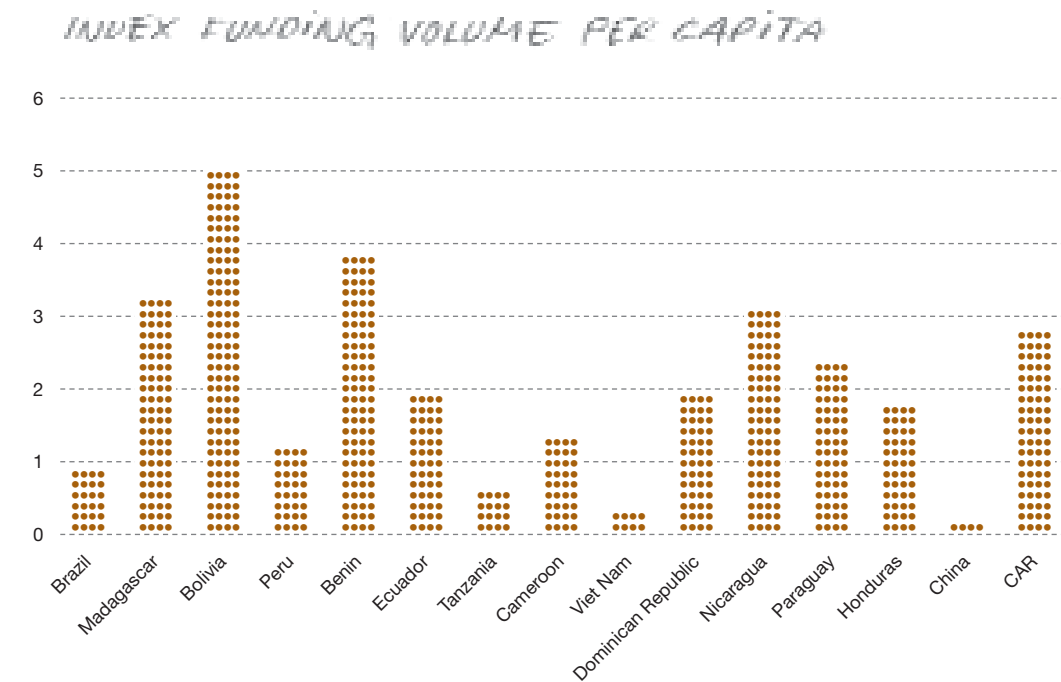
Latin America is the largest recipient region for German Development Cooperation: 43 % of all Technical and Financial Cooperation biodiversity projects and programmes are implemented in Latin America, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa with 25 % and Asia with 23 %. Biodiversity does not play an important role in the Development Cooperation with countries of the Middle East, North Africa and transition countries. The breakdown of funding volumes shows a similar geographic pattern, but the share of Latin America and Sub-Saharan African is even more prominent. Also the regional distribution of the number of development workers assigned by the DED and the number of integrated experts assigned by CIM is roughly the same, but there are some differences regarding specific countries: Technical or Financial Cooperation does not exist with all countries, for which Human Resources Cooperation exists. German development workers and integrated experts

work, for example, in Botswana, Mozambique and Nepal in the field of biodiversity conservation, but Germany does not give Financial and Technical Assistance to these countries for biodiversity issues.

An analysis was made of the “top 15” of recipient countries of German development aid devoted to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (ongoing Technical and Financial Cooperation projects): Brazil receives by far the biggest funds: with ongoing projects worth € 167 million, this is much more than any other country receives. Madagascar, Bolivia, Peru, Benin, Ecuador, Tanzania, Cameroon, Viet Nam, and the Dominican Republic follow in the ranking of the largest recipient countries. The values for Bolivia and Peru include debt-for-nature swaps. However, when the funding volume is put into relation with the population size and the country size, a completely different



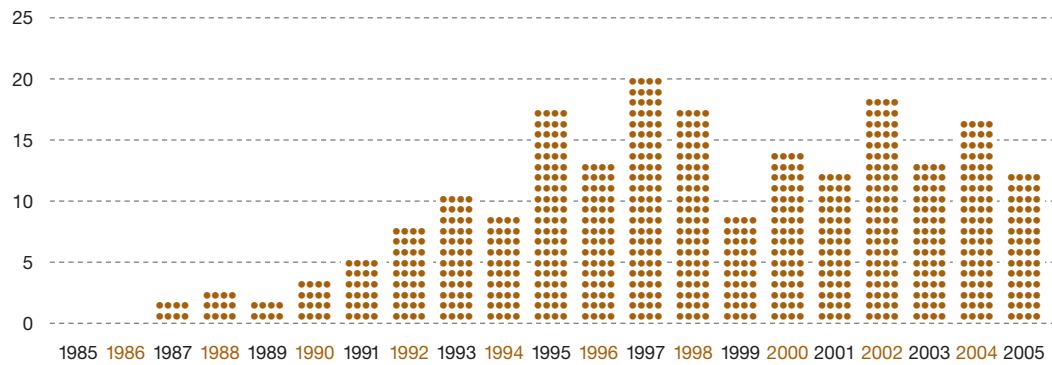
The upper graph shows the index of these funds in relation to the size (surface area) of the recipient country, the graph below the index of these funds in relation to the population size (funds per capita).



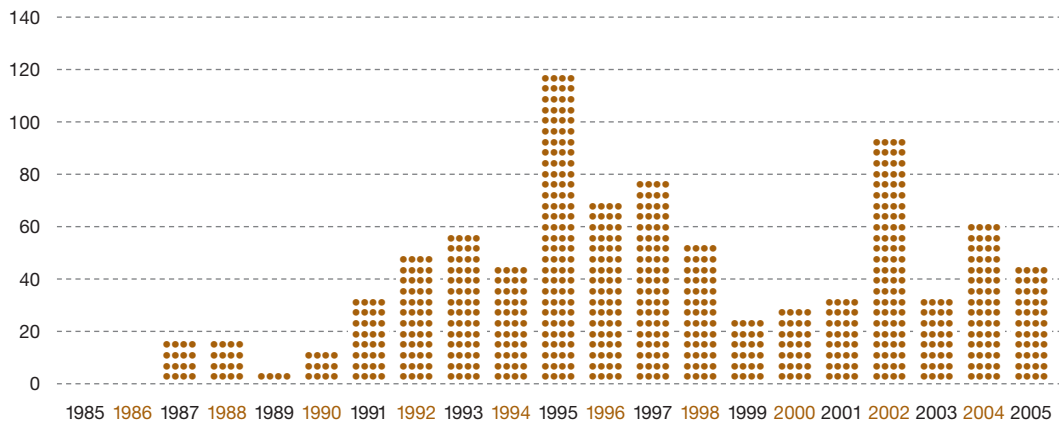
Opposite side:

Number of new biodiversity projects pledged annually by the German Government (top), and the related funding (middle). The graph below shows the funds spent annually by the German Government on biodiversity issues in developing countries in the framework of Financial and Technical Cooperation.

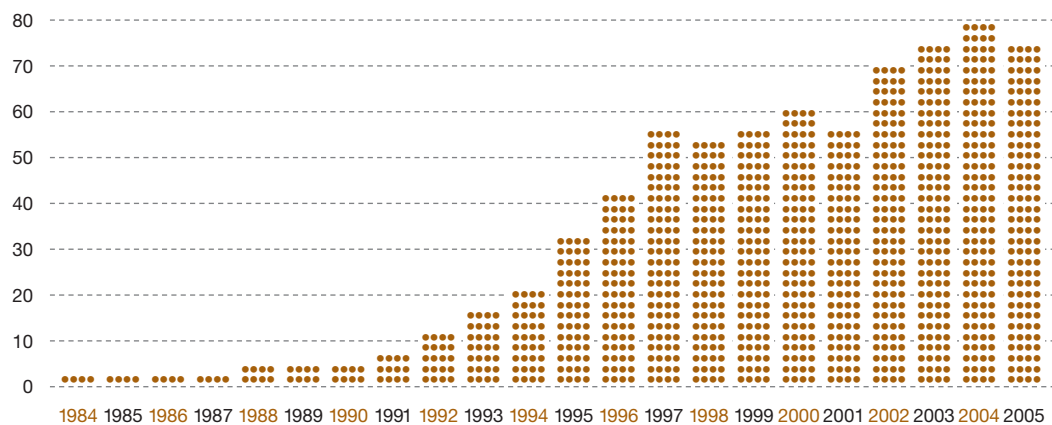
NUMBER OF NEW PROJECTS PER YEAR



FUNDING VOLUME (MILLION EURO PROVIDED FOR NEW PROJECTS)



FUNDING VOLUME (SPENT ANNUALLY IN MILLION EURO)



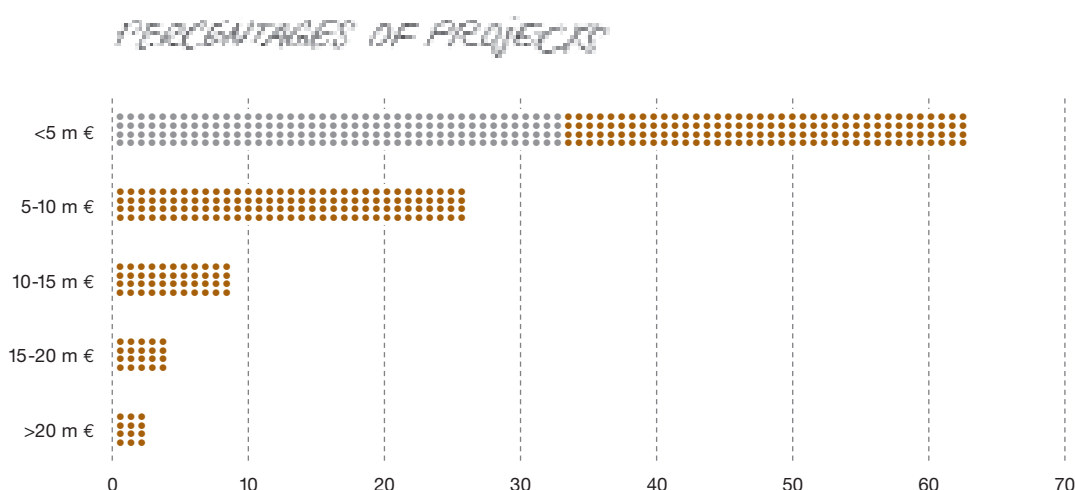
picture turns out: in this scenario Brazil does no longer play an outstanding role. Taking the enormous size of this country and its high population size into account, Brazil only takes a medium position regarding development aid provided by Germany for biodiversity conservation. The Dominican Republic, Benin, Nicaragua and Honduras are the most important recipient countries when the funding volume is related to the surface area of the country. These are relatively small countries, but with strong programmes on natural resource conservation.

Biodiversity issues have rapidly developed in German Development Cooperation in recent years. The first Technical Cooperation projects were started in the early 1980's. Among these were the project "Resource Conservation and Game Management" in Tunisia (1982–1995), the Tanzanian "Selous Conservation Project" with wildlife management as its focus (1988–2004), and the "Applied Tropical Ecology Programme" in cooperation with the Visayas State College, Philippines (1988–2000). Starting in 1990, nature conservation and sustainable use

of biodiversity has increasingly become an integrated part of German Technical and Financial Development Cooperation, and up to 20 new biodiversity projects were pledged annually to developing countries in the mid and late 1990's. At present (2005), there are still over 10 new projects per year.

As the projects vary significantly in size, and range from small-scale measures to large programmes, it is worthwhile to have a look not only at the number of new projects, but also at their total funding volumes: In the period between 1992 and 1998, Financial and Technical Cooperation projects to the value of mostly over € 50–80 million were pledged annually to developing countries, reaching a peak in 1995 with over € 110 million. Since 1998, however, the value of newly pledged projects is usually lower. Projects still worth € 45 million were pledged in 2005.

This does, however, not mean a decrease in Germany's support towards biodiversity issues in Development Cooperation: On contrary, due



Funding volume of Financial and Technical Cooperation projects devoted to biological diversity. The dark shaded area shows the proportion of projects with funding of less than € 2Million.

to long-term commitments, due to the renewal of previous commitments, and the concentration of efforts in larger programmes, the funds spent annually by the German Government for biodiversity issues in Development Cooperation have gradually increased over the years, and reached in 2004 a maximum of almost € 80 million. For statistical purposes, the project funds were distributed equally over the project periods, and only those projects were considered for which biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is the main goal. As many other projects also support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, Germany's actual expenditure for biodiversity is considerably higher. The calculation above also does not take into account the costs of development workers commissioned by DED and the costs of integrated experts commissioned by CIM.

33% of all projects assisted within the framework of Financial and Technical Cooperation have a funding volume of less than € 2 million, 30% of the projects have funding over € 2 million, but less than € 5 million, and 26% over € 5 million but less than € 10 million. 11% of the projects have a funding volume of over € 10 million.

New projects pledged in 2005 include:

- Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity in the Provinces of Hainan und Hunan (China)
- Support to Natural Resources Management in Central Viet Nam
- Establishment of a Protected Area for the Wetlands in the Soc Trang Province (Viet Nam)
- Sustainable Financing of TNS (Tri national de la Sangha) -Lobeke National Park (Cameroon)
- Programme Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management (Democratic Republic of Congo)
- Amazon Region Protected Areas (Brazil plus a regional initiative)
- Biodiversity and Protected Areas (Bolivia)
- Natural Resources Management in the Artibonito Region and the Jaragua Biosphere (Dominican Republic)

General Part

Germany's Contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF is the financial mechanism of the CBD and the Cartagena Protocol under the CBD. It was established in 1991 in response to a German-French initiative, initially for a three-year pilot phase. Subsequently, the conventions on climate and on biological diversity signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 identified it as the funding mechanism for supporting the developing countries in implementing these conventions. The GEF disburses funds for investments and technical advice in the areas of climate protection, conservation of biological diversity, protection of international bodies of water, protection of the earth's ozone layer, combating land degradation and reducing and eliminating releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Article 20 of the Convention on Biodiversity requires the developed countries to provide "new and additional" financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the full incremental costs of implementing measures that fulfil the obligations of the Convention. In addition to bilateral measures, the GEF constitutes the most important pool of financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity to which developing countries have access. Furthermore, countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as Newly Independent States also have access if they are eligible to borrow from the World Bank or receive Technical Assistance grants from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The funds cover the additional costs incurred when measures taken by these countries address the interests of global environmental protection.

The agreement meets both the donors' requirements and the principal expectations of the developing countries. The GEF is aligning its activities with the tasks formulated in the conventions.

Biodiversity is one of the four GEF focal areas. The work within this focal area has four strategic priorities:

- Catalysing the sustainability of protected areas

- Mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors
- Capacity building for the implementation of the CBD Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Generation and dissemination of best practices for addressing current and emerging biodiversity issues.

To provide further guidance, the GEF has fifteen "operational programmes" of which five are related to biodiversity and one is a "multifocal area":

- arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems,
- forest ecosystems,
- mountain ecosystems,
- conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity important to agriculture,
- integrated ecosystem management (multifocal area).

The GEF is an innovative funding instrument, which combines elements of the Bretton Woods System with those of the United Nations and is geared to practical application. It operates in the spirit of the worldwide development and environmental partnership established in Rio and aims to stabilise global ecosystems. It was the first international agreement after UNCED in the field of environment and development to have tangible organisational and financial impacts.

Responsibility for implementing projects and thus also for utilising funds rests with the World Bank, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and increasingly with other executing agencies such as the regional development banks, which are able to apply their experience to preparing and implementing projects and integrating them into the national development planning of the countries involved. The World Bank remains responsible for administering the trust fund. The GEF Council formu-

Germany's Contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) General Part

	New commitments (in billions)	German Contribution
Pilot Phase 1991 – 1994	US\$ 1.1 billion	US\$ 150 million 13 %
1. Replenishment 1994 – 1997	US\$ 2.0 billion	US\$ 240 million 12 %
2. Replenishment 1998 – 2002	US\$ 2.0 billion	US\$ 220 million 11 %
3. Replenishment 2002 – 2006	US\$ 2.3 billion	US\$ 293 million 11 %
Sum	US\$ 7.4 billion	US\$ 903 million

COMMITMENTS OF THE GEF IN FOCAL AREAS FROM 1991 TO 2004

	Commitments in million US\$	Share in %
Biodiversity	1,89	39.5
Climate protection	1,74	36.4
Protection of international bodies of water	767	16.4
Protection of the earth's ozone layer	177	3.79
Land degradation (2002-2004)	72	1.5
Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001-2004)	141	2.9
Total	4,79	100.0

lates the guidelines for administration of the funds based on the tasks defined in the conventions and the priorities established by the Conferences of Parties (COPs).

In order to enhance effectiveness of GEF projects, the GEF Council in September 2005 adopted a Resource Allocation Framework in the biodiversity and climate change focal area. Accordingly, GEF resources are pre-allocated to countries, based on their potential to generate global environmental benefits and the capacity of each country to successfully implement GEF projects, which is determined on the basis of different performance indicators. The implications of this new system will have to be reviewed

carefully with respect to possible negative impacts on countries' strategies and programmes. As the replenishment negotiations for the period 2006-2010 have not been finalised by early 2006, figures regarding the total amount of grants available for each country were not yet available when this brochure was printed.

Germany is the third-largest donor after the USA and Japan, contributing a share of 11–13% to the overall budget (see table). Taking into account that 40.5% of all GEF contributions are spent on the biodiversity focal area, the German contribution to biodiversity issues can be calculated as approximately US\$ 365 million over the period 1991–2006, or approx. US\$ 23 million per year.

Thematic Approach for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity within the Framework of Development Cooperation

The CBD requires its parties to cooperate internationally in implementing measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from such use. The industrialised countries in particular are called upon to support the developing countries in implementing the Convention. Art. 18 of the Convention formulates the goal of international cooperation and stipulates that priority must be attached to developing and strengthening national capacities by means of human resources development and institution building. This capacity development at the national level is intended, among other things, to promote the development of national biodiversity strategies. Art. 20 obligates the developed nations to provide new and additional financial resources for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.

Germany supports developing countries and countries in transition in implementing the Convention by conducting a number of measures within the framework of Development Cooperation. The fields of action involved here cover the entire spectrum of the Convention. Given the importance of global biodiversity in providing goods for food and agriculture and ecological services such as air and water purification, pest control, generation and renewal of soil and soil fertility, among other goods and services, a great array of international biodiversity projects supported by German Development Cooperation serve the long-term objective of fostering food security and poverty alleviation – specifically for local populations in developing countries.



Photo: Sandra Fohlmeister

Thematic Approach

Ecosystem Approach

The “ecosystem approach” has been developed as a comprehensive planning, decision-making and management concept, in order to tackle the shortcomings of problem-solving approaches and to be able to implement the Convention successfully. The ecosystem approach describes a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and biotic resources that equitably regulates the conservation and sustainable use of such resources, recognising that people with their cultural diversity are an integral component of ecosystems. It builds on the premise that different ecosystems cannot be demarcated clearly from each other, as no ecosystem in the world is entirely separate from the others, and none can function as an entirely closed system. The ecosystem approach is therefore focussed not upon a concept of spatial demarcation, but rather upon the question of the degree to which a certain event (e.g. the outcome of a management decision) can influence the various components of an ecosystem.

The ecosystem approach has direct relevance to German Development Cooperation activities, as it seeks to crystallise principles and operational directives that may guide concrete actions. In doing so, the approach gives equal consideration to social, economic, cultural and ecological factors. This imbues the ecosystem approach with immediate relevance to development-policy decisions and to technical, human resources and financial cooperation – at both the conceptual and project levels. The approach can help to ensure that Development Cooperation activities achieve more sustainable outcomes. In the past, many development concepts could not be implemented or development projects failed because key interest groups were not involved in decision-making processes or because the standards applied to a decision were not appropriate to the setting and to what is humanly possible.

The ecosystem approach is the first approach towards natural resource management that embraces equity as a concept guiding actions from global to local level. The operational guidelines expressly state that access to the benefits provided to people by ecosystems should be shaped in an equitable and balanced manner. The approach is thus also committed to contributing to poverty reduction. Furthermore, the ecosystem approach supports the development policy goal of strengthening the diversity of human cultures, and it supports the aim that Development Cooperation should always contribute to the democratisation of societies. Participatory management approaches are an important element of almost all environmental and resource conservation projects. The decentralisation of decision-making structures and the creation of consensus through democratic processes are integral components of the ecosystem approach.

Thematic Approach

Biodiversity and Millennium Development Goals

In September 2000, the world's heads of state and government gathered at the United Nations Millennium Summit to agree common goals to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, discrimination against women and degradation of natural resources until the year 2015. They constitute an essential frame of reference for German Development Cooperation.

In order to contribute to the declared goal of halving absolute poverty by 2015, the German Government followed up on the summit by launching its "Programme of Action 2015". To that end, the programme sets out ten priority areas for action and a range of activities tackling all the various dimensions of poverty. The Programme of Action has declared worldwide poverty reduction, a crosscutting theme of all German Federal Government policies. An understanding has thus emerged that a coherent action of all policy arenas is required in order to make progress towards halving poverty. In the Development Cooperation context, the task is to make concrete poverty-reducing inputs in the various sectors in Germany's partner countries and in the relevant international processes.

In 2005, a first summit convened in New York to take stock. This "MDG+5 Summit" found that progress towards attaining the MDGs varies greatly across the world's regions. The summit stressed again the need to attain the goals and thus reaffirmed UN members' commitments. The meeting underscored in particular the importance to future development of sustainable natural resource use and environmental conservation. This takes account of the fact that biological diversity – the diversity of life on earth – is a basic precondition to attaining all the MDGs, not only the environmental MDG 7.

The linkages between biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and MDG achievement are manifold. Developing countries host most of the world's natural genetic and biological resources. For the people living in these countries – and particularly for the poor – this biodiversity is the basis of their livelihoods, in terms of both food supply and medical care. Moreover, biodiversity is highly important to these people as a source of income generated by marketing the products

derived from biological resources. Therefore, the unprecedented current rate of loss of biological diversity poses a dramatic threat to the economic, social and cultural basis of the lives of the poor. Living in poverty, in turn, often forces people to overexploit natural resources and thus to destroy the biological diversity surrounding them. The escalating loss of biodiversity thus jeopardises the development potential of both present and future generations, in developing and industrialised countries alike.

It follows that maintaining biological diversity is one of the keys to combating poverty and attaining the MDGs, as illustrated by the following examples.

- Preserving agrobiodiversity and limiting the risks posed by genetic engineering are prime concerns in the achievement of food security.
- Generating income by marketing the products of biological diversity, and sharing equitably the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, also contributes to poverty reduction.
- Conserving biological diversity contributes to securing environmental sustainability, for instance through sustainable protected area management.
- Medicinal herbs and traditional medicine are often the only option available to treat diseases and cure injuries, and are thus essential to the medical care of the population.
- The conservation of biological diversity also has a preventive healthcare aspect, as borne out by the World Health Organisation's finding that 6 out of the 24 most frequent causes of disease are attributable to adverse environmental conditions.

In order to illustrate the mutual dependencies of the MDGs, German Development Cooperation, in 2005, initiated the production of MDG posters in the run-up to the New York summit. The purpose of these posters is to present the contributions made by individual bilateral projects on the ground to attaining the MDGs. The posters

have succeeded in showing that a project focussing primarily on, for instance, sustainable resource management also makes direct contributions to poverty reduction, gender equality and global partnerships beyond its input to the environmental goal (see attached posters). MDG attainment consequently requires an integrated approach combining poverty and environmental aspects. This is essential to ensure that attainment of one development goal does not exacerbate other problems.

Apart from, but with view to the MDGs, the dramatic loss of biodiversity is also addressed within other international debates. In 2002, the world's governments agreed in both the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and in decisions taken at the sixth Conference of the Parties to the CBD to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity. This target is a staging post on the path towards attaining the MDGs. Given the great importance of biodiversity use, particularly for poor people in developing countries, attainment of this

interim target will be evidence of a tangible improvement in the lives of many people.

German Development Cooperation activities operate at many levels to meet both the 2010-target and the MDGs. In partner countries, contributions can be made both at national and local level to improving the national framework conditions, and to securing the active participation of all sections of the population in the development process.

At the same time, efforts to tailor German Development Cooperation inputs to specific regions are gaining importance. This approach promotes uniform methods in regions that have similar ecological and socio-economic conditions, and fosters transboundary cooperation. At the international level, Germany is striving, in consultation with the European Union, to shape the global setting, and is helping developing countries to build and enhance their capacity to take part in negotiation processes.

Thematic Approach Equator Initiative

The **Equator Initiative**, established in 2002, is a partnership that helps build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroot efforts to promote sustainable communities in developing countries within the equatorial belt: the region of the world where not only the poorest countries but also the greatest concentrations of biological wealth are found. It brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and local groups. BMZ became part of the Equator Initiative in 2003 in order to underline the significance to German Development Cooperation of combating poverty and of using biodiversity in a sustainable way. Further members include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Foundation, the

Government of Canada, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), The Nature Conservancy and the New York Fordham University. The partnership's aim is to create a greater recognition of the key role of local communities in reducing poverty and conserving biodiversity in developing countries. While local populations are most directly affected by the negative consequences of the loss of biological diversity, there is a growing number of examples of local populations successfully tackling the challenges of a changing environment.

One of the main activities of the initiative is the award of the biennial "Equator Prize" to recognise and promote outstanding community

Thematic Approach Equator Initiative / Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity

projects in the tropics. The initiative is also taking action in three further areas:

Equator Knowledge – collaborative research with academic partners and collation of best practices in an online database;

Equator Dialogue – creation of a platform celebrating local successes achieved by communities while facilitating a direct dialogue between communities and policy decision makers;

Equator Ventures – fostering of local conservation enterprises to demonstrate that small and medium sized biodiversity businesses are a driving force for ecologically sound and more equitable development.

One of the most challenging activities of the Equator Initiative has been the “Community Commons” (New York, June 2005), a dialogues space on key themes of the MDGs that brought

together more than 150 community representatives from 44 countries in the run-up to the Millennium Review Summit. The recommendations developed by this gathering (Community Declaration) have not only been integrated into the outcome document of the UN-Civil Society Organisation’s Hearings, but were also presented by community members during the 2005 World Summit itself at the high level event “Environment for the MDGs”.

German Development Cooperation contributes actively to the implementation of the ambitious work programme through direct contributions and, last but not least, through a large number of projects and programmes supported in the tropical regions – some of which have been showcased at the New York Summit.

Thematic Approach Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity

The way we design Development Cooperation strategy today is changing, mainly in that it now increasingly reflects long-term objectives formulated by the international community, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Agenda 21 adopted in Rio de Janeiro. In this context, comprehensive strategic planning frameworks such as poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide development plans receive increasing importance. However, they also require advanced approaches such as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that long-term environmental, social, and economic sustainability is adequately reflected in the formulation and implementation of development policies, plans and programmes.

SEA is highly relevant to biodiversity objectives. The policy, plan or programme might significantly influence biodiversity directly (e.g. through

impacts on protected ecosystems) or indirectly (e.g. through changes in consumption and production patterns which, subsequently, influence biodiversity). With this background, guidelines are being developed within the framework of the Convention to ensure that biodiversity is reflected within SEAs.

Germany is supporting this process. The existing draft guidelines are based on the concept of ecosystem services. These services represent ecological or scientific, social (including cultural) and economic values for society and can be linked to stakeholders. Stakeholders can represent biodiversity interests and should consequently be involved in an SEA process.

The draft biodiversity-inclusive guidelines provide a highly useful approach for identifying potential impacts: the “biodiversity triggers”

concept, which distinguishes systematically whether

- the policy, plan or programme affects an area that is known to provide important ecosystem services, or
- the policy, plan or programme results in direct or indirect drivers of change.

