



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Committed to Biodiversity

Germany's International Cooperation to Implementing
the Convention on Biological Diversity for Sustainable Development

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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

In October 2010, governments agreed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 for halting and eventually reversing the loss of biodiversity of the planet. To build support and momentum for this urgent task, the United Nations General Assembly at its 65th session declared the period 2011 – 2020 to be the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. It will serve to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan and promote awareness and the mainstreaming of biodiversity at all levels.

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Abbreviations

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ARPA	Amazon Region Protected Areas
BMU	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
ECF	Energy and Climate Fund
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
ICI	International Climate Initiative
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
KfW	KfW Development Bank
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
REDD/REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REM	REDD Early Movers
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Preface



Peter Altmaier
Federal Minister for the Environment,
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Dirk Niebel
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

Biodiversity – the variety of all forms of life on Earth – sustains our lives and livelihoods. Biodiversity is everywhere, both on land and in water. Humankind is not only part of it, but essentially depends on it for survival. Besides their intrinsic value and inherent beauty, we derive many other benefits from healthy ecosystems and their services, such as clean water, raw materials, resilience against extreme weather, recreational opportunities and spiritual experiences.

Our development opportunities and those of future generations depend on biodiversity. Did you know, for example, that more than 80% of the world's population rely on traditional medicine for their primary health-care, and that global sales of medicines derived from natural ingredients amount to more than US\$57 billion per year? Or that fish is the most important source of protein, and the amount of fish harvested globally is more than that of cattle or sheep, with the result that fisheries' contribution to global GDP exceeded US\$200 billion for the first time in 2008? Or that, for millions of indigenous and local communities, nature has a sacred quality and is at the core of their culture and identity? Although only statistics, these facts help to illustrate the tremendous value of biodiversity to human well-being

and development. The present loss of biodiversity is jeopardising the services that nature provides for humankind, often reducing food production and economic potential and compromising human health. Although this is true for all countries, the poorest people in the world are often the most vulnerable. For them, biological resources are often the direct basis of their livelihoods, and the only economic capital at their disposal. However, intact ecosystems are also very valuable for economically strong countries if they are to achieve sustainable development and maintain their cultural and recreational values for future generations. What we need are solutions that are both visionary and viable, combined with the political will to implement them and the ability to learn from successes and past mistakes. In 2010 – the UN's International Year of Biodiversity - the international community embraced this responsibility at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, and delivered such an ambitious vision and strategy: 'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.'

The Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a new Strategic Plan 2011 to 2020 and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. They also reaffirmed that biodiversity is the basis for achieving sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

The German Government has recognised that achieving these ambitious goals will require both determination and adequate resourcing. Taking the Strategic Plan as its guiding principle, Germany has in recent years continuously increased funding in the form of concrete projects and pledges to partner countries. Compared to 2007, funding for international biodiversity conservation has more than tripled. This means the promise of an additional €500 million for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems in the period from 2009 to 2012 – as announced in 2008 by Chancellor Angela Merkel at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) in Bonn – will be fulfilled. In the second part of her announcement, the Chancellor confirmed Germany's commitment to making €500 million available each year, starting in 2013, to support enabling environments and capacities needed to implement the new Strategic Plan around the world.

This publication seeks to give an overview of how German international cooperation and its partners contribute to the effective implementation of the CBD, in particular the Strategic Plan and the Nagoya Protocol, with the aim of safeguarding our natural capital for current and future generations.



Peter Altmaier
Federal Minister for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



Dirk Niebel
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

Introduction and context

Biodiversity – the wealth of ecosystems, species and genes that make up our global environment – is vanishing at a rapid pace all over the world. Yet it is this biodiversity that gives us many of the goods and services that enable our very existence as well as providing our own and future generations with opportunities for economic and cultural development. Efforts to maintain biodiversity have therefore started to play a central role in environmental policy. Equally, measures to protect ecosystems and habitats and to ensure that they are used sustainably are needed if we are to reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. They are therefore regarded as an important element of development policy.

The binding international framework for biodiversity policy was established in international law by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its 193 Parties. The three principal aims of the CBD are to protect biodiversity, to ensure that it is used sustainably, and to promote the fair sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The German Government has acknowledged its responsibility in this area. As well as helping to draw up the CBD, it has actively supported its subsequent development and regards the Convention as the central framework for efforts to protect biodiversity at both the national and international level.

The Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2011 – 2020)

In 2010, during the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the Japanese city of Nagoya, the 193 Parties to the CBD sent a strong policy message to concretize the objectives of the Convention and enable their implementation in the future: the agreed Strategic Plan 2011-2020 is an ambitious and comprehensive roadmap for global biodiversity policy for the next decade. The plan defines a shared vision, a mission, five strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable objectives, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan deliberately adopts a holistic approach by promoting the integration of biodiversity into all relevant sectors and policy areas and also specifically addresses social and economic dimensions.

Germany supports the implementation of the Strategic Plan in those partner countries where it is involved in international cooperation. The measures supported by the German Government (particularly the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [BMZ] and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety [BMU]), are intended to establish biodiversity as a core element of political, economic and social decision-making (mainstreaming), conserve biodiversity, reduce the pressure on it and promote sustainable forms of use. It is vital to

The process of developing pharmaceuticals from a piece of plant material involves many steps and can take up to 25 years. Legal security and equitable sharing of generated benefits are therefore essential for both the user and provider of the original genetic material.



protect ecosystems, species and genetic diversity while ensuring a fair distribution of the services and benefits derived from biodiversity. The German Government supports the efforts of its partner countries to draw up and implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Genetic resources: the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

For centuries, societies across the globe have transferred and traded genetic resources. These resources and associated traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities are used for a variety of purposes ranging from basic research to the development of products. Users of genetic resources include research and academic institutions, as well as private companies in various sectors, such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, plant or animal breeding and biotechnology, which keep searching globally for genetic resources to develop or enhance their products.

The access and benefit-sharing (ABS) principles of the CBD provide development opportunities in this regard. They aim at ensuring a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. This means that where genetic resources are used for scientific or commercial purposes, benefits should be shared with the provider. Overall, the purpose of ABS is to:

- Generate benefits for poverty alleviation and nature conservation;

- Create an economic incentive for conservation and sustainable use of nature;
- Support capacity development by transferring technologies, knowledge and skills;
- Enhance social development;
- Ensure accountability and good governance at all levels

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya Protocol), adopted in October 2010 under the auspices of the CBD, is an important milestone in the history of ABS. Upon its entry into force, the Protocol will represent for its Parties an internationally agreed and binding framework which will enhance legal certainty and transparency for users and providers of genetic resources by creating predictable conditions for accessing genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them; promoting adequate benefit-sharing where genetic resources leave the territory of the provider country and associated traditional knowledge is being utilized; as well as supporting mechanisms to monitor and ensure stakeholders' compliance with mutually agreed terms and national ABS regulatory frameworks.

Germany has been committed to the process of developing the Nagoya Protocol from the outset, and is now putting great effort into supporting its implementation process to help materialize the benefits of the Protocol for biodiversity, indigenous peoples, local communities and users of genetic resources.



Creating synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements

There is an increasing understanding that humankind's overuse of natural resources and ecological systems have gradually become the main driver of global environmental change. Once human activity has passed certain thresholds or tipping points, there is a risk of an abrupt and irreversible environmental change.

This is particularly true for the three major environmental challenges of our time - climate change, the loss of biodiversity and desertification, the causes and symptoms of which are closely linked and interdependent. It therefore makes sense to identify and improve synergies and promote closer cooperation among the existing multilateral environmental agreements that seek to address these challenges. Although the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD) are three distinct agreements - each with its own requirements and commitments - they all relate to the same ecosystems, stress the same anthropogenic cause of the problems and pursue the same goal - sustainable development.

It has been known for some time that changing climatic conditions are posing a significant threat to biodiversity by undermining the ability of species and ecosystems to adapt to these changes. However, it has only become clearer in recent years that conversely intact ecosystems can play a powerful role in both climate change mitigation and adaptation. German international cooperation therefore supports both mitigation and adaptation efforts through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and seeks to enhance systematic synergies between the implementation of the CBD and the UNFCCC.

Germany is supporting countries in assessing the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change. The results will contribute to providing the information needed to make decisions about identifying and prioritising adaptation measures in relation to changing ecosystems. This also includes developing options that involve biodiversity and ecosystems to help humans adapt to changing climatic conditions. Mangroves

and wetlands, for example, can form physical barriers against extreme weather events and help to regulate flooding. These ecosystem-based solutions to adaptation are often considered more cost effective and better adapted to local environments, and can contribute to maintaining and increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities.

Biodiversity conservation is also an essential element in sustainable land management, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. Biodiversity is known to enhance the functionality of drylands, including carbon storage, water availability and the build-up of nutrients in the soil needed for food production. It also helps to create important buffers against changing climatic conditions and desertification. However, biodiversity in drylands is particularly vulnerable to environmental and ecological changes. At the same time, people living in drylands are highly dependent on the many services that intact ecosystems provide. This is why German international cooperation has been supporting a substantial number of projects and programmes at the interface of the implementation of the CBD and the UNCCD, thereby helping to secure the diversity of plants and species in drylands and enhancing food security under changing climatic conditions.

In addition, Germany has been working with its partners on improved coordination to make better use of the linkages between the aims and activities of the Rio Conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In recent years, for example, we have seen a dramatic increase in highly organised illegal international trade in endangered species, particularly ivory and rhino horn. Through its projects and programmes, Germany is therefore also collaborating with its partners at all levels to support better governance and improve socio-economic conditions, which will in turn help to protect local habitats and combat poaching activities.

Rio+20: transition to a ‘green economy’

The framework of international law covering sustainable development and global efforts to protect nature and the environment was created at the Rio summit in 1992 out of a realisation that development and environmental issues need to be addressed together. Twenty years later, in 2012, the states represented at Rio+20, the successor conference, again called on the international community to promote sustainable development as a means to protect the environment and combating poverty. The focus of discussion was on the gradual transformation of our global economic system, with the aim of developing an environmentally and socially viable ‘green economy’ that would support sustainable and inclusive economic growth and the preservation of intact ecosystems.

The final document of the Conference confirmed the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic value and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are crucial for sustainable development and human well-being. Rio also paved the way for the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These will have to be coherent with and be integrated into the UN Development Agenda beyond 2015.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services – a new interface between the scientific community and policymakers

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was set up by the international community in Panama in 2012 as a tool for providing scientific advice on biodiversity policy issues. The primary task of this ‘global biodiversity council’ is to offer political leaders scientifically independent and credible information on the current and future state of biodiversity so that they can take well-informed decisions. The processes and results involved must be transparent and suitable for application at

global, regional, national and local level. The Platform’s recommendations need to be geared towards policy-making without prescribing any specific policies. One of the IPBES’ key tasks will be supporting different actors in accessing and acquiring relevant and necessary scientific know-how. The first step is to identify gaps in knowledge and to formulate a set of priorities for further research leading to practical measures. It is important to ensure that all four of the IPBES’ planned functions (assessment, capacity building, policy tools and knowledge generation) are equally weighted and that they are linked and work together effectively. It is vital to ensure the full and effective participation of representatives from developing countries and that local and indigenous knowledge feeds into the process. Emerging and developing countries will receive assistance to build their own capacities, e.g. by providing support for scientists, establishing scientific partnerships and facilitating access to specialist literature and databases.

The new inter-governmental body is comparable to the IPCC. Its secretariat will be located in Bonn, a decision which also recognised Germany’s consistent and convincing commitment to the conservation of our planet’s biodiversity. Germany will make every effort to ensure that IPBES becomes operational rapidly, on the basis of careful consultation, and that it is able to perform its allocated tasks smoothly and efficiently.

Germany's international biodiversity finance

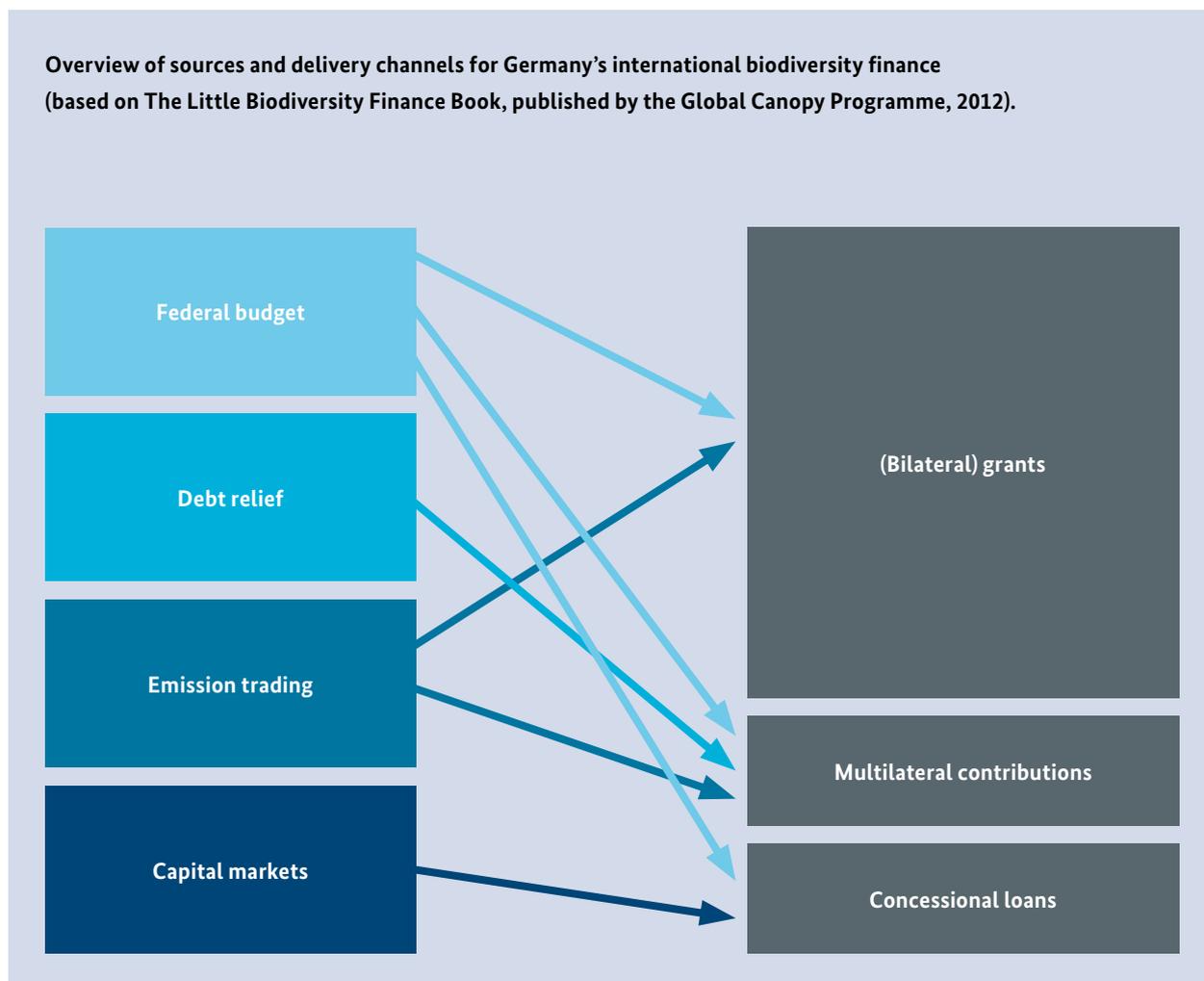
Over the past twenty years, Germany has continuously increased the financial resources dedicated to conserving biodiversity and protecting the world's ecosystems and has also opened up new sources of financing.

To highlight the importance the German Government assigns to the worldwide conservation of biodiversity, Chancellor Angela Merkel took an important step at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in May 2008 in Bonn and announced that an additional €500 million in the period between 2009 and 2012 will be allocated to the global conservation of forests and other ecosystems. From 2013, the German Government will make €500 million per year available for international biodiversity and forest conservation.

Sources of funding

Most funding is provided by the German federal budget allocated through BMZ. The federal budget is negotiated and approved each year by the German Parliament. It has been a key source of Germany's international biodiversity finance since the late 1980s and remains its cornerstone. BMZ is responsible for Germany's Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments. Over the last decade, it has considerably increased the amount of finance it pledges to partner countries and organisations for biodiversity and forest conservation. The major part - around 90% - is channelled through Germany's bilateral development cooperation arrangements. Around two thirds of this is disbursed through financial cooperation

Overview of sources and delivery channels for Germany's international biodiversity finance
(based on *The Little Biodiversity Finance Book*, published by the Global Canopy Programme, 2012).



by the German development bank KfW, and around one third is spent on technical cooperation through GIZ. The remaining funds are channelled through multi-lateral institutions, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). BMZ also seeks to better integrate biodiversity concerns into projects and programmes of other sectors, such as agriculture, water or governance. This approach actively promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity into existing and new initiatives in other sectors, which often play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of forests and ecosystems.

In the early 1990s, Germany began to look for innovative approaches that might generate additional funding for biodiversity. A promising approach involves using money that would have been used to repay debt to finance biodiversity conservation. The basic principle of such debt-for-nature swaps is that the outstanding debt of a developing country from existing loan arrangements with Germany or German public institutions (mostly through KfW) is cancelled if the country agrees to provide an amount of funding for biodiversity conservation in its own country. The amount is negotiated between BMZ and the government of the developing country and is usually lower than the outstanding debt. Approximately €180 million of finance has so far been generated in this way for biodiversity conservation.

Debt-for-nature swaps in German international biodiversity finance since 1996

(* = in preparation)

Country	No. of swaps	Debt cancelled (€ million)
Bolivia	4	32.37
Cote d'Ivoire	1*	19.00
Dom. Republic	2*	3.46
Ecuador	4	30.04
Honduras	1	1.13
Indonesia	1*	12.50
Madagascar	1	23.34
Peru	2	50.74
Philippines	1	6.53
TOTAL		179.11

In 2008, BMU launched another new instrument for biodiversity financing: the International Climate Initiative (ICI). The ICI is open to a range of different applicants from Germany and abroad. New projects are selected through a two-stage procedure that takes place once a year. It funds projects conducted by German implementing organisations, multilateral organisations, development banks, NGOs, universities, research institutes and private-sector companies.

Within the area of biodiversity, ICI funding is targeted at projects that support the implementation of the CBD's Strategic Plan (2011-2020). Germany is expanding its bilateral cooperation with partner countries in this field and also strengthening existing CBD processes. Since the ICI was set up, BMU has initiated 86 biodiversity projects with funding of around €261 million. Furthermore, the total volume of funds flowing into these ICI projects has been boosted substantially by additional funds from the executing bodies themselves and from other public and private sources.

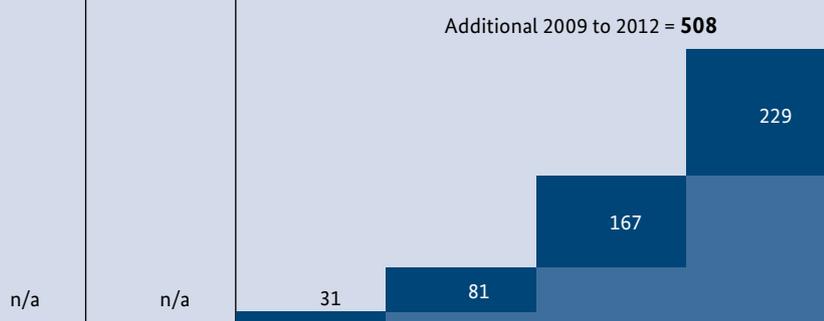
In 2011, the German Government established the Energy and Climate Fund (ECF) for international projects to protect the climate and the environment. Parts of this innovative fund, which is replenished through revenues from the European emissions trading system and implemented by BMZ (55%) and BMU (45%), are dedicated to biodiversity and forests.

Since 2009, Germany has also been leveraging additional funds from international capital markets for international biodiversity finance through KfW, the state-owned development bank. Funding is generated by issuing KfW bonds in the market. Current biodiversity funding from this source has now risen to €68.9 million in 2012. These KfW funds are used to provide concessional loans (see 'Concessional debt' on page 14), often combined with funds from the German federal budget. To meet the ambitious and wide-reaching Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the CBD Strategic Plan by 2020, further funding will have to come from a wide variety of sources and innovative means of biodiversity financing will need to be developed.

Germany's international biodiversity finance: Sources and amounts of bi and multilateral funding in € million.

	2007	2008 (Baseline)	2009	2010	2011	2012 (planned)
BMZ bilateral*	115	159	183	225	307	370
BMZ multilateral**	10	10	13	37	22	25
BMZ total bi- & multilateral	125	169	196	262	329	395
BMU ICI***	n/a	50	54	38	57	53
Total	125	219	250	300	386	448

Additionality 2009 to 2012, as compared to Baseline Year 2008 (COP9 Announcement)****



- * Including technical cooperation implemented through GIZ and financial cooperation implemented through KfW. The sums also include a specific amount of money provided each year to support cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organisations. Debt-swaps and funds that have been leveraged from international capital markets are not included in this list. For measuring the relevance of ODA with regard to biodiversity each project is being assessed whether its main focus and principle objective is to support at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair sharing of benefits) and thus can strike Rio Marker BTR 2. Until the year 2011 only projects marked BTR 2 have been taken into account when internally assessing the increase of BMZ funding toward biodiversity. To take into account the concrete positive impact on biodiversity also of projects that have conservation of biodiversity as a significant but not as the main focus (BTR 1, for example a sustainable land management project) so called sectoral components are integrated into BTR 1 projects and will be monitored with a specific related indicator. This biodiversity sectoral component contributes 100 % to at least one of the three objectives of the CBD and will be accounted 100 % as a contribution towards biodiversity. The other components of the project are not reported as a contribution to Biodiversity. This methodology ensures that only that part of a project which clearly supports one of the objectives of the CBD is measured and reported. The percentage of the biodiversity sectoral component of the overall project might vary from project to project.
- ** Includes contributions to the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) biodiversity focal area and to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
- *** The €38 million for 2010 includes €10 million in multilateral contributions to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) under BMU's Fast Start Climate Finance.
- **** The additional €500 million between 2009 and 2012 announced by Chancellor Angela Merkel is calculated on a cumulative basis, adding each year's additional bilateral & multilateral funding as compared to the baseline year 2008.

Emission trading as a source of biodiversity finance

In the European Union, energy providers and energy-intensive industries need allowances from the government to emit greenhouse gases. Each one allows them to emit one tonne of CO₂ per year. In Germany, around nine per cent of all allowances are currently auctioned at monthly intervals by Germany's state-owned development bank KfW on behalf of the German Government and, thus, generate revenues. The share of allowances auctioned is scheduled to rise to 100% by 2020. Revenues from these auctions replenish the ICI and the Energy and Climate Fund (ECF), established in 2011. The ECF is an independent and separate fund administered by the German Ministry of Finance. Its resources are used mainly to support the country's 'energy revolution'. Some money is also used to fund international climate protection and biodiversity conservation projects.

Amount of funding

The table on page 12 shows annual bilateral pledges and multilateral disbursement in the field of biodiversity and forest-related projects whose main focus and principle objective is to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD.

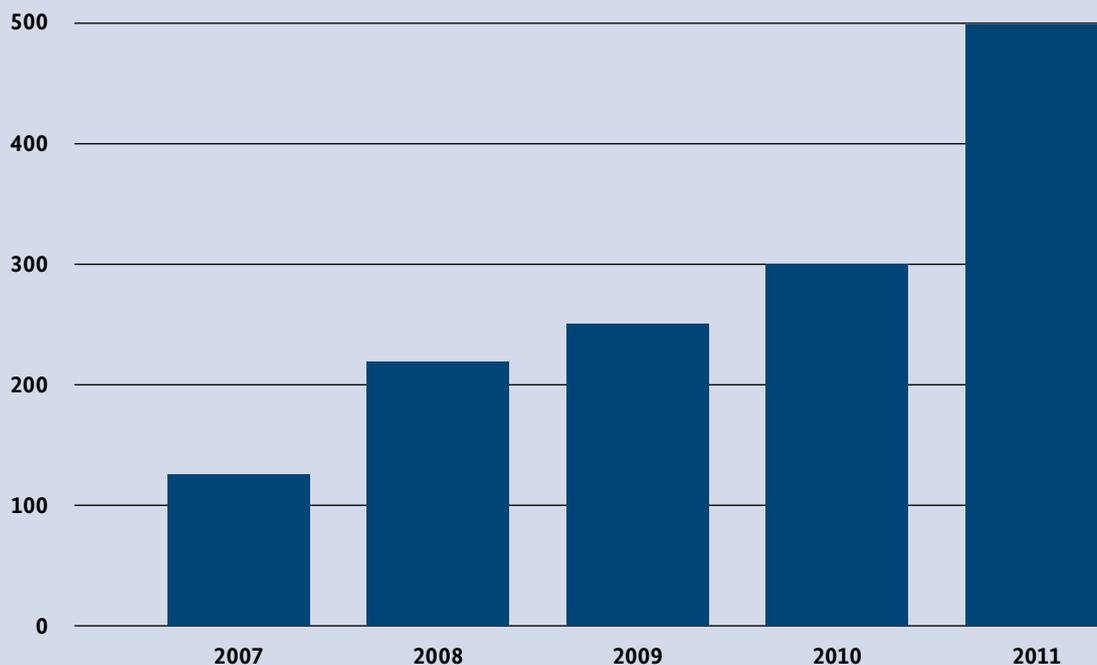
As of 2009 – taking 2008 as the reference year (baseline) - additional funding pledged each year between 2009 and 2012 for bilateral projects and programmes and multilateral commitments targeting the objectives of the CBD are being tracked systematically, highlighting their contribution to fulfilling these commitments.

Funds for biodiversity provided by the Energy and Climate Fund (ECF), which first released funding in 2011.

Figures in million euros.

	2011	2012 (planned)
BMZ (biodiversity part)	43	36
BMU (biodiversity part)	70	63

Annual pledges (total) between 2007 and 2011 (including ECF)



Institutional arrangements for Germany's international biodiversity finance

Coordination by the ministries

Germany's international biodiversity finance is coordinated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

Within the German federal government, **BMZ** is responsible for financing, planning and coordinating development cooperation activities and for developing corresponding policies, principles and programmes. Most of the official development assistance (ODA) comes from BMZ. Since the early 1990s, biodiversity conservation and the environment have been among the key priority areas for German development cooperation, which finances the majority of Germany's international biodiversity-related activities.