The work undertaken by the CBD on SEA should be seen in the light of more general developments for SEA guidance. Most prominent in this respect is the ongoing process within the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to develop “Good Practice Guidance” on the practical use of SEA. The main conceptual approaches of this Guidance are based on the understanding that SEA is an evolving family of tools rather than one discrete methodology. Recognising the diversity of potential applications of SEA in developing countries, the document argues against a “blueprint” application of codified SEA practices. Nevertheless, there are some basic process stages, which are repeatedly found:

- Establishing a context for the SEA (including screening and setting objectives);
- Implementing the work programme (scoping, identifying alternatives, predictions);
- Elaborating and providing information for decision-making (evaluation, synthesis), and
- Monitoring outputs and outcomes.

The guidelines for biodiversity-inclusive SEA refer to the DAC Guidance and are in line with its main conceptual approaches such as the “non-blueprint approach.” They can provide valuable support within the grid provided by the DAC Guidance as mentioned above. It can be determined within the scoping phase, for example, whether or not a special focus on biodiversity is necessary. Further, according to the DAC concept several of the stages should be highly participatory. The concept of ecosystem services employed by the CBD guidelines can strongly support the process of stakeholder identification and involvement.

Germany supports the approach that the coherence of the two guiding papers could be strengthened even further during the remaining drafting and adoption stage. The CBD guidelines could contribute to this by more clearly specifying the concrete support afforded by the biodiversity concepts (ecosystem services, biodiversity triggers) to each of the process stages, while using the same grid as the DAC Guidance. To ensure user friendliness, users should not have to consult two lengthy guidelines in parallel. Consequently, the CBD guidelines should be condensed and leave all general SEA issues to the overarching DAC Guidance. Where necessary, the CBD guidelines should refer to the more general explanations given by the DAC Guidance.

Case Study Tam Dao National Park, Viet Nam

An example of a SEA highly relevant to biodiversity is the SEA for Tam Dao National Park (TDNP) and its buffer zone in Viet Nam. Supported by GTZ, the first phase of the SEA was performed in 2005 and identified practical environmental considerations for TDNP and its buffer zone to be incorporated into the “Dai Tu District Socio-Economic Development Plan” (SEDP) for 2006-2010. It also made reference to the ecosystem services approach, identifying ‘valued physical components’ of Tam Dao National Park and the buffer zone, which stakeholders deemed valuable to their ecosystem services. Within the process, sustainability criteria for each “valued physical component” were developed and linked to the district’s development objectives within a simple “sustainability assessment matrix.” This matrix provided guidance on how the development objectives could be achieved, while at the same time maximising protection of the “valued physical components.” The main output of the first phase of the SEA was the compilation of recommendations on alternative actions to be included in the district SEDP. Additionally, a detailed environmental monitoring programme, an implementation plan and a lessons-learned report were prepared. The whole approach was highly participatory: a steering SEA Task Force was established and a series of workshops, meetings and consultations with the various stakeholders was convened. To date, the process has resulted in a revision of the

Thematic Approach

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity / Protected areas as elements of sustainable development

SEDP for 2006-2010 and input into the preparation of the annual SEDP for 2006. These plans have incorporated several of the recommendations from the SEA process and have for the first time, made reference to the need for environmental protection and sustainable development as part of the plans' overall strategic objectives. Additionally, the SEDP again refers to a need for greater collaboration with the national park and includes a number of specific provisions for activities to phase out natural resource exploitation in Tam Dao National Park and increase environmental awareness and research programmes.

In the second phase of the project a number of additional SEA pilots will be undertaken and supported through further capacity building. This will include the development of a practical SEA manual and training programme, which will be interlinked with the undertaking of the additional pilots in other districts of the buffer zone of the national park. These new projects are expected to enjoy greater involvement from the Vietnamese Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, which is currently in the process of developing legislative implementation guidelines for SEA.

Thematic Approach

Protected areas as elements of sustainable development

Protected areas are a pivotal element of efforts to address threats to global biodiversity. It is a remarkable achievement that today over 100,000 protected areas cover more than 11% of the terrestrial surface of the planet. Most of these areas are located in developing countries and countries in transition, i.e. these countries disproportionately contribute to the maintenance of global biodiversity. The benefits to humankind at large are manifold and increasingly acknowledged. At the same time, there are costs associated with protected area management. Facing challenges in many fields of development, partner countries cannot bear this financial burden alone. In order to secure funding in the long term, better financing mechanisms must be identified. Most importantly, the burden must be shared by all beneficiaries.

It is now widely accepted that protected areas must be managed as part of the broader landscape rather than as "islands." They are in fact intricately linked with these landscapes not only ecologically but also economically, socially and culturally. Therefore, the legitimate needs and interests as well as the knowledge and practices

of people living in and around protected areas must be taken into account. Experience suggests that protected areas lacking acceptance by local people are doomed to failure. Environmental education can be a helpful tool in this context, yet successful protected area management will eventually depend on true participation by local people in decision-making and on tangible benefits for those people. A situation in which protected areas constitute an additional burden on often marginalised social groups in poverty-stricken countries will not be acceptable.

This recognition of the linkages between the environmental, economic and social dimensions of development is at the very heart of the concept of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. Beyond MDG7, which is dedicated specifically to the environment, these linkages run through all the MDGs as a common thread, including MDG1, eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Germany's support for protected areas is based upon the rationale behind this umbrella for international development efforts. Projects on protected area management include:

- *Management Advice for the Banc d'Arguin National Park*: The programme component aims at a management of the Banc d'Arguin National Park in Mauritania that is independent of single contributions and guarantees the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use according to park objectives and in collaboration with local populations. It ties in with the international conventions on biodiversity, World Heritage Sites, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and RAMSAR. The contributions of the programme component figure at different levels: supporting the management capacity of the indigenous Imraguen population, organisational development of the park administration, improvement of frame conditions and promotion of strategic issues, such as co-management, sustainable finance and ecotourism. Activities are complementary to those of other actors such as French cooperation, International Foundation for the Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), WWF and IUCN.
- *Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Buffer Zone Management (Bolivia)*: 37 protected areas now exist in Bolivia, 22 of which are national and 15 provincial / municipal reserves. The uncontrolled development of buffer zones and subsequent encroachment is exerting considerable pressure, thus threatening their existence – particularly in middle and lower altitudes, which are particularly rich in biological diversity. Unsustainable land use for short-term gain and poor cooperation among the various government agencies, local organisations and NGOs have been recognised as core problems. Mechanisms have therefore been developed within the scope of this project by which to provide access to protected areas benefits for the surrounding population (e.g. “soft tourism”, sustainable harvesting of natural resources), supported by improved and institutionalised cooperation among the relevant stakeholders at the various levels. By working through local management committees (“comités de gestión”), management plans are being prepared for several protected areas and their buffer zones, with subsequent support for their implementation (capacity building, equipment, infrastructure). Germany's support is aimed at strengthening
- the “Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas (SERNAP)” as well as all actors involved in protected area management. In addition to technical and financial contributions, a “debt-for-nature swap” has been implemented in order to ensure the availability of operational budgets for five protected areas until 2009.
- *Protected Area and Buffer Zone Management (Viet Nam)*: During the past decade, Viet Nam's protected areas system has expanded rapidly with the establishment of a network of 126 protected areas. However, institutional arrangements for biodiversity conservation still lack clarity, capacity for and commitment to implementation of good policies is weak, and collaboration with local communities is inadequate. To address these issues, Germany supports the Vietnamese Government in developing institutional capacity for integrated, collaborative management of Tam Dao National Park in the north of Viet Nam. Village-level resource use requirements are assessed and combined with conservation needs to formulate comprehensive buffer zone development and conservation management plans, which balance economic, social and environmental interests and are negotiated between government agencies and local stakeholders. During this process, socio-economic development plans and sector programmes are screened for their environmental impact and joint work plans are agreed to implement development and conservation measures, which protect the natural resource base and improve the livelihoods of local populations.

Thematic Approach

Sustainable Financing of Nature Conservation

The financial sustainability of biodiversity-related interventions has often proven to be a crucial bottleneck: economically speaking, ecosystem services (like water retention, climate, species diversity etc.) primarily constitute public goods with no or very limited market potential. In practice, their “production” tends not to be cost-covering or competitive – compared to other, less environmentally friendly forms of land “use.” In particular, this applies to the conservation of ecologically valuable landscapes, usually on public land, e.g. projects to preserve protected areas. However, the same often applies to initiatives to promote ecologically sensitive land use on private or communal lands – aiming at socio-economic and ecological impacts – e.g. sustainable smallholder forestry, soil conservation etc.

Project or programme support – as provided by German Development Cooperation – is well suited to covering the investment needs of the protected areas in terms of equipment, capacity building and infrastructure. However, it does not always alleviate the bottleneck by providing the resources needed for adequate continued operations. Concerning this shortfall, which is prominent in many developing countries, several points merit consideration:

- The majority of globally important ecosystems in need of protection are to be found in developing countries. Those countries tend themselves to be confronted with socio-economic challenges (like combating poverty) on a large scale.
- Socio-economic constraints in such countries tend to compound competition between sectors for scarce public resources, with ecological issues tending to lose out in that struggle.
- In terms of area, many developing countries contribute on a significantly larger scale to ecosystem conservation than industrialised nations, whilst being confronted with much higher opportunity costs.

- Conservation of ecosystems has been acknowledged to constitute a global challenge, which cannot be the sole responsibility of developing countries in whose territories such landscapes happen to occur.

One option for resolving the financial constraints of protected areas consists in raising own revenues (e.g. through gate fees or ecotourism). Experience shows however, that such sources tend to be insufficient compared to protected area management needs, leaving a gap to be closed from outside. In this respect, “trust funds” have become one popular remedy – especially if conceived as “endowments.” Such funds leave the capital stock itself untouched (ideally in “real terms”, i.e. retaining a buffer to compensate for annual inflation) and only utilise interest gains to finance protected area operations. Experience has shown that – preferably – several preconditions, with particular view to governance and transparency, have to be fulfilled prior to supporting endowment mechanisms:

- Transparent administration and supervisory structures incorporating civil society;
- Clear, prioritised criteria (including measurable performance indicators) for distributing endowment proceeds to protected areas;
- Functioning management structures and mechanisms in the respective protected areas;
- Resources to be accessed on the base of performance-oriented management and planning documents, to be verified ex post according to agreed indicators;
- Adequate local contributions (in kind or financial) to complement funding support;
- Functioning mechanisms to resolve conflicts with the local population (stakeholders).

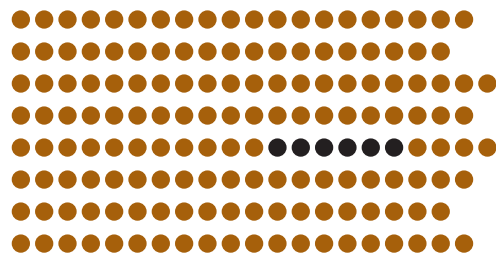
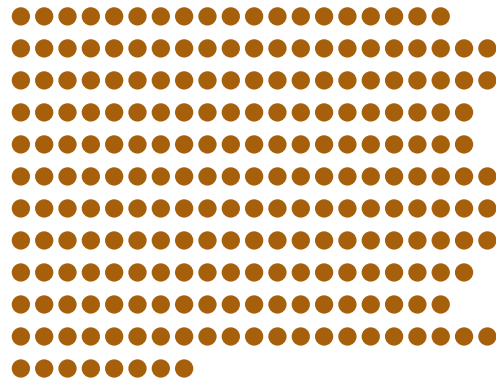
By way of financial cooperation through the German *KfW-Entwicklungsbank*, trust funds have been supported primarily in the framework of “debt-for-nature swaps.” Nonetheless, other cases exist (e.g. Cameroon, Madagascar) where such funds are supported directly through contributions made by financial cooperation.

“Payments for environmental services” (PES, also: “ecosystem services”) are to provide the incentive required to induce private or communal landholders to shift towards sustainable, environmentally friendly patterns of land use. In line with the “landscape approach”, the intention is to promote sustainable management of natural resources not only on designated public land (usually protected areas), but also on terrain used for economic purposes – as a competitive alternative to otherwise detrimental practices. PES can be either temporary (in order to facilitate transition towards – ultimately competitive – sustainable land use patterns) or permanent (as the major form of land use per se). Ideally, a contract is entered at the very point, where it stands between the producer of environmental services (i.e. the landholder) and the direct beneficiary or beneficiaries of such services. This arrangement is, in essence, of a commercial nature; at the same time, it directly promotes the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems.

In order to achieve large-scale impact and efficient targeting, PES systems should be oriented towards the “producers” real opportunity cost (rather than imputed cost models). Furthermore, the existence of “scarce” environmental

services with an explicit demand (marketability) is as much required as legal security and transparency – conditions that are not easily met in developing countries. With a view to the features and conditions highlighted, the majority of PES schemes are to be considered imperfect yet.

With a view to tackling the various challenges posed in the field of sustainable conservation finance, the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA) was founded in 2002. This is an alliance of non-governmental, multilateral, governmental and private organisations with an interest in promoting the issue in the international arena (see also www.conservationfinance.org). The CFA has developed into a major topical platform for networking and information exchange. Among other things, it has addressed the topic in forums like the CBD / SBSTTA, the World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) and the World Conservation Conference (Bangkok, 2004). The two German development organisations GTZ and KfW are active members of the CFA.



Thematic Approach

Strengthening the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has established two complementary concepts and instruments to assist countries in their efforts to conserve cultural and natural heritage: these are the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and the system of World Heritage Sites. Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and/or coastal ecosystems, which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. The first Biosphere Reserves were recognised in 1976, and today there are 482 reserves in 102 countries. Biosphere Reserves are sites where the objective to achieve a balance between the often conflicting goals of conserving biodiversity and promoting human development while maintaining associated cultural values is tested, refined, demonstrated and implemented.

Under "The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", adopted in 1972, cultural and/or natural sites of outstanding universal value can be inscribed on the World Heritage List. Currently a total of 812 sites are inscribed, 160 of these being natural sites and 24 mixed natural & cultural sites. To ensure that the World Heritage List reflects the world's natural diversity, the objective is to inscribe well managed protected areas representing all ecosystems of outstanding universal value of the world. Through its secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, the Convention offers assistance to state parties for the preparation of site nominations as well as for the improvement of site management.

The German Government assists developing countries and countries in transition in applying these concepts and instruments in order to conserve and make sustainable use of their natural and cultural heritage. Many of the numerous German projects dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are directly aimed at setting up and managing Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.

Germany supports these sites on the basis of bilateral agreements with the partner countries, mostly in the form of long-term support. Some projects extend over 10 years and more. Whereas 11 bilateral projects supported by Germany are dedicated more or less exclusively to certain Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites, an equal number of projects deal with Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites in the context of more comprehensive approaches. In addition to the projects listed in the table, there is also human resources cooperation with some areas. In Honduras, for example, a development worker commissioned by DED is working in the Tawahka Asangni Biosphere Reserve. Furthermore, Germany has made a direct financial contribution of € 600,000 to UNESCO within the frame of the Funds-in-Trust projects towards the further development of "Biosphere Reserves for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development."

Thematic Approach

Strengthening the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites

Continent	Country	Site name	Biosphere Reserve	World Heritage Site	Type of Project	Implementation Organisation	Project Period
Africa	Benin	Pendjari National Park	1986	proposed	xx	GTZ/KfW	1999-2007
	Chad	Ennedi Mountains	proposed		xx	GTZ	2003-2005
	Côte d'Ivoire	Taï National Park	1977	1982	xx	GTZ/KfW	1992-2006
		Comoé National Park	1983	1983	xx	GTZ	1999-2003
	DR of Congo	Kahuzi-Biega National Park		1980	xx	GTZ	1996-2010
	Mauritania	Banc d'Arguin		1989	xx	GTZ	2001-2008
	Morocco	Arganeraie	1998		x	GTZ	1995-2006
		Oasis du sud marocain	2000		x	GTZ	2002-2006
	Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary		1981		GTZ	1997-2004
	South Africa	Waterberg	2001		x	GTZ	1996-2006
		Krüger to Canyons	2001		x	GTZ	1996-2006
	Tanzania	Selous Game Reserve		1982		GTZ/KfW	1985-2010
	Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve	2001		xx	GTZ
China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation		Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Altai Region	proposed		xx	GTZ	2002-2004
L. America	Brazil	Mata Atlântica	1993		xx	GTZ, KfW	1995-2006
	Colombia	Sierra Nevada de St. Marta	1979		x	GTZ	1992-2000
		Dominica Republic					KfW
	Ecuador	Sumaco	2000		xx	GTZ, KfW	1995-2007
	Guatemala	Maya (incl. Tikal National Park)	1990	1979	xx	GTZ, KfW	1987-2004
	Honduras	Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve	1980	1982	xx	GTZ, KfW	1997-2011
	Nicaragua	Bosawas	1997		xx	GTZ, KfW	1997-2008
	Peru	Santuario histórico de Machu Picchu		1983	x	GTZ	1991-2007
		Noroeste	1977		x	GTZ, KfW	1991-2007
		Parque Nacional Huascarán	1977	1985	x	GTZ, KfW	1991-2007
		Parque Nacional de Manú	1977	1987	x	GTZ	1991-2007
Parque Nacional del Río Abiseo			1990	x	GTZ, KfW	1991-2007	
	Líneas y geoglifos de Nazca y de Pampas de Jumana		1994	x	GTZ	1991-2007	

Type of project: xx project dedicated more or less exclusively to the site;
x comprehensive project, which includes measures related to the site.

Thematic Approach

Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing (ABS)

The CBD reaffirms the sovereignty of countries over their genetic resources (Article 15). If these resources are utilised in other countries, then access rules need to be drawn up to ensure that the countries of origin share appropriately in the resulting benefits (access and benefit-sharing, ABS). The challenge that lies ahead is to translate the lofty ABS vision into practicable mechanisms that will generate real benefits for countries that provide genetic resources. Such benefits may include capacity building in (bio-) technology and participation in scientific research. Through the programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention” Germany participates actively in the debate on how to meet these requirements.

The Contracting Parties are called upon to create an appropriate statutory framework by adapting existing relevant laws or adopting new legislation. A significant step was the adoption of the “Bonn Guidelines” on ABS at the 6th Conference of the Parties (COP VI) in The Hague in March 2002. The “Bonn Guidelines” are intended to support the contracting parties and other relevant actors in shaping national policy, legislative and administrative frameworks on ABS, and/or negotiating bioprospecting projects in line with the principles of the CBD. From the perspective of many developing countries, however, the “Bonn Guidelines” are not adequate to ensure that the benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources are equitably shared between the countries of origin and the resource users. Implementation of the Guidelines is not binding. Furthermore, other international forums deal with and regulate the relevant intellectual property issues:

- The WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
- The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), which deals with the protection of traditional knowledge.

Against this background, the Group of Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries was founded in February 2002. To date the members of this group are Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia,

Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa and Venezuela. This association of 16 countries represents over 70% of global biodiversity and more than three quarters of the world population. Speaking with one voice at the different international forums, it is an important lobby group for the interests of developing countries. As a first result of this newly founded initiative, it was agreed in Chapter 44 (o) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in September 2002, to negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the “Bonn Guidelines”, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Within the scope of Funds-in-Trust projects the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supported IUCN, WWF and the World Resources Institute in providing consulting services, advice, capacity building and awareness raising services to the governments of numerous countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Since 1998 the programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention” has assisted government institutions as well as NGOs in Bolivia, the Philippines, South Africa and Viet Nam in building capacities for the development and implementation of national and regional ABS regulations as well as for the meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders. Experiences and lessons learnt from these projects are now helping to facilitate the integration of ABS into bilateral and regional environmental programmes of German Development Cooperation, e.g. in the Philippines, Namibia, the Himalaya-Hindukush (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development), and the Amazon Basin (Amazon Treaty Cooperation Organisation).

Thematic Approach

Biosafety

Expectations are high that the application of genetic engineering in agriculture will help breed plants that are pest-resistant and less dependent on site-specific parameters such as soil properties or climatic conditions, thus providing food for all. The development of drugs has triggered similar expectations of improvements in human health.

However, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can have adverse effects on the environment, society, as well as human and animal health. Therefore, a range of instruments is needed to analyse, manage, regulate and control risks resulting from the development, release and utilisation of GMOs. This entire set of instruments is covered by the term “biosafety.”

The CBD explicitly mentions biosafety and calls on contracting parties to ensure that modern biotechnological methods do not pose a threat to biodiversity. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as a supplementary agreement to the CBD makes provisions for the safe transport and correct handling of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) with the aim of ensuring the protection of biodiversity against possible risks. Having come into force on September 11, 2003, the protocol is the first legally binding international treaty to introduce the precautionary principle. Accordingly, contracting parties are allowed, as a precautionary measure, to impose an import ban on GMOs that are to be released into the environment even when there is no conclusive proof of possible dangers. On the basis of an advanced informed agreement, states that are party to the protocol can either approve or reject their import. In future, the transboundary movement of agricultural raw materials to be used for food, feed or processing that contain genetically modified organisms can to a certain degree be monitored and regulated via an internet-based information system, the Biosafety Clearing House. Nonetheless, as an intergovernmental agreement, the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity (CPB) does not make any provisions regarding national releases of GMOs, for example.

The German Government took an active role in the international negotiation process that led to the CPB and continues to be involved in the current implementation stage. The need for

consulting to implement the CPB is extremely high. In order to assist developing countries with implementing the provisions of the protocol, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) designed an initiative entitled “Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the CPB”. This initiative, launched in 2000, aims at providing effective support to developing countries in establishing the necessary environment for implementing the CPB at the national level. Countries are to be enabled to assess the risks of GMOs independently and thus avoid negative impacts resulting from genetic engineering on humankind and the environment.

The main elements of the initiative are policy advice, institution building (public administration, monitoring, evaluation and inspection services), basic and advanced training for decision makers, experts and multipliers, public awareness raising, education, and the promotion of public participation.

The first projects were implemented by GTZ in 2003. Most of them were implemented as pilot projects within the programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention.” For example, projects in China and Algeria focused on access to information and data management, information of decision makers, and participation of the public in biosafety decision-making. Furthermore, support was given to a study in Peru with special emphasis on consumer rights and the precautionary principle. In addition, GTZ supports the African Union in matters of biosafety by means of a regional project. This cooperation aims at strengthening the biosafety capacity of the AU by establishing an AU biosafety unit. In order to harmonise regional efforts, experts will offer advice to AU Member States regarding the development and effective implementation of national biosafety systems.

InWent is organising capacity building training courses in relevant biotechnologies for developing countries. Although these courses do not focus specifically on biosafety, the Cartagena Protocol and its objectives are an integral part. Furthermore, as the third largest donor to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Germany also supports activities in the field of developing and implementing national biosafety frameworks

Thematic Approach
Biosafety /
Traditional Knowledge of Local and Indigenous Communities

and promoting the Biosafety Clearing House. Consequently, BMZ actively participates in the development of the GEF biosafety strategy.

Biosafety and biotechnology issues were also a focus of an integrated CIM expert attached to the Namibian Ministry of Higher Education.

Thematic Approach Traditional Knowledge of Local and Indigenous Communities

Indigenous peoples and traditional communities often have a deep understanding of their environment and its ecology. They know numerous ways of using wild plants and animals – as food, for example, or as medicines and dyestuffs. They have also developed a variety of cultivation techniques for large numbers of plants. This knowledge forms an important basis for the conservation of global biodiversity and for its sustainable use. Cultural and biological diversity are closely interlinked.

Within the framework of the CBD, the contracting states have undertaken to respect and promote traditional knowledge and to make it generally accessible. Access to indigenous knowledge is to be based on the prior informed consent of the holders of the knowledge and their equitable participation in the benefits that result from the use of their knowledge. Indigenous peoples and local communities define biological resources and traditional knowledge as a common good. This is however in contrast to the

Photo: Sylvia Reinhardt



practice of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) which, through the TRIPS agreement (Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), is seeking to institute private and individual rights to knowledge and intellectual property.

At the 4th Conference of the Parties (COP IV) in May 1998, an Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the CBD was established. The Working Group meets at regular intervals and is attended by all interested parties as well as representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. The task of the Working Group is to develop and implement suitable instruments in order to protect traditional knowledge and to continue to develop the Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8 (j), which was adopted in May 2000 at the 5th COP. A major outcome was the elaboration of the “Akwé: Kon Guidelines”, which were adopted at COP VII in Kuala Lumpur (Decision VII/16 F). These voluntary guidelines provide a collaborative framework that ensures the full involvement of indigenous and local communities in the assessment of the cultural, environmental and social impact of proposed developments on sacred sites and on lands and waters these communities have traditionally occupied. Moreover, guidance is provided on how to take into account traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as part of the impact assessment processes, as well as how to promote the use of appropriate technologies.

Another important development was the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (“IGC” for short) by the WIPO General Assembly in October 2000. The IGC is designed as an international forum for debate and dialogue concerning the interplay between intellectual property (IP), traditional knowledge, genetic resources, and traditional cultural expressions (folklore). Its mandated work programme, which was extended in 2003, includes reviewing

existing national systems of IP protection for traditional knowledge, and analysing the elements that could constitute a possible sui-generis system for the protection of traditional knowledge.

The latter topic is a cross-sectoral one and therefore extends into many other implementation activities regarding the CBD. Through the programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”, Germany takes an active part in the international negotiation process on the further development of Article 8 (j) of the Convention. In June 2000, assistance was provided for an international conference on “Cultural and Biological Diversity” which took place in China. This resulted, among other outcomes, in the publication of a strategy paper entitled “The Yunnan Initiative.” Further projects have been supported in China, Ecuador and Peru, resulting for example in a regional project for capacity development in Ecuador (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica).

The “Demarcation of Indio Lands in Amazonia” project in Brazil, which is being jointly implemented by GTZ and KfW, is attempting to contribute to the legal, physical and security of the property claims of Brazil’s indigenous peoples. The administration has been charged in the Constitution with officially delimiting and demarcating indigenous lands, but has not been able to do so for lack of funds. These areas, which are unprotected due to a lack of national consensus, are currently subject to massive encroachment. The project aims at contributing to the creation of prerequisites for demarcation and the ecologically sustainable development of these lands. Demarcation is to take place with the participation of the indigenous groups. In addition, the management capacity of the local indigenous authority is to be strengthened.

Thematic Approach

Agrobiodiversity

Agricultural biological diversity – or agrobiodiversity – includes all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture and all components of biological diversity that contribute to sustaining the key functions of agro-ecosystems. It follows that agrobiodiversity has two levels: (1) Genetic resources for food and agriculture: This encompasses all cultivated and domesticated species, including their wild relatives and managed stocks of wild animals and plants. (2) Components of agrobiodiversity that provide ecological services: This includes, for instance, beneficial organisms that control pests, soil organisms that process nutrients for crop plants, pollinators, and plants that contribute to controlling erosion or stabilising the water balance.

Agrobiodiversity is the outcome of thousands of years of efforts by farmers in selection and breeding, and in developing appropriate production systems and methods. Plant and animal genetic resources are the source material for the further development of crop varieties and animal breeds by farmers and breeders. The small farmers of Africa, Asia and Latin America – and above all the women, who are responsible for the greater part of food production in these countries – are particularly dependent upon the diversity of genetic resources. A rich diversity of native plant varieties and locally adapted animal breeds secures these farmers' survival in the face of difficult climatic conditions and marginal locations, e.g. in dry or upland regions. Traditional genetic resources mostly can be utilised with minimum agricultural input, have quality characteristics that correspond to needs and, in addition, often play an important role in the culture of the rural population. Despite its benefits, agriculturally utilised biodiversity is declining rapidly in developing countries.