BMU is primarily responsible for both national and international environmental policy issues, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, access and benefit sharing, and climate protection. In this context, it is also responsible for emissions trading and the International Climate Initiative (ICI), which in recent years has become a significant funding source for biodiversity projects worldwide. Funds from the recently established German Energy and Climate Fund are disbursed jointly by BMZ and BMU.

German financial and technical cooperation agencies

Germany's bilateral international cooperation projects are conducted in the form of financial cooperation and technical cooperation, with different organisations responsible for their implementation. In addition, BMZ and BMU also cooperate with and support non-governmental organisations in implementing projects. Once delivery reaches a certain degree of coordinated

support for a local or national programme, it becomes a 'programme-based approach'. This is particularly the case when activities are funded jointly by several donors, e.g. in the case of the Conservation Trust Funds (CTF) described above or co-financing arrangements associated with technical cooperation projects.

KfW, Germany's state-owned development bank, allocates **financial cooperation** funds on behalf of the federal Government and individual states to finance economic and social progress in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Its aim is to build and expand social and economic infrastructures and to create efficient financial institutions while protecting resources and the environment. KfW is also responsible for implementing debt-for-nature swaps. It leverages additional funding from international capital markets to substantially increase the lending volume and impact of Germany's international cooperation activities.

Among the different means of financial cooperation for the preservation of biodiversity, conservation trust funds are recognised as an appropriate instrument for providing long-term financing. They are used to capitalize endowment (EF) or sinking funds (SF) in developing countries to ensure the financial sustainability of protected area systems. Endowment funds invest their capital and grants are funded by returns on investment only. They maintain their capital in the long-term while sinking funds usually spend both capital and returns on grant-making. As at 2012, Germany has provided almost €120 million to capitalize 10 funds in Latin America, Africa and the Caucasus.

Concessional debt: Another major delivery mechanism of Germany's international biodiversity finance is concessional debt. Concessional debt describes different types of loans with advantageous conditions. Depending on the needs of the partners, Germany finances programmes and projects either purely from federal budget funds (grants and/or loans at very advantageous

IDA/standard conditions) or from a mixture of federal budget funds and loans from KfW funds (development loans / promotional loans). Since 2012 promotional loans may come with a guarantee of the German Federal Government. This guarantee covers a large part of potential default of loan repayments (the remaining part is covered by KfW itself). It allows KfW to offer attractive ODA conditions for this product type.

The loan conditions depend on the sector, the nature and cost-effectiveness of the project, the economic situation of the given partner country, its level of indebtedness and its state of development. In this way, Germany can offer each partner tailored financing at significantly reduced interest rates and demand-driven maturities.

Currently, there are four loans in Germany's international biodiversity finance portfolio, which combine both federal budget and KfW funds: three with the People's Republic of China and one with Peru.

Technical cooperation is primarily about enhancing the capacity of governmental institutions, organisations and individuals. It also helps to enhance the political and institutional framework for sustainable development in partner countries. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für

Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, a federal enterprise, is the main institution for delivering advisory services on behalf of the German Government. In 2011, GIZ was established through a merger of three German organisations: Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst DED (German Development Service), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GTZ (German Technical Cooperation) and Inwent – Capacity Building International, Germany. GIZ operates in more than 130 countries and works largely on a public-benefit basis, channelling all surpluses back into its own international cooperation projects for sustainable development. GIZ also places Development Advisors in its partner countries, whose jobs often include biodiversity-related issues. GIZ is also responsible for the Development Volunteer Programme 'weltwärts', founded in 2007. The Integrated Experts Programme and the Returning Experts Programme place technical experts to support governmental and non-governmental organisations. The Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), run jointly by GIZ and the International Placement Services (ZAV) of the Federal Employment Agency, arranges the placement of experts in developing countries and subsidises their salaries.

Conservation trust funds within German international biodiversity finance (EF = endowment fund, SF = sinking fund).			
Name of fund	Type	Countries	(€ million)
Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF)	SF/EF	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	10.00
Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	EF	Brazil	20.00
Sangha Tri-National Foundation (TNS)	EF	Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic	17.00
Trust Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation (FBS)	EF	Costa Rica	6.00
National Environmental Fund (FAN)	EF	Ecuador	15.32
Galapagos Invasive Species Fund (FEIG)	EF	Ecuador	2.50
National Protected Areas Trust Fund	EF	Guyana	4.00
Madagascan Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity	SF/EF	Madagascar	14.73
Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MARFUND)	EF	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras	10.00
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)	SF/EF	Peru	18.90
TOTAL			118.45

Cooperation with multilateral programmes and non-governmental organisations

In addition to bilateral measures and provision of funds for multilateral programmes, Germany supports funds-in-trust (FIT) projects, which are run on the basis of cooperation between the German Government and international organisations, such as the UNDP Equator Initiative Partnership, the UNEP/UNDP/IUCN Ecosystem Based Adaptation Flagship Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Conservation International, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and others.

The list shows that for both BMZ and BMU it is particularly important to work with national and international NGOs, scientific groups and international and multilateral organisations and institutions e.g. UN organisations and programmes and to commission these bodies to implement selected projects.

In Germany, state-level cooperation is complemented in the field of environmental and development policy by the valuable work of NGOs, churches, political foundations and scientific institutions. To a considerable extent, the great strength of these organisations lies in their collaborative approach, their close links to local partners and their direct access to target groups. They make a significant contribution to efforts aimed at encouraging self-help and initiative and the alleviation of poverty. BMZ support is specifically targeted at German NGOs working at the interface between biodiversity/forest conservation and the fight against poverty. In addition to its wide-ranging cooperation with NGOs through bilateral projects involving technical and financial cooperation, BMZ provided around €7 million of funding in 2011 from a dedicated budget line that supports important development projects commissioned by private German organisations in the area of sustainable resource conservation. Approximately the same amount of money will be provided in 2012. In 2011, it also provided additional financing of €8.5 million from its Energy and Climate Fund and €5.0 million in 2012 for projects run by NGOs and local authorities in the field of climate protection and biodiversity conservation. National and international NGOs are also able to submit proposals and compete for funding through ICI (BMU)

without any restrictions. Indeed, since the ICI was set up, NGOs have received a significant proportion of the funds available for project implementation. Up to the end of 2011, funding in the region of €84 million had been distributed among a large number of NGOs tasked with implementing 33 projects.

Funding for the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF is the world's most important multilateral funding source for addressing global environmental issues – such as climate change and biodiversity loss – and supporting national sustainable development initiatives. The GEF serves as the financial mechanism for the CBD, which provides support for GEF member countries in meeting their obligations under the Convention. Since the GEF's inception in 1991, Germany has contributed an average of 11 to 13% to the trust fund's overall budget, making it the third-largest donor. In total, Germany has committed over US\$1.5 billion to the GEF since its foundation. The German contribution to the biodiversity focal area alone has totalled roughly US\$500 million. Traditionally, the GEF has supported projects in protected area management, conservation trust funds, sustainable forest management and providing assistance to indigenous and local communities. Increasingly, the GEF's priorities also include the linkages between biodiversity and climate change and support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). In addition to being an important donor and playing an active role in the GEF Council, Germany also collaborates with the GEF at project level in several countries.

Germany's contribution towards implementing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Strategic Plan 2011 to 2020 is the overarching policy framework guiding implementation of the CBD in the coming years. Following its adoption, the ambitious targets now need to be translated into goals and action at national and local level. This will require the development and adaptation of policies, instruments and capacities at all levels.

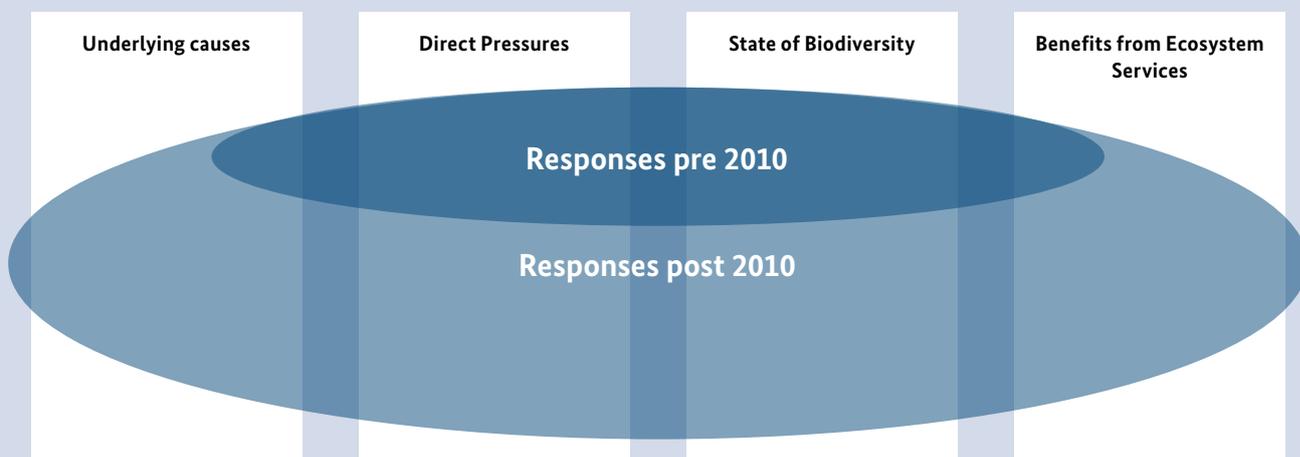
Although the 2010 biodiversity targets have already inspired action of this kind on many levels, more still needs to be done to address the multiple pressures on biodiversity. The new Strategic Plan therefore broadens perspectives and focuses efforts on dealing with the multiple drivers of biodiversity loss, instead of primarily addressing its often costly consequences. To accomplish this, governments will be required to look beyond conventional concepts of nature conservation and build the necessary capacities to support effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across government, society and the economy.

As the Strategic Plan emphasises, achieving its objectives will require action at multiple entry points. This is reflected in its five strategic goals. However, it is important to note that, though distinct, these goals are closely interlinked and achieving them requires an integrated, cross-sectoral approach. This also entails the

engagement of other sectors such as agriculture, water, energy or education in order to trigger the appropriate changes required to conserve biodiversity and support a more sustainable development path in the future. For this, incentives will be needed to increase both human and institutional capacities and to better integrate biodiversity into political and economic decision-making. However, many Parties to the Convention currently lack the required financial, human and technical resources to ensure implementation of the ambitious scope of the Strategic Plan. Responding to the specific needs articulated by partners, Germany has in recent years stepped up its commitments and is providing increased technical and financial assistance in all five strategic areas of the Plan. It has been working with its partners to mainstream and update established instruments and has jointly developed and piloted innovative approaches, specifically taking into account the challenges of the Strategic Plan.

The following sections highlight some of these projects and approaches and how they support our partners in reaching the various strategic goals. They illustrate valuable lessons learned and good practices which can inform policy and capacity development and stimulate further discussion and exchange of experience.

The new elements of the CBD 2011 – 2020 Strategic Plan



The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020: Living in Harmony with Nature

VISION

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

Strategic goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic goal B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic goal C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic goal D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic goal E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

The underlying causes of biodiversity loss are often the result of our political and economic decisions, which give rise to resource-intensive lifestyles and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. Strategic Goal A aims to address this problem by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. Improving

and expanding communication, education and public awareness is an important factor in changing the way we make use of our natural heritage and identify possible solutions.

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

To strengthen awareness of the value of biodiversity, communication and key messages need to capture the hearts and minds of politicians, scientists and business leaders, encouraging them to bring about changes in society. In this respect, the CBD's global outreach initiative on 'Communication, Education and Public Awareness' (CEPA) is an important process in which

Does your lifestyle fit the planet? – The ecological footprint as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity

Everyone's life depends on the resources that our planet provides. This is true for food, water, energy, and many other things, which for a long time seemed to be in unlimited supply. But Western, resource-intensive lifestyles and a growing world population are using nature's products and services at a rate that exceeds our planet's ability to replenish them. Humankind currently overuses Earth's capacity by approximately 40%, often resulting in the destruction of ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity.

The ecological footprint is a way of accounting for our planet's natural capital. The tool describes the supply of natural resources (biocapacity) and human demands on them. This produces a powerful measure that enables us

to compare the footprint of countries or individuals. The average footprint of people in industrialised countries is up to 10 times higher than that of people living in developing countries. This means that a lot more resources are being consumed than can be renewed sustainably.

In recent years, German International Cooperation – in conjunction with the Global Footprint Network – has been piloting the footprint in partner countries as an influential indicator to inform decision-making. It also has many applications in education. Students take part in activities that help raise questions about their own lifestyle and its impact. It has also become part of the educational programme of the International Wilderness Camp in Germany's oldest national park, the Bavarian Forest.

B-Days – a hands-on experience of biodiversity

Experiencing biodiversity hands-on through action days in 37 countries

The idea: People should be able to experience biodiversity at first hand, giving them an opportunity to reflect on how important it is. Specially designed biodiversity trails, plant-spotting and nature walks – activities such as these on Biodiversity Day help people to realise how important biodiversity is and to understand the interconnectedness of the natural world. International Biodiversity Action Day has been held in different parts of the world since 2001 in cooperation with GEO magazine. It has been supported by extensive media coverage and by the presence of political decision-makers. Also supported by BMZ and BMU, the motto of the Action day is 'To protect, we first need to understand'.

www.biodiversity-day.info

Germany is actively involved. CEPA provides a link between policy, science and ecology and people's social and economic reality. Both in Germany and in our partner countries, the federal Government is trying to raise the level of commitment to the conservation of biodiversity through a range of targeted CEPA activities. In the past, public information work in the area of biodiversity has often been limited to conservation issues or the protection of species. In its own work in this field, however, Germany now emphasises that biodiversity is much more than this. It is the entire spectrum of life on Earth. It is not just about animals and plants; it is about habitats and ecosystems, and above all humankind. Humans are part of biodiversity, and depend on its use. Human activity can help to create and preserve diversity, but it can also cause its loss. 'Biodiversity is the foundation of human life and economic activity' – that is the core message of the German Government's media campaigns, exhibitions, films, brochures and events designed to explain the vital importance of biodiversity. An important aim of this information work is to highlight ideas and potential solutions, which explore and explain the complex relations between biodiversity and lifestyles or economic growth in a way that targets specific audiences and captures their attention. To ensure that this message reaches as many social groups in Germany and its partner countries as possible, the federal Government has initiated a wide range of

Go4BioDiv Youth Forum

The motto of the third Go4BioDiv Youth Forum soon to be held at COP11 in India is 'Conserving coastal and marine biodiversity for sustaining life and livelihoods'. The idea: Young people are given the opportunity to present their own message in creative ways at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. They share their first-hand experiences of their efforts to preserve biodiversity and engage in a dialogue with conference delegates and the wider public. Together they develop visions and statements, exhibitions, theatre performances, panel discussions and engage experts and politicians in dialogues on stage. In the past four years, the participants from six continents have developed an active network. The project was initiated and commissioned by BMZ. In 2008, a group of young people prepared their conference participation at an international wilderness camp in the Bavarian forest, formulating key messages to the negotiators and learning about environmental issues at the same time. At the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, young people once again had a chance to pass on their message to those with the power to make decisions. Participants of the former two events together with representatives of India are actively supporting the upcoming third International Youth Forum at COP11 in Hyderabad. It is encouraging to see that Go4Biodiv might become an institutionalised format for youth involvement in the CBD context. In June 2012, Go4Biodiv was officially recognised as project of the UN-Decade on Biodiversity.

www.go4biodiv.org



activities such as competitions for school students, additional teacher training and networking which aim to facilitate communication of the message. By way of example, German development cooperation agencies support Biodiversity Bonn (BION) and BioFrankfurt, two networks of leading organisations in the fields of research, education, conservation and international cooperation, with the objective of raising public awareness for biodiversity issues. In order to win support and understanding for the country's international commitment in this area, we need to strengthen

awareness of these issues within Germany itself. This includes targeted communication on the importance and values of biodiversity for other fields of German international cooperation such as the water sector or agriculture.

TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

In terms of mainstreaming and communicating the importance of biodiversity, the TEEB project has proven extremely valuable and successful. It has aimed to reconcile the apparent contradiction between economy



Among other services, healthy ecosystems provide us with clean water. TEEB helps to acknowledge the value of such services, which are often not considered in decision-making to the detriment of both the economy and the environment.

and ecology, highlighting the intrinsic value of our natural world and drawing attention to the growing costs associated with the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, i.e. to demonstrate that investing in the protection of biodiversity makes sound economic sense.

The TEEB initiative was launched in 2007 by BMU and the EU Commission under the auspices of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), although it has since attracted many additional partner organisations and donors. Following the development and publication of a number of studies, the current phase primarily involves disseminating the results and methodological approaches, expanding the global network of experts and supporting the implementation of national and sectoral activities.

As part of its own programme of measures in the area of international cooperation, Germany is helping to produce innovative strategies that aim to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning, while providing advice on how to implement and make good use of the available funding options. Through a series of projects and programmes, Germany and its partner countries are promoting efforts to design and harness incentive mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services. Another aspect of international cooperation in this area, and one that has attracted a good deal of interest, examines ways in which we can extend our national and private sector accounting systems to reflect the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Indeed, measures to strengthen the dialogue between a range of actors from science, politics and civil society on the cultural and socio-economic value of biodiversity form an important part of all our advisory work.

The main goal of the advisory services provided within the framework of Germany's international projects is to help partner countries build up and expand their technical capacity. To this end, closely based on the results of the TEEB studies, a handbook was produced in 2012 by GIZ with guidelines on ways of 'Integrating ecosystem services into development planning' (available under www.conservation-development.net). A corresponding training programme is available and has already been successfully implemented in partner countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, the courses often act as a catalyst, helping to create networks of stakeholders and thus have a positive impact on the implementation in these countries.

Environmental assessments

Since national or sectoral policies, plans, investments or programmes may have a significant influence on biodiversity either directly (e.g. through impacts on natural ecosystems) or indirectly (e.g. through changes in land use or production patterns which subsequently influence biodiversity), the CBD recognises impact assessment as an important tool for mainstreaming biodiversity across government policies, investments and development planning. Good practice guidelines on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into impact assessments were issued by the CBD and the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Environmental impact assessments (EIA) have been used in German development cooperation for a long time to reduce environmental and climate risks in its portfolio, and to systematically integrate environmental, climate mitigation and climate adaptation potential. In 2010, a new Guideline for Environmental and Climate Assessment was adopted by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), which became mandatory for all implementing agencies when preparing new programme proposals for the Ministry. In accordance with federal Government guidelines, the executing agencies take care to mainstream good environmental performance into their fields of action. KfW signed the UN Principles for Responsible Investments in 2006 and has started to apply a tailored sustainable investment approach to its annual €20 billion overall liquidity management, significantly reducing the potential environmental impact of the Bank's overall operations. This approach precludes, for example, investments in non-sustainable forest management.

A specific tool for mainstreaming biodiversity issues into various sectors and programmes is the so called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of a proposed policy, plan or programme in order to ensure that environmental risks are appropriately addressed at an early stage of decision-making on a par with economic and social considerations. German development cooperation has supported several partner countries in developing and strengthening their legal framework for environmental assessments and has provided guidance on practical implementation (e.g. in Benin, China, Mali, Mauretania, Namibia, and Viet Nam).

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Habitat destruction, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution and climate change are among the key drivers of biodiversity loss. Strategic Goal B aims at reducing such pressures and calls for the sustainable use of ecosystems by 2020. Being closely linked to Strategic Goal A, it also emphasises the crucial role that other sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries, play in biodiversity conservation. Forest and land clearing for food production and biofuels are among the main drivers of the degradation of land ecosystems. In marine ecosystems, more than 80% of all fish stocks are now considered fully exploited or overexploited.

The following information highlights some of the work supported by German international cooperation, which is promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and helping to reduce direct pressures from unsustainable practices. Germany has a proven track record of facilitating the sustainable management of forests as well as sustainable agriculture and fisheries in a large number of partner countries and regions across the globe. The examples and lessons learned show that successful and tested approaches are available, and can be adapted and

replicated on a broader scale. At the same time, further efforts will be required to gain the support of key stakeholders, particularly from other sectors, to undertake the policy and behavioural changes that are needed to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably.

Integrating biodiversity into other areas of development cooperation

In 2011, BMZ introduced the concept of sectoral biodiversity components in projects and programmes of sectors which are particularly relevant for the sustainable management of ecosystems and their services, such as agriculture, water management and governance. These components describe activities and outcomes which clearly contribute to at least one of the three objectives of the CBD and are identified by one or more specific indicators within project or programme monitoring. A series of short technical papers was developed giving examples and guidance on how biodiversity concerns can be better mainstreamed into other relevant sectors.

The table below illustrates the relevance of ecosystem services to other sectors and gives examples of benefits resulting from them.

Sustainable forest management

Tropical forests are home to approximately 70% of all terrestrial species and play an immeasurable role

Category of ecosystem services	Examples of ecosystem services	Benefits for other development sectors (selection)
Provisioning	Freshwater	Water (e.g. purification, provision for safe human consumption) Energy (e.g. generation of hydroelectric power)
	Food	Rural development & food security (e.g. fertile soil, agricultural yield, protein from fisheries)
	Genetic diversity	Sustainable economic development (e.g. biotechnology & benefit sharing) Climate change adaptation (e.g. well adapted breeds or races)
Regulating	Flood protection	Water & Disaster Risk Management (e.g. protective capacity, enhancing resilience)
	Biological control	Health (e.g. regulating prevalence of vector borne diseases and pests)
Supporting	Nutrient cycling	Rural development & food security (e.g. flow and recycling of nutrients; decomposition of organic matter)
Cultural	Recreation	Sustainable economic development (e.g. ecotourism)
	Inspiration for art, design & technology	Education & Research (e.g. knowledge, appreciation of the natural environment & innovation potential)

(Source: adapted after MEA 2005 & TEEB 2010)

in biodiversity conservation. Over 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods. German international cooperation focuses on supporting these groups, especially indigenous communities and poor farmers, since they suffer most from forest loss and degradation. The drivers of deforestation are manifold and their underlying causes include poverty, unsustainable land use and poor governance. Drivers like illegal logging and conversion of tropical forests for other land uses promise quicker and higher returns than maintaining forests with their various goods and social and ecological services. Global deforestation is therefore still continuing at a high rate, with an annual net loss of approximately 5.2 million hectares per year (an area about the size of Costa Rica). Most of the losses take place in tropical regions, while most of the gains take place in temperate and boreal zones. Since the 1960s, the area of forest available per capita of the world's population has been cut in half. Deforestation and forest degradation are responsible for approximately 17% of world greenhouse gas emissions. Global warming can therefore not be stopped without halting tropical forest destruction and degradation. At the same time, forest ecosystems act as a buffer against the effects of climate change.

The importance of sustainable forest management for biodiversity conservation is often underestimated. Approximately 80-90% of the world's forests are located outside of protected areas and are used to produce goods and meet livelihood needs. Sustainable forest management can help conserve and enhance the valuable biodiversity in production forests by applying comprehensive planning concepts for sustainable production of timber, fuel wood and non-timber forest products, while taking into consideration both the needs of local communities and indigenous peoples as well as conservation priorities. 'Protecting by using' is therefore an important strategy of German international cooperation.

In promoting sustainable forest management, Germany is pursuing two overarching development policy objectives: poverty reduction and preserving the capacity of forests to maintain the ecological balance. Forest cooperation is embedded in and guided by the international forest policy dialogue. Germany participates in the international discussions and negotiations on forests under the UNFF, UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and promotes the implementation of the UN's Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests as a means



Forests provide us with a vast amount of services, from timber and non-timber products we use in everyday life to many regulatory functions. These include watershed protection, erosion prevention and climate regulation. Their protection and sustainable use are therefore crucial for life on Earth and our climate.

of fostering synergies between international initiatives. Germany engages in international cooperation in all major tropical forest regions of the world and currently supports forest conservation and sustainable forest management in 25 countries and within five regional organisations. In the Amazon region, for example, Germany advises the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) on the implementation of a comprehensive, sustainable and transnational natural resources policy. In the Congo basin, Germany supports the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) in implementing its regional forest and biological diversity conservation action plan, and in South-East Asia, Germany assists the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in drawing up

a regional forest policy and in adapting national and regional policies to climate change.

In this context, German development cooperation combines capacity building with the development of practical solutions for implementing sustainable forest management and participatory forest policy processes. These include developing and providing access to innovative sustainable financing mechanisms.

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

Sustainable forestry also depends on a clear political and legal framework. Political stability and the rule of law are other aspects needed to sustain forests, reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), and enhance the diverse benefits of sustainable forest management. Between 10 and 15 billion dollars in state revenues are lost worldwide each year as a result of illegal logging and trading in timber. Corruption, unclear legal conditions and lack of law enforcement contribute to the problem. These practices distort markets and make it harder for legally operating businesses to compete. In response, the EU adopted an Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). A central part of the FLEGT Action Plan are Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) entered into with timber-producing countries. At present, 13 countries have concluded such VPAs or are in on-going negotiations. These countries agree to

implement a Timber Legality Assurance System, which ensures that timber put on the market can be traced back to its source and is of legal origin. This verified legal timber receives a FLEGT license and will be granted access to the EU market as stipulated in the EU Timber Regulation, which will come into force in 2013.

Forest certification

Forest certification has become increasingly important. It has spread rapidly in the last few years and is now recognised internationally as an instrument for promoting sustainable forest management. About 400 million hectares of production forests and forest products worldwide have been certified by the two main timber certification schemes: the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Accredited independent auditors review the forest operations and supply chains annually and verify that the company complies with the required standards. By far the largest areas of certified forest are found in Europe and North America, while certification in tropical countries, for which the scheme was originally conceived, is moving ahead more slowly. Germany was therefore supporting a public private partnership to strengthen FSC's decentralised structure and capacity building in 13 countries in order to expand the area of certified tropical forests in Central America, the Amazon, the Congo Basin and in China.