Within the CBD process, the topic of agrobiodiversity was addressed for the first time at the 3rd session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP III) in 1996. It was then specified within a work programme further developed at COP V. Recognising that the future of agriculture depends on international cooperation and on the open exchange of the crops and their genes, the FAO Confe-

rence adopted the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) in November 2001. This legally binding treaty, which is in line with the CBD, covers all plant genetic resources relevant for food and agriculture. Through the treaty, countries agree to establish a multilateral system to facilitate access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and to share the benefits in a fair and equitable way. The multilateral system applies to (an initial list of) 64 major crops and forages, which account for 80% of the calorie intake of the world's population. The treaty incorporates a number of innovative elements: For the first time in any international agreement, Article 9 recognises farmers' rights. Article 14 foresees the full implementation of the "Leipzig Global Plan of Action on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture." Its legal framework covers collections obtained before the entry into force of the CBD, including those of the International Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

The treaty came into force in June 2004. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) acts as Interim Committee for the ITPGRFA and has met twice. The Interim Committee is ensuring successful preparations for the first session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty. The Expert Group on the Terms of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement met in October 2004. The "Standard Material Transfer Agreement" is the instrument for the implementation of the "Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing," which is the heart of the treaty. The Contact Group met in July 2005 and adopted the definitive "Draft of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement", which might be considered for adoption by the first meeting of the Treaty's Governing Body. In December 2005, the First Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Rules of the Governing Body, Compliance, and the Funding Strategy took place.

To develop concepts and strategies that contribute to reducing the loss of genetic resources for food and agriculture over the long term, GTZ is implementing the sectoral project "People and Biodiversity in Rural Areas" which is to be transferred into the project "World and

Food Security” in 2006. The project helps to raise public awareness of the importance of the diversity of plant varieties and animal breeds for self-reliant food security and thus for poverty reduction. The services provided by the project include conceptual advice and the implementation of pilot measures in thematic priority areas such as “Community Based Management of Genetic Resources”, “Political Frame Conditions for the Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture“, and “Valorisation of Under-Utilised Crops and Domestic Animal Breeds”.

Additional services include the provision of support in organising workshops and forums, and in gaining third party funding. A further important area is supporting partner countries to develop policies, programmes and strategies in the sphere of agrobiodiversity. The GTZ “Agrobiodiversity Project” supports, for instance, an ongoing project coordinated by the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) which elaborates recommendations to guide national decision-makers in the generation of policies and laws that facilitate access to and exchange of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the sharing of benefits derived thereof (i.e. options to implement the ABS provisions of the ITPGREFA in accordance with the CBD). Moreover, partner countries are supported in building their human resources, e.g. through a series of training activities on law and policy of relevance to the management of plant genetic resources, on the legal framework for animal genetic resources and on national policy and strategy requirements targeting decision makers in the SADC countries.

The project also supports the “Farmers’ Rights Project,” which is about farmers’ rights related to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, as they are recognised in the ITPGREFA. There is substantial uncertainty as to how the provisions on farmers’ rights under the International Treaty can be implemented and what the role of the Governing Body of the Treaty should be in this regard. The “Farmers’ Rights Project” is aimed at providing an empirical basis for constructive proposals to the Governing Body on the realisation of farmers’ rights as they are formulated in the International Treaty. The intention is to move ahead from earlier contro-

versies, and – based on the consensus formulations in the treaty – build bridges to a joint perception of action needed, in respect of the countries’ freedom to choose measures according to their needs and priorities. The project started in March 2005, is being carried out by the Fridtjof Nansen Institute and is supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the GTZ project.



Photo: Dr. Christine Schaefer

Thematic Approach

Sustainable Tourism

Tourism is not mentioned as such in the CBD, so in 2004 the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP VII) adopted “Guidelines for Biodiversity and Tourism.” They constitute a framework of standards for ecologically sustainable tourism development. The issue of tourism is now an integral part of the debate on sustainable use of biodiversity within the convention. On the one hand, sustainable tourism can provide for economic development and poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods of those working in the tourism sector. Tourism as a “non-consumptive” form of utilisation of biological resources has a strong potential for establishing long-term economic welfare. But on the other hand travelling, tourism infrastructure and leisure activities put pressure on the environment. Therefore, tourism development has to go hand in hand with measures to create incentives for the conservation of biological diversity and secure ecological sustainability.

Tourism is an integral part of many Development Cooperation projects. At present GTZ alone is carrying out some 60 projects with a tourism component or a potential for tourism activities (see overview at <http://www.gtz.de/de/themen/uebergreifende-themen/11009.htm>). To a large extent, these are regional development, local economic development or resource management projects. They aim at exploiting potential sources of income for the local population living in and around protected areas and introducing environmental management strategies or infrastructure measures as a basis for economic development and improved living standards.

The conservation of biodiversity is of great importance in the field of sustainable tourism. Tourism development must rest on the three pillars of sustainability: ecologically feasible, socially acceptable and economically beneficiary. GTZ pays special attention to the integration of ecotourism and business approaches. This is why the projects also involve sustainable tourism business development and cooperation with small and medium-sized private-sector enterprises, e.g. in the field of marketing assistance, provision of promotional material and employment promotion. Cooperation with the mainstream tourism industry is also becoming increasingly important for development consultancy – a process of integrating sustainability

criteria in hotels, resorts and travel products. Economic success can only be achieved if the social conditions, the acceptance of investments in the region, industrial environmental performance and the attractiveness of the natural environment are maintained and apparent to the visitor.

On this path towards integrating ecotourism and sound tourism industries, many aspects are of equal significance. They include education, institutional development, establishment of appropriate political framework conditions, e.g. the development of national tourism concepts, market analyses and the development of ecological and social standards. GTZ projects include, for example, the development of a tourism master plan for Madagascar. Its implementation is currently supported by a CIM expert (Centre for International Migration). In the Philippines, GTZ is also assisting in the preparation of a master plan for the development of tourism in the province of Siquijor. In Peru, indigenous Matsigenka communities are supported in their efforts to establish and operate tourism facilities in the Manú Biosphere Reserve in the Amazon region.

In the western Bale Mountains in the highlands of Ethiopia, a forestry project implemented by GTZ has assisted forest-dwelling people to construct mountain huts for use in tourism. Local people earn cash income from the fees paid by tourists and from food sold to them. Horse-rental and the work as guides provide further income. Local people are beginning to understand that tourists will no longer visit the area if forest clearing continues. The project is being implemented together with a local tour operator. A similar approach is being taken by another project in Ethiopia, implemented at the Wenchi Krater Lake in the Oromia region.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve is a major regional tourist destination and GTZ supports measures to make tourism more environmentally sound, for example by promoting the use of solar energy for tourist facilities and by offering training to local people in various fields. An investment manual has been prepared which describes investment opportunities and the framework conditions for investments.

In seven countries in Central America, relevant actors of the public and private tourism sector are currently implementing a regional strategy for sustainable tourism. The objective is to improve existing and create additional employment opportunities and to make use of the natural and cultural resources of the region in a sustainable and economically viable manner. The project “Promoting sustainable development through tourism in Central America”

(FODESTUR) contributes to the integration of the Central American countries by initiating and implementing a process of creating a “corporate identity” for Central America together with the public and private tourism sector. The FODESTUR project operates on a macro level involving seven countries and hundreds of key actors in the public and private tourism sector.

Thematic Approach Biodiversity and Health Care

Worldwide, at least 35,000 plant species are used for medicinal purposes. Medicinal plants have acquired increasing significance in Development Cooperation over the last few years. Their use and conservation are cross-sectoral concerns that embrace not only health care but also nature conservation, biodiversity, economic assistance, trade and legal aspects (e.g. intellectual property). Even today, the majority of the world’s population is dependent upon traditional medicine and thus also on the use of plants and plant extracts. This is particularly true of poorer sections of the population in developing countries, for natural remedies are not only cheaper than modern medicines but are often the only medicines available in remote rural regions.

Besides serving medical and cultural functions, medicinal plants in developing countries have an important economic role. The collection of wild medicinal herbs frequently provides economically disadvantaged groups such as smallholders and landless pastoralists with cash income. Moreover, medicinal plants are easily integrated into traditional crops and differences in harvesting times mean that farmers are better able to distribute their incomes over the whole year. Small-scale traders and industries also benefit from being able to buy raw material and process it into teas, ointments and tinctures for the local market. The economic importance of medicinal plants extends far beyond the

national markets in developing countries. Germany alone imports medicinal plants worth over € 80 million each year, most coming from developing or transition countries. The sustainable use of medicinal plants thus offers major potential in terms of development.

Improving the global health situation plays an important part in the MDGs within the UN Secretary General’s road map to achieving the targets of the UN Millennium Declaration. Three of the eight goals refer directly to the health care system (goal 4: child mortality; goal 5: maternal health; goal 6: combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases), and the conservation of biological diversity is an important asset in achieving these goals. The first International Conference on the Importance of Biodiversity to Human Health, which was held in August 2005 in Galway, Ireland, was a significant effort to link two areas which even most ecologists have only recently begun to see as being connected (human health and biodiversity) and to promote the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem health to the Millennium Development Goals.

A particular focal area in German Development Cooperation is providing support to developing countries in the various international negotiating processes aimed at regulating access to the genetic resources associated with medicinal plants, distributing benefits equitably and creating

Thematic Approach Biodiversity and Health Care

structures that guarantee adherence to regulations. Another key area of activity lies in Development Cooperation programmes and projects that aim, directly or indirectly, to protect medicinal plants or encourage their use.

In Botswana, a DED expert provides advisory services to the Agricultural Resources Board on the establishment of mechanisms for the sustainable use of medicinal plants. In the Philippines, three individual measures have been implemented by GTZ that are helping to develop a programme of protection against international biopiracy in the medicinal plant domain. Support has also been given to South Africa for developing and implementing Access and Benefit Sharing legislation (ABS).

In Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia, training local people to harvest medicinal plants in the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve in a sustainable way is combined with measures for business development, aiming at improving product quality and thus gaining improved access to

the regional and international market. To this end, two projects implemented by GTZ are cooperating: one project dealing with the establishment of the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve, and another on the promotion of the private sector and small and medium-scale enterprises. Some local communities and women's NGOs have achieved a significant increase in their incomes in the frame of this project.

In order to assess the impact of international trade on endangered species of medicinal plants, German Development Cooperation funded a project carried out by TRAFFIC, the joint wildlife trade monitoring programme of WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature and IUCN – The World Conservation Union. The results show that there is significant trade in a number of threatened species, especially in Asian countries, as well as a need to better implement international regulations such as CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.



Photo: Suhel al-Janabi

Thematic Approach

Synergies of International Environmental Conventions

The international agreements adopted in the environmental sphere are a response of the international community of states to threats to human survival on earth and the resulting need to attain sustainable development. A considerable number of different multilateral environmental agreements already exist, whose mandates cover topics relevant to the implementation of the CBD.

While each agreement stands on its own, with its own defined objectives and commitments, there is also an inherent relationship and mutual dependency between these agreements, so that activities must take into account the issues of other conventions. In order to achieve the maximum of coherence and to profit from positive interlinkages, special focus is assigned to the potential of synergies between these different agreements.

Early treaties have included conventions on, for instance, wetlands (Ramsar, 1971), prevention of marine pollution (1972), ozone-depleting substances (Montreal Protocol, 1987) and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes (Basel, 1989). With regard to sustainable development and biodiversity, the two other international environmental conventions that were the outcome of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro relate closely to the CBD: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), followed in 1994 by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

These three conventions impose obligations on their respective parties – both industrialised and developing countries – to implement the agreements in a certain fashion, both nationally and through joint activities. While each of the Rio agreements contains individual requirements, issue-specific recommendations, and unique criteria for compliance, the three conventions also exhibit crosscutting issues and areas of coincidence:

They represent sustainable development instruments, expressing concern for many environmental issues and containing numerous overlaps in terms of the obligations required of their

parties, such as requirements for research, reporting, training, and public education and awareness.

The need for capacity building stands out as an important crosscutting theme among them.

All of them need common, shared or coordinated institutions to turn their general objectives and provisions into action on the ground. These include coordination mechanisms to ensure that implementation of one convention enhances (or does not conflict with) implementation of the others.

Each Rio Convention would benefit from sharing training methods and materials, e.g. through increased capacity of grassroots groups to participate in the implementation of the conventions at the local level.

In addition, all require an information system, which would be developed more cost-effectively if it would be shared by the other agreements. In many cases, the same response policy or measure simultaneously addresses different objectives of the three conventions.

There is a growing recognition that activities of one convention must take into consideration the issues of the other conventions: In response to this increasing demand for coordination between the three Rio Conventions (the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD), a Joint Liaison Group (JLG) between the secretariats of these three Conventions was formed in 2001. The COPs of all three conventions have subsequently welcomed the formation of the JLG, called for strengthening the collaboration among the conventions, and requested the JLG to explore options for further cooperation. In 2002, the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC affirmed the need to invite the secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) to share information and to participate in the meetings of the JLG, as appropriate. Representatives of other relevant instruments and bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are also invited to JLG meetings, as needed.

Thematic Approach

Synergies of International Environmental Conventions / Access to and Transfer of Technology Knowledge and Information

At the 5th meeting of the JLG held in Bonn, Germany on 30 January 2004, options for enhanced collaboration were discussed. As agreed to in that meeting, the secretariats of the CBD, the UNCCD and the UNFCCC jointly

prepared a paper on options for enhanced co-operation among the three Rio Conventions for further consideration at the next JLG meeting. The JLG currently operates a web-based joint calendar of events that is accessible through the websites of all three conventions.

Thematic Approach

Access to and Transfer of Technology, Knowledge and Information

The real value of any technology transfer resides in the local adaptation and integration of that technology on community or national level. The whole process integrates the transfer of knowledge and hardware with capacity building, training and financial support. Technology transfer should enable recipients to control and further develop the technology according to their needs, so that it contributes in a sustainable way to strengthen local economies, generate additional income and reduce poverty.

The Contracting Parties to the CBD have pledged:

- To grant other members access to and transfer of technologies (Article 16) that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause damage to the environment, including biotechnology (Article 16) and technologies for utilising genetic resources;
- To facilitate the exchange of information (Article 17) of significance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and
- To promote international technical and scientific cooperation including the establishment of a “Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)” as the principal instrument of the CBD to enhance and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18).

In order to stimulate and facilitate this ambitious work on technology cooperation, the Conference of the Parties (COP) established by decision V/29 a targeted Programme of Work. The purpose of this programme is to develop meaningful and effective action to enhance implementation of the CBD’s provisions on access to and transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to foster information exchange and promote technical and scientific cooperation. In addition, the implementation shall contribute to the CBD’s target to reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and to support attainment of the MDGs.

For almost 25 years the GTZ project GATE, the German Appropriate Technology Exchange, has supported the transfer and exchange of technological knowledge through regional partners and a question and answer service. GATE has also helped to test and disseminate innovative technologies, and to network and professionalise information services. Information services and supported small-scale projects primarily target marginalised groups, can only compete on the market if they use available resources efficiently and in a sustainable manner, thus contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including agricultural biodiversity.

Since 1999, GTZ has supported long-term activities of private companies in developing countries through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

Thematic Approach Access to and Transfer of Technology, Knowledge and Information

Acting in cooperation with German companies and associations, GTZ has launched more than 350 projects in 60 countries during the five years the PPP programme has now been underway. Training local staff and transferring technology are typical elements of these projects. Biodiversity-relevant examples include the “Sustainable collection from the wild, habitat conservation and cultivation of the endangered Andean plant species *Ratanhia*” project in Peru, the “Organic farming and controlled collecting of wild aromatic plants for the production of essential oils for the German market” project in Peru and Nepal, and the “Conservation and sustainable management of the Brazil nut for the production of violin bows” project in Brazil.

In 2003 InWEnt (Capacity Building International, Germany) conducted workshops on development-oriented biotechnology aimed at elaborating a common understanding of the issues important to developing countries and

the design of a practical training course, which would address both the opportunities and risks of biotechnology. The outcome was a thoroughly discussed curriculum on training for selected candidates from developing countries.

Germany is helping to set up the CHM through conceptual contributions to its further development, and has provided direct support to Cameroon and Colombia to establish their national CHM nodes. This is being done, among other things, through training courses and the provision of technical equipment to the National Focal Points in close collaboration with the German CHM. These measures have been complemented by concrete practical activities that support implementation of the CBD in the countries concerned. One example is the “idea bank” for cooperation in research projects, which offers a starting-point for practical realisation of scientific and technical cooperation.



Photo: Dr. Andreas Drews

Thematic Approach

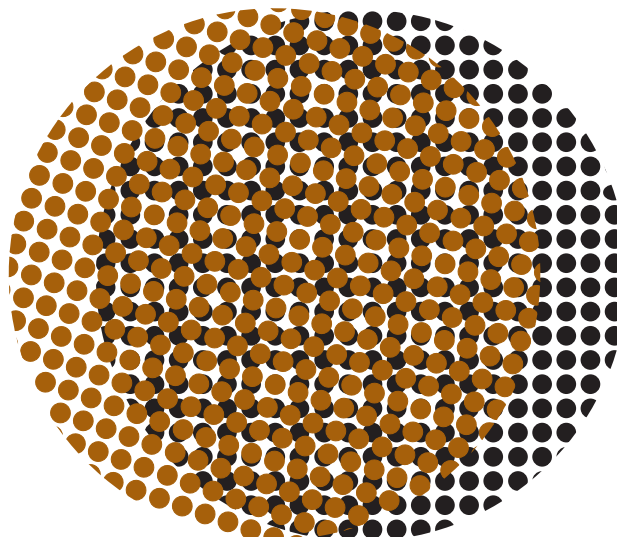
Cooperation with Non-governmental Organisations

German Development Cooperation functions on the basis of bilateral agreements with partner governments. Whenever feasible and advantageous, cooperation is sought with various groups of civil society, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The majority of biodiversity projects therefore cooperate in one form or another with national and local NGOs, e.g. by including them in the planning process of a project or assigning them certain tasks. The participation of civil society is seen as an important element in enhancing the success of the projects.

Moreover, German Development Cooperation directly supports many national and local non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and grassroot groups. Development workers commissioned by DED are working on biodiversity conservation activities, for example with the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre in Botswana on research and training in wildlife management, with the NGO Sana Logone in Cameroon on the management of two protected areas in the Logone River Basin, with the NGO Save Cambodias Wildlife on an environmental education programme related to wildlife conservation, with the Rainforest Habitat League in Papua New Guinea on environmental assessments and education, with the *Asociación Grupos Mancomunados Trabajo* in Bolivia on the promotion of sustainable land use practices in the Amazon Basin, and with the *Sociedad de Desarrollo Integral del Nordeste*

(SODIN) in the Dominican Republic on the conservation and management of natural ecosystems, protected areas and their buffer zones. Several integrated experts from CIM are also working with NGOs, for example with the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan on the coordination of environmental projects, with the IUCN Coordination Unit for South-Eastern Europe in Serbia & Montenegro on the “Green Belt Programme”, with the *Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza* (FAN) in Bolivia on the management of the Noel Kempff Nature Park, and with the *Fundación Ecologista Héctor Rodrigo Pastor Fasquelle* in Honduras on the coordination of a programme on the conservation and sustainable use of the Cusuco National Park.

Funds-in-Trust projects are executed by international organisations, and international environmental organisations such as the WWF, World Resources Institute (WRI) or IUCN- The World Conservation Union have benefited from these funds. Recent activities include the “Forests and Biodiversity in the Congo Basin” project (WWF) and “Trade Issues Relevant to Access to Genetic Resources within the CBD” (IUCN).



Case Studies and Projects

Natural Resource Conservation in Morocco

Morocco stands out among the countries of the Mediterranean region for its extraordinarily rich biological resources resulting from its different climatic zones: its northern landscape is influenced by a mild Mediterranean climate; to the west, the country is fringed by the rough Atlantic; the central mountain ranges of the Middle Atlas, High Atlas and Anti-Atlas rising to above 4000 m in places and are bounded by extensive steppes and arid deserts to the south and southeast. Today the main threat to Morocco's species diversity and its ecosystems is the overexploitation of natural resources. Due to inappropriate agricultural practices in marginal locations, excessive and uncontrolled pasture farming and the constantly rising consumption of fuel wood, the natural resources which the rural population depends upon for survival, are deteriorating rapidly, and rare species such as the Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) and the Barbary sheep are critically endangered. Unique ecosystems such as the argan forest in the south and the upland Atlas cedar forests, are continuously decreasing while the desert steadily encroaches on new terrain.

Morocco has signed the CBD and the UNCCD as well as other international environmental conventions (e.g. the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, CMS as well as CITES), which is demonstrating the will of the Moroccan government to take part in international conservation efforts. First steps have been taken towards implementing the terms of these conventions by preparing wide-ranging and progressive strategies and action plans. These do not only incorporate the core elements from the relevant sectors but also focus particularly on trans-sectoral and multi-sectoral approaches.

The Moroccan High Commissariat for Water and Forests and for Combating Desertification is responsible for the management of forests and protected areas as well as coordinating the implementation of the national action plan to combat desertification. Here special concern is given to the relationships between environmental protection and poverty reduction and between natural resource conservation and economic development. This is clearly exemplified by the management of the eight existing national parks

and other future protected areas: all the relevant groups (civil society, local authorities and the private sector) are involved in decision-making processes on the status and management of protected areas. Nature conservation measures are linked with income-generating activities in the areas of ecotourism and agriculture. The High Commissariat has been supported in these efforts since 1993 by the German-Moroccan project on "Management and conservation of natural resources"; the project has been integrated since January 2006 in a new project on "Conservation of Nature and Combating Desertification". In Rabat the project provides advice to the High Commissariat on planning and establishing favourable conditions for nature conservation. In the Tazekka (Taza), Toubkal (Marrakech) and Souss-Massa (Agadir) National Parks, support is also provided to the park administrations and their partners as they implement sustainable management of protected areas.

One of the project's priorities is to support the project partner in its process of institutional change. Efficient national park management structures are being set up, comprising a wide range of expertise and streamlined internal work processes. They also promote the ability to structure the variety of relationships between the park administration and other actors. A new, trans-sectoral and decentralised work concept will enable the administrative apparatus at national level to fulfil its tasks efficiently and flexibly, leading towards more efficient interaction between the headquarters and regional administrations. The drafting of a new law on protected areas is a further key aspect of the project. It was realised that the existing legislative basis dating back to 1934 was no longer appropriate to the needs of a contemporary system of protected areas management. Here the project is providing the necessary technical and conceptual input since 2002 and is catalysing the interministerial and parliamentary consultation process that has lasted several years and is still in progress. Since 2004 the project has been supporting the drafting of a law to implement CITES.

At regional and local level, the project supports actors in the fields of ecotourism, environmental education and the sustainable use of natural

Case Studies and Projects

Natural Resource Conservation in Morocco / The Congo Basin Initiative

resources. For example, support is provided for the training of mountain guides in the Toubkal National Park and the development and marketing of ecotourism products in the Souss-Massa National Park. In addition, strategic elements and instruments (stakeholder dialogue, training modules) will be developed for sustainable tourism use of protected areas, to ensure that the niche of protected area tourism is developed in line with international tourism standards. Environmental education is a central mission of large-scale Moroccan conservation areas. The national parks offer an enormous potential for the provision of environmental education programmes of various kinds. In a participatory process, the partners involved (park administrations, NGOs and the Ministry of Education) are developing teaching materials (handbooks, games, leaflets, posters) and special educational trails in the parks and their buffer zones. The actors are also building their competence and capacity to carry out lessons and class trips in the protected areas in a consistent, structured and professional manner.

On the one hand, sustainable use of natural resources in the project context is geared towards promoting and marketing agricultural products

(e.g. bee-keeping, organic farming products) and using aromatic and medicinal plants. On the other hand, the actors are supported in their efforts to adapt agricultural practices to the needs of fauna in the national parks, for example to preserve nesting and feeding sites. In the national parks in the mountain regions (Toubkal, Tazekka), there is a special focus on installing and promoting energy-saving forms of wood use and alternative energy systems (small-scale hydropower, solar heating).

The project has achieved its goal when the administration of the Moroccan national parks and protected areas is successfully fulfilling its tasks in the areas of nature conservation, recreation and tourism, environmental education and local development. The success of such a system of protected area management is expressed in, among other things, constantly rising visitor numbers, an increase in sites re-colonised by endangered animal species, the creation of jobs in the ecotourism industry and a measurable increase in the living standard of the local population.

Case Studies and Projects

The Congo Basin Initiative

The global importance of the tropical forests of Central Africa stems both from the huge diversity of species they contain and from the large area of intact ecosystems that remain in the region. At national and local levels, these forests provide resources for subsistence and commerce and are thus intimately linked to the social and economic development of the countries. In March 1999, seven Central African states committed themselves, through the “Yaoundé Declaration”, to an ambitious plan for the sustainable management of their forests, including legal protection of 10% of the forest area, particularly transboundary ecosystems. This has created a

favourable climate of political will for forest conservation and led to increased funding from the international community. A number of national and regional projects to support conservation and sustainable development are ongoing, or planned, in order to assist governments to respect the objectives of the “Yaoundé Declaration”. New partnerships are beginning to emerge in this context involving several UN agencies, international conservation NGOs and, in the case of the logging industry, also the private sector.

Following the “Yaoundé Declaration”, a regional organisation (*Commission des Forêts de*

l'Afrique Centrale, COMIFAC) was created in 1999 by Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Congo. In 2000, the Democratic Republic of Congo acceded, followed by Burundi, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe in 2005. This organisation aims to strengthen coordination among the Central African states for improved protection and sustainable use of forest resources, and to build the necessary national and regional capacities. The establishment of a network of protected areas, including transboundary protected areas, is foreseen.

Following an initiative led by the USA and South Africa, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was created at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in September 2002 as a UN Type II initiative. CBFP is an alliance of 31 governmental bilateral and multilateral partners including UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, GEF and the World Bank, local governments and international conservation NGOs as well as the Central African World Heritage Forest Initiative (CAWHFI) aiming to support efforts made by COMIFAC and self-commitments made by the states of the sub-region (“Yaoundé Declaration”) towards protection of the Congo Basin ecosystem. The CBFP has the potential to play a pivotal role with respect to donor harmonisation.

Beyond its continued active participation in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), Germany supports the work of the executive secretariat of COMIFAC in Yaoundé, provides funds to WWF and the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the scope of the project “Forests and Biodiversity in the Congo Basin”, and supports a number of bilateral projects which directly contribute to the aims of COMIFAC.

These include:

- Support for the national forest programme of Cameroon, Forest & Environment Sector Programme (FESP), through technical and financial cooperation (PGDRN);
- Technical and financial cooperation (TC/FC) in the Democratic Republic of Congo through the programme “Conservation of biodiversity and forest management” (TC) and through investments for sustainable forest management and conservation activities in two national parks and their surroundings (FC);
- The “Nature Conservation in Bayanga” project (Central African Republic);
- Support for the “Tri-National Park Sangha” (TNS; Cameroonian and Central African Section).

Germany intends to further support the work of COMIFAC e.g. through:

- Awareness-raising among the inhabitants of protected areas and among political decision-makers;
- Strengthening regional coordination; providing administrative support to the COMIFAC Secretariat;
- Conflict management especially in transboundary protected areas;
- Monitoring implementation activities and monitoring the commitments made by the partners of the initiative.

Case Studies and Projects

The Honduras Conservation and Development Programme

Despite Honduras' richness in biodiversity and natural resources, the country is still far from possessing economic patterns that promote sustainable livelihoods. Some of the major obstacles have been the inefficiency, corruption and lack of regulatory capacity on the part of the government. This has contributed to a situation in which large parts of the poor population, in both rural and urban areas, live in conditions highly vulnerable to environmental risks and still lack fair and equitable access to natural resources.