Preservation and sustainable exploitation of the last remaining mountain cloud forests in Ethiopia

Arabica coffee originates from the mountain cloud forests of Ethiopia. Today, the last surviving remnants of this unique ecosystem can be found in the south-western Kafa region. Many local people make a living by collecting wild coffee beans and other natural products such as spices and honey from wild bees, yet this biodiversity hotspot is threatened by a number of factors including the conversion of virgin forest into agricultural land.

With support from Germany's international cooperation, local people have now organised themselves and are actively managing four areas of forest covering 2,170 hectares in order to maintain their sources of income. Community plantations supply the local population with fast-growing wood for fuel while helping to protect the virgin forest. The amount of wood burnt is reduced through the use of energy-saving stoves (around 5,500 to date),

all of which are made locally. The project partners have set up 53 tree nurseries that have so far produced around 175,000 saplings for reforestation. At the same time, they are creating an infrastructure for eco-tourism, reinforcing the management of the protected area by funding and training rangers and drawing up a range of strategies for environmental education. The state of the forest and the impact of the project are recorded by means of a system of climate and forest monitoring. The project itself is executed by the German environmental group Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU) together with local organisations.

In 2010, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) awarded Kafa the status of biosphere reserve, an achievement that was due in no small measure to the efforts made by those involved in the project.

Conservation of the Congo Basin, the world's second largest tropical forest area

In the Congo Basin, the second largest tropical rainforest area in the world, Germany engages in international cooperation to support both effective management of protected forest areas and sustainable management of production forests with the dual purpose of protecting the region's forest ecosystems and using their potential for poverty reduction and economic development. Germany is a prominent member of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) and has been assisting the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) in implementing its regional forest and biological diversity conservation action plan since 2005. At national level, German international cooperation actors are providing support in translating regional guidance into national policy and on-the-ground action to implement protection and sustainable management of forests. Results achieved so far include: 10 new cross-boundary protected areas have been created, 18 million hectares of forest have been additionally protected, and more than 5 million hectares of forest have been certified. The participation of civil society in planning and decision-making has been improved, regular monitoring reports on the status of the Congo basin forests make it possible to assess changes in forest cover and the COMIFAC countries are increasingly coordinating their contributions to the international forest policy dialogue.

Agrobiodiversity – a key aspect of sustainable agriculture

Agrobiodiversity - the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms that are used directly or indirectly in food production and agriculture – is a cornerstone of global food security and has enabled humankind to colonize new habitats, build civilizations, cope with environmental and climatic changes, and survive in difficult locations. Agrobiodiversity also plays a growing role outside the agricultural sector: in food processing, in supplying raw materials for industry (e.g. oil, textiles), in the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries, and recently also in energy supply. Agricultural biodiversity makes it possible to use infertile land in a productive way, thus contributing to

the food security of people facing poverty and hunger. Genetic diversity is crucial for agriculture and its ability to adapt to changes in the climate and the environment, for example through crops that tolerate heat or drought. However, efforts to increase productivity, combined with growing industrial agricultural production and globalisation have led to a loss of agrobiodiversity. In 1949, for example, China still had 10,000 local varieties of wheat; today fewer than 1,000 are grown on a large scale. In other words, 90% of the wheat varieties have disappeared from farms in just half a century. Less variety also lowers the chances of being able to adapt to a changing climate and thus may have serious effects on the world's food security.

In order to conserve agrobiodiversity on a global level and improve the conditions for sustainable farming, international agreements that are relevant to biodiversity have been created in the past 20 years. In addition to the CBD and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), administered by the World Trade Organization, deals with patenting of plants and animals, and the International Seed Treaty (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture or ITPGRFA), requires member countries to sustainably use agricultural crops, ensure their free exchange, and recognised farmers as

Intervention at various levels is needed to conserve agrobiodiversity

To halt the erosion of agrobiodiversity in southern China, BMZ helped to develop and test innovative approaches. The project had to work simultaneously at different levels: at the policy level, it provided advice to the Ministry of Agriculture on how to incorporate elements of agrobiodiversity management into the country's 12th five-year development plan; at institutional level, it developed the capacities of government officers, published teaching material and helped establish new institutions dealing with agrobiodiversity; at the field level, it supported the establishment of 26 Farmer Field Schools and 14 farmer cooperatives selling local agrobiodiversity products. A documentary film has been widely shown on a number of occasions and has contributed to raising the awareness of the general public in China.



Agrobiodiversity is a cornerstone of global food security and plays an important role in other industrial areas such as pharmaceuticals and energy supply. Safeguarding agricultural genetic diversity is also crucial for adaptation to changing environmental conditions.

custodians and users of genetic diversity. The latter is known as 'farmers' rights'. Germany actively fosters the implementation of these international agreements and supports partner countries in doing so. Recently, Germany has also offered financial and political support and physical facilities to the Executive Committee of the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDDT). This is an independent international organisation, which will establish its headquarters in Bonn. The GCDDT aims to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity for food security worldwide.

The experience and best practices acquired through Germany's long-standing project work have shown that an integrated approach and a multitude of methods for involving different target groups are needed to promote sustainable conservation and use of agrobiodiversity. Awareness raising, capacity building, integrated surveys, agrobiodiversity monitoring, in-situ conservation measures initiated and led by farmers, Farmer Field Schools, valorisation of underutilised species and varieties, and mainstreaming agrobiodiversity into government strategies are all equally important. Three factors have proven to be essential in agrobiodiversity management: the active involvement of the rural population in in-situ conservation, the vital role of women in these processes, and the valorisation of the products derived from agricultural genetic resources.

Sustainable land management in drylands

Drylands cover more than a third of the Earth's land surface and provide a livelihood to over two billion people. They are also home to a large variety of species and ecosystems. For example, numerous food crops of global importance have originated from drylands, including maize, potatoes, wheat, rice and many fruit trees such as olives, figs or almonds. These are just a few examples of the rich diversity found in drylands. Combined, the gene banks at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) have over 200,000 samples of wild and cultivated varieties from about 144 countries. Biodiversity in drylands has also optimally adapted to the extremely difficult conditions in this type of landscape. It is, however, also particularly vulnerable to human intrusion and climate change. Land degradation threatens fertile land and ecosystems throughout the world and has reduced the productivity of the world's terrestrial ecosystems by about 25% between 1981 and 2003. At the same time, the population in drylands is especially dependent on the many ecosystem services provided by nature, such as fresh water, soil fertility, erosion control and medicinal plants. Survival in arid and semi-arid areas would be impossible without efficient methods for using water, suitable cultivation techniques, pasture management and the conservation of traditional crops and animal breeds.

Following the severe droughts in the Sahel in the 1970s and 1980s, combating desertification and land

Sustainable land management contributes to the restoration of degraded soils and important ecosystem functions.



degradation became a priority of German international cooperation. By signing the UNCCD, Germany has committed to supporting its implementation. Since then, the results of projects and programmes and experience gained have shown that investment in sustainable land management in drylands pays off and leads to tangible improvements on the ground. In 2011, Germany funded more than 80 projects and programmes in 28 partner countries to support the implementation of the UNCCD on the national and regional level.

In Central Asia, for example, Germany has been supporting the balanced and sustainable use of pasture lands. These measures also included new approaches to wildlife management, which have helped both to conserve fragile steppe ecosystems and create new sources of income for the population. In the Sahel, for instance, efforts supported by German international cooperation have delivered verifiable results in many places: degraded soils have been restored, broad-scale afforestation has been carried out and crop yields have risen.

Although considerable technical and regulatory progress has been made in the past decades, many

decision-makers still continue to neglect the impact of land degradation on the production system. On many levels, we are still faced with a lack of data on a number of important questions. How high are the social and economic costs of land degradation? What are the costs of inaction? What specific measures need to be implemented? It has become evident in recent years that policy-makers, businesses, farmers' organisations, finance institutions and other stakeholders need a scientifically sound basis for making good decisions that will ensure the long-term conservation of productive land. Therefore, Germany - in cooperation with the European Commission, the UNCCD Secretariat and a growing number of prominent political and scientific partners - is implementing a global scientific assessment of the economic dimension of land degradation and the added value of sustainable land use. Building on the methodologies and experiences from the Stern Review and the TEEB study, the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD) aims to increase political and public awareness about the many benefits of healthy and productive land and about the economic costs of land degradation.

Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

Coastal zones are among the most densely populated regions on earth. They are home to a rising proportion (currently almost half) of the world's population. However, increasing populations are putting ever greater pressure on natural resources, and in coastal areas particularly fish stocks are dwindling as a result. Since 1990, global catches have remained static at round 90 million tonnes per year. According to FAO statistics, 85% of global fish stocks are already either fully exploited, overfished or have collapsed. This predominantly impacts on developing countries, whose marine resources play an important role in terms of food security for local populations as well as supplying the bulk of our globally traded fish products. In addition to being overfished, these marine resources are also damaged by climate change and increasing levels of pollution in the seas. At the same time, demand for fish continues to rise, with the FAO calculating that global demand for fish products will more than double by 2028 compared to today's figures. Aquaculture plays a crucial role in our efforts to safeguard future supplies. It already contributes nearly half of all the fish products we consume worldwide and is growing at a rapid pace. Germany supports the measures taken by its partner



Coastal zones provide important ecosystem services, such as protection from storms and tsunamis. Coastal and marine produce is also our most important source of protein, therefore being essential for global food security.

countries to improve fisheries management, generate greater value from the fisheries industry and develop sustainable and environmentally sound aquaculture methods. Cooperation in this area includes investments in infrastructure and surveillance technology, providing organisational advice and helping to build up local capacity, the aim being to facilitate the long-term sustainable use of fishery resources and thereby improve food security and incomes for the population groups concerned.

Efforts to counter overfishing in Mauritania

Fishing is an important industry in Mauritania, although it is threatened by over-exploitation and a lack of regulation. Germany is supporting the country's fisheries ministry to develop management capacities for the sector. This involves training for the staff of the executing agency and advice on drawing up management plans, setting up a fisheries information system and developing an appropriate legal and institutional framework. The BMZ funded project also aims to better integrate the private sector into measures to implement a sustainable fisheries. The country has opened its first-ever mussel farm under a public-private partnership deal with a Mauritanian company. As well as contributing to the diversification of fish products, the new farm provides an alternative source of income for those in the fishing industry. The aim is to reduce the pressure on marine resources. Due to the early success of this concept, there are plans to make greater use of the country's potential for marine aquaculture in the future.

Cooperation with the private sector: production, consumption, and biotrade

Many products in our daily life are based on biodiversity. The sustainable use of biodiversity is therefore closely connected with the private sector, which harvests, processes and places these products on the market. Companies thus do not only have a direct impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, but also depend on them. Healthy ecosystems provide companies with resources such as fresh water, wood, fibre, food and with indirect services, such as flood protection and erosion control. In 2008, in a move to strengthen the ties with the private sector to assist with the implementation of the CBD, Germany established its Biodiversity in Good Company initiative, and GIZ was commissioned by BMU to implement it. This initiative is one of the first business platforms worldwide that specifically targets the challenge of biodiversity protection. Large, small, and medium-sized enterprises from a range of

Protecting the mangrove forests of the Mekong delta and promoting sustainability standards in aquaculture

90% of all globally farmed seafood comes from Asia, and the industry is growing rapidly. Half of all the fish consumed in Viet Nam and Bangladesh is farmed. The Mekong delta in Viet Nam is one of the most productive aquaculture regions in the world, providing a good income from the production of shrimp and pangasius. However, the expansion of this industry has led to the disappearance of increasingly large areas of the country's environmentally important mangrove forests. Mangrove regions are extremely rich in biodiversity. As well as providing food and refuge for fish and birds, they purify the water and protect coastal areas from the storms and floods that are already gaining in intensity as a result of climate change. Since 2007, in order to protect these vital functions and mitigate the impact of climate change in the region, Germany has been helping the provincial authorities in the Mekong delta to develop better management systems for mangrove forests. The project is also promoting the implementation of sustainability standards in the aquaculture industry with a view to encouraging production of high-quality food while prohibiting the removal of mangrove forest to build new ponds and avoiding negative impacts on coastal ecosystems such as the eutrophication caused by aquaculture methods. One pilot project, run as a public-private partnership, certifies pangasius farms on the basis of ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council) standards. The project has clearly demonstrated that it is possible to combine sustainable fish production with measures to protect the biodiversity of the mangrove regions and generate incomes.

industries and countries have endorsed the initiative. All companies have signed the Leadership Declaration, which envisages integrating biodiversity into their management systems, developing biodiversity indicators and monitoring systems, and communicating with suppliers about the company's biodiversity objectives. To support the participating companies, a handbook on Biodiversity Management has been developed, which is directed towards practitioners such as environmental and corporate social responsibility managers and makes a business case for the conservation of biodiversity. Case studies and best practices are documented and

presented to the public. The Initiative also increases awareness of business and biodiversity issues, and of members' ongoing projects. Ongoing cooperation with ministries, international institutions and NGO's has helped establish new alliances. In 2011, the member companies assumed full responsibility for the Initiative by establishing it as a non-profit association, intent upon ensuring the continued and active pursuit of its aims. In its cooperation with the private sector, Germany also puts particular focus on promoting sustainable biotrade, i.e. the collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability. Biotrade offers an opportunity for biodiversity-rich countries to reduce poverty and is one sector that can facilitate the transition to a "green economy". Trade in these goods and services is affected by a number of non-tariff barriers such as import requirements imposed by national legislation and standards. In addition, measures developed by the private sector, such as codes of conduct, certification and other social and ecological labelling schemes, are important issues to consider. They generally seek to achieve the dual aim of biodiversity conservation and the equitable distribution of benefits to the communities for whom such trade plays a key role in their livelihoods.

Capacity building for biotrade in Nepal

Production of essential oils helps to generate income for the local population, and is thus an important incentive for people to conserve the ecosystems where the plants are collected. To this end, German development cooperation actors have provided training for essential oil companies on how to increase their quality management and enhance their marketing capacities. The exporters of essential oils participated in BioFach 2011 and 2012, the world's biggest organic trade fair in Nurnberg, Germany. The participation was organised in conjunction with the Trade and Export Promotion Centre of Nepal (TEPC), and the companies used a joint marketing strategy under the group label 'Essential oils of Nepal'. They were able to use brochures and a video documentary for promotional purposes. The trade show gave them the opportunity to establish many new business contacts.

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Besides addressing the causes of biodiversity loss and the required restoration of degraded ecosystems, the Strategic Plan also reaffirms the continued importance of conserving and enhancing the status of existing biodiversity. This includes improving ecosystem resilience against current and future changes in climatic and environmental conditions.

Through its international cooperation activities, Germany has gained extensive experience in this context and has long been supporting partner countries in establishing and managing protected areas. Currently, there is an ongoing direct investment through KfW in 270 formally protected areas in 34 countries with a total of 676,000 km² under protection, an area that is almost double the size of Germany itself. These figures do not include support for protected areas provided by German technical cooperation projects.

In addition to that, Germany invests in biodiversity outside protected areas and in capacity development not directly attributable to specific protected areas. Support for managing protected areas is never provided in isolation but always takes into account the socio-economic setting and the active participation of the

local population. Since the adoption of the Strategic Plan, a number of new programmes have been initiated to support both individual nature reserves and nationwide systems of protected areas. The following section draws attention to some of the project experiences and approaches used to safeguard ecosystems and the diversity of life on the planet.

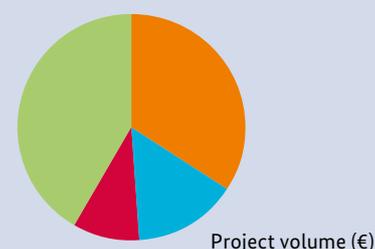
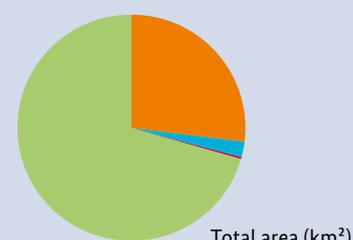
Protected areas

Today, areas legally declared protected cover around 12.7% of the Earth's terrestrial surface and 1.6% of the planet's oceans. Although both these figures have increased significantly in the last few decades, at its tenth meeting in Nagoya in 2010 the Conference of the Parties to the CBD stressed the need to safeguard ecosystems as a way of improving the status of biodiversity: one of the targets it set is that "by 2020 at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes".

Germany supports partner countries in establishing new protected areas, improving the management efficiency of existing ones and securing their long-term sustainability. This includes investment in infrastructure (such

Germany's direct investments (financial cooperation) in protected areas worldwide

	World	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America
Number of projects	59	22	9	8	20
Number of protected areas funded	270	37	11	15	207
Average area (km ²)	2,504	4,958	1,312	195	2,295
Total area (km ²)	676,096	183,474	14,432	2,939	475,249
forest (esp. tropical forest)	71.3%	48,605	14,432	1,767	417,388
steppe and savannah	18.2%	122,549	0	0	525
coasts and coral reefs	5.3%	12,000	0	0	23,838
highlands	4.3%	0	0	644	29,053
inland waters	0.7%	320	0	527	4,444
Project volume (€ million)	382.2	131.2	56.6	36.0	158.2





Protected areas offer sanctuary to many (endangered) species that are vulnerable to human impacts. They can also play an essential role in generating income, as tourists from all over the world are willing to travel great distances and spend considerable amounts to watch wildlife and enjoy nature.

as patrol boats or surveillance technology, particularly needed to cope with the growing poaching crisis), human capacities (staff training), management plans, specific development programmes (tourism) and tailored financial solutions (such as conservation trust funds) to secure the long-term financial sustainability of protected areas. The German Government recognises that protected areas not only serve to conserve and maintain nature, but also secure the livelihoods of the people who live in the region. In addition to that, protected areas can give rise to new opportunities for sustainable development in rural areas. Wherever potential exists, Germany supports the development of additional sources of income – for example, from (eco) tourism, use of non-timber forest products, farming in buffer zones. At the same time, Germany supports monitoring and research, and environmental education as important elements of sustainable management systems. However, most protected areas are likely to depend primarily on domestic and international public sources for a very long time to come. This is why forward-looking strategies for long-time financial sustainability are so important.

Poor governance is often one of the hurdles to planning objectives for protected areas and delivering

Cross-border conservation in southern Africa

One of the world's largest protected area complexes is currently being established in southern Africa under the name of KAZA (Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area). The aim is to combine 36 separate reserves and national parks in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia into a single protected area complex the size of Sweden, covering 430,000 km². The African initiative for establishing this transfrontier system of protected areas aims at protecting biodiversity and at the same time supporting sustainable development and securing peace and stability in the region. Its objectives include creating the conditions needed for large mammals such as elephants, rhinos and gazelle to be able to migrate between the different protected areas and generating income for local communities through conservation and sustainable tourism. Further regulations regarding protected areas, anti-poaching measures, land planning, forest management and tourism need to be designed in a coherent way in all five countries. German international cooperation together with the Peace Parks Foundation is supporting the KAZA countries in this huge task: BMZ is supporting the establishment of KAZA with 20 million € through KfW.

Biodiversity conservation in the Kailash Landscape

The Kailash landscape is a trans-boundary high-altitude mountain region between China, India, and Nepal. It is rich in rare and endangered species and carries exceptional cultural value for Hindus, Buddhists and followers of other religions in Asia and worldwide. At its centre lies Mount Kailash (6738 m), worshiped as a spiritual place and attracting scores of pilgrims. The Kailash landscape is also of high importance due to its ecosystem services. For example, several of Asia's large rivers originate in the Kailash landscape including the Indus, Brahmaputra, and a Ganges' tributary. Downstream, the rivers become lifelines for hundreds of millions of people. At the same time, the Kailash landscape is home to extremely poor communities in China, India, and especially Nepal. Climate change is already affecting the provision of ecosystem services hence altering the conditions for human development in the Kailash landscape. More biodiversity will be lost to increasing temperatures, changing precipitation and glacier melt. Germany cooperates with China, India and Nepal and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development to implement the Kailash Sacred Landscape Initiative for protecting and sustainably managing the region. Key elements of a first phase will be: strengthening local biodiversity and environmental monitoring, piloting community and livelihood-based conservation activities, adaptation to climate change and integrating a landscape ecosystem management approach.

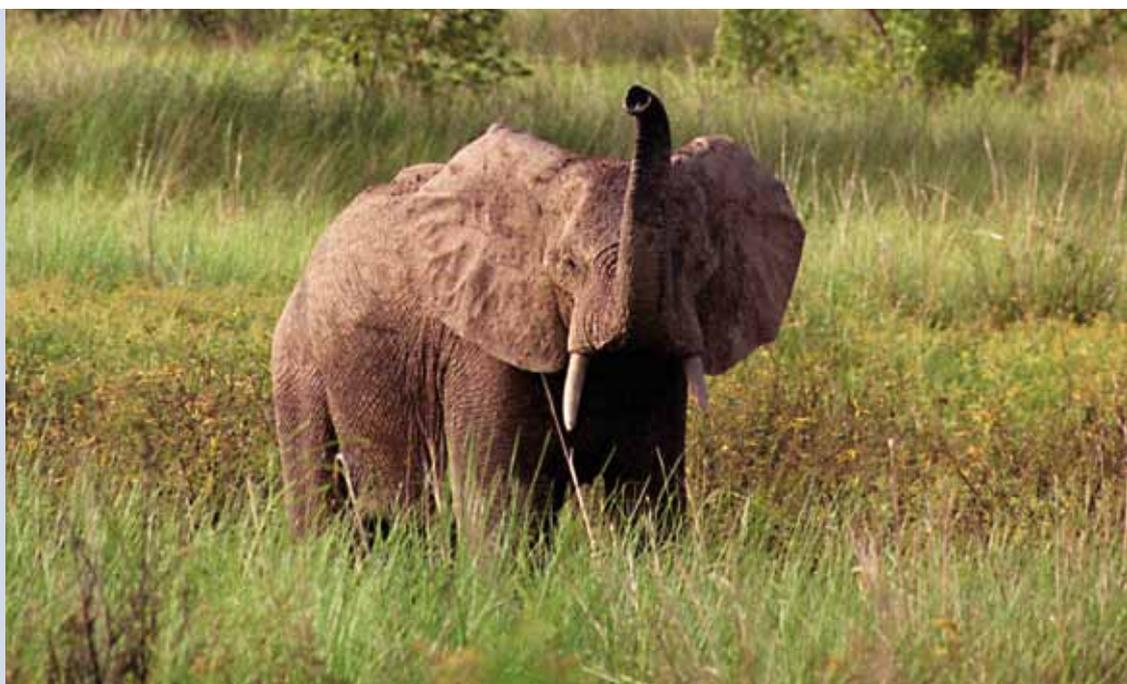
conservation outcomes. The process of understanding and, where necessary, improving governance is at the heart of effective biodiversity conservation. The IUCN recognises four generic types of governance, all of which can be associated with any management objective for protected areas. These are: (1) governance by government, (2) shared governance, (3) private governance and (4) governance by indigenous peoples and local communities. All four of these governance models are important means of achieving more equitable and effective conservation in the context of global change. It is in any case crucial that local communities are involved in the establishment and management of protected areas and benefit from them, because acceptance by people is absolutely necessary for preserving nature and its services for the future.

E-learning tool kit for protected areas

With the support of Germany, the Secretariat of the CBD and other partners have developed an e-learning tool kit for the Convention's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). The modules provide training for planners and practitioners. They focus on the design and management of protected areas and systems as part of national and regional conservation strategies. Modules range from adaptive management in times of climate change, financial planning, to wider landscape approaches and governance aspects. A series of regional training workshops for national directors initiated the broad roll-out of the training modules.

www.cbd.int/protected/e-learning

Protected area complexes, such as the KAZA Conservation Area in southern Africa, allow large mammals to migrate between individual nature reserves.



Achieving a balance between conservation and use is a key aspect of projects funded by Germany. The local population is actively involved in all projects: local people should not be disadvantaged by the designation of a protected area and the associated use restrictions. The involvement of the local population is essential if biodiversity and people's livelihoods are to be secured in the long term. Germany supports co-management approaches, initiatives and networks, be it in the Congo Basin, in South and Central America or in Indonesia. One of the challenges today is to create the conditions needed to manage protected areas at different spatial scales in a cooperative and synergistic manner with a range of protection levels designed to meet objectives that go beyond the possibilities that any single reserve can provide. Based on this rationale, Germany supports

entire national systems of protected areas, e.g. in Brazil, Peru and Ecuador.

Protected areas are always intricately linked to their surroundings, not only in ecological terms, but also economically, socially and culturally. Projects supported by Germany therefore take into account the legitimate needs and interests, as well as the knowledge and practices, of people living in and around protected areas and special attention is given to the sustainable management of buffer zones, i.e. the areas adjacent to the core zones. Whereas nature conservation focuses on core zones, environmental friendly management in border zones is needed to achieve the conservation targets. In this way, German international cooperation respects and fosters the human rights of local people, which is one of the cornerstones of its work.

Expanding and safeguarding protected areas in collaboration with indigenous communities in Peru

One of the projects funded by the International Climate Initiative (ICI) in the Peruvian Amazon is dedicated to the protection and sustainable exploitation of a 616,000-hectare communal protected area known as El Sira, together with 1.1 million hectares of adjoining land that acts as a buffer zone. Local indigenous people have been closely involved in the project, which helps to draw up management plans for the sustainable exploitation, processing and marketing of timber, natural rubber and other forest products that generate an alternative source of income. 24 village communities are now harvesting natural rubber or timber on this basis, while protecting 80,000 hectares of forest in the buffer zone. In total, the project works with over 50 indigenous village communities and has signed agreements with them to protect and extend an additional area of around 60,000 hectares of forest in the buffer zones. The communities are given training and equipment to help them actively protect the boundaries of the protected area and manage their own forest land sustainably. Joint training has improved the co-management of these communal reserves by official bodies and the indigenous people. The project is being executed by GIZ together with SERNANP (Peru's protected areas authority) and in cooperation with KfW.