The various implementing agencies of German development cooperation (CIM, DED, GTZ, InWent, KfW) have a long tradition in supporting Honduran organisations in the sector of natural resources and environment, originating in the mid 1970s with the establishment of exchange programmes with the National Forest School ESCNACIFOR and support for the National Authority for Forests and Protected Areas (AFE-COHDEFOR) through capacity building and policy advice. Since 1997 – and subsequent to defining the focal area of “Environmental Policy, Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources” as one of the three key areas in Honduran-German cooperation in 2002 – the diverse technical cooperation activities have been adjusted step by step and redefined under a programmatic approach.

The Joint Programme (KfW/GTZ) “Promotion of sustainable use of natural resources and local economic development in Honduras” or PRORENA (*Programa de Recursos Naturales*) has been fostering processes to establish a coherent political framework for the sustainable use of natural resources under the Honduran Poverty Reduction Strategy. The Programme consists of its four components, policy advice at the national level and three components in strategic regions of Honduras: Western Honduras, Olancho and the Biosphere Reserve Río Plátano. PRORENA is contributing to the conservation of biodiversity in important protected areas and promoting sustainable local economic development with special regard to gender issues. To assure positive impacts of this complex task the programme works together with various counterparts on the national level,

i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, as well as with municipalities and their associations, and non-governmental organisations on the local level. To guarantee a coordinated approach within the government structure with clear contributions to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy the political counterpart is the Ministry of the Presidency.

- The Man and Biosphere Reserve Río Plátano is one of the most important natural and cultural hot spots in Central America and was hence declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982. It covers 7% of the national territory. Due to ongoing colonisation and illegal logging, it has been placed on the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. Since 1997, KfW and GTZ have been cooperating with AFE-COHDEFOR in promoting sustainable management in the buffer zone together with local actors, who in many parts of the reserve consist of indigenous and Afro-American communities. A key objective is to establish a self-sustained, participatory administrative structure for the 835,000 ha area to be co-managed together with local governments and local communities. One of these activities' most significant impacts so far has been that the deforestation rate in the whole reserve fell from 0.8% in 1997 to 0.5% in 2003; in the core zone it is nearly 0%. Updated figures are to be published in 2006.
- The neighbouring component in Olancho is working closely together with local communities and the municipalities surrounding the Sierra de Agalta National Park. Olancho has a very high productive potential in terms of its natural pine forests (48% of the managed national forest). A central approach of this component is to make forest areas owned by the state more accessible to local communities, assisting them in sustainable management of the forests whilst ensuring the conservation of natural watershed areas to safeguard fresh water for settlements and small cities in the area. For example, 27,150 ha of government-owned forest land had been handed over to 34 communities for integrated use of

The Honduras Conservation and Development Programme Thematic Approach

the natural resources under long term contracts. Another important task is to help local governments of the Sierra de Agalta to incorporate environmental and sustainable management aspects into their strategic territorial planning.

- Within the area of the western component, the Celaque National Park and the La Mirona – El Suptal Forest Reserve are focusing on securing an efficient management of these protected areas through government organisations, municipalities and local NGOs, taking into account their crucial function in providing fresh water to the surrounding settlements. Furthermore, the establishment of over 43 small protected watershed areas (“*microcuencas*”) has so far been achieved in

cooperation with AFE-COHDEFOR.

Another important issue for this component is to foster the local economy, for instance in Intibucá where farmers from 12 associations switched to cultivating sustainable coffee for the international market through a Public Private Partnership initiative.

These three components, together with the fourth entitled “Policy Advice”, assist the national partners in fostering the national parks system, accelerating decentralisation of environmental and resource management policy and promoting, together with other development agencies, the harmonisation of diverse development efforts on the local and regional level within a coherent policy framework.



Photo: Sylvia Reinhardt

Case Studies and Projects

Debt-for-Nature Swaps – The Case of Peru

Bilateral debt conversion first appeared in Latin America in the 1990s, mainly as a consequence of the Club of Paris's decision to clear the way for bilateral debt negotiations. This institution opened a range of new options by including clauses that allowed debtor countries to reduce the whole of their eligible concessional debt (i.e. contracted before 1 January 1983) and up to 10% of their non-concessional debt. Peru's main creditor countries in these transactions were Germany, Belgium, Canada, USA, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland. Against the background of continuous negotiations with the Club of Paris since 1991, Peru negotiated and consolidated the whole of its debt in July 1996, which at that time amounted to US\$ 9,436 million. Of this, 80% was eligible for debt conversion and swaps. Within the framework of such "swap" or "conversion" exercises, sovereign debt owed by the debtor country is to be waived by the creditor country; in return, the debtor country commits itself to set aside funds in local currency at an agreed percentage of the original debt value in order to support activities in designated sectors (e.g. basic health, education, environment).

As a result of these arrangements, Peru has reduced about 70% of its debt to Germany, Canada, USA, Finland, the Netherlands and Switzerland to date. From those swaps it has created – among other things – local funds amounting to US\$ 57 million for environmental programmes: PROFONANPE, the Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas, is Peru's first private environmental fund and the only one focusing on conserving biodiversity in protected areas. It has been established to obtain, manage and channel local as well as international funds into the country's protected areas system (SINANPE). Its main initiatives are aimed at managing and negotiating financial resources, portfolio management (principally trust funds) in local banks, and financing government and private programmes and projects. Initially, PROFONANPE received US\$ 5.2 million as an "endowment" from the GEF, the interest yield of which is to cover its basic operating expenses.

Agreements with each individual creditor country are set forth in a "Framework Agreement", that documents the will of the parties to undertake debt swap negotiations. Based on this initial arrangement, a conversion programme is set in motion resulting in incorporation of the debt tranches, subject to review and negotiation. During negotiations between governments for each debt tranche, the candidate project(s) are reviewed followed by a "Debt Swap Protocol" detailing "candidate projects" as well as the agreements and the conditions for the Protocol to come into force. Among the main conditions are I) the signing of a Project Implementation Agreement by the Finance Ministry, the donor country and the fund manager (PROFONANPE); II) the signing of a funds Transfer Agreement between the Finance Ministry and PROFONANPE; and III) a bank deposit for the negotiated counter value funds. Thereafter, both the national government and the creditor country will oversee the proper use of the resources through the regulations and mechanisms set forth in the Implementation and Transfer Agreements.

So far, PROFONANPE has negotiated debt swaps with Germany, Canada, Finland and the USA, resulting in eight different funds totalling US\$ 34.6 million. Of these eight funds, six are to be exhausted in full ("sinking funds"), whereas in the case of the remaining two, only the interest yield will be utilised, leaving the capital stock untouched ("endowment funds"). Each fund is managed by private financial organisations, following investment guidelines set down with the donors. In individual cases, portfolios may include various risk levels, from structures only comprising fixed income revenue instruments, to others with a maximum of one-quarter equity.

At present debt swap arrangements allow PROFONANPE to fund biodiversity conservation and sustainable development programmes in 28 protected areas covering about 15.2 million hectares, or approximately 93% of SINANPE's surface area. These activities are carried out by government and private organisations through agreements signed with PROFONANPE.

Case Studies and Projects

Pilot Programme for the Protection of the Tropical Rainforests of Brazil (PPG7)

Amazonia, which takes in more than half of Brazil's national territory, contains the largest contiguous tropical rainforest on earth: approx. 3.6 million km or one-fifth of all tropical forests worldwide. These forests are of vital importance for human survival worldwide. They store carbon, stabilise the climate and the natural water balance and harbour a diversity of fauna and flora, along with a genetic reservoir which is neither well researched nor documented. Around one-fifth of the world's species inventory is native to the primary forests of Brazil. Every year, an area of forest the size of the German state of Brandenburg (approx. 3 million ha) is destroyed. As biodiversity comes under threat, so too does the cultural diversity of Amazonia. Uncontrolled fires lay waste to entire villages, seed and harvests, livestock and hunting grounds, making traditional populations lose the resources that sustain their very lives. As a result of this destruction, traditional knowledge about these natural resources disappears too.

The Pilot Programme for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil (PPG7), implemented since 1995, is one of the greatest endeavours carried out by the international community to support a single country in the protection and sustainable management of its natural resources. BMZ coordinates Germany's contribution to the programme in close consultation with other donors, notably the World Bank. GTZ and KfW are implementing the German contribution on behalf of BMZ, collaborating closely with the Brazilian Federal Government, state governments, private sector companies and civil society. Germany, by contributing a share of some 60%, is by far the most important donor for this programme.

Through the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) sub-project, German bilateral cooperation is participating in the creation and consolidation of 18 million hectares of protected area until 2007, thus contributing significantly to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Amazon region. The objective is to put 50 million hectares under protection by the year 2013. Partnerships with several private sector

companies are in place, putting the sustainable use of biological resources on solid market foundations.

However, one of the most spectacular success stories of the PPG7 during the last years has been the demarcation of 59 indigenous territories, covering a total area of 45 million hectares (equivalent to more than 10% of the Amazon forest or an area larger than Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland combined). This has vitally fostered the empowerment and participation of indigenous communities. Through environmental monitoring and institutional strengthening of governmental agencies and NGOs, PPG7 has contributed to sustainable development and conflict resolution at local level.

After ten years of implementation experience of the programme, PPG7 is about to move into a new phase: An international, multilateral programme to support the policies formulated (and those yet to be developed) by Brazil and their implementation for the tropical forests of Amazonia and for the Atlantic coastal rainforest (Mata Atlântica). Activities will increasingly focus on consolidating innovative strategies developed during the first phase and "mainstreaming" lessons learnt to influence public policies for sustainable development. Thus, the German contribution will be characterised by a stronger thematic and regional focus, as well as increased support for the dissemination of lessons learnt in Brazil at international level. The German contribution follows three thematic lines:

- Protected areas and sustainable management of natural resources;
- Demarcation and protection of indigenous areas;
- Land use planning and regional development.

The experience gathered by PPG7 will be harnessed increasingly across the entire Amazon Basin – notably within the context of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (OTCA) and

Case Studies and Projects

Pilot Programme for the Protection of the Tropical Rainforests of Brazil (PPG7) / Conservation Incentive Agreements in Ecuador

in cooperation with the COICA federation of indigenous organisations when implementing projects that aim to foster cross-frontier initiatives in support of protected areas and

indigenous territories in border zones subject to conflict (Peru, Bolivia, Colombia) as well as dialogue and knowledge management activities in the region.

Case Studies and Projects

Conservation Incentive Agreements in Ecuador

This initiative combines the conservation of natural forests with the development of indigenous rural communities by applying a financially sustainable mechanism that makes conservation an economically viable and competitive activity. The project builds synergies between community needs and conservation objectives. Therefore, the communities, the NGO Conservation International (CI) and GTZ have signed an agreement on joint implementation of the initiative.

The project area is located in the province of Esmeraldas (Chocó Bioregion), which contains tropical lowland forest of exceptionally high biodiversity (being one of the 34 hotspots worldwide). However, there is a high rate of illegal logging (approximately 70% of all timber produced in the region is illegal) and the timber industry is expanding rapidly into the last remaining areas of intact forest. An additional threat to sustainable and equitable development is posed by an unequal power structure among the different stakeholders, e.g. between timber companies and indigenous communities, which hinders a fair negotiation process. Government staff lacks both funds and critical skills, which further hinders effective forest control and the application of incentives that could foster a sustainable use of natural resources.

Since 2004, GTZ has been working with CI on the design and implementation of a “Conservation Incentive Agreement,” which fosters the strict protection of forests and biodiversity through economic and social compensation

payments to communities who are in a position to offer this environmental service. Since the compensation payments are used in areas such as health, education, infrastructure and communal funds, the project also fosters the development of local actors. Possible investors include international environmental organisations, development agencies, and also the private sector (the band “Coldplay” recently made a donation of approximately US\$ 80,000 with an additional commitment to contribute a percentage of future album sales). In order to guarantee the project’s sustainability, a trust fund will be created. This fund will cover the long-term financing of compensation payments by using the interest from invested capital.

Seven indigenous communities (organised in three *Chachi* centres with approx. 600 families) voluntarily established a community conservation area (core zone 7,000 ha, total area 30,000 ha). The communities do not want this area to become part of the national system of protected areas since they want to retain autonomy. The “Conservation Incentive Agreement” concept was discussed with the communities, and designed and implemented in a participatory manner. Communities set up rules for conservation and sustainable resource use, and a monitoring system was established to supervise the conservation of the protected area, which is based on (1) rangers, (2) biological monitoring (transects) and (3) annual aerial photography. The compensation payments have been calculated based on the opportunity costs of not using the forests. According to this, the communities

Conservation Incentive Agreements in Ecuador Case Studies and Projects

receive a total of US\$ 36,000 annually. This compensation is deployed on the basis of annual investment plans, drafted in a participatory form in communal meetings. The disbursement of the payments has already begun and a participatory impact monitoring system is being developed.

More lucrative offers from the timber industry could reduce the attractiveness of the payments and the agreement therefore has to be put into the context of long-term benefits versus single payments or short-term benefits. The increasing development needs of the communities may require an adjustment of compensation payments according to the increased opportunity costs. The trust fund is still not fully capitalised. Extension of the project to other communities is possible, but only if the agreement proves to be efficient and the financing of the trust fund can be assured. Finally, the relationships between the communities involved in the project and those interested in joining have to be watched closely.

Alliances with different stakeholders have been forged and under-privileged actors are being strengthened by means of additional assistance. The initial conditions are favourable: there are few land use conflicts (both regarding the creation of the reserve and regarding land invasions); the opportunity costs are low because of the low rate of timber harvest by the communities; and the timber industry has a bad reputation. The communities are currently strongly committed to the project. This has been achieved through a maximum of transparency, participation and payment of compensation according to the agreement. By making conservation economically worthwhile, the project offers the opportunity to combine community development with the conservation of ecosystems.

The conservation incentive agreement mechanism is very promising, but it must be complemented with a strategic bundle of different financial instruments to diminish possible risks. In addition to the compensation payments for conservation, forest certification and the production of certified cacao is also being supported. From the development agency's point of view it is important to consider not only market-related mechanisms, but also to build up favourable institutional conditions, strengthen organisational structures and create local skills that encourage sustainable development. The conservation incentive agreement instrument is a means to protect the ecosystem and improve the living conditions of the local actors.



Photo: Sylvia Reinhardt

Case Studies and Projects

Protecting and Managing Community Forests in Eastern Nepal

The Churia hills rise along almost the entire length of the Himalayan range in Nepal, up to an altitude of 1,000 m. They used to be densely forested, but over-exploitation and agriculture have forced the forests back.

For decades, people have been migrating to the plains south of the Churia hills. They flee to this fertile area to escape poverty in other parts of Nepal and even in India. As the population grows, however, land is becoming scarce. More and more people are settling on the slopes of the Churia hills, clearing forests, cutting down firewood and gathering the fruits of the forest. The forest ecosystem has long been under excessive strain. The results are soil degradation and flooding, dropping water tables, and decreasing harvests – a vicious circle which leads to more poverty. And as poverty grows, the population increases the pressure on what is left of the forests.

A project initiated jointly with the Nepalese Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation and the population in the three poorest districts (Siraha, Saptari and Udayapur) in the early 1990s has brought together forest protection and poverty reduction. In order to restore the ecological equilibrium of the Churia forests for the benefit of the people,

- forest users join user groups and protect and manage community forests to reverse degradation;
- a savings and credit programme allows the poor and landless to start up their own economic activities;
- an agro-forestry programme taps alternative sources of firewood and construction timber as well as new sources of income;
- a soil protection programme improves water supplies and water quality.

Before the project started, people who settled in the forests or used them were expelled by the authorities. Today, Nepal's new forestry policy legalises and promotes the forest user groups. They are officially registered as the owners of

the forest. The project helps them select usable areas, survey the community forest and produce a management plan. For the first time the inhabitants have the right to manage parts of "their" forest themselves, and thus improve their economic situation.

Today, the project involves about 40% of the population of the three districts. More than half of them are women. 46,000 households in 310 user groups have been registered. The rights of use for 265 forest plots covering a total of 44,000 ha have been assigned. To date, the users have generated an income of more than US\$ 435,000 from their community forests.

User groups re-invest most of this income in local development projects, such as literacy programmes for women and the poor, grants for poor school pupils, schools, village roads and a drinking water plant, as well as medical and hygiene care. A number of new jobs were created in this way: 953 full-time jobs for teachers, forestry workers, craftspersons and employees in small enterprises and 12,000 temporary jobs in the construction industry and in agriculture and forestry. Women occupy 41% of the new full-time and 27% of the temporary jobs. The livelihoods, especially of the poorest, have improved remarkably. Many user groups dedicate up to 20% of their income to development projects for poor member households who were formerly excluded from any form of decision-making. The savings and credit programme has significantly improved food security in around 80% of the households covered by the programme, securing the supply of food for between two and six months longer per year than before.

More than 20% of the forested area in the three districts is today protected and managed on a sustainable basis by user groups. Furthermore, about 50% of the total degraded areas have been restored, thanks to the work of user groups and today these areas are already generating profits.

Democratic structures have been established. The user groups uphold a democratic culture, whereas democracy in Nepal in general is diminishing. All stakeholders decide on the use of natural resources, thus strengthening the

self-confidence of the population. Today, the user groups are well accepted and have better access to information, services and training. Women in particular are benefiting from the new democratic culture. In the past they were not involved in decision-making. Today they

account for one-quarter of the board members of user groups. Furthermore, 136 women from user groups have been elected to leading posts in the development committees of the villages and districts.

Case Studies and Projects Benin: Management of the Pendjari National Park

The **Pendjari National Park** in the north of Benin was granted special protection in 1954 as an animal reserve. It is part of a protected area covering 28,600 km and stretching into Burkina Faso and Niger. In 1986, it was recognised by UNESCO as a biosphere reserve. The demarcation of the protected area and the resettling of the population were conducted without prior involvement of the local people, and without any parallel promotion or development measures. This led to an over-exploitation of natural resources in the now densely populated border zones of the national park. People found it difficult to accept the new regulations designed to protect the park. In the hunting zone, for instance, land was farmed illegally and settlements were built. As a result, the protection of the environment was no longer ensured and conflicts between the park authorities and the local population were common.

Since 1999, German Development Cooperation has supported the sustainable management of the Pendjari National Park in Benin. Project activities include, for example, the establishment of an efficient park management as well as the active participation of local people in decision-making. Many donors are contributing to the success of the project. During an evaluation mission, the idea arose to develop an instrument to communicate not only the inputs of the different donors and the long list of activities, but

to concentrate on the impacts and positive achievements for the local population, park administration and the ecosystem. Therefore, a tool for the communication of the project's achievements was needed that satisfied the interest of political decision makers in lessons learnt and tangible impacts and that provided the local population with a possibility to present their successes to others.

Given that the MDG+5 Summit was about to be held in New York, special emphasis was placed on measuring the contribution of the projects to attaining the globally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Agreed in 2000, these goals are becoming increasingly important benchmarks in assessing the success of international development cooperation. The "MDG Poster" about the Pendjari National Park Project was designed with a view to explaining how the project's achievements contribute to the attainment of these targets. It provides a description of this community-driven project, which is easy to understand, highlights community work and links project achievements to the MDGs, in both general and specific terms (see insert).

The poster contains a brief description of the project, comprising its duration, objectives, time frame, problems to be solved, constraints during implementation, stakeholders involved and

Case Studies and Projects

Benin: Management of the Pendjari National Park

Madagascar: Establishment of the Ankarafantsika National Park

major project activities. Furthermore, the most important achievements of the project are listed (e.g. monetary revenues and income generated, people trained, staff employed, jobs created, area protected). For each successful result of the project, a flag indicates to which of the MDGs it contributes. Although good governance does not form part of the MDGs, it is added to the list of MDGs with flags. This is because good governance is an underlying principle of community work. Furthermore, community participation and progress in this field is an important achievement of the project and contributes to its sustainability.

Following this prototype, a further 11 similar posters have been developed in the meantime, describing achievements of some selected GTZ

projects and the local communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They are useful for people working for a specific project who want to visualise the contribution of their work towards achieving the MDGs. Moreover, the posters can help politicians, decision makers, professionals, media and the general public to understand the indispensable contribution of local communities' work towards the achievement of the MDGs.

After several presentations of the posters in New York and Bonn, GTZ received very positive feedback regarding this attempt to reduce complexity and to provide information about the projects' achievements in a way that is easy to understand.

Case Studies and Projects

Madagascar: Establishment of the Ankarafantsika National Park

Madagascar is renowned for its unique and diverse animal and plant life, with more than 80% of plant and 50% of bird species being endemic to the country. Malagasy flora and fauna have evolved primarily in forest biotopes and have adapted to occupy ecological niches in these areas. As a result, the survival of Madagascar's highly diverse flora and fauna is dependent on specific conditions that can only be guaranteed if the biotic community of the relevant biotopes remains intact. However, only 18% of Madagascar's total area has been left untouched.

Amongst other things, a surge in population growth has resulted in increased pressure on land and charcoal. Furthermore, an increase in population and the prevalence of antiquated landuse practices result in the overuse of existing arable land and unregulated grazing. The felling of timber is a particularly serious problem on Madagascar. More than 75% of its unique forests have already been destroyed. If environmental degradation continues at its current pace,

no forests will be left in 25 years' time. Forests play a vital role in the protection and balance of nature. Deforestation not only destroys biotopes, it also intensifies the climatic risks of arable farming and has a negative impact on groundwater levels and the water levels of key river systems.

The Ankarafantsika National Park is located in the western ecoregion of Madagascar, above the Betsiboka basin, a major rice-producing area. As the sources of several rivers are located in the park, Ankarafantsika protects valuable irrigation areas that are vital for food security. The entire western ecoregion is currently under threat due to high migration from southern Madagascar, unsustainable land-use practices and illegal felling. Only the national park itself has escaped relatively unscathed.

Since 1996, German Financial Cooperation has been supporting the development and rehabilitation of the national park. Key activities include participative land-use planning and agricultural

intensification. Within the framework of these activities, the national park's boundaries were discussed and agreed with local residents at the start of the project.

The acceptance of national parks depends on the extent to which inhabitants of the park and its surrounding areas are incorporated into relevant measures. In this context, raising the awareness of these inhabitants plays a key role. To improve the living conditions of those living near the park, measures that directly promote them are being implemented. Funds are invested primarily in social infrastructure in the park's outlying areas. The park's revenue from tourism is also shared with neighbouring villages.

Funds for core national park management tasks have also been invested in developing a management plan and promoting park infrastructure. To ensure that management can run the park on a participative basis, employees' planning and communicative skills have been upgraded. In addition to basic infrastructure (buildings and pathways), key activities have included setting up a system to monitor the illegal use of forests and developing earlywarning measures

to combat fires. As tourism is a crucial source of income for the Ankarafantsika National Park, German Financial Cooperation has also assisted in setting up a tourism infrastructure that is being run by private-sector tourism operators on Madagascar in the medium term. Between 1996 and 2005, the number of visitors to the park jumped from less than 100 to 12,000 per annum, currently making Ankarafantsika one of the top-earning parks of Madagascar and providing a growing number of jobs for Malagasy tour guides and restaurant owners (women associations).

By promoting the Ankarafantsika National Park, German Financial Cooperation is helping to conserve biodiversity in the western ecoregion of Madagascar. Establishing the Ankarafantsika reserve as a national park has not only helped to preserve the diversity of species and combat illegal logging more effectively, it has also increased inhabitants' opportunities to benefit from an increase in tourism and the additional revenue generated as a result. In this way, those living near the park's boundaries can learn how to use land more efficiently, even with an increasing population, and how to generate income from nature conservation.

Case Studies and Projects Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Mongolia

Joining forces for biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood development.

The process of transformation initiated in Mongolia in 1989 has led to in deep economic, political and social changes. Concerning the natural resources base, the transition to a market economy and the associated initial loss of economic and social security had largely adverse impacts. The country's endangered ecosystems – 59% of Mongolia's territory is considered as extremely fragile – suffer increasingly from the recent development. Especially the emergence of a new

nomadism with uncontrolled growth in livestock numbers, rising levels of illegal logging and burgeoning legal and illegal mining activity, are among factors contributing to the damage, overexploitation and degradation of natural resources. The challenge facing the Mongolian government therefore is to harness the natural resource potential to develop the economy and improve the social situation of the population, while at the same time taking steps against the

perilous destruction of the natural resource base, especially in rural regions.

In this process, support on behalf of the BMZ is granted by means of the programme “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources,” being implemented by GTZ together with the Mongolian Ministry of Environment (MNE) and the State Specialised Inspection Agency (SSIA).

Since 2003, the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Beijing (RNE) is co-financing the GTZ-programme at selected locations in the form of a “Silent Partnership Agreement (SPA),” representing a new kind of donor co-operation for BMZ.

One example for the generation of synergies with the Netherlands, which do not have an own implementing structure in Mongolia, are the activities in the eastern buffer zone of the “Khan Khentee Strictly Protected Area” (KKSPA). The focus of intervention lies hereby upon the following fields of action:

1. Fostering organisational development of local and regional administration at target group level;
2. Developing and implementing models for the participatory conservation and monitoring of wildlife and other natural resources;
3. Identifying and promoting income-generating options for local user groups;
4. Developing and implementing a strategy for environmental public awareness building ;
5. Elaborating proposals for the establishment of the necessary legal framework in support of the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources on a participatory basis.

In the framework of the co-financing partnership, local project field offices have been established in the Soums of Mungunmorit and Batshireet, which are located in the buffer zone of the Khan Khentee Strictly Protected Area. This has intensified the dialogue with the various stakeholders and strengthened advisory and training measures remarkably.

Agreements concluded with the local administrations are the first visible results of this bottom-up approach. These agreements now permit the establishment and testing of participatory forms of organisation. Local forest user groups are forming and receiving, for the first time, the right to assume responsibility for specially designated areas. Income generation from sustainable resource management activities has so become possible. Further steps have been taken to identify business ideas and accompany them to their final realisation. By means of intensive backstopping, first pilot groups have been set up in the rural areas. These groups have launched activities in the sectors of milk processing, felt manufacture, leather goods production, and tea and medicinal plant processing. Project activities will now concentrate on networking the various local initiatives, providing visitors with insights into traditional crafts, and thus increasing incomes among the local population.

Donor cooperation has also delivered first positive results in the context of participatory conservation approaches. New locally protected areas have been designated at two project sites, with the goal of restoring wildlife populations and preparing the ground for income-generating measures in the field of photographic and hunting tourism. In addition to setting up the necessary monitoring infrastructure, the capacity building of local rangers is hereby an essential project activity. Conservation and monitoring activities are carried out in close cooperation with the administration of the Khan Khentee Strictly Protected Area and the responsible Soum and Aimag authorities. The integration of voluntary rangers and local user groups shall improve the efficiency of measures taken to combat poaching and illegal logging in the future.

The co-financing agreement with the Netherlands has thus been a successful step forward in order to raise the efficiency of joint efforts of international development cooperation. In consequence, a further partnership has already been set up for other project sites of the GTZ-programme (Khangai region).

Case Studies and Projects

Programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”

Among the efforts that Germany is undertaking to support developing countries in preserving their natural environment, is the supraregional programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention” (BIODIV Programme), conducted by GTZ on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The Programme is intended to help speed up implementation of the CBD in the development-cooperation areas in which Germany is involved, and to promote the further development of the Convention itself, its instruments and bodies. Moreover, the BIODIV Programme supports developing countries in their efforts to implement the Convention at the national level. The Programme promotes both large individual projects and small-scale activities. Projects can also be designed to enable the partners to prepare for larger projects by working out their details and meeting the institutional prerequisites.

The BIODIV Programme is aimed at conserving biodiversity with an integrated approach. In addition to pure conservation measures, concepts for the sustainable use of biological resources (e.g. trade in traditional medicinal plants) are designed and implemented, legal aspects are addressed and a favourable economic framework is created. The programme contributes thereby to implementing the various thematic approaches described earlier. Priorities include protected area management as well as innovative themes of the Biodiversity Convention such as access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, traditional knowledge and biosafety – but also communicating and raising public awareness of these issues.

The programme undertakes the following tasks:

- Supporting governments and non-governmental partners in developing countries in implementing the international agreements and conventions related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by means of advisory services or pilot projects.
- Feeding project experience into the relevant international negotiation processes.
- Advising the German Federal Government on biodiversity issues.
- Collaborating with German Development Cooperation projects and programmes in areas concerning biodiversity.

Priority Areas

A. Management of protected areas

Protected areas have great importance to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. They consequently make a key contribution to attaining the goals of the CBD. In recognition of this importance, a Programme of Work on Protected Areas has been adopted under the umbrella of the Convention. The programme aims to safeguard existing protected areas and to build networks among such areas.

Sustainable protected area management is a component of numerous bilateral projects and programmes in the field of biodiversity. In addition to negotiation processes under way within the CBD context, the BIODIV Programme provides advice to German development cooperation projects and programmes on how to safeguard protected areas over the long term. Such advice focuses on, for instance, the development of innovative financing instruments or the use of co-management approaches.

Advisory services – some examples

- Namibia – Collation of the lessons learned in 10 years of biodiversity promotion, specifically in the fields of awareness raising, institutional capacity building, networking, biodiversity research and education.
- Benin – Evaluation of the German supported Pendjari Biosphere Reserve. Support of an MDG orientated analytical tool, management and business planning as well as awareness creation campaign in the sub-region.

Case Studies and Projects

Programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”

- Ghana – Conceptual support for the sub-regional grasscutter network, especially technology transfer, know-how generation, capacity development for the different institutional partners and integration in the PRSP II of Ghana.
- Germany – Capacity building workshops on the island of Vilm in cooperation with BfN (*Bundesamt für Naturschutz* – German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) on the subject of protected areas in the context of land management. These training events specifically address people working in the field of development and biodiversity conservation in Germany or in developing countries.

B. Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing

To date, more than 50 CBD member states have developed or are in the process of developing their own national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) legislation. The BIODIV Programme has been assisting partner institutions such as ministries and NGOs, for example in South Africa, Bolivia, Viet Nam and the Philippines, to develop and implement their ABS legislation. The international exchange of experiences and lessons learnt, especially the South-South exchange, is supported by the BIODIV Programme through financial assistance and technical-conceptual advice to its partners on the planning of events and relevant publications. Increasingly, experiences and lessons learnt by the BIODIV Programme are being integrated into the programmes of other donors, such as the United Nations Environment Programme and the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands (DGIS), through co-funding agreements.

Individual Measures – some examples

In the Philippines the BIODIV Programme supported three specific projects supplementing each other: (1) The Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department for Environment and Natural Resources to draw up and enact implementation provisions for the revised national ABS legislation and to produce information material for raising public awareness about the new regulations, (2) the South East

Asia Regional Initiative for Community Empowerment (SEARICE) in their work with indigenous and local communities to prevent illegal bioprospecting and to ensure that any contracts concluded are equitable and fair, and (3) the Palawan NGO Network (PNNI) to build capacity among provincial and local authorities as well as indigenous communities for implementing the Philippine access legislation at the local level.

Building on the experiences of these successful projects the GTZ Environment Programme on the Philippines is now integrating ABS capacity-building in its work on local governance of natural resources.

In South Africa, the BIODIV Programme supported the development of legislation on ABS. Background studies analysing regional and international experiences in implementing access regulations (approval and monitoring, Prior-informed-consent (PIC) procedure, benefit-sharing mechanisms and transfer of technology) enabled IUCN South Africa and its partner organisations to provide substantial inputs during the drafting process of the legislation. In order to induce the necessary consultation process and to prepare the authorities and institutions in charge of the implementation of the new legislation on both national and provincial levels, a range of general awareness-raising and competence-building measures for relevant actors (including local communities, province administrations and members of parliament) were carried out by the project. Executing organisations were the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and IUCN-South Africa.

This support will be continued within the framework of the UNEP/GEF ABS Capacity-Building Programme for Africa through a co-funding agreement. Part of this programme is the sharing of experiences and lessons learnt at the regional level and to further the regional harmonisation of ABS regulations.

C. Traditional Knowledge

Since the topic of traditional knowledge is very much linked to other issues relevant for the implementation of the Biodiversity Convention, efforts are supported to mainstream these aspects

into the various biodiversity work programmes and activities. The BIODIV Programme participates actively in the international debate on how to implement these requirements and provides assistance to developing countries through the implementation of small-scale measures in China, the Philippines and Peru.

Individual Measures – some examples

China: Supporting the Traditional Knowledge of Ethnic Minorities for the Use and Conservation of Biodiversity in Yunnan Province.

In cooperation with the executing agency – the Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK) – the BIODIV Programme assisted in conserving biodiversity in rural regions by strengthening the role of traditional knowledge within three ecoregions of the Yunnan province (high mountain region, upland region and lowland region). The project created incentives for the indigenous population to revive their regional traditional knowledge about the use of plants for e.g. consumption, medicine and habitat protection. Activities resulted in income generation in some project villages as well as it had a strengthening effect on the cultural identity of ethnic minorities. This resulted in the establishment of networks amongst local groups within the region and further self help initiatives. Moreover, results of field studies have been integrated into training and environmental education programmes. The collaboration with a range of partners, including institutions of the ethnic minorities, nature conservation authorities, research institutes and organisations of the rural population, fuelled an increasing awareness and publicity for the revival and inclusion of traditional knowledge into daily life of the rural population within the project region.

Peru: Promoting Local Knowledge of Conserving Biodiversity and Food Security from a Gender Perspective (Ayacucho and San Martín).

In Peru, one of the mega-diverse countries of the world, a high proportion of the rural population depends directly upon local natural resources. Being self-sufficient small-scale farmers, women and men alike are in close contact with their environment, and have extensive knowledge of natural resources and their use. The project implemented by the ‘Flora Tristán’ women’s organisation combined strategies for

in-situ conservation of biological diversity and traditional knowledge with efforts to strengthen the role of women. The project aimed to conserve and utilise agrobiodiversity and thus to safeguard food security in the Ayacucho and San Martín project areas. Participatory studies were carried out to record the knowledge of biodiversity that women, men and children living in these areas have, and the techniques they use, particularly with respect to food and medicinal plants. Building upon the research findings and understandings thus derived, plans of action were elaborated and presented to state and non-state organisations as well as development institutions. The project succeeded in making them a component of political decision-making processes within the context of environmental and gender policy.

D. Biosafety

As the project in charge of implementing the German Capacity Building Initiative for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, biosafety is one of the key topics of the BIODIV Programme. It supports implementation of the Cartagena Protocol via pilot projects in partner countries such as Algeria and China. Furthermore, the project has been promoting the development of the protocol since 1999 by providing comprehensive consultancy services, and is continuing this work at the current stage of implementation.

Activities involve policy makers, governments and representatives of non-governmental organisations, scientists, trainers and teachers. Projects in China and Algeria started in 2003. Moreover, a study on the application of the precautionary principle, consumers’ rights and liability was conducted in Peru. Further project proposals are currently being evaluated.

Individual Measures – Some Examples

Algeria: Civil Society Participation in the Biosafety Process. In Algeria, the non-governmental organisation AREA ED (*Association de Réflexion, d’Echanges et d’Actions pour l’Environnement et le Développement*) has been supported since 2003 within the context of a project to raise public awareness in relation to biosafety and to increase the influence of civil society upon the

Case Studies and Projects

Programme “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”

development of a national biosafety system. Different instruments and media are used to disseminate information about the Cartagena Protocol and the opinions of non-governmental actors and to launch a dialogue with decision-makers. For instance, a website was designed to make relevant information on biosafety and the Algerian context available in French (www.araed.asso.dz/biosecurite). In addition, several national workshops were realised for multipliers and decision makers, focussing on specific biosafety topics such as public participation. Furthermore, project staff participated in training courses and international conferences on biosafety in order to gain further experience and present the project and its outcomes (e.g. at a side-event during the second Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol).

China: Data Management, Promoting Expertise and Awareness Raising. The BIODIV Programme cooperates since 2003 with the Nanjing Institute for Environmental Science (NIES) on biosafety capacity building. NIES conducts research on biodiversity and biosafety on behalf of the State Environmental Protection Authority (SEPA). The project provides decision makers with in-depth information on the subject of biosafety and develops mechanisms for public participation. With regard to data management, the project is currently collecting information about countrywide activities in the GMO sector in order to set up a publicly accessible database and thereby enhance transparency. Two international workshops were realised in order to foster scientific and administrative contacts with European experts, and relevant EU documents have been translated into Chinese. As an instrument to raise awareness among decision makers, NIES publishes a bi-monthly biosafety newsletter together with Greenpeace China. Furthermore, a model for involving civil society in biosafety-relevant political decisions is currently being developed. A survey by questionnaire for investigating consumers' GM food awareness was conducted in Beijing in 2004.

Further BIODIV Topics

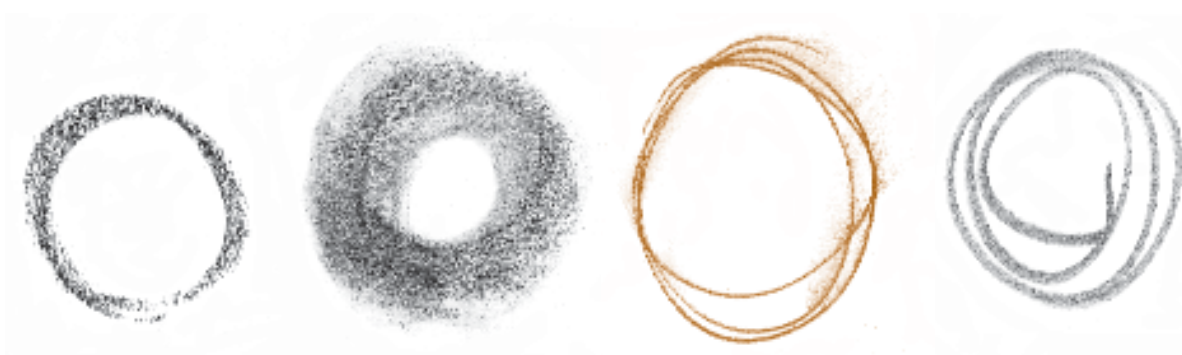
Further emphasis is placed on other topics covered by the CBD, such as the sustainable use of biodiversity, synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements, the further develop-

ment of the Clearing-House Mechanism as the convention's tool for facilitating the sharing of knowledge and technologies, as well as cross cutting issues such as gender relations.

As a direct contribution to the CEPA Initiative (Communication, Education and Public Awareness), which was adopted by COP 6 of the CBD in 2002, the BIODIV Programme established a strategic partnership with the popular environment magazine GEO. Since 2001 special Biodiversity Action Days – between the International Biodiversity Day (22nd May) and World Environment Day (5th June) – have been celebrated in Colombia, China, Brazil and Mali with national partners to promote the ideas of the convention and to raise awareness among local communities and pupils. A joint exhibition named “Focus on Nature” was launched in 2002 in Hamburg and is making its tour throughout the world (Berlin 2003, Durban 2003, New York 2004). Various national and international magazines and television channels reported on those events.

Two more exhibitions have been developed focussing on biodiversity from different perspectives: “People, Forests, Development,” protecting tropical rain forests in Africa and “Where nature and culture meet: People, food, and biodiversity“. Both exhibitions are used very widely in the national and international context. Users include NGOs, UN organisations, German government institutions, schools and the private sector. Both exhibitions are accompanied by an easy to understand brochure, reflecting the key messages and challenges of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. To create more awareness a number of films have been realised in cooperation with German television broadcasters, and a series of clips under the slogan “sustainability needs diversity” is currently being shown in the subways of several German cities.

Another important programme task is to incorporate the goals and content of the multi-sectoral Biodiversity Convention on a broader basis into development cooperation and integrate them into a range of other relevant sectors, which is referred to as “mainstreaming.“ In this regard, collaboration with German Development Cooperation projects and programmes in areas relevant to biodiversity, together with pilot



projects implemented as part of the BIODIV Programme, is a key instrument for biodiversity conservation and Convention implementation. At the same time, experts and the interested public are informed about the specific targets and goals of the Convention and the contributions made by German Development Cooperation. Concepts, studies and other material are made available to German development organisations and partner countries. Expert discussions and further training are provided for development organisations whose operations have a bearing on biodiversity. Another important task is to integrate the objectives of the CBD into national development strategies such as country strategy papers and national Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Individual Measures – some Examples

Venezuela: ‘El Refugio del Bosque’ Environment Centre in Paria. The Paria peninsula in the north of Venezuela hosts a wealth of biological diversity. At the same time, the peninsula is among the poorest and least developed regions of the country, and is under great pressure of utilisation. The aim of the ‘El Refugio del Bosque’ environment centre project, pursued by the Thomas Merle Foundation, is to contribute to conserving natural resources and improving the living conditions of the population on the Paria peninsula. By establishing a regional environmental education centre, a basis shall be created for capacity building among the local population and for network-building among various local actors and institutions. Environmental education measures shall be undertaken to raise awareness and sensitise the population to ecological interrelations as well as the causes and effects of sustainable and non-sustainable use. By implementing pilot projects for sustain-

able use, theoretical and practical knowledge about sustainable forms of use shall be enhanced and put into practice in initial concrete activities.

Panama: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Forests by the Local Population. The wetlands and mangrove forests of the Bay of Panama in the Rio Bayano estuary host great biological diversity and have international importance as resting areas for migratory birds. At the same time, the area serves traditional population groups as a place in which to settle and engage in economic activity, placing it under high utilisation pressure. Both the traditional knowledge and forms of resource use as well as the biodiversity of the area, are at risk over the long term. In collaboration with the Panama Audubon Society, and involving local population groups and national scientists, a participatory biomonitoring system is being set up, based upon both traditional resource knowledge and scientific indicators. In order to ensure that the system can be operated over the long term, and in regards to the interests of resource users, simple and low-cost methods are being developed. This individual measure is part of a broader project for integrated coastal zone management.

List of Biodiversity Projects within the Framework of German Development Cooperation

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity often play a major role in many development cooperation projects. In addition, projects that focus on the economic utilization of natural resources at the same time promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Furthermore, development cooperation projects that do not primarily focus on natural resources management may also include individual components dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Regarding the following project list, an attempt has been made to include all projects that make an important contribution towards the conservation of biological diversity. Nonetheless, the differentiation between a project that is relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or not as well as the classification of the biodiversity scores itself remains to a certain degree a subjective decision.

All projects that started after 1975 have been included. Project terms are given for Technical Cooperation projects, and the year in which funds are pledged for Financial Cooperation projects. Decisions on whether a Financial Cooperation project can still be classified as “ongoing” were based on knowledge about local activities.

When a project consists of multiple project phases, those phases already completed are included if they were conducted under the same project number. This is typically the case when no major changes are made to their organization or content.

For DED and CIM activities primarily involving the assignment of experts (human resources cooperation), the number of experts dispatched is given instead of the volume of funding.

“Funds in trust” (FIT) projects are projects conducted on a trust basis by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. However, these assignments can only provide a very general idea of what a given project actually involves; subcomponents of projects often cover much larger areas of work and tasks that are not listed here.

The list distinguishes between four different geographical regions:

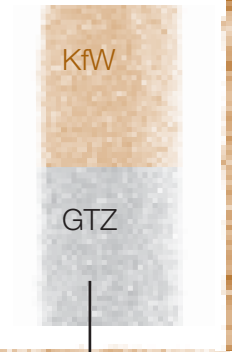
- Mediterranean, North Africa, Middle East, Transition Countries
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Asia and Pacific
- Latin America

Partner countries within each region are listed alphabetically.

The organisation of the project list is described on the opposite side.

Country

- Title of ongoing Project/Programme
Executing Organization
Project/Programme term; Funding volume.
- Title of completed Project/Programme
Executing Organization
Project/Programme term; Funding volume.



Implementing Agency

The Biodiversity Score

To classify the projects according to their relevance for implementing the Biodiversity Convention:

- Projects which have as their goal the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.
- ◐ Projects in which the economic utilization of natural resources is to the fore but which at the same time promote the conservation of biological diversity.
- Projects with individual components that involve the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Efforts were made to classify the projects according to this scoring as objective as possible. However, it cannot be ruled out that some decisions are somewhat biased towards one or the other direction.

The Colour Code

Ongoing projects are set in Orange. Completed projects are set in Black.

In order to support your navigation, please find an explanation of the Colour Code on every left page and of the Biodiversity Score on every first right page of a new geographical chapter.

List of Biodiversity Projects Mediterranean, North Africa, Middle East, Transition Countries

Regional

- Transnational Conservation Fund (Caucasus Protected Areas Fund Trust Fund I)
Tri-national trust fund to support selected protected areas in Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia
Project term: 2006–2009, Funding volume: € 5,000,000.
- Prespa Lake EUREGIO, Transboundary Regional Development in the Prespa and Ochrid Lake Region (Albania, Macedonia)
ASCCI
Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 1,528,000.
- Supporting Protected Areas and Regional Development through (Eco)tourism Development in the South Caucasus
Capacity-building programme with WWF Caucasus and national partner institutions (government, NGOs, private sector) in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.
Project term: 2002–2004; Funding volume: € 250,000.
- Feasibility Study for a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Altai Region (China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation)
Project term: 2002–2004; Funding volume: € 150,000.

Albania

- Prespa Basin Conservation Project:
Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme
Under preparation. € 2,560,000, GEF co-financing; additional component on the Macedonian side.
- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Institution Building for Biodiversity Conservation in the Area of the Transfrontier Lakes Ohrid, Prespa and Little Prespa
Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA)
Project term: 1996–2000; Funding volume: € 310,000.

Algeria

Algeria is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention:
Participation of Civil Society in the Biosafety Process
Association de Réflexion, d'Échanges et d'Actions pour l'Environnement et le Développement (AREA-ED)
Project term: 2003–2006; Funding volume: € 132,000.

KfW

GTZ

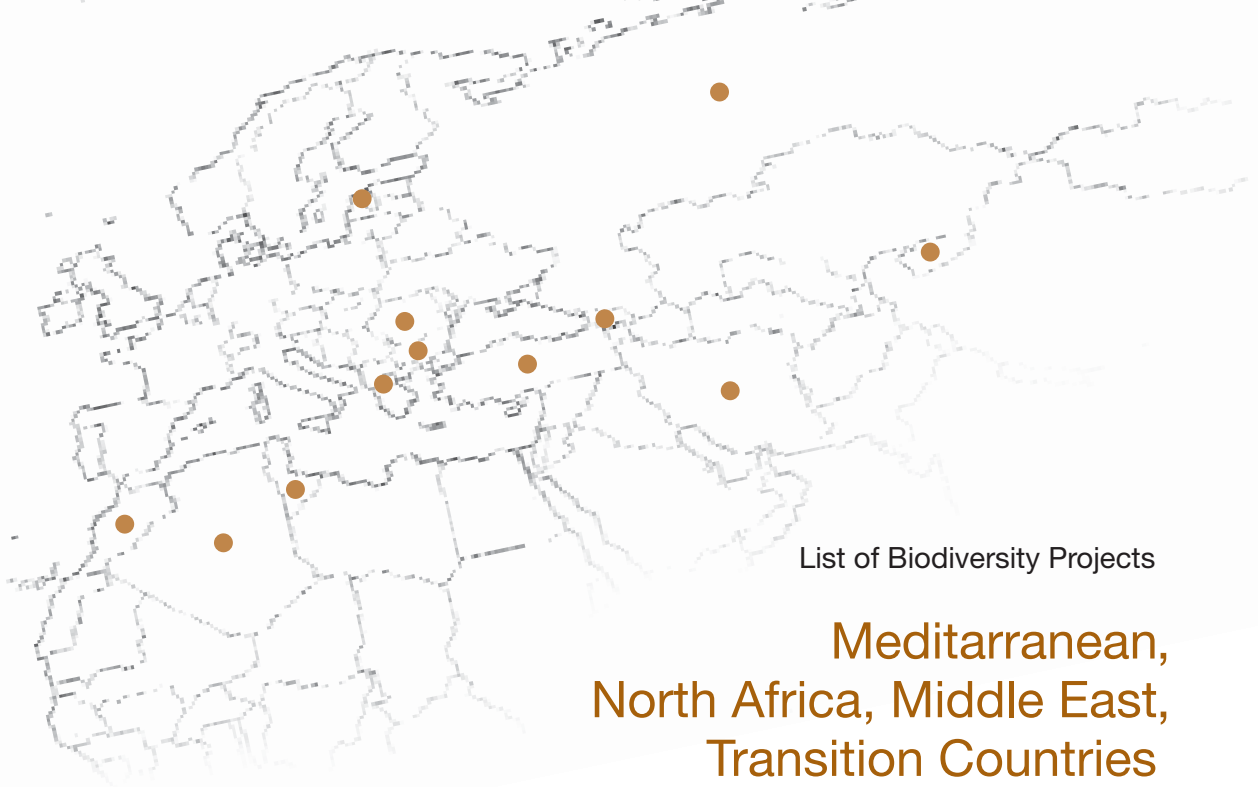
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GTZ

KfW

GTZ

GTZ



List of Biodiversity Projects

Meditarranean, North Africa, Middle East, Transition Countries

- Fishing Stock Survey
Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture
Project term: 1991–2002; Funding volume: € 5,490,000.

Armenia

Armenia is a partner country in the frame of the Caucasus Initiative of German Development Cooperation.

- South Caucasus Conservation Project:
Eco-Regional Conservation Programme (National Park Samur-Yalama)
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Project term: 2004–2008; Funding volume: € 2,200,000.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan is a partner country in the frame of the Caucasus Initiative of German Development Cooperation.

South Caucasus Conservation Project:
Eco-Regional Conservation Program (National Park Samur-Yalama)
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Ministries of Tourism,
Urban Development, and Agriculture

- Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2004–2011; Funding volume: € 2,250,000.
- Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): one Integrated Expert (2005–2007).

GTZ

KfW

CIM
KfW

- Project focusses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Project focus on the economic utilisation of natural resources while also promoting the conservation of biodiversity
- Individual components of the project involve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Croatia

- Integrated Expert for Park Management in the Lonjsko Polje Nature Park
Administration of Lonjsko polje Nature Park

Georgia

Georgia is a priority partner country in the frame of the Caucasus Initiative of German Development Cooperation.

- Support to the Establishment of Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park
Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Natural Resources
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ; infrastructure development in the buffer zone):
Project term: 2000–2005; Funding volume: € 2,020,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): € 2,560,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): one integrated expert for park management and ecotourism (2002–2004), and one for awareness building (2005–2006).
- ① Community Forestry Programme
Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Natural Resources
Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 1,200,000.
- ① Environmental Education Programme
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (implementing & executing organization)
Project term: 1996; Funding volume: € 338,000.

Hungary

- Integrated Expert for Forestry and Nature Conservation
National Nature Conservation Administration, Budapest (1995–2001).

Iran

Iran is a potential cooperation country of German Development Cooperation.

- ① Lecturer for Sustainable Forestry (Integrated Expert)
University of Mazandaran (Project term: 2000–2006).

CIM

CIM
GTZ
KfW

KfW

WWF

CIM

CIM

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Integrated Expert: Coordinator for Environmental Projects**
The Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan (2005-2007)

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Promotion of the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve**
Forestry Service of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2005; Funding volume: € 1,719,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): one integrated expert for nature conservation (1998–2004).

Latvia

- **Sustainable Forest Management**
World Wide Fund for Nature (implementing & executing organization)
Project term: 1996–1998; Funding volume: € 660,000.

Macedonia

- **Prespa Basin Conservation Project: Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme**
Under preparation: € 1,530,000; GEF co-financing; additional component on the Albanian side.

Morocco

Morocco is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Management and Protection of Natural Resources**
Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et Pêches Maritimes (MADRPM)
Project term: 1993–2006; Funding volume: € 7,317,000.
- **Protection and Management of the Argane Tree (*Argania spinosa*)**
Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et Pêches Maritimes (MADRPM)
Project term: 1995–2002; Funding volume: € 4,090,000.
- **Bird Pest Control**
Ministry for Agriculture, Department for Plant Protection
Project term: 1980–1987; Funding volume: € 1,530,000.

CIM

CIM
GTZ

WWF

KfW

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

Poland

- Integrated Expert for Environmental Protection
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (Environmental Foundation Poland) (2000–2001)

Romania

- Nature Conservation Sibiu
Project term: 2005–2007; Funding volume: € 6,950,000.
- Integrated Expert for Environmental Education
Ecological Youth of the Republic of Romania (T.E.R.), Bucharest (1996–2002)

Russian Federation

- Integrated Expert for the Development of Nature Conservation Policies and Strategies
IUCN–The World Conservation Union – Russia
- Ecologically Oriented Land-Use Planning in the Baikal Region
Irkutsk Institute of Geography
Project term: 1994–2000; Funding volume: € 860,000.

Serbia & Montenegro

- Integrated Experts for the IUCN Coordination Unit for South-Eastern Europe
Advisor to the Green Belt Programme Europe (2005-2007).
Advisor for Environmental Issues (2004-2006).

Tunisia

Tunisia is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems
Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF)
Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 1,533,000.

CIM

GTZ

CIM

CIM

GTZ

CIM

GTZ

- Promotion of Resource Conservation and Game Management

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF)

Project term: 1982–1997; Funding volume: € 2,360,000.

GTZ

Turkey

Turkey is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation (scheduled until 2007/2008).

- Deciduous Forest Management in the Black Sea Region

Ministry of Forestry

Project term: 1988–1998; Funding volume: € 5,620,000.

GTZ

- Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection

Ministry of the Environment, Authority for the Protection of Special Areas (APSA)

Project term: 1990–1998; Funding volume: € 2,560,000.

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects

Sub-Saharan Africa

Regional

- **Transfrontier Conservation Areas Project, Phases I–III (TFCA)**
SADC is the owner of the project. It is executed by Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia, Mozambique
Project term: 2002–2009; Funding volume: € 12,000,000.
- **Advisory Services for a Communal Dry Forest Management Programme in the SADC Region**
Forestry Sector Technical Coordination Unit (FSTCU) of the SADC States, Lilongwe (Malawi)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1995–2006; Funding volume: € 5,730,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.
- **Forests and Biodiversity in the Congo-Basin**
The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in cooperation with the World Resources Institute (WRI) (implementing & executing organisations).
Project term: 2004–2005; Funding volume: € 650,000 (WWF).
- **Regional Support to the Commission des Forêts de l’Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)**
Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
Project term: 2005–2008; Funding volume: € 3,000,000.
- **Capacity Building Programme for an Africa-wide Biosafety System**
Commission of the African Union
Project term: 2003–2006, Funding volume: € 2,000,000.
- **Social Science Perspectives in Natural Resources Management (SSPNRM)**
Council of Ministers of the South African Development Community (SADC)
Project term: 1993–2005; Funding volume: € 1,968,000.
- **Management of Protected Area Systems toward linking Conservation and Regional Development**
Sequence of 35 policy workshops, study tours and training courses with partner institutions (government, park agencies, NGOs, projects) in 12 countries in Southern and Eastern Africa.
Project term: 1999–2004; Funding volume: € 1,300,000.
- **Management of Protected Area Systems towards the Integration of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in a Regional Context**
Implementing and executing agency: German Foundation for International Development (DSE) in cooperation with conservation agencies in Southern and Eastern Africa.
Programme term: 1999–2003. Funding volume: € 1,500,000.