Ecological corridors

It is widely accepted that protected areas need to be managed as part of the broader landscape – not as 'conservation islands'. Animal and plant species must be able to move between areas and establish themselves in new habitats. In many cases, however, protected areas are not linked together geographically. Species under acute threat of extinction need to maintain a broad gene pool if their numbers are to stabilise or improve. Migrating species are also critically dependent on the existence of such corridors. The movement of species can be facilitated by establishing links between protected areas. Both protected areas and land that is also suitable as habitat need to be connected by habitat corridors. They are becoming increasingly important due to more intensive exploitation of the land, the fragmentation of habitats and the impact of climate change. It is already noticeable that plants and animals are migrating to more favourable habitats in response to a changing climate. Protecting the capacity of nature to provide services and perform a wide range of functions requires the development of land use policies, the formulation of coordinated energy, agricultural and forestry strategies and devising a multi-sectoral plan to manage the process of structural change in the rural environment. The challenge here is for different actors with often contradictory views to negotiate a common vision for the preservation and use of these areas. The German Government is supporting partner countries such as Mexico and Brazil in their efforts to build up regional development strategies that can be

embedded in policies and strategies at national level. This involves integrating protective measures into other development areas such as tourism, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, while at the same time creating and implementing alternative sources of income. In Ecuador, for example, effective management systems are being established to strengthen networks of existing protected areas, and new protected areas are being designated and combined wherever possible into biological corridors. All these activities reinforce the efforts being made to preserve the habitats of threatened species of flora and fauna using an ecosystems approach.

Marine and coastal protected areas

Overfishing, land-based runoff, habitat degradation and the increasing impacts of climate change are leading to a worldwide degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems. Effective measures for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal areas are therefore becoming increasingly important. Germany is committed to assisting partner countries to achieve effective protection of at least 10% of global marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020. To help partner countries identify and work towards the conservation of new marine and coastal areas, Germany's support in setting up a process to identify and describe Ecologically

Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Philippines

The Philippines, which is an island country consisting of over 7,000 islands, has 34,000 km of coastline - one of the longest in the world. Germany is supporting the country's efforts towards adaptation to climate change and governance of natural resources in coastal areas. The health of the Philippine coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds continue to deteriorate as a consequence of high resource exploitation by a rising population, rapid coastal development and global warming. Of the over 600 established marine protected areas, only about half are actively managed. Nonetheless, many of them have had considerable success in enhancing fish biomass and providing increased yields to adjacent fisheries. Germany therefore supports selected measures to protect and increase the resilience of the coastal environment and communities living there, and to contribute to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) under the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and its involvement with the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative are just two of the many steps taken by the German Government towards establishing a global network of marine protected areas.

Climate change is having a serious impact on marine and coastal environments. An increasingly important aspect of Germany's cooperation with partners is hence to use marine protected areas as natural solutions to help humanity cope with climate change. Special attention is given to protecting and restoring degraded mangrove forests because of the crucial role they play in

Protecting the marine ecosystems of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea

The Coral Triangle Initiative was launched by the governments of a number of Pacific island states as a means of protecting the species-rich Coral Triangle in the Indo-Pacific Ocean from overfishing and coastal development and to help the region adapt to climate change.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), an international NGO, has supported efforts by the Indonesian government to grant protected status to a large marine area in the Savu Sea and lay the foundations for another protected area in the Bismarck Sea off Papua New Guinea. With funding from the International Climate Initiative (ICI), TNC developed an initial zoning plan for both protected areas and a set of guidelines for their sustainable management. Educational campaigns are in place to help raise public awareness of the importance of traditional fishing grounds and suggest ways in which they can be exploited sustainably. Jointly developed management plans highlight those areas that are either threatened or vulnerable and act as a source of information on solutions that have been adapted to local conditions. The project has helped to give legal protection to 35,000 hectares of marine and coastal waters with valuable coral reefs. Although funding from German international cooperation has now ceased, TNC continues to work with local communities to implement the proposals drawn up under the project in order to make sure that the established legal framework can be used in the future to deliver effective protection for the region's biodiversity.

enhancing the resilience of adjacent and closely inter-linked ecosystems such as coral reefs. This strengthens the role that marine and coastal protected areas can play in delivering ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation and serves both to enhance coastline protection against natural hazards and to preserve coastal natural carbon sinks. These ecosystem-based adaptation approaches often bring threefold benefits: for biodiversity, for local people and for protecting coastlines from changing climate conditions in a sustainable way that is often more affordable than technical solutions that do not offer these co-benefits.

Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites

Since the creation of UNESCO's intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the adoption of the World Heritage Convention in the early 1970s, Germany has been committed to actively supporting partner countries in their efforts towards developing their unique cultural and natural heritage. Germany, which is currently also mandated as a member of the World Heritage Committee, is eager to assist partner countries in their endeavours to improve the conservation of the world's most important cultural

and natural heritage and aims to enhance capacities for effective implementation and application of the MAB programme. Germany currently assists or is in the process of organising assistance to more than 40 Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.

Biosphere reserves and World Heritage sites also form part of the international activities by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), an agency that reports to BMU. In addition to hosting workshops and conferences on MAB and World Heritage related matters through its International Academy for Nature Conservation (INA) on the Isle of Vilm, BfN also works closely with the German Commission for UNESCO to strengthen the capacities of the regional MAB network of African Biosphere Reserves, AfriMAB.

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas

Throughout history, indigenous peoples and local communities have played a critical role in conserving a range of different natural environments and species. They have done this for a variety of purposes, including economic, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic ones. Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are defined as natural and/or modified ecosystems

Serengeti – maintaining the migration routes of two million large mammals

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Serengeti National Park is a focus of attention from both the Tanzanian Government and the international community. It is a unique site and ensuring its environmental sustainability is a global challenge. To foster the region's economic development and improve the livelihoods of the poor communities living in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem, the Tanzanian Government is planning a range of development activities which initially also included building a tarmac road through the Serengeti National Park. However, scientists, conservationists and the international community objected that the proposed road would put the environmental integrity of the park at risk.

In an effort to find alternative solutions, BMZ together with other partners and civil society – engaged in discussions with the Tanzanian Government to identify an approach which would still contribute to economic and infrastructure development but which would maintain the important migration routes. As part of the solution, the German Government offers support for the social and

economic development of the Serengeti and Ngorongoro districts bordering the Serengeti. The new project, which is being developed by GIZ and KfW in conjunction with the Frankfurt Zoological Society, aims at strengthening sustainable ecosystem management and developing mechanisms to enable communities adjacent to the eastern and western park borders to share the benefits of this important World Heritage area. It also includes upgrading smaller feeder roads to improve transport of goods and services, and developing social and economic infrastructure in villages. After high-level international discussions in June 2011, the Government of Tanzania confirmed its willingness to consider alternative plans to the originally planned road in order not to affect the conservation values of the Serengeti. Within the park and its vicinity, the existing stretches of road will remain gravel road and continue to be managed mainly for tourism and administrative purposes. This firm commitment ("moratorium") constitutes the basis for the above mentioned new German support which will help to balance economic development with nature conservation.



Now and in the future, indigenous and local communities need to play a critical role in conserving natural environments and species.

containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, both sedentary and mobile, through customary laws or other effective means. ICCAs exist in practically all countries, cultures and ecological situations. Amongst the oldest are sacred groves, lakes, rivers and landscapes that abound in many countries. Highland forests, which are likely just as old, are managed for their value in providing downstream water security, or rich pastures in arid regions that were kept intact to use only as a last resort in cases of extreme drought. In short, ICCAs are important complements to official protected areas and can play an essential role in a country's protected area system. Community protected areas are a good example of how local people can earn money from the wealth of nature. When conservancies are created, land owned by the state is made over to communities, who can then use it commercially, for example by leasing it to a lodge operator to develop its tourist potential. The overarching aim is to support conservation by developing the area's economy, both ensuring that local communities benefit from the protected area and not facing e.g. resettlement. Tourism, for instance, has a very important role to play in achieving this.

German international cooperation has been supporting the conservation efforts of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities through various means. In Ecuador, a joint project with Conservation International supported the Chachi indigenous communities in Esmeraldas in conserving 7,200 hectares of forest under what are known as 'Conservation Incentive Agreements', which included financial compensation and technical assistance. In Brazil, German international cooperation actors supported the demarcation of Indigenous Territories in the Amazon: legal security has been achieved for 47 million hectares of territory. In Madagascar, a bilateral programme produced tools for the implementation of the new national system of protected areas, which recognises ICCAs, and is now developing the capacities of local actors to manage the newly recognised areas. In Indonesia, a project executed by the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and the Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN), developed community capacities to implement the principle of free, prior and informed consent in their negotiations with loggers, timber plantations, palm oil companies and local government agencies zoning their ancestral lands as protected forests.

ARPA – the world's largest conservation project

The Amazon rainforests are home to an extraordinarily large number of species. They are also vitally important to the regional and global climate. Huge swaths of rainforest have been lost forever since large-scale commercial exploitation began in the 1960s. In recent years, the Brazilian Government has made greater efforts to protect the forest, which is also home to many indigenous peoples. Among other measures, it has placed large areas under legal protection. German international cooperation actors have also been involved in providing support to the Brazilian Government as part of the ARPA programme.

ARPA is the biggest conservation project in the world. It was launched in 2002 by the Brazilian Government with the aim of affording long-term protection to 60 million hectares of rainforest. Since then, over 24 million hectares of new protected areas have been established. In total, the programme now helps to fund more than 60 protected areas covering around 35 million hectares – an area the size of Germany!

To ensure that this protection does not merely exist on paper, ARPA is investing heavily in measures to set up and equip park management bodies and to develop management plans and effective partnerships with local people. To this end, KfW and GIZ have been commissioned by BMZ and BMU to carry out a series of funding and advisory projects in conjunction with the Brazilian Government and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

One of the keys to success lies in gaining the acceptance and active support of local people for the protected areas. To make sure that commercial exploitation of the forest is compatible with its protection, the park management teams work with local communities to develop rules allowing for the sustainable exploitation of resources. These rules stipulate where and to what extent the families concerned are allowed to harvest those natural resources to provide what they need to live.

Financing protected areas and the LifeWeb Initiative

Partner countries in the developing world often cannot shoulder the entire social and financial burden of managing protected areas. Better financing mechanisms need to be identified to secure long-term funding. Possibilities include instruments such as public funding, debt-for-nature swaps, private funding, remuneration for services provided by protected areas and taxes and fees at national level for use of ecological services. More funding will be needed to sustain the management of existing protected areas and create new nature reserves in the future.

The LifeWeb Initiative, which was launched by Germany in 2008, aims at supporting the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas by enhancing partnerships and identifying new sources of funding at global level. The purpose of this innovative initiative is to match voluntary commitments to designating new protected areas and improving management of existing areas with commitments to provide dedicated (co-) financing for these areas. LifeWeb acts as a clearing house that brings together a wide variety of partners seeking support for their protected area systems with donors willing to contribute to the required biodiversity and ecosystem service projects. So far, 17 LifeWeb donors have provided €200 million in funding to support 62 Expressions of Interest. Since the establishment of the initiative in 2008, the German Government has committed €133 million to over 41 LifeWeb projects, most of which was funded through the International Climate Initiative (ICI). The platform also enhances cooperation between public and private partners. Since 2008, for example, a number of private foundations, such as the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Walton Family Foundation, have provided support to proposals submitted through LifeWeb.

A coordination office was established for the initiative in 2008 with support from BMU during the German presidency of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. Germany subsequently funded the operations of the office, based with the Secretariat of the CBD, from 2009 to 2011, and has allocated €1 million for ongoing support up to 2014. Japan provided support for complementary activities of LifeWeb's coordination office beginning in 2011. More information about the platform and its work is available at www.cbd.int/lifeweb.

Forever Costa Rica – mobilising new partnerships and funding through LifeWeb

Costa Rica applied for LifeWeb funding for its national protected areas initiative entitled 'Forever Costa Rica'. Thanks in part to LifeWeb, the country has been able to mobilise a large number of public and private partners who have agreed to provide USD 50 million to support its initiative to strengthen the national system of protected areas. As part of this joint endeavour, Germany's International Climate Initiative (ICI) also made a contribution towards the Costa Rican Government to set up and consolidate a national system of marine protected areas. The aim is to protect the habitats of marine species and important marine and coastal ecosystems, to manage them efficiently and to improve funding. The example of Costa Rica highlights the potential of LifeWeb to facilitate ambitious and wide-ranging national programmes through the cooperation of a large number of donors.



Funding facilitated through LifeWeb will support the consolidation of Costa Rica's protected areas system.

Responding to global challenges

Illegal poaching and trade in wildlife products is a major threat to many endangered species as elephants, rhinos and tigers. Especially in the last years the world saw a dramatic increase in highly organised poaching and illegal international trade in endangered species and products such as ivory and rhino horn. In Asia tigers, snow leopards and rhinos are in danger. In Africa especially elephants and rhinos are killed by heavily armed and well organised groups that act in different countries and often cross unprotected borders. Ivory and rhino horn is shipped out of Africa at a dramatic scale to react on increasing demands especially in Asia where black market value of ivory and rhino horn is at a record high. Losing key species puts in danger entire ecosystem as conservation standards go down dramatically. This also jeopardizes the services these ecosystems could provide for the local people.