KfW

DED
GTZ

WWF

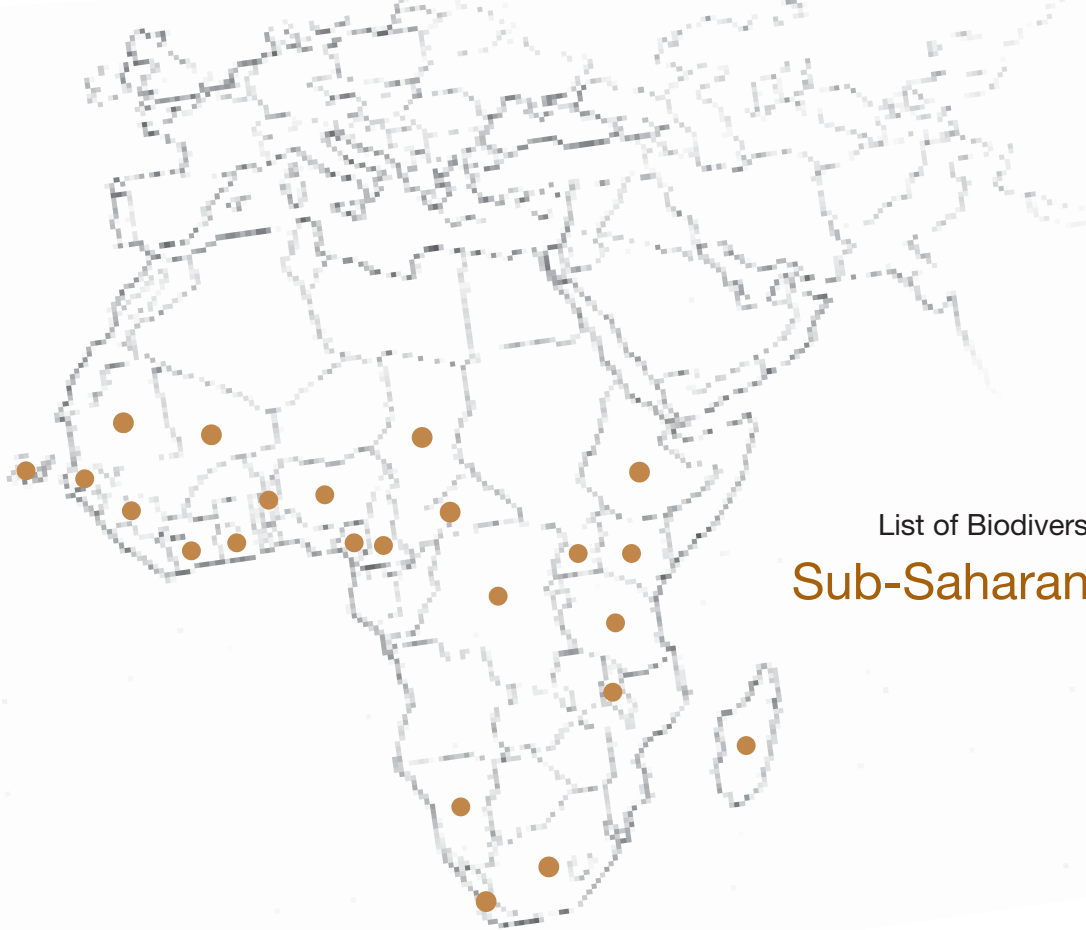
GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

InWEnt

DSE



List of Biodiversity Projects
Sub-Saharan Africa

- Long-term Training at Mweka College of African Wildlife Management (Tanzania)
 Courses in wildlife and protected area management for partner institutions
 (departments, park agencies, NGOs) in 21 African countries.
Project term: 1984–2004; Funding volume: € 1,900,000.
- Training Centre for Nature Conservation Management for the SADC States
 (Capacity Building in Conservation Management)
 World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF-SA)
Project term: 1995–1997; Funding volume: € 5,100,000.
- BENEFIT: Benguela-Environment-Fisheries-Interaction and Training
 South African Development Community (SADC)
Project term: 1997–2005; Funding volume: € 4,067,000.
- Strengthening the Role of African NGOs in the UNCED Follow-Up Process
 The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) is implementing and executing agency.
Project term: 1994–1997; Funding volume: € 310,000.
- Programme to Raise Environmental Awareness in Southern Africa
 IUCN–The World Conservation Union is implementing and executing agency.
Project term: 1993–1999; Funding volume: € 1,550,000.

InWEnt

KfW

GTZ

IIED

IUCN

- Project focusses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- ⦿ Project focus on the economic utilisation of natural resources while also promoting the conservation of biodiversity
- Individual components of the project involve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Benin

Benin is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

● Programme “Conservation and Management of Natural Resources” (ProCGRN)

Various executing agencies.

- Financial Cooperation (KfW): 2005–2012; Funding volume: € 4,000,000.
- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): 1991–2007; Funding volume: € 23,120,000.

KfW
GTZ

● Management of the Pendjari National Park

(since 2003 part of the programme “Conservation and Management of Natural Resources”)

Centre National pour la Gestion des Ressources de la Faune

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): € 5,300,000 for 1999–2005;
- Financial Cooperation (KfW): € 7,650,000 pledged in 1998.

GTZ
KfW

○ Promoting Forestry and the Timber Industry

Office National du Bois (ONAB)

(now part of the programme “Conservation and Management of Natural Resources”)

- Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project terms: 1990–2000; Funding volume phase III (1986–92) € 10.5m; phase IV (1990–96): € 17.9m; phase V (1996–2000): € 5.1m (KfW);
- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1990–2005; Funding volume: € 8,259,000 (GTZ).

GTZ
KfW

● Rehabilitation of Forestry Resources in the Bassila Region

(now part of the programme “Conservation and Management of Natural Resources”)

Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP)

Project term: 1987–2005; Funding volume: € 7,321,000.

GTZ

● Promotion of Lagoon Fishery

Direction des Pêches

Project term: 1985–2000; Funding volume: € 4,820,000.

GTZ

Botswana

● Human Resources Cooperation

- Research and Training in Wildlife Management (two experts): Botswana Wildlife Training Institute and Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (four experts): Veld Products Research & Development; Mababe Zokotsama Community Trust; World Conservation Union’s (IUCN) Community Based Natural Resource Management Programmes; Kalahari Conservation Society (KCS)
- Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants (one expert): Agricultural Resources Board (ARB)
- Fire Management (one expert): Agricultural Resources Boards (ARB) and Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

DED

- Forestry Development
Community Forestry Development Project; Botswana National Tree Seed Centre
Human Resources Cooperation: 3 experts.

DED

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Integrated Forestry Gonsé
The project builds on previous activities started in 1974.
Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau (MET)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1985–2005; Funding volume: € 5,587,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

DED
GTZ

Burundi

Burundi is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Support for Resource Conservation
Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN)
Project term: 1992–1996; Funding volume: € 2,400,000.

GTZ

Cape Verde

- Afforestation Maio/Santiago
Ministerio da Agricultura, Alimentacao e Ambi (MAAA)
Project term: 2004–2006, Funding volume: € 2,557,000.
- Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Fogo
Ministerio da Agricultura, Alimentacao e Ambi (MAAA)
Project term: 2004–2006; Funding volume: € 1,540,000 (Phase I) + € 4,400,000 (Phase II).
- Securing and Utilising Natural Resources on the Island of Fogo
Ministerio da Agricultura, Alimentacao e Ambi (MAAA)
Project term: 2000–2005; Funding volume: € 1,048,000.
- Protection of Endangered Fauna and Flora
Special project (Eigenmaßnahme). Partner: Ministerio da Agricultura, Alimentacao e Ambi (MAAA)
Project term: 1994–1995; Funding volume: € 90,000.

KfW

KfW

GTZ

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Cameroon

Cameroon is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Cameroon**
 Ministère des Affaires Economiques, de la Programmation et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MINEPAT)
Project term: 2003-2007; Funding volume: € 8,730,000.

GTZ
- **Sustainable Nature Resources Management (SWP)**
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 2004-2006, Funding volume: € 7,000,000.

KfW
- **Sustainable Financing of TNS-Lobcke National Park**
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 2005-2010; Funding volume: € 5,000,000.

KfW
- **Protection and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in two Reserves of North Cameroon: Logone River Basin**
 NGO Sana Logone (one expert).

DED
- **Integrated Management of the Forest Resources of Mount Cameroon**
 (Mount Cameroon Project)
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF), Provincial Delegation; Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, Provincial Delegation; Living Earth

 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992-2004; Funding volume: € 6,000,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

DED
GTZ
- **Promotion of Korup National Park**
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)

 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1987-2004; Funding volume: € 5,200,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 2 experts (2001-2004).

DED
GTZ
- **Protection of Natural Forests in South-eastern Cameroon**
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 1996-2004; Funding volume: € 3,971,000.

GTZ
- **Adviser to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry**
 Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 1997-2004; Funding volume: € 2,152,000.

GTZ

- Promotion of Ecotourism in Cameroon
Ministère du Tourisme (MINTOUR)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 546,000.
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert (2002–2004).

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Establishment of a National Node of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 1998–2001; Funding volume: € 132,000.

- Agroforestry in the Savannah Areas of North Cameroon
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF),
Office National de Développement des Forêts (ONADEF)
Project term: 1988–1995; Funding volume: € 2,420,000.

- Promotion of the Forest around Akwaya
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (MINEF)
Project term: 2000–2004; Funding volume: € 1,831,000.

- School for Wildlife Guards at Garoua
Ecole d'Aménagement de la Faune
Project term: 1988–1991; Funding volume: € 258,000.

DED
GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

Central African Republic

- Nature Conservation in Bayanga ('Dzanga-Sangha')
Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches (MEEFCP)
Project term: 1994–2007; Funding volume: € 11,037,000.

- Participatory Management of Forest Resources
This project was the continuation of the projects "Advisory Services to the Ministry of Forestry" and "Ecological Rehabilitation".
Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches (MEEFCP)
Project term: 2000–2004; Funding volume: € 2,466,000.

- Advisory Services to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches (MEEFCP)
Project term: 1990–2000; Funding volume: € 4,420,000.

- Ecological Rehabilitation (Bangui)
Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches (MEEFCP)
Project term: 1993–1999; Funding volume: € 2,600,000.

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Chad

Chad is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Protection of the Ennedi Mountains Biosphere Reserve
Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 153,000.

- Conservation of Natural Resources in Mayo Kebbi
Ministry of Environment and Water (MEE)
Project term: 1988–2004; Funding volume: € 7,502,000.

- Propagation of Resource-Conserving, Environmentally Sound Land-Use Systems
Bureau d'Etudes et de Liaison d'Action Caritative et de Développement (BELACD)
Project term: 1994–2000; Number of experts: 3 experts.

The Congo (Republic of Congo)

- Nature Conservation Nouabale Ndoki
(Protection and Management of Ecosystems in North Congo: PROECO)
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, des Eaux et Forêts et des
Ressources Hallientiques (MAEEFRH)
Project term: 1992–2000; Funding volume: € 2,836,000.

- Advisory Services to the Ministry of Forestry for the Implementation of the
Tropical Forest Action Plan and the Environmental Action Plan
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, des Eaux et Forêts et des
Ressources Hallientiques (MAEEFRH)
Project term: 1997–1999; Funding volume: € 1,020,000.

- Agroforestry South Congo (Niari Region)
Ministère des Eaux et Forêts et de la Pêche (MEFP)
Project term: 1993–1999; Funding volume: € 2,330,000.

Congo, Democratic Republic

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a potential cooperation country of German Development Cooperation.

- Programme Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management
(continuation of the projects "Integrated Nature Conservation in Kahuzi-Biega National Park" and
"Advisory Services to the Nature Conservation Authorities")
Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts (MECNEF)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): 2005–2007; Funding volume: € 2,924,000.
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): 2006–2010; Funding volume: € 8,000,000.

GTZ

GTZ

DED

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

- **Integrated Nature Conservation in Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Eastern Congo)**

The project has been integrated in the Programme "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management".

Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et de Tourisme (MECNT), with Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)

Project term: 1983–2005; Funding volume: € 19,819,000.

GTZ

- **Advisory Services to the Nature Conservation Authorities**

The project has been integrated in the Programme "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management".

Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)

Project term: 2001–2004; Funding volume: € 1,520,000.

GTZ

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Advisory Services for Forestry and Environmental Policy**

(Technical Cooperation part of the "sectoral programme forest management")

Ministère de l'Environnement and Ministère de l'Eau et Forêts

Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 1,675,000.

GTZ

- **Conservation of the Taï National Park**

(continuation of the Technical Cooperation part of the "sectoral programme forest management")

Projet Autonome pour la Conservation du Parc National de Taï, Ministère de l'Environnement

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 3,200,000;

- Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): one integrated expert on biomonitoring (1999–2003), and one on tourism development (2002–2003).

CIM
GTZ
KfW

- **Sectoral Programme Forest Management and Nature Conservation (Parc National de Taï, PNT)**

Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (MINAGRA), and Société pour le Développement des Plantations Forestières (SODEFOR)

- Financial Cooperation (KfW): phase 1 (pledged in 1990): € 2,000,000; phase 2 (pledged in 2002): € 2,000,000.

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 12,141,000 (see above for successor projects).

GTZ
KfW

- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Support to Comoë National Park**

Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales (MINAGRA), with WWF West Africa

Project term: 1999–2003; Funding volume: € 160,000.

GTZ

- **Forest Management and Nature Conservation in the Eastern Region**

(Technical Cooperation part of the "sectoral programme forest management")

Ministère de l'Eau et Forêts

Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 12,141,000.

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

- Environmental Lobbying and Education and Park Management
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is implementing and executing agency.
Project term: 1993–1996; Funding volume: € 560,000.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.

- Community-based Ecotourism at the Wenchi Krater Lake
Commission of Culture and Tourism Oromiya
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 250,000.
- Promotion of Ecologically and Socially Sound Tourism in the Bale Mountains
Oromia Rural Land Administration and Natural Resources Authority, with Greenland Travel Agency
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 125,000.
- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Improved Food Security
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2004-2006; Funding volume: € 5,919,000.
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 4 experts.
- Assistance to the Biodiversity Institute (formerly: Gene Bank)
(Forest Genetic Resources Conservation)
Institute for Biodiversity Conservation and Research (IBCR)
Project term: 1975–2005; Funding volume: € 9,437,000.
- Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba Dodola
Oromiya Agricultural Development Bureau
Project term: 1990–2004; Funding volume: € 6,080,000.
- Promotion of Social Forestry in Tigray
Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Wildlife
Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 5,340,000.
- Advisory Services to the Forestry Administration
Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Wildlife Management and Regulatory Team
Project term: 1995–2002; Funding volume: € 2,300,000.
- Savannah Woodland Management Study
Forest and Wildlife Conservation and Development Department (FWCDD)
Project term: 1996–1997; Funding volume: € 610,000.

WWF

GTZ

GTZ

DED
GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

- Afforestation, Erosion Control, Forest Management
Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Wildlife
Project term: 1974–1996; Funding volume: € 12,901,000.

GTZ

The Gambia

- Central River Division Forestry Project (MacCarthy Island Division)
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Forestry Department
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2006; Funding volume: € 4,740,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): phase I: 1996–2000; Funding volume € 2,560,000; phase II started in 2001 with a funding volume of € 2,560,000.
- Gambian German Forestry Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Forestry Department
Project term: 1989–2004; Funding volume: € 17,165,000.

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

Ghana

Ghana is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.

- FORUM Forest Protection and Resource Management Project, Volta Region
(Rehabilitation of Natural Forests in the Volta Region)
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), Forestry Department (FD)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992–2008; Funding volume: € 10,259,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED & CIM): 7 DED experts (until 2008); one integrated expert (assignment completed);
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): € 12,780,000 pledged in 1991 for 1993–2005.

CIM
DED
GTZ
KfW

Guinea

Guinea is partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Forest Resources Management Programme
Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune (DNEF) (previously:
Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Chasse, DNFC)
Project Term: 1989-2008; Funding volume: € 6,140,000 pledged in 1989, € 5,600,000 pledged in 2004.
- Nature Conservation Experts for the Forestry Programme
Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Chasse (DNFC)
Project term: 1989-1999; Funding volume: € 1,530,000.
- Promotion of Forestry on Communal and Private Land
(successor to the projects “Promotion of Social Forestry” and
“Management of Forest und Rural Resources”)
Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 1,190,000 (GTZ).

KfW

KfW

GTZ
KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of Social and Private Forestry
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts (MAEF)
<i>Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 1,510,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Management of Forest and Rural Resources (PGRF)
(Sustainable Resource Management and Measures in Adjoining Forest Areas)
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts (MAEF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2003; Funding volume: € 5,440,000; • Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1996–2003. Funding volume: € 12,530,000 pledged in 1994 + € 5,624,000 pledged in 2002. | GTZ
KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of Biodiversity in the Réserve Partielle Kankan
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts (MAEF),
Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune (DNEF)
<i>Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 150,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <h3 style="margin: 0;">Kenya</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Kenya is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to Small-scale Environmental Projects
<i>In cooperation with UNDP/GEF (two experts).</i> | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Coastal Region
Special Project (Eigenmaßnahme)
East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS)
<i>Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 225,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of Representatives of NGOs
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) (Africa Regional Office) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert. | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Gene Bank
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
<i>Project term: 1989–1998; Funding volume: € 1,710,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature Conservation Programme
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
<i>Project term: 1992–1999; Funding: € 13,400,000.</i> | KfW |

- Integrated Management and Conservation of Natural Resources
Kenya Forest Department and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
Project term: 1997–2000; Funding volume: € 1,790,000. GTZ
- Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Project term: 1994–2000; Funding volume: € 2,860,000. GTZ
- Advisory Services in the Field of Agroforestry to ICRAF
International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
Project term: 1991–1997; Funding volume: € 3,450,000. GTZ
- Enlargement of the Buildings of ICRAF
International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
• Funding: € 2,300,000 pledged in 1993; project completed. KfW
- Training of Ecovolunteers in Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation
Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI) (one expert). DED

Lesotho

Lesotho is partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Promotion of Social Forestry and Erosion Control
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Forestry Division
• Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992–2002; Funding volume: € 6,069,000;
• Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1993–1999; Funding volume: € 1,790,000;
• Human Resources Cooperation (DED): Number of experts: 3 experts. DED
GTZ
KfW
- Preparation of Planning Documents for the Botanical Garden Maseru
Project term: 1998; Funding volume: € 127,000. GTZ
- Experts for Integrating Environmental Aspects in University Curricula
National University of Lesotho (NUL) / Faculty of Agriculture (two experts). DED

Madagascar

Madagascar is partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Environmental Action Plan III: Ankarafantsika
Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées (ANGAP)
*Project term: 1997–2007; Funding: € 6,650,000 for phase I (1996–2002)
and € 3,580,000 for phase II (2002–2007).* KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects Sub-Saharan Africa

- | | |
|---|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Parks Investment Fund
Ministere de l'Enseignement Secondaire et de l'Education de Base
<i>Project term: 2006–2010; Funding: € 5,000,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Madagasy Nature Conservation Fund
Ministere de l'Enseignement Secondaire et de l'Education de Base
<i>Project term: 2006–2012; Funding: € 32,000,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programme Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts
<i>Project term: 2004–2007; Funding: € 10,220,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institutional Support for the Implementation of the New Forestry Policy (POLFOR)
Ministère des Eaux et Forêts (MEF)
<i>Project term: 1997–2006; Funding volume: € 4,140,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated Forest Development Vakinankaratra
Ministère des Eaux et Forêts (MEF)
<i>Project term: 1988–2007; Funding volume: € 12,890,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Action Plan I: Nature Conservation Areas
Direction des Eaux et Forêts (DEF)
<i>Project term: 1993–2005; Funding: € 9,200,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Action Plan II: Cartography
Institute National de Cartographie
<i>Funding: € 2,560,000 pledged in 1990; project completed.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Action Plan IV: Environmental Education
Ministere de l'Enseignement Secondaire et de l'Education de Base
<i>Project term: 1998–2004; Funding: € 2,045,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Artisanal Coastal Fishing
Direction des Ressources Halieutiques / Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques
<i>Project term: 1988–2001; Funding volume: € 7,230,000.</i> | GTZ |

Malawi

Malawi is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Support for the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)
 Ministry of Tourism, Parks and Wildlife, Department of National Parks and Wildlife
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1995–2002; Funding volume: € 1,723,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM & DED): 1 ecologist/park manager (integrated CIM expert) (2000–2003); 1 DED expert at Kasungu National Park (since 2001).

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention:
 Biodiversity Management in Protected Areas
 National Herbarium and Botanical Garden of Malawi
Project term: 1996–2003; Funding volume: € 260,000.

- Development of a Border Zone around Nyika Park and Vwaza Marsh
 (Project emerged from a project on the promotion of bee-keeping; This project is not considered here.)
 Ministry of Natural Resources, Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2004; Funding volume: € 6,135,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1996–2002; Funding volume: € 6,190,000 (KfW); 2003–2004 (Nyika access road): € 1,590,000.
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 2 experts.

- Participatory Management of Aquatic Resources
 (National Aquatic Resources Management Programme (NARMAP))
 Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment
Project term: 1985–2004; Funding volume: € 7,969,000.

Mali

Mali is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Management of Natural Resources
 Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement
Project term: 1988–2003; Funding volume: € 9,650,000.

- Programme for Extension of Adapted Land Use Systems
 Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Eau / Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CMDT)
 Number of experts: 2

- Education on Raising of Awareness for Environmental Problems and Resource Conservation Measures
 Ministère de l' Education Nationale, Institut Pédagogique National
 Number of experts: 2.

List of Biodiversity Projects Sub-Saharan Africa

Mauritania

Mauritania is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

● Programme “Natural Resources Management”

Various executing agencies

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2005-2007; Funding volume: € 8,820,000.
- Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2005-2008; Funding volume: € 4,000,000.

● Sustainable Management of the Fishery Resources

(previously: Establishment of a Fisheries Monitoring System)

Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime (MPEM) with Délégation à la Surveillance de Pêches et au Contrôle en Mer (DSPCM)

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1989–2006; Funding volume: € 14,844,000;
- Financial Cooperation (KfW): 1. Phase (1989-2004): € 12,800,000; 2. Phase (2003-2008): € 5,000,000.

● Management of the National Park Banc d'Arguin

This project has become part of the programme “Natural Resources Management”

Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement (MDRE)

Project term: 2001–2004; Funding volume: € 1,478,000.

● Support for the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity

Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement (MDRE)

Project term: 2001–2004; Funding volume: € 1,760,000.

○ Decentralised Management of Natural Resources in Guidimakha

This project has become part of the programme “Natural Resources Management”

Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement (MDRE), Direction de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement Rural (DEAR)

Project term: 2000–2004; Funding volume: € 2,118,000.

● Integrated Management of Natural Resources in Eastern Mauritania (Girnem)

Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement (MDRE),

Direction de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement Rural (DEAR)

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1990–2004; Funding volume: € 6,496,000;
- Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1995-2004; Funding volume: € 2,550,000.

GTZ
KfW

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

Mozambique

Mozambique is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation. The “Transfrontier Conservation Areas Project (TFCA)” is listed under “regional projects” (see above).

- **Buffer Zone Development Parque Nacional de Limpopo**
See also the regional FC project “Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA)”
Administration of Parque Nacional de Limpopo
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 1 CIM expert (assignment completed), 1 DED expert.

- **Integrated Expert: Lecturer for Forestry**
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), Maputo (1995–2003).

- **Management of the Buffer Zone of the Gorongosa National Park**
District Directorate for Agriculture, Gorongosa, Sofolo Province
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert (until 1999).

Namibia

Namibia is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Programme “Strengthening the Capacity of MET in the field of sustainable Natural Resource Management”**
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Directorate of Environmental Affairs
Project term: 2005–2007; Funding: € 1,500,000.

- **Promotion of Social Forestry**
Department of Forestry
Project term: 2003–2008; Funding volume: € 5,500,000.

- **Bwabwata Mudumu and Mamili National Park**
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Directorate of Environmental Affairs
Project term: 2004–2010; Funding volume: € 2,556,459.

- **Communal Forests in North-east Namibia**
Department of Forestry
Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2002–2004; Funding volume: € 2,050,000;
Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 7 experts.

- **National Biodiversity Programme**
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Directorate of Environmental Affairs
 1. *Project term: 1995–1999; Funding volume: € 270,000*
(Project “Implementing the Biodiversity Convention”);
 2. *Project term: 1999–2000; Funding volume: € 255,000 (Study and Expert Fund);*
 3. *Project term: 2000–2005; Funding volume: € 1,280,000.*

CIM
DED

CIM

DED

GTZ

KfW

KfW

DED
KfW

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

- **Community Game Guards**
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is implementing and executing organisation.
Project term: 1995–1998; Funding volume: € 510,000.
- **Marine Resources**
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Project term: 1993–1998; Funding volume: € 1,600,000.
- **Integrated Expert for Biotechnology and Biosafety**
Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Employment Creation (2002–2004).

Nigeria

Nigeria is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Tropical Forest Protection in Oban Hills**
Cross River National Park (CRNP)
Funding: € 11,250,000 pledged in 1992, but cancelled in 1996.

Rwanda

Rwanda is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.

- **PRORENA Resource Conservation Project (Akagera Project)**
Ministry of Agriculture (MINITERE, MINICOM)
Project term: 1993–2006; Funding volume: € 5,623,000.

Senegal

Senegal is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.

- **Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Buffer Zone of the Djoudj National Bird Park**
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature (MEPN),
Direction des Parcs Nationaux (DPN)
Project term: 2000–2004; Funding volume: € 1,400,000.

WWF

GTZ

CIM

KfW

GTZ

GTZ

South Africa

South Africa is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Community-based Natural Resources Management (TRANSFORM)**
Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET), Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)
Project term: 1996–2006; Funding volume: € 5,170,000.
- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Support to the Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Legislation in South Africa**
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)
Project term: 2001–2003; Funding volume: € 160,000.
- **Abutter Participation in the Sustainable Land Use of the Reserves**
Mpumalanga Parks Board (MPB)
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert.

Sudan

Sudan is a potential cooperation country for German Development Cooperation.

- **Establishment of an Ecological Database**
Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert.
- **Sustainable Forest Management Jebel Marra**
National Forest Corporation (FNC)
Project term: 1988–1998; Funding volume: € 7,560,000.

Tanzania

Tanzania is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Katavi-Rukwa Conservation and Development Programme**
(Wildlife Management and Buffer Zone Development)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division (WD)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1998–2006; Funding volume: € 3,940,000.
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): see under “Wildlife Management and Buffer Zone Development”.
- **Community-based Conservation (CBC)**
(Community Wildlife Management Advisor)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division (WD)
Project term: 1998–2007; Funding volume: € 4,312,000.

GTZ

GTZ

DED

DED

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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|--|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest Policy Implementation Support (Government Advisor)
(former: Resource Conservation and Buffer Zone Management in Selected Districts)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Forestry and Beekeeping Division
<i>Project term: 1995–2007; Funding volume: € 9,425,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor
Ministry of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division
<i>Project term: 2006–2010; Funding volume: € 5,000,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated Expert for Communal Wildlife Areas
Songea District Council (2005–2007). | CIM |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management of Natural Resources
(Agroforestry, wise use of water and soil resources, environmental awareness, land use planning)
Various executing organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Cooperation: 5 experts. | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural Resources Management and Buffer Zone Development
(Financial Cooperation component of the Selous Conservation Programme and the Eastern Arc Conservation and Development Schemes)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division (WD)
<i>Project term: 1995–2004; Funding volume: € 7,620,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Saadani Conservation and Development Programme
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), TANAPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 1,430,000; • Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1995–2002; Funding volume: € 4,350,000. | GTZ
KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Selous Conservation Programme
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Wildlife Division) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1988–2003; Funding volume: € 10,300,000. • Financial Cooperation (KfW): see under “Wildlife Management and Buffer Zone Development”. | GTZ
KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Forestry Action Plan North Pare
Ministry of Natural Resources, Tourism and Environment
<i>Project term: 1991–2003; Funding volume: € 4,770,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrated Expert on the Establishment of a Private Nature Reserve on Chumbe Island
Chumbe Island Coral Park Ltd. (1997–1999). | CIM |

Uganda

Uganda is a priority partner country for German Development Cooperation.

- **Rehabilitation of Murchison Falls Conservation Area and Adjoining Protected Areas**
 Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1996–2003; Funding volume: € 7,920,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 3 experts until 2001, 2 experts since then;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1993–2000; Funding volume: € 5,370,000.

- **Advisory Services to the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)**
 Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997-2004; Funding volume: € 2,860,000;
 - Integrated Expert (CIM): one park manager (1996–2000).

- **Introduction of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation to Adult Education**
 National Adult Education Association (NAEA)
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert.

Zambia

Zambia is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Building Environmental Awareness for Resource Conservation**
 Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia (ECAZ) (1 expert).
 African College for Community Based Natural Resources Management (2 experts).

- **Conservation of the Zambezi-Teak Forests**
 Forestry Department, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)
Project term: 1995–1999; Funding volume: € 2,760,000.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a potential partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Environmental Awareness Programme**
 Various non-governmental organizations (Environment 2000, Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe, ZIRRCON)
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 5 experts.

- **Community-oriented Wildlife Conservation Programme**
 Zimbabwe Trust (Zim Trust) (NGO)
Project term: 1993–1995; Funding volume: € 1,020,000.

List of Biodiversity Projects **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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|--|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community-based Resources Management
Zimbabwe Trust (Zim Trust) (NGO)
<i>Project term: 1992–2002; Funding volume: € 2,730,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to the “Environment and Remote Sensing Institute (ERSI)”
Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)
<i>Project term: 1988–2001; Funding volume: € 6,030,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information Systems for Vegetation Resources
Forestry Commission (FC), Environment and Remote Sensing Institute (ERSI)
<i>Project term: 1993–2001; Funding volume: € 1,790,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community-based Tree and Woodland Management (Social Forestry)
Forestry Extension Service, Division of the Forestry Commission
<i>Project term: 1997–2002; Funding volume: € 2,220,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of Lessons on “Environmental Science” at Primary Schools
Ministry of Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992–1999; Funding volume: € 1,700,000. ● Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert. | DED
GTZ |

List of Biodiversity Projects

Asia and Pacific

Asia: Regional

- | | |
|--|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Southeast Asian Forest Programme
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
<i>Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 2,127,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of Sustainable Policy Initiatives in the Management of Natural Resources in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
<i>Project term: 1986–2007; Funding volume: € 15,242,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pacific Regional Forestry Project (Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, South Pacific, etc.)
Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1993–2006; Funding volume: € 9,200,000; • Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): one integrated expert for agroforestry. | CIM
GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Watershed Management in the Lower Mekong Basin
(Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin)
Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
<i>Project term: 1992–2005; Funding volume: € 9,460,000</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Network and Knowledge Management of Regional Natural Resource Management Organisations
Special project (Eigenmaßnahme). Partner organization: ASCCI.
<i>Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 250,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Use of Land, Water and Forest Resources in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
Capacity-building for governmental and non-governmental institutions
<i>Project Term: 2001–2004 (2nd phase); Funding volume: € 900,000.</i> | InWEnt |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest Inventory in the Lower Mekong Basin
Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)
<i>Project term: 1990–1999; Funding volume: € 3,470,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Asia
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 1999–2002; Funding volume: € 613,000.</i> | IUCN |

- Project focusses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Project focus on the economic utilisation of natural resources while also promoting the conservation of biodiversity
- Individual components of the project involve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

- Regional Programme for Capacity Building to Support Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Asia
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1996–2004; Funding volume: € 1,630,000.

Bhutan

- Bhutan-German Integrated Forest Management Project (Renewable Natural Resources Project for Punakha und Wangdue-Phodrang Dzonkhags; Sustainable Management of Natural Resources)
Ministry of Agriculture
Project term: 1994–2005; Funding volume: € 6,650,000.

Cambodia

Cambodia is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Protection and Conservation of Wildlife and their Habitats through Environmental Education Programmes
Save Cambodias Wildlife (NGO) (1 expert).

China, People's Republic of

China is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Forest & Nature Conservation Sichuan
Sichuan Forestry Administration
Project term: 1999–2006; Funding volume: € 2,560,000.
- Sustainable Forest Management Southern China
State Forestry Administration
Under preparation: expected project term: 2006–2010; Funding volume: € 4,500,000.
- Yangtse Basin Afforestation & Sustainable Forestry Programme
State Forestry Administration
Project term: 1998–2008; Funding volume: € 17,400,000.
- Forest Protection and Sustainable Management in West China
State Forestry Administration (SFA)
Project term: 2002–2007; Funding volume: € 5,112,000.

IUCN

GTZ

DED

KfW

KfW

KfW

GTZ



List of Biodiversity Projects
Asia and Pacific

- Conservation of Natural Resources in Nature Reserves of Sichuan Province
 State Forestry Administration (SFA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2004; Funding volume: € 3,220,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1997–2007; Funding volume: € 2,560,000.

GTZ
KfW

- Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity in the Provinces of Hainan und Hunan
 Ministry of Agriculture
Project term: 2005-2009; Funding volume: € 3,500,000.

GTZ

- Development and Implementation of Participatory Approaches
 in Agriculture and Forestry
 Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Shanxi province
Project term: 1998–2006; Funding volume: € 3,650,000.

GTZ

- Integrated Experts
 - Advisor for Biodiversity: Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science (2004-2006)
 - Advisor for Biodiversity: Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science (2005-2007)
 - Advisor for Nature Park Management: Jiuzhaigou Valley National Park and National Scenic Administrative (2005-2007)
 - Advisor for Nature Conservation and Ecotourism: Huanglong National Scenic Spot Administration (2001-2007)
 - Advisor for Resource Management: Huanglong National Scenic Spot Administration (2001-2007)

CIM

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention:
 Biosafety Capacity Building in China: Data Management,
 Promotion of Expertise, and Awareness Raising
 Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences (NIES)
Project term: 2003-2006; Funding volume: € 200,000.

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention:
Supporting Indigenous/Traditional Knowledge of Ethnic Minorities for Utilizing and Conserving Biodiversity in three Ecoregions of Yunnan, Southwest China
Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK)
Project term: 2002-2004; Funding volume: € 310,000. GTZ
 - Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Management of Biological Diversity in the Northern Part of Nuiliang Prefecture, Yunnan Province
Yunnan Forestry Administration with Zoological and Botanical Institutes of Kunming
Project term: 2001-2003, Funding volume: € 240,000. GTZ
 - Rehabilitation and Protection of Tropical Forests on Hainan Island
State Forestry Administration (SFA), Hainan Provincial Forestry Bureau (HFB)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997-2005; Funding volume: € 3,864,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 integrated expert for Geographical Information Systems.CIM
GTZ
 - Rehabilitation and Conservation of Tropical Forests in Yunnan
State Forestry Administration (SFA)
Project term: 1995-2005; Funding volume: € 4,240,000. GTZ
 - Integrated Experts
 - Expert for biodiversity and ethnosociology: Kunming Institute of Botany and Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (2001-2002).
 - Expert for biodiversity and community development: Kunming Institute of Botany and Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (2001-2002).
 - Expert on pathology, toxology and pharmacology of medicinal plants: Forest Plant Ecology Laboratory, Northeast Forestry University.CIM
- ### **Fiji**
- Promotion of Forestry
Ministry for Primary Industries, Forestry and Cooperatives
Project term: 1985-1997; Funding volume: € 5,940,000. GTZ
- ### **India**
- India is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.
- Pilot Project on Integrated Coastal Zone Management for the Environmentally Sound Utilisation of Aquatic Resources
International Ocean Institute, Madras
Project term: 1997-2003; Funding volume: € 102,000. GTZ

Indonesia

Indonesia is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **National Park Management Kayan Mentarang**
Ministry of Forestry
Project term: 2004-2010; Funding volume: € 2,556,000.

- **Integrated Forest Fire Management**
Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops (MoFEC)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1993–2004; Funding volume: € 7,450,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1997–2002; Funding volume: € 5,670,000.

- **Adviser to the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation on the Protection of the Marine Environment (Integrated Expert)**
Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) (1998–2002).

- **Nature Conservation in Irian Jaya**
Ministry of Forests, Directorate-General of Forests and Nature Conservation
Project term: 1994–1998; Funding volume: € 250,000.

- **Sustainable Forest Management (SFMP) in East Kalimantan**
Ministry of Forests, Directorate-General of Forest Use
Project term: 1991–2002; Funding volume: € 10,370,000.

- **Promotion of Social Forestry in West Kalimantan**
Ministry of Forests, Directorate, General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation
Project term: 1989–2003; Funding volume: € 13,330,000.

- **Use of Traditional Medicinal Plant Preparations**
University of Surabaya
Project term: 1993–1996; Funding volume: € 220,000.

- **Environmental Education (Integrated Expert)**
Environmental Education Centre, Mojokerto, Java (1997–1999).

- **Increasing Economic Incentives for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (Philippines, Indonesia);**
World Resources Institute (Implementing & executing organisation)
Project term: 1996–1998; Funding volume: € 510,000.

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

CIM

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

CIM

WRI

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

Laos

Laos is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Integrated Forest Rehabilitation Mekong Basin**
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Under preparation (2007-2011); Funding volume: € 5,100,000.

- **Programme for Promoting Sustainable Land Use**
Various executing organizations such as provincial administrations of Luang Namtha, Vientiane and Oudomxay, Agricultural Office of Paksong, etc.)
Number of experts: 10.

- **Nam Ngum Watershed Management and Conservation Project**
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)
Project term: 1995-2004; Funding volume: € 5,386,000.

KfW

DED

GTZ

Malaysia

- **Advisory Services to the Forest Administration of Sabah (West Malaysia)**
Federal Forest Administration of the Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department
 - Technical Cooperation: Project term: 1993-2005; Funding volume: € 7,991,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 integrated expert (1996–1998).

- **Belum Nature Reserve**
Malayan Nature Society (MNS)
Project term: 1992–1996; Funding volume: € 330,000.

- **Promotion of Sustainable Forestry in Sarawak**
Forest Department, Sarawak
Project term: 1993–2001; Funding volume: € 4,350,000.

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

Mongolia

Mongolia is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**
Ministry of Nature and the Environment (MNE)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 5,089,000.

- **Management of National Parks in the West: Khovd and Uws**
WWF Mongolia, Administration of National Parks (one expert).

GTZ

DED

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Protection and Management of the Steppe Areas of Eastern Mongolia
Ministry of Nature and Environment (MNE)
Project term: 1995–2004; Funding volume: € 310,000. GTZ

- Nature Conservation and Buffer Zone Development
Ministry of Nature and the Environment (MNE)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1994–2003; Funding volume: € 5,870,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert at Khar Us Nuur National Park.
 DED
GTZ

- ① Fire Protection
Ministry of Nature and the Environment (MNE)
Project term: 1997–2001; Funding volume: € 1,530,000. GTZ

- ① Sustainable Forest Use, Use of Natural Resources, Training in Forestry
Ministry of Nature and the Environment (MNE)
Project term: 2000–2003; Funding volume: € 485,000. GTZ

- ① Promotion of a Network of Environmental NGOs
UMENGO
Number of experts: 1 expert. DED

Nepal

Nepal is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Sustainable Policy Approaches for the Management of Natural Resources in the Hindukush and Himalaya: see under “Asia, Regional”

- Programme for Protection and Management of Natural Resources
Various governmental entities and village administrations
Number of experts: 7. DED

- ① Churia Forest Development Project
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of Forest
• Technical Cooperation: Project term: 1992–2005; Funding volume: € 12,040,000 (GTZ). GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

Pakistan

Pakistan is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Siran/Kaghan Forest Development Project**
Government of the North-West Frontier Province:
Forest Department and Forest Development Corporation
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997-2001; Funding volume: € 1,530,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1992-2001; Funding volume: € 200,000.

- **Siran Valley Forestry Project**
(successor project: Siran/Kaghan Forest Development Project)
Government of the North-West Frontier Province:
Forest Department and Forest Development Corporation
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992-1997; Funding volume: € 4,180,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1992-1997; Funding volume: € 3,800,000.

- **Khagan Valley Forestry Project**
(successor project: Siran/Kaghan Forest Development Project)
Government of the North-West Frontier Province: Forest Department and Forest Development Corporation
Project term: 1976-1996; Funding volume: € 13,140,000.

- **Forest Development Project Tarbela/Mungla**
Forest Department and Forest Development Corporation
Project term: 1992-2000; Funding volume: € 6,554,000.

Papua New Guinea

- **Environmental Assessment, Management and Education**
Christensen Research, Department of Environment and Conservation,
National Agricultural Research Institute; Rainforest Habitat League, Bulolo University College (Forestry)
Number of experts: 4.

- **Land Owner Awareness Programme
for the National Forestry and Community Development Programme**
Department of Environment and Conservation
Project term: 1992-2001; Funding volume: € 2,810,000.

GTZ
KfW

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

KfW

DED

GTZ

Philippines

The Philippines are a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

● Environment and Rural Development

This programme builds on the “Visayan Sea Coastal Resources Management Programme” and the “Leyte Island Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources” (see below) and other efforts.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Local Government Units (LGU) of Leyte and Southern Leyte
Project term: 2005-2015; Funding volume: € 9,200,000.

GTZ

● Programme for Marine Ecology and Rural Development

University of San Carlos (Botany Research Group), Ting Matiao Foundation, Community Development Outreach Programme, Provincial Planning and Development Office, Mount Kanlaon Natural Park
 Number of experts: 17.

DED

● Rehabilitation of the Baticulan Watershed

San Carlos Development Board (NGO)
 • Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert (DED).

DED

● Integrated Expert with Alkan State University

Coordinator for environmental programmes (2004-2006).

CIM

○ Leyte Island Program for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Project term: 2000-2005; Funding volume: € 3,329,000.

GTZ

● Visayan Sea Coastal Resources Management Programme

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
Project term: 2001-2005; Funding volume: € 2,040,000.

GTZ

● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Support to DENR for the Implementation of EO 247

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
Project term: 2000-2003; Funding volume: € 95,000.

GTZ

● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Strengthening Local Initiatives at Implementing Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations in Palawan, Philippines

Palawan NGO Network, Inc. (PNNI)
Project term: 2003-2005; Funding volume: € 91,000.

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

- | | |
|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community Forestry Project – Quirino
 Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DENR) and Province of Quirino <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1988-2003; Funding volume: € 9,950,000; • Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term 1994–2003; Funding volume: € 2,560,000; • Debt for Nature Swap (KfW): Project term: 1994–2003; Funding volume: € 1,988,000. | GTZ
KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of the Visayas State College of Agriculture (Applied Tropical Ecology Programme)
 Visayas State College of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1988–2000; Funding volume: € 3,930,000; • Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert. | DED
GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing Economic Incentives for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (Philippines, Indonesia)
 World Resources Institute (implementing & executing agency)
 <i>Project term: 1996–1998; Funding volume: € 510,000.</i> | WRI |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Bioprospecting Programme
 Southeast Asia Regional Institute for Community Education (SEARICE)
 <i>Project term: 1998–2001; Funding volume: € 250,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated Experts on Marine Biology and Conservation of the Marine Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Polytechnic College of Palawan (SPCP), Aquatic Science and Technology Institute (ASTI): 1 expert on marine conservation (1999–2003); • University of San Carlos, Cebu City (Department of Biology, Marine Biology Section): 1 lecturer (1994–2000); • Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research Development (PCMARD): 1 advisor (1998–2002). | CIM |

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fisheries Community Development and Resources Management Project
 Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
 <i>Project term: 1997–2005; Funding volume: € 3,070,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation of Nature and Water Regimes with the Participation of Target Groups
 Ministry of Forestry, Department of Wildlife, with IUCN–The World Conservation Union
 <i>Project term: 1995–1997; Funding volume: € 102,000.</i> | GTZ |

Thailand

Thailand is a partner country of German Development Cooperation (scheduled until 2006).

- **Integrated Experts**
 - Expert for Sustainable Coastal Fisheries: Training Department of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) (2002–2004).
 - Expert for Ecotourism: Thai Volunteer Service (1999–2001).
 - Expert for Agroforestry: Chiang Mai University (1999–2001).
- **Establishment of a Network of NGOs for a Sustainable Development**
Thai Institute for Rural Development Hag Muang Nan
Number of experts: 2 (until 2001).
- **Expert on Sustainable Forestry**
Royal Forest Department
Number of experts: 1.

CIM

DED

DED

Viet Nam

Viet Nam is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Programme “Management of Natural Resources”**
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
Project term: 2004–2007; Funding volume: € 4,500,000.
- **Management of the Tam Dao National Park and its Buffer Zones**
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 1,790,000.
- **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Vietnam**
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
and People’s Committee of the Quang Binh Province
Project term: 2004–2007; Funding volume: € 1,500,000.
- **Buffer Zone Management**
Bach Ma National Park, Local Administration
 - Human Resources Cooperation: 2 experts until 2001, one since then.
- **Community based Natural Resource Management**
Administration for Forestry Protection Thanh Hoa
 - Human Resource Cooperation: 1 expert.

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

DED

DED

List of Biodiversity Projects **Asia and Pacific**

- **Smallholder Forestry Programme**
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Programme term: 2001–2009; Funding volume: € 30,000,000.
- **Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Phong Na-Ke Bang NP Administration
Under preparation (2007-2012); Funding volume: € 12,600,000.
- **Protection and Sustainable Development in the Buffer Zone of the National Park Hoang Lien**
 Administration of the National Park Hoang Lien - Provinz Lao Cai (1 expert).
- **Diversification and Sustainable Land Use in the Nature Reserve Pu Luong**
 Management Board of the natural reserve Nature Reserve Pu Luong (1 expert).
- **Small-scale Measures: “National Park Quang Binh” and “Establishment of a Protected Area for the Wetlands in the Soc Trang Province”**
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
Project term: 2005; Funding volume: € 250,000.
- **Song Da Social Forestry Project**
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 10,740,000.
- **Integrated Expert for Forestry and Nature Conservation**
 Forest Protection Department (FPD), Nature Conservation Division (NCD) (assignment completed)
- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Capacity Building on Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations in Vietnam**
 World Conservation Union in Vietnam (IUCN-Vietnam)
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 177,000.

KfW

KfW

DED

DED

GTZ

GTZ

CIM

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects

Latin America

Regional

- Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor
Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
Project term: 1997–2006; Funding volume: € 5,110,000.
- Tropical Forest Conservation in the Amazon
Various Executing Agencies
Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 4,090,000.
- Resource Conservation on Indigenous Territories
Various Executing Agencies
Project term: 2005–2010; Funding volume: € 6,000,000.
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the “Gran Chaco Sudamericano” (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay)
Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz (FUNDAPAZ)
Project term: 2002–2008; Funding volume: € 2,045,000.
- Institutional Support of Indigenous Organizations (COICA)
Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 2,171,000.
- Cross-national Amazon Programme
Cooperation with regional organizations like COICA (Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica) and other institutions in the MAP region (Madre de Dios, Acre, Pando)
Number of experts: 5
- Integrated Expert
Expert for Phylogenetic Resources: Centro Agronómico Tropical (CATIE) (2002–2006).
- Central American Dialogue on Animal Genetic Resources in Agriculture
Sectoral Project with ILRI (International Livestock Institute) and GTZ
Project term: 2005; Funding volume: € 30,000.

GTZ

GTZ

KfW

GTZ

GTZ

DED

CIM

InWent

- Project focusses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Project focus on the economic utilisation of natural resources while also promoting the conservation of biodiversity
- Individual components of the project involve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

List of Biodiversity Projects **Latin America**

- | | |
|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning Methods and Silvicultural Concepts for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Latin America
Implementing and executing agency: German Foundation for International Development (DSE) in cooperation with state forest administrations of several Latin American countries.
Programme term: 1999–2003 (1st phase): 33 policy dialog and training programmes in Germany, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Costa Rica; Funding volume: € 1,650,000. | DSE |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agroforestry Advice for CATIE
Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1979–2003; Funding volume: € 10,230,000; • Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 expert (1996–2004). | CIM
GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of and support to the Centro Humboldt (Centro Amazónico)
<i>Project term: 1991–2004; Funding volume: € 2,016,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Forest Action Plan: Testing of Appropriate Land-Use Forms in Moist Tropical Forest Areas
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (Mexico)
<i>Project term: 1978–1998; Funding volume: € 8,950,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice for the Interamerican Agricultural Institute
Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura
<i>Project term: 1990–2001; Funding volume: € 5,430,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Central American Network for Conserving Plant Genetic Resources (REMERFI)
Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura
<i>Project term: 1996–2002; Funding volume: € 660,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for the Management of Natural Forests in Central America
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 1994–1997; Funding volume: € 810,000.</i> | IUCN |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Capacity Building in South America for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Enhancing IUCN’s Capacities for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 870,000.</i> | IUCN |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting Prospects for Sustainable Development in Central America
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (implementing & executing organisation)
<i>Project term: 1996–1998; Funding volume: € 471,000.</i> | WWF |



List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

- Consolidating the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor through Training and Public Awareness
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1999–2002; Funding volume: € 894,000.

- Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity
Co-ordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)
Project term: 1999–2002; Funding volume: € 50,000.

Argentina

- ① Community-based Agroforestry Systems in Santa Fe Province (NW Argentina)
Direcciones de Bosques, Jujuy and Salta
Project term: 1992–2002; Funding volume: € 4,500,000.
- ① Forestry Research and Extension in Patagonia
Centro de Investigación y Extensión Forestal Andino Patagónico
Project term: 1988–2001; Funding volume: € 6,600,000.

Bolivia

Bolivia is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Management of National Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones (SNAP)
Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas (SERNAP)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1999–2005; Funding volume: € 5,840,000.
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Programme term 2002–2009; Funding volume: € 12,100,000. see also “debt swaps”.

WWF

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

- Biodiversity and Protected Areas II

MDSMA / El Fondo Nacional para el Medio Ambiente (FONAMA)

Project term: 2005–2010; Funding volume: € 4,000,000.

KfW

- Promotion of Sustainable Land Use Practices in particular in the Amazon Basin

Various institutions and non-governmental organizations, such as:

Asociación Grupos Mancomunados Trabajo, Centro de Investigación Agrícola Tropical,

Interinstitucional Alto Beni, Programa de Implementación de Sistemas Agroecológicos

Number of experts: 4.

(Completed assignments for 5 experts who have worked for Museo Historia Natural

Noél Kempff Mercado, Agrecol/Andes, Programa Nacional de Riego).

DED

- Integrated Expert to the Nature Park Noel Kempff

Canopy Botanicals S.R.L. (Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza, FAN)

Nature Conservation and Marketing Adviser;

Project term: 2000–2006; Funding volume: € 17,900,000.

CIM

- Debt for Nature Swaps:

Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas

Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas (SNAP)

Project term: 1995–2008; Funding volume: € 17,900,000.

KfW

Forestry School Cochabamba and Ecological Institute La Paz

FUNDECO (NGO)

Project term: 1993–2004; Funding volume: € 4,240,000.

Funding of an environmental laboratory/support
to university education (“Master in Ecology”)

FUNDECO (NGO)

Project term: 1997–2005; Funding volume: € 10,230,000.

- Biodiversity and Protected Areas I

MDSMA / FONAMA

Project term: 2001–2005; Funding volume: € 6,140,000.

KfW

- Ecological Institute of La Paz University

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, La Paz

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1977-1999; Funding volume: € 7,690,000;

- Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 expert (environmental laboratory) (2000–2002).

CIM
GTZ

- **Buffer Zone Management**
Subsecretaría de Asuntos Étnicos with Dirección Mal. de Conservación de la Biodiversidad
Project term: 1995–1999; Funding volume: € 1,330,000. GTZ

- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Strengthening the General Directorate for Biodiversity in the Implementation of National Legislation for Access to Genetic Resources**
Dirección General de Biodiversidad
Project term: 2000–2003; Funding volume: € 150,000. GTZ

- **Management of Natural Resources Santa Cruz**
Prefectura del Departamento de Santa Cruz, Secretaría Departamental de Desarrollo Sostenible UTD-PLUS
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1992–2001; Funding volume: € 4,460,000.
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1991–1998; Funding volume: € 7,670,000.GTZ
KfW

- **Integrated Experts** CIM
 - Head of Scientific Department of Fundación de la Naturaleza (1997–2001).
 - Scientific Coordinator for Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología (1999–2001).
 - Expert on Environmental Information Management at the Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (1998–2000).

Brazil

Brazil is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Protection of Mata Atlântica in Santa Catarina** KfW
Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (SEMAD)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 6,135,000.

- **Forestry Sector Adjustment Loan** KfW
Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
Project term: 2006–2010; Funding volume: € 13,500,000

- **Protection of Mata Atlântica in Rio Grande do Sul** KfW
Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (SEMAD)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 6,135,000.

- **Protection of Mata Atlântica in Minas Gerais** KfW
Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (SEMAD)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 7,670,000.

- **Protection of Mata Atlântica in Rio de Janeiro** KfW
Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (SEMAD)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 7,670,000.

List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

- **Amazon Region Protected Areas**
 Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2005–2007; Funding volume: € 2,000,000.
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2005–2007; Funding volume: € 10,000,000.

- **Integrated Management of Natural Forests**
 Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Renováveis (IBAMA)
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1999–2004; Funding volume: phase I (1999–2001): € 10,230,000; phase II (2001–2004): € 5,112,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1998–2006, Funding volume: € 3,580,000.

- **Demonstration Projects**
 Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1995–2004; Funding volume: € 17,900,000; additional funding over € 10,255,000 pledged; Additional funding for a component for Indian Territories: Project term: 2002–2007; Funding volume: € 13,293,000.
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2006; Funding volume: € 6,550,000.

- **Management of the Natural Resources of the Amazonian Várzea Floodplains**
 Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Renováveis (IBAMA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1999–2007; Funding volume: € 2,933,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2002–2007; Funding volume: € 4,100,000.

- **Establishment of Ecological Corridors in Amazonia and Mata Atlântica**
 Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 2,479,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Funding volume: € 16,360,000.

- **Management Support and Monitoring of PPG7**
 Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
Project term: 2000–2006; Funding volume: € 3,089,000.

- **Natural Resource Policies**
 (Capacity-building for the Environmental Authorities in Acre, Amazonas, Pará and Rondônia)
 Secretaria de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente do Pará,
 Secretaria de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente do Amazonas,
 Secretaria de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente do Estado de Acre
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1996–2003; Funding volume: € 20,450,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2006; Funding volume: € 9,320,000.

KfW
GTZ

GTZ
KfW

GTZ
KfW

GTZ
KfW

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

- **Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture, Commercialization and Forest Management in the Amazon Basin**
 Various governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations such as Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos, Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social, Fundação Movimento em Defesa e Desenvolvimento, Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI), IBAMA/Pro Manejo, SEMMA, Forum BR 163, INCRA
 Number of experts: 5.

- **Integrated Experts in the Field of Natural Resource Management**
 - Coordinator for National and International Cooperation: Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia (UFRA) (2001-2007).
 - Advisor for Resource Management: Instituto Amazônico de Manejo Sustentável dos Recursos Ambientais (IARA) (2004-2008).

- **Securing Protected Forest Zones (FAP)**
 Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Renováveis
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1994–2000; Funding volume: € 2,620,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1993–2000; Funding volume: € 14,393,000.

- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Establishment of the Natural Reserve Arquipélago de Ilha Grande on the Upper Paraná**
 Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente Instituto Ambiental do Paraná and Consortium CORIPA
Project term: 1995–2003; Funding volume: € 150,000.

- **Protection and Management of Natural Resources in the Mata Atlântica, Minas Gerais**
 Secretaria Estadual de Meio Ambiente e de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (SEMAD)
Project term: 1994–2005; Funding volume: € 5,395,000.

- **Protection of the São Paulo Tropical Coastal Forest**
 Secretaria do Meio Ambiente, São Paulo
Project term: 1995–2003; Funding volume: phase I (1995–2000): € 15,340,000; phase II (2000–2003): € 5,112,000.

- **Protection of the Atlantic Coastal Forest in Paraná State**
 Instituto Ambiental do Paraná (IAP)
Project term: 1997–2004; Funding volume: € 9,200,000.

- **Demarcation of Indian Territories**
 Fundação Nacional do Índio
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1995–2005; Funding volume: € 15,340,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2005; Funding volume: € 4,900,000.

DED

CIM

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

GTZ

KfW

KfW

GTZ
KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects **Latin America**

- ① Sustainable Utilization of Aquatic Resources in Amazon Inundation Areas
 Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis
Project term: 1988–2000; Funding volume: € 7,860,000 (GTZ).
- Integrated Experts

 - Expert for Environmental Management: Instituto Ambiental do Paraná (2000–2004).
 - Lecturer for Economy and Ecology at the Federal University of Para (UFPA) (1994–2000).
- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Securing and Processing of Information on Biodiversity in Herbaria of the Amazon Region
 Herbario da Universidade Federal do Amazonas
Project term: 1998–2002; Funding volume: € 100,000.
- Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon Basin
 World Resources Institute (WRI) (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1994–1997; Funding volume: € 275,000.
- Sustainable Production of Palm Hearts in the Eastern Amazon Basin
 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (implementing & executing organisation)
Project term: 1993; Funding volume: € 214,000.

GTZ

CIM

GTZ

WRI

WWF

Chile

Chile is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- ① Sustainable Management of Natural Forests
 Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF)

 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2006; Funding volume: € 6,960,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1997–2002; Funding volume: € 5,110,000; second phase with € 4,090,000 in preparation;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 8 experts (DED, on behalf of (KfW)).
- ① Integrated Expert for Coastal Zone Management
 Empresas Verdes LLC Chile (2005-2007).
- Awareness Programme on Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conservation
 Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF)
 Corporación de Educación para el Desarrollo Sustentable AMBIOS
 1 CIM expert with CODEFF, plus 1 with AMBIOS (1997–2004).
 3 DED experts with CODEFF until 2001, 1 until 2004.

DED
GTZ
KfW

CIM

CIM
DED

- Integrated Experts

- Expert for Sustainable Management of Natural Forests: Agrícola y Forestal Taquihue Ltda.
- Expert on Environmental Planning: Corporación de Cooperación Internacional (CCI) (1995–2001).
- Head of the Department for the Environment at the Universidad de la Frontera (1995–2001).

CIM

Colombia

Colombia is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- ① Programme “Environmental Policy and Management of Natural Resources”

Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial (MAVDT)

Project term: 2003–2006; Funding volume: € 4,383,000.

GTZ

- ① Sustainable Silviculture-Coffee Belt

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (Federacafe)

Project term: 2004–2009; Funding volume: € 13,900,000.

KfW

- Conservation of Biological Diversity

Instituto Alexander von Humboldt

- Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2001 - 2006; Funding volume: € 1,790,000;
- Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 integrated expert on Geographical Information Systems (2001–2003).

CIM
GTZ

- Integrated Expert for Environmental Education

Asociación de Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales, de Desarrollo Sustentable y Autoridades Ambient. de Grandes (2002-2006).

CIM

- ① National Forestry Programme

Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial (MAVDT)

Project term: 1997-2005; Funding volume: € 2,040,000.

GTZ

- Integrated Experts

- Expert for the Development of Ecotourism: Corporación Regional Autónoma del Atlántico (2001–2002).
- Ornithologist for Biological Research and Education: Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (2001–2002).
- Expert for Marine Ecology: Universidad del Valle, Departamento de Biología (1999–2000).
- Expert for the Establishment of a Centre for Environmental Research: Fundación Universidad del Norte
- Expert for Environmental Education: Fundación Neotrópica (1999–2002).

CIM

- Sustainable Development Strategy for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Ecoregion

Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

Project term: 1992–2000; Funding volume: € 1,790,000.

GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects **Latin America**

- Rehabilitation of the Lagoon Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta
Corporación Autónoma Regional Magdalena
Project term: 1990–2001; Funding volume: € 6,670,000.
- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Support to the National Node of the Clearing-house Mechanism
Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
Project term: 1998–2003; Funding volume: € 300,000.
- Advisory Services to the Ministry of Environment
Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial (MAVDT)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 1,814,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (CIM): 1 integrated expert on environmental issues (1995–2000).

Costa Rica

Costa Rica is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Management of Acosa Protected Area (Pro-OSA)
Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)
Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 2,020,000.
- Forestry Project Huetar Norte (Phase I + II)
Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal (FONAFIFO)
Project term: 2002–2009; Funding volume: € 10,020,000.
- Integrated Experts
 - Coordinator for Marine Biology at the Universidad de Costa Rica (2001–2003).
 - Advisor to INBio (1996–1999).
- Cooperation in the Forestry and Timber Sectors (COSEFORMA)
Ministerio de Recursos Naturales, Energía y Minas (MINEREM)
Project term: 1988–2001; Funding volume: € 9,620,000.
- Agriculture and Forestry in Acosta and Puriscal
Ministerio de Recursos Naturales, Energía y Minas (MINEREM)
Project term: 1985–1996; Funding volume: € 3,360,000.

GTZ

GTZ

CIM
GTZ

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KfW

CIM

GTZ

GTZ

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Conservation and Management of Natural Resources**
(merger of the projects "Management of Natural Resources (COSERENEMA)" and "Conservation and Management of Natural Resources Alto Rio Yaque del Norte".
The data of these projects are included here)
Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2000–2007; Funding volume: € 7,160,000.
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1998–2004; Funding volume € 5,182,000;
 - Human Resource Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

- **Natural Resources Management (Region Artibonito & Jaragua Biosphere)**
Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARN)
Project term: 2005–2010; Funding volume: € 5,500,000.

- **Programme on the Conservation and Management of Natural Ecosystems, Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones**
Various governmental and non-governmental organizations such as:
Sociedad de Desarrollo Integral del Nordeste (SODIN), Departamento de Ordenamiento Territorial (DIGEOPTTE), Fundación Loma Quita Espuela (FLQE).
Number of experts: 4.

- **Integrated Experts**
 - Expert for Nature Parks: Dirección Nacional de Parques, Subsecretaría de Estado de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad (1998–2004).
 - Scientific Coordinator for the Grupo Jaragua (NGO) (2002–2004).

- ① **Integrated Development of the Dry Forest Zones in the South-west Region (INDESUR)**
Federación de Productores y Productoras (FEPROBOSUR)
Project term: 1993–2000; Funding volume: € 3,770,000.

Ecuador

Ecuador is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- ① **Programme "Sustainable Natural Resources Management (GESOREN)"**
Instituto Nacional Ecuatoriano de Cooperación Internacional (INECI)
Project term: 2003–2006; Funding volume: € 11,498,000.

- **Forest Conservation Chongon-Colonche**
Fundación Natura
Project term: 1998–2007; Funding volume: € 7,670,000.

DED
GTZ
KfW

KfW

DED

CIM

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GTZ

KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

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|---|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bi-National Forest and Conservation Programme
Fundación Natura
<i>Project term: 2006–2009; Funding volume: € 2,500,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Forest Conservation Morona-Pastaza
Fundación Natura
<i>Project term: 2004–2008; Funding volume: € 3,579,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programme on Nature Conservation and Natural Resource Use Planning
For example: Ministerio del Ambiente (National Parks Machalilla and Podocarpus), PUCE (National Park Yasuní).
Number of experts: 6. | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Forest Protection Gran Sumaco
(Will become part of the programme GESOREN in 2004)
Instituto Ecuatoriano Forestal y de Areas Naturales y Vida Silvestre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1995–2003; Funding volume: € 5,138,000; • Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1998–2007; Funding volume: € 2,560,000 (phase 1); € 5,110,000 (phase 2). | GTZ
KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated Experts in Sustainable Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisor and Lecturer for Forest Ecology: Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo (ESPOCH) and Facultad de Recursos Naturales. 2 experts (1999–2004). • Management Support to Forest Division INEFAN: Ministerio de Turismo y Ambiente del Ecuador (1999–2003). • Advisor for Forestry and Environmental Protection: Dirección Regional del Ministerio del Ambiente del Distrito Reg. de Napo/Pastaza (2001–2004). • Advisor to Oficina Provincial del Ministerio del Ambiente en Puyo (2002–2004). • Advisor to Ministerio del Ambiente Distrito Regional Loja Zamora Chinchipe (2002–2004). • Advisor to Fundación Servicio Forestal Amazónico (SFA) (NGO) (2002–2004). | CIM |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advisory Services on Forestry CREA-Macas
Centro de Reconversión Económica del Azuay, Canar, Morona Santiago (CREA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1996–2003; Funding volume: € 360,000; • Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 2 experts. | DED
GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy Advisory Services for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
(Will become part of the programme GESOREN in 2004)
Ministerio de Turismo y Ambiente del Ecuador
<i>Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 5,271,000.</i> | GTZ |

- **Community-based Forestry in Esmeraldas**
(Will become part of the programme GESOREN in 2004)
Ministerio del Ambiente (MA) with Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP) and Fundación de Capacitación e Investigación para el Desarrollo Socio-Ambiental (CIDESA)
Project term: 2000–2003; Funding volume: € 1,283,000.
- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Support to Indigenous Protected Areas Management**
Fundación Indígena Yawa Jee
Project term: 1999–2003; Funding volume: € 210,000.
- **Regional Planning and Ecotourism (Integrated Expert)**
Ministerio de Turismo y Ambiente del Ecuador
Project term: 1999–2001.
- **Forest Management Programme PROFORS**
Instituto Ecuatoriano Forestal y de Areas Naturales y Vida Silvestre
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1991–2000; Funding volume: € 8,080,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

GTZ

GTZ

CIM

DED
GTZ

Guatemala

Guatemala is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Sustainable Management of the Tropical Rainforest**
Asociación de Comunidades Forestales (ACOFOP) (one expert).
- **Sustainable Natural Resource Management – PMS (Protection of the Tropical Forest Petén / Proselva)**
Secr. General del Conaplan (SEGEPLAN), Dirección General de Bosques y Vida Silvestre
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): implementation began in 1995; Funding volume: € 10,630,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1987–2004; Funding volume: € 8,460,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 3 experts (forester, agriculturist and sociologist working with local non-governmental organizations).

DED

GTZ
KfW

Guyana

- **Tropical Forest Protection**
President's Office
Project term: 2004–2008; Funding volume: € 2,560,000.
- **Natural Resources Management**
Guyana Natural Resources Agency
Project term: 1994–2004; Funding volume: € 4,090,000.

KfW

GTZ

Honduras

Honduras is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Programme “Promotion of Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Local Economic Development”
(successor of the projects “Protection of the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve”, “Protection and economic use of natural resources, component west” and “Natural Resources Management Programme”)
Ministry of Presidency (Secretaría de la Presidencia)
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2004-2006; Funding volume: € 8,900,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2004–2011; Funding volume: € 17,500,000.

- ① Municipal Rural Development and Conservation Rio Plátano
Office of the President
Project term: 2006–2012; Funding volume: € 14,500,000.

- Protection and Use of the “Biosfera Tawahka Asangni”
Instituto para la Cooperación y Autodesarrollo (ICADE) (one expert).

- Integrated Experts
 - Advisor to the director of the Botanical Garden:
Jardín Botánico y Estación Experimental Lancetilla (2001–2006).
 - Coordinator of a programme on conservation and sustainable use of the National Park Cusuco:
Fundación Ecologista Héctor Rodrigo Pastor Fasquelle (2001-2006).
 - Advisor on buffer zone development: Administración Forestal del Estado Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (2003-2006).
 - Expert for the Conservation of Tropical Rainforest: Administración Forestal del Estado, Corporación Hondureña del Desarrollo Forestal (2001–2004).

- ① Natural Resources Management Programme (PRORENA)
(emerged from the “Social Forest Management Programme” and other projects)
Office of the President
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 2,000,000.

- Protection of the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve
The project is part of the Natural Resources Management Programme
Corp. Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 7,410,000;
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2005; Funding volume: € 5,035,000.

- Protection and Economic Use of Natural Resources, Component West
(successor to the project “Support to Cerro Celaque National Park”)
The project is part of the Natural Resources Management Programme
Administración Forestal del Estado (AFE) / COHDEFOR
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 3,850,000.

GTZ
KfW

KfW

DED

CIM

GTZ

GTZ
KfW

GTZ

- Support to Cerro Celaque National Park
(see successor project "Protection and economic use of natural resources, component west")
Administración Forestal del Estado (AFE) / COHDEFOR
Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 2,670,000.

GTZ

- Social Forest Management Programme
(successor project "Natural Resources Management")
Ministry of Planning (SECPLAN)
Project term: 1983–2003; Funding volume: € 15,640,000.

GTZ

Mexico

Mexico is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Natural Resources Management and Regional Development
in the Southeast of Mexico (PROSURESTE)
Comisión Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)
Project term: 2004–2007; Funding volume: € 2,045,000.
- Integrated Experts
Director of the GIS Unit: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) (2005-2007).
IT Expert: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) (1998-2001, 2005-2007).
Expert for Aerial Surveys: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) (1998-2001, 2004-2006).

GTZ

CIM

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Conservation of Endangered
Cycads and Palms in Vera Cruz and Chiapas through Sustainable Management in Rural Nurseries
Jardín Botánico, Instituto de Ecología, Xalapa
Project term: 1995–1998; Funding volume: € 60,000.

GTZ

Nicaragua

Nicaragua is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- Programme "Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
and Strengthening of Entrepreneurial Capacities"
Secretaría de Relaciones Externas y Cooperación (SREC) of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MINREX)
Project term: 2004–2008; Funding volume: € 5,800,000.
- Sustainable Agriculture and Forest Management in the Río San Juan Region
Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales (MARENA) with Secretaría Ejecutiva
de la Reserva de Biósfera del SurEste de Nicaragua (SERBSEN)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2006; Funding volume: € 5,374,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

GTZ

DED
GTZ

List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Southwest
 Instituto de Desarrollo Rural (IDR), with local community administrations of Belen, Santa Teresa and Nandaimé
Project term: 1998–2006; Funding volume: € 4,040,000.

- Sustainable Agroforestry and Ranching
 Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarias (UCA Mirafior) (one expert).

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Strengthening the Capacities of Indigenous Decision-makers in Meso-America for the Implementation of Article 8j of the Biodiversity Convention
 Universidad des las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense (URACCAN) and Instituto de Recursos Naturales, Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (IREMADES)
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 130,000.

- Resource Protection and Rural Development in the BOSAWAS Region
 Ministerio del Ambiente y de Recursos Naturales (MARENA)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1994–2004; Funding volume: € 10,898,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2000–2003; Funding volume: € 2,560,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert (agroeconomic buffer zone management).

- Forest Protection, Land Use Planning and Environmental Education
 Programa Nacional de Desarrollo Rural (PNDR), implemented by MARENA (Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), Alcaldía Municipal de Esteli and Movimiento Ambientalista Nicaragüense.
 Number of experts: 3 experts until 2001.

- Integrated Management of the Dry Forest Area of Nandarola
 Ministerio del Ambiente y de Recursos Naturales (MARENA)
Project term: 1995–1998; Funding volume: € 270,000.

GTZ

DED

GTZ

DED
GTZ
KfW

DED

GTZ

Panama

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Participatory Biomonitoring in the Bay of Panama, Rio Bayano
 Sociedad Audubon de Panamá
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 120,000.

GTZ

- **Ngöbe Agroforestry Project in Chiriquí Province**
(Management of Natural Resources in the Ngöbe-Buglé Province)
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables
Project term: 1992–2004; Funding volume: € 6,140,000.

GTZ

- **Sustainable Development of Cerro Hoya National Park and its Buffer Zone**
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables (INRENARE)
Project term: 1994–2004; Funding volume: € 5,620,000.

GTZ

- **Management of Natural Forests in Eastern Panama**
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1993–1996; Funding volume: € 417,000.

IUCN

Paraguay

Paraguay is a partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Development of a Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente (SEAM)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1993–2007; Funding volume: € 7,000,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 7,670,000.

GTZ
KfW

Peru

Peru is a priority partner country of German Development Cooperation.

- **Programme for Sustainable Rural Development in Peru**
Ministry of Production
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 2003–2007; Funding volume: € 14,364,000.
- **Debt for Nature Swaps: Protected Areas System**
Pro Fondo Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE)
 - Investment in nine selected protected areas in favour to conserve biodiversity and natural resources (SINAPE I): € 15,340,000 (endowment fund);
 - Biodiversity conservation in six selected protected areas (SINAPE II): € 5,110,000 (endowment fund).
- **Integrated Development Alto Mayo**
(the project has become part of the “Sustainable Rural Development Programme”, 2003–2007)
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MINAG), with Proyecto Nacional de Manejo de Cuencas Hidrográficas y Conservación de Suelos (PRONAMACHCS)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997–2003; Funding volume: € 2,694,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1998–2007; Funding volume: € 9,200,000.

KfW
GTZ

KfW

GTZ
KfW

List of Biodiversity Projects Latin America

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Debt for Nature Swaps: Environmental Action Plan (Buffer Zone Management at Alto Mayo)
Pro Fondo Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE);
<i>Project term: 1998-2009; Funding volume: € 5,110,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation, Management and Use of Biodiversity in Biosphere Reserves in the Central Amazon Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Cooperation: 1 expert (DED). | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recource Conservation Programme Jaen-S. Ignacio-Bagua
Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
<i>Project term: 2003-2008; Funding volume: € 5,113,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bi-National Tropical Forest Conservation Programme
Pro fondo Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE)
<i>Project term: 2006-2010; Funding volume: € 2,500,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to Tropical Conservation Areas – PROFONANPE II
Pro fondo Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE)
<i>Project term: 2004-2009; Funding volume: € 7,000,000.</i> | KfW |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Land Use and Forest Management
Asociación “Fuerza por la Selva Viva”, Equipo de Promoción Amazónica (PROCAM),
Asociación para la Conservación del Patrimonio del Cutivireni (ACPC),
Centros de Estudios Regionales Andinos Bartolomé de las Casas (CBC)
Number of experts: 4. | DED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Local Knowledge for the Conservation of Biodiversity, Strengthening Food Security from a Gender Perspective
Centro de la Mujer Peruana “Flora Tristán”
<i>Project term: 2000-2002; Funding volume: € 210,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing the Biodiversity Convention: Conservation, Management and Use of Biodiversity in the Paracas National Coastal Reserve
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), Fondo Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1997-2002; Funding volume: € 330,000; • Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert. | DED
GTZ |

- **Strengthening the National Protected Areas System (FANPE)**
 Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA),
 Dirección General de Areas Protegidas y Fauna Silvestre (DGAPFS)
 - Technical Cooperation (GTZ): Project term: 1991-2003; Funding volume: € 6,484,000;
 - Financial Cooperation (KfW): Project term: 1997; Funding volume: € 7,110,000;
 - Human Resources Cooperation (DED): 1 expert.

DED
GTZ
KfW

- **Lecturer for Ecology (Integrated Expert)**
 Universidad Nacional de Cajamarca, Escuela de Post Grado
Project term: 1996–2000.

CIM

Venezuela

- **Implementing the Biodiversity Convention:**
 El Refugio del Bosque (Environment Centre), Paria
 Fundación Thomas Merle
Project term: 2003–2006; Funding volume: € 230,000.

GTZ

- **Integrated Expert at the Botanical Garden**
 Fundación Instituto Botánico (Jardín Botánico)
 Scientific Coordinator for Rain Forest Protection (1998–2000).

CIM

List of Biodiversity Projects

Supraregional Projects

- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention
Sectoral project with various partner organizations
Project term: 1993–2008; Funding volume: € 14,884,000.
- German Contribution to the Equator Initiative
United Nations Development Programme (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 2005–2006; Funding volume: € 200,000.
- Management of Plant Genetic Resources
Sectoral Project with the IPK-Gatersleben Genebank
Project term: 1995–2007; Funding volume: € 480,000 per year.
- Development-oriented Biotechnology and Biosafety
Sectoral Project with German Research Institutions and Companies
Project term: 1995–2007; Funding volume: € 510,000 per year.
- Support to International Agricultural Research
Various International Research Centers
Project term: yearly renewal; Funding volume: approx. € 12,020,000 per year.
- Pilot Project Rioplus: Environmental Policy and Promoting National Strategies for Sustainable Development
Sectoral Project/Pilot Project
Project term: 2001–2006; Funding volume: € 7,300,000.
- Support to International Forest-related Processes (IWRP)
(previously: Support to International Programmes and Tropical Forestries)
Sectoral project
Project term: 1988–2006; Funding volume: € 15,350,000.
- Programme on the Promotion of Social and Ecological Standards in Developing Countries
(With a component on Forest Certification)
Programme term: 2001–2007; Funding volume: € 10,200,000 (for the programme as a whole).
- Trade Issues to Access to Genetic Resources within the CBD
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 2003–2006; Funding volume: € 860,000.

GTZ

UNDP

InWEnt

InWEnt

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

GTZ

IUCN

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategic Cooperation between BMZ and IUCN in the field of Biodiversity and Good Governance
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 2006–2007; Funding volume: € 350,000.</i> | IUCN |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ World Food Security
Sectoral project with various partner organizations
<i>Project term: 2000–2006; Funding volume: € 3,245,000</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access and Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
Special Project („Eigenmaßnahme“)
<i>Project term: 2002–2006; Funding volume: € 80,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People and Biodiversity in Rural Areas
Sectoral Project with various executing organizations
<i>Project term: 2003–2008; Funding volume: € 2,730,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing Agrobiodiversity in Rural Areas
Sectoral Project
<i>Project term: 1999–2003; Funding volume: € 1,406,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agrobiodiversity and Poverty Alleviation
Sectoral Project with the Imperial College London and the GTZ -Agrobiodiversity Project
<i>Project term: 2003; Funding volume: € 140,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protected Area Management (ABS) / Livelihood Systems and Tropical Forest Areas (LISTRA)
Sectoral Project; <i>Project term: 1994–2003; Funding volume: € 5,780,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to Genetic Resources and Promotion of Benefit Sharing
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 511,000.</i> | WWF |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing Sustainable Use of Under-utilised (neglected) Plant Species
GTZ, Global Facilitation Unit for Under-utilised Species (GFU),
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
<i>Project term: 2003; Funding volume: € 160,000.</i> | InWEnt |

- Project focusses on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- ⦿ Project focus on the economic utilisation of natural resources while also promoting the conservation of biodiversity
- Individual components of the project involve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

List of Biodiversity Projects **Supraregional Projects**

- Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources
Sectoral Project with International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and GTZ
Project term: 2004–2005; Funding volume: € 75,000.

InWEnt
- Forest Intactness Mapping
World Resources Institute (implementing & executing organization)
Project term: 2002–2005; Funding volume: € 368,000.

WRI
- Contribution to the International Biodiversity Agenda
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 2003–2005; Funding volume: € 300,000.

IUCN
- Forest Certification Project
Sectoral Project
Project term: 1998–2001; Funding volume: € 1,600,000.

GTZ
- Support for Developing Countries in Enacting the Convention on Biodiversity as National Law
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1994–1998; Funding volume: € 300,000.

IUCN
- The Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Trade Regime
IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1997–2000; Funding volume: € 456,000.

IUCN
- Socio-economic Root Causes of Biodiversity Loss
World Wide Fund for Nature (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1997–1999; Funding volume: € 355,000.

WWF
- Support of the World Bank WWF Forest Alliance Start-up Phase
World Wide Fund for Nature (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1999–2002; Funding volume: € 511,000.

WWF
- Institutionalising Participatory Processes and Approaches for Natural Resources Management
International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) (implementing & executing agency)
Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 399,000.

IIED

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Training Capacity in Forest Certification
Sectoral Project
<i>Project term: 2000–2003; Funding volume: € 290,000.</i>
The project is implemented with additional funding of € 1,590,000 by EU and DFID. | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Linking International Commitment to Sustainable Development and Practical Local Action
International Institute on Environment and Development (IIED) (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 1997–1999; Funding volume: € 256,000.</i> | IIED |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activities to Raise Environmental Awareness in Southern Asia and the Sahel
PANOS (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1994–1999; Funding volume: € 255,000.</i> | PANOS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Marine Biodiversity Conservation: Linking Tourism to Marine Coastal Protected Areas
<i>Project term: 1997–2000; Funding volume: € 560,000.</i> | IUCN |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building National Capacity to Use Genetic Resources for Sustainable and Equitable Development (Philippines, Malaysia, Andean Community States)
World Resources Institute (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1997–1999; Funding volume: € 389,000.</i> | WRI |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Securing the Future of Medicinal Plant Resources: A Programme of Action to Address Trade and Conservation Issues
TRAFFIC (World Wide Fund for Nature) (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 510,000.</i> | WWF |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrated Biodiversity Strategies for Islands and Coastal Areas (IBSICA)
UNESCO (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1996–1999; Funding volume: € 560,000.</i> | UNESCO |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Biosphere Reserves for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development
UNESCO (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1995–1998; Funding volume: € 600,000.</i> | UNESCO |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ecology and Management of Parasitic Weeds
University of Hohenheim
<i>Project term: 1995–1998; Funding volume: € 1,180,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Options for Protecting Varieties According to the TRIPS Agreement
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
<i>Project term: 1996; Funding volume: € 101,000.</i> | GTZ |

List of Biodiversity Projects **Supraregional Projects**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further Development of EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) instruments
German DC implementation organizations
<i>Project term: 1989–2002; Funding volume: € 3,070,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Framework Conditions for the Use of Biotechnology
Sectoral Project
<i>Project term: 1999–2002; Funding volume: € 420,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures on Sustainable Tourism as Contribution towards the Year of Ecotourism
Special Project (Eigenmaßnahme)
<i>Project term: 2001–2002; Funding volume: € 100,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest Innovations – From Theory to Practice
WWF and IUCN–The World Conservation Union (implementing & executing agency)
<i>Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 820,000.</i> | IUCN
WWF |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest Frontiers Initiative
World Resources Institute (WRI) (implementing & executing organization)
<i>Project term: 1998–2000; Funding volume: € 368,000.</i> | WRI |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Ecology Support Programme for Further Development of Development Cooperation Instruments (TÖB)
Sectoral Project
<i>Project term: 1990–2003; Funding volume: € 2,250,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of Tropical Forest Research
Sectoral Project (since 2000 merged with TÖB, see above)
<i>Project term: 1989–1999; Funding volume: € 5,580,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interactive Environmental Education through the Internet
Special project (gtz financed measure)
<i>Project term: 2002–2004; Funding volume: € 80,000.</i> | GTZ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internet-based Communication on Worldwide Natural Phenomena
Special project (gtz financed measure)
<i>Project term: 2002–2004; Funding volume: € 80,000.</i> | GTZ |

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Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD): <http://www.biodiv.org>

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