The response needs to address these problems at three levels: In the countries where the species are found, rangers need to be properly equipped and need to be linked with other state authorities in order to get support when faced with heavily armed groups. Additionally, local communities need to be involved in the management of protected areas to allow them to benefit from the various ecosystem services in order to showcase that long-term protection by far outweighs short term revenues that can be gained by supporting

poachers. German development cooperation supports partner countries in the training of rangers e.g. in the Wildlife College in the SADC-region and in the management of protected areas in order to ensure that local communities benefit from these areas. At international level it is important to raise awareness that poaching and illegal trade in animal products are forms of organised crime and need to be treated as such. Police forces and customs need to be aware of the issue and take appropriate measures. This is a good example of how closely biodiversity policy and good governance are interlinked. As armed groups of poachers often operate across borders, regional cooperation and support by the international community are crucial. For example, in the Dzanga Sangha protected area, which is partly supported by German development cooperation, rangers can cross borders between Cameroun, Central African Republic and Congo. As the demand for e.g. ivory and rhino horn is dramatically increasing it is on the one hand important to raise awareness of the serious effects the use of products made of these materials have on the population of the relevant species. On the other hand, German international cooperation is also supporting protected areas in countries with high demand for these products to ensure the provision of ecosystem services. If people value their own ecosystems, they are more reluctant to consume products that might lead to the destruction of ecosystems in other countries.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Ecosystems provide humankind with a number of services that are essential for both human well-being and sustainable development. The present loss of biodiversity is jeopardising the provision of these services. This is often particularly true for the poorest people in the world who, in many cases, depend on these services for their survival. At the same time, indigenous and local communities often play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. An important factor in gaining support for conservation efforts is therefore acknowledging local people as key stakeholders and ensuring their participation in all stages of project planning and decision-making. This includes respecting traditional rights and ensuring that local residents benefit effectively from conservation efforts and receive economic incentives to sustain biodiversity in the long-term. This is particularly true for the management of protected areas and their buffer zones, payments for environmental services, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

Below are some examples of approaches and case studies that have been supported by German international cooperation actors to help develop instruments, standards and safeguards to maintain and enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity. They include projects for implementation and governance of the REDD+ mechanism and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation – REDD+

The notion of protecting forests in order to protect the climate was introduced in 2005 at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal, and subsequently became one of the key issues in the field of climate change mitigation. Today it is globally known as REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation: a scheme of performance-based payments for quantified and verified emission reductions in forests. As a concept embedded in a future climate regime, REDD is considered a very promising way to protect tropical forests. In addition to forest conservation activities, the extended concept of REDD+ also includes the enhancement of forest carbon stocks,



Beyond storing large amounts of carbon, forests also fulfill essential ecological and social functions.

for instance by improving forest management, rehabilitating forests and reforestation (the '+' in REDD+). Efforts to reduce deforestation will only succeed with the full engagement of the communities that rely directly on forests for their livelihoods. Thus, local development, sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation and climate protection need to go hand in hand to make REDD+ successful.

Germany has been engaged for many years in many countries and regions that are particularly relevant for forest and climate protection, i.e. the Amazon region, South-East Asia and the Congo Basin. Through these programmes, experience in organising forest protection and sustainable forest management effectively to mitigate climate change has been gained. Germany plays a proactive role in REDD+ with the conviction that forests, with their essential ecological and social functions, are far more than important carbon pools. While REDD+ has the potential to alleviate poverty, conserve biodiversity and reduce emissions at the same time, it also carries the risk of creating unintended negative effects. They include, for example, reforestation with non-native tree species or the displacement of deforestation and degradation to other areas of lower carbon and high biodiversity value. To ensure that the environmental integrity of forests is maintained, the parties of the UNFCCC have placed increasing emphasis on the inclusion of biodiversity safeguards in any future international treaty that includes

that mechanism. Following the Cancún Agreement, which included safeguards for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, key REDD+ stakeholder countries, NGOs and multilateral organisations have been exploring methods of implementing REDD+ safeguards, as well as ways and means to enhance REDD+ benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services. In order to support and inform the process under the UNFCCC, the CBD has mandated a technical expert group to prepare advice on the implementation of safeguards for biodiversity under REDD+. The preliminary results provide guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate change mitigation, e.g. under REDD+. Germany has been working with its

Reducing emissions, fighting poverty and protecting biodiversity in Guatemala

Germany and the European Union are supporting a project run by the tropical forest foundation OroVerde. In collaboration with the Guatemalan foundation Defensores de la Naturaleza, OroVerde advises the country's Government on legislation to help reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+). Measures to protect biodiversity and alleviate poverty also play an important role. Those responsible for making decisions are given suitable training and can draw on the experience of a pilot project in the Sierra del Lacandón national park, where efforts are being made together with local people to prevent deforestation. The project team's work includes monitoring the forest using patrols and photographic traps to provide evidence of the presence of endangered species. It also helps to improve the legal status of those who live in the national park and generates alternative sources of income. The inhabitants are given saplings that they can then plant to help reforest the area, giving them a renewable source of food and other resources needed to sustain life. The project disseminates its experiences internationally and invites discussion on how best to integrate local people into REDD+ projects and preserve biodiversity. The results of this dialogue are then fed back into REDD+ processes in Guatemala. The project brings together actors from local to international level and is a model of how the goals of the UNFCCC and the CBD can be implemented together.

partner countries to explore to what extent biodiversity concerns can be systematically integrated into the design of REDD+ measures, and what general policy recommendations can be made to maximize synergies between REDD+ and the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011–2020).

In addition, Germany is playing an active part in supporting the efforts of the REDD+ countries to put in

REDD Early Movers (REM) — rewarding pioneers in forest conservation

REDD Early Movers (REM) is a worldwide programme within Germany's international cooperation that combines carbon finance through KfW with support for readiness for REDD+ from GIZ. It is geared towards countries that have already taken successful action towards mitigating climate change, and rewards performance of these pioneers so that others will follow their example. The programme helps to close a funding gap in the current REDD+ process. Although there are already many readiness activities in preparation for REDD+, there are still few financial incentives for 'early movers'. As an innovative initiative, REM is designed to achieve greater results-orientation in development cooperation. An important element of support is also benefit sharing for small-scale farmers and indigenous and forest-dependent communities. The programme currently has a funding volume of €44 million from BMZ and is open to other partners and donors.

Such payments for performance approaches are still rare in developing countries. Direct payments are disbursed on the basis of previously defined impact indicators and tangible results. One possible candidate for cooperation with REM is the Brazilian State of Acre. Acre has spent years setting up institutions and instruments to conserve its forests and implement REDD+. It has passed relevant legislation and its REDD+ system is consistent with the national REDD+ policy. Acre is now faced with the challenge of underpinning these instruments with reliable bridging finance. That is where REM comes in, financially rewarding successful climate change mitigation. Strengthening Acre's REDD+ system sets standards that prevent REDD+ from being merely an agglomeration of small projects and helps to protect the interests of indigenous and local communities.

place the political and institutional framework needed to protect forests in developing countries, enable the proactive participation of civil society and local people who depend on forests in REDD+, meet the technical requirements for carbon monitoring, and establish pilot payment schemes for successful emission reductions. Germany has also allocated funding to multilateral REDD+ programmes. The most important is the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which became operational in 2008. Germany is one of the largest donors to the facility and has so far contributed €84 million. The FCPF supports national efforts of 37 partner countries to achieve REDD+ readiness, while also piloting payment schemes as incentives for successful emission reductions. It consists of two separate mechanisms, each with its own trust fund for which the World Bank acts as trustee: the Readiness Fund which assists developing countries in preparing themselves to participate in REDD+ programmes, and the Carbon Fund, which will pilot performance-based payments for verified emission reductions in selected developing countries. The Carbon Fund is intended to act as a catalyst for REDD+. The German Government coordinates its activities closely with those of other donors and with the Facility Management Team at the World Bank. The FCPF is generating methodological and quality standards for REDD+ and represents a central forum for mutual learning among partner countries, civil society and donors.

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the CBD. For its implementation, the Convention outlines some of the basic principles on implementing and governing access and benefit sharing, such as prior informed consent (PIC) and mutually agreed terms (MAT). This means that a person or institution seeking access to a genetic resource in a foreign country should seek the prior informed consent of the country in which the resource is located. Moreover, the person or institution must also negotiate and agree on the specific terms and conditions of access and use of this resource. This includes also the sharing of benefits arising from the use of this resource with the provider. MAT can be set out in a negotiated contract between the user and the provider involving relevant stakeholders, or in a standardized agreement for a specific sector (see

e.g. the standard material transfer agreement of FAO's International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - ITPGRFA).

After long and intense negotiations, an agreement on a legal framework which specifies the principles as set out in the Convention was finally reached and adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya in 2010. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya Protocol), once entered into force, will create greater legal certainty and transparency for both users and providers of genetic resources by establishing more predictable conditions for accessing genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with them. It also promotes adequate monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing in cases where genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are being utilized, and supports the creation of domestic mechanisms to enhance stakeholders' compliance with national regulatory frameworks. The specific obligations to support compliance with national regulatory frameworks on ABS represent a significant innovation of the Nagoya Protocol. However, for ABS to have a positive impact in the long

Harnessing the value of genetic resources in Morocco

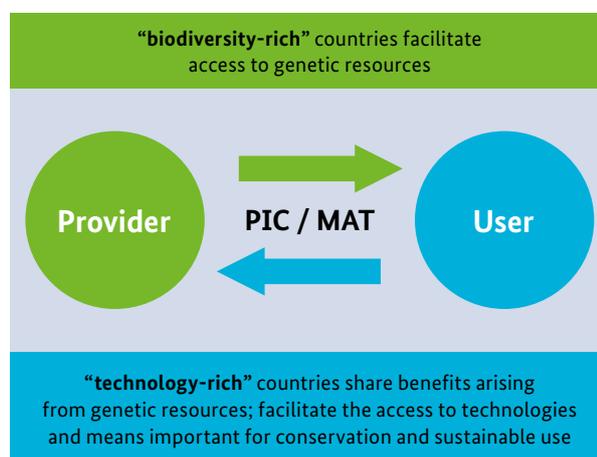
Morocco's many different ecosystems represent a tremendous wealth of biodiversity. A large number of endemic species such as the argan tree and medicinal and aromatic plants have been in traditional use for centuries. Some of the products made by the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries are based on active ingredients found in the country's genetic resources. However, because of a lack of national and international regulation, neither the Moroccan state nor local people benefit from the profits of this commercial use. BMZ is supporting the Moroccan Government in implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). The main focus lies on developing a clear legal framework for those who provide and those who use these genetic resources, taking into consideration competing interests (e.g. agriculture, environment, conservation, trade, etc.) and traditional knowledge. The project also advises on measures to create new value chains for products and to sustain existing ones.



The aim of ABS is to ensure appropriate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Thus, people worldwide benefit from the resulting medicines and other products, while those who provide the resource and traditional knowledge also receive their fair share.

term on sustainable development, poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation, it is essential to have functioning ABS policies and regulatory frameworks at the national level. The resulting challenge is to translate the ABS principles into practicable mechanisms that will generate real benefits for countries and communities that provide genetic resources. These benefits may include monetary or non-monetary compensation such as capacity building in biotechnology and participation in scientific research.

Germany has been actively involved in the negotiations and relevant processes. It has assisted government institutions and NGOs in Bolivia, the Philippines, South Africa and Viet Nam in building capacities to develop and implement national and regional ABS regulations



Biocultural community protocols

Indigenous and local communities are increasingly faced with challenges to their traditional way of life and the environment they live in. Infrastructure projects, agricultural development or misappropriation of genetic resources can pose significant threats, and these communities are often denied their rights to manage their lands, or are not sufficiently involved in decision-making. At the same time, new policies – such as the Nagoya Protocol - hold potential for communities to obtain greater benefit from their role as custodians of biodiversity and traditional knowledge. Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) are a potential instrument for addressing such challenges. BCPs are charters of rules and responsibilities in which communities set out their customary rights, values and worldviews relating to biocultural resources, natural resources and land, as recognised in customary, national and international law. They are a means for communities to focus on development aspirations, taking

into account their biocultural heritage, and establishing on what basis they will engage with stakeholders and what their rights are under existing legal frameworks. In this context, BMZ has been supporting the piloting and development of the BCP instrument. Through the project Implementing the Biodiversity Convention and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, approaches are being developed in collaboration with partners such as the NGO Natural Justice to provide direct assistance to communities and support local organisations in developing BCPs and increasing their recognition, enhancing legal expertise and establishing support networks. Initial experience has shown that one of the greatest benefits of BCPs lies in the discussion process itself, both within communities and in their interaction with outside stakeholders. Examples of BCPs, including those supported by German international cooperation, can be found at www.community-protocols.org.

and in achieving meaningful stakeholder participation also before the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol. Experiences and lessons learnt from these pilot projects have helped to facilitate the integration of ABS into German development cooperation's environmental programmes, e.g. in Madagascar, Namibia, the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), the Himalaya-Hindukush (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the Amazon Basin (Amazon Treaty Cooperation Organisation). The process has also led to the launch of the successful ABS Capacity Development Initiative, which is hosted by BMZ. Since the adoption of the Protocol, German international cooperation is now also supporting a number of partner countries, such as Mexico, in the Protocol's implementation process.

Ecosystem-based adaptation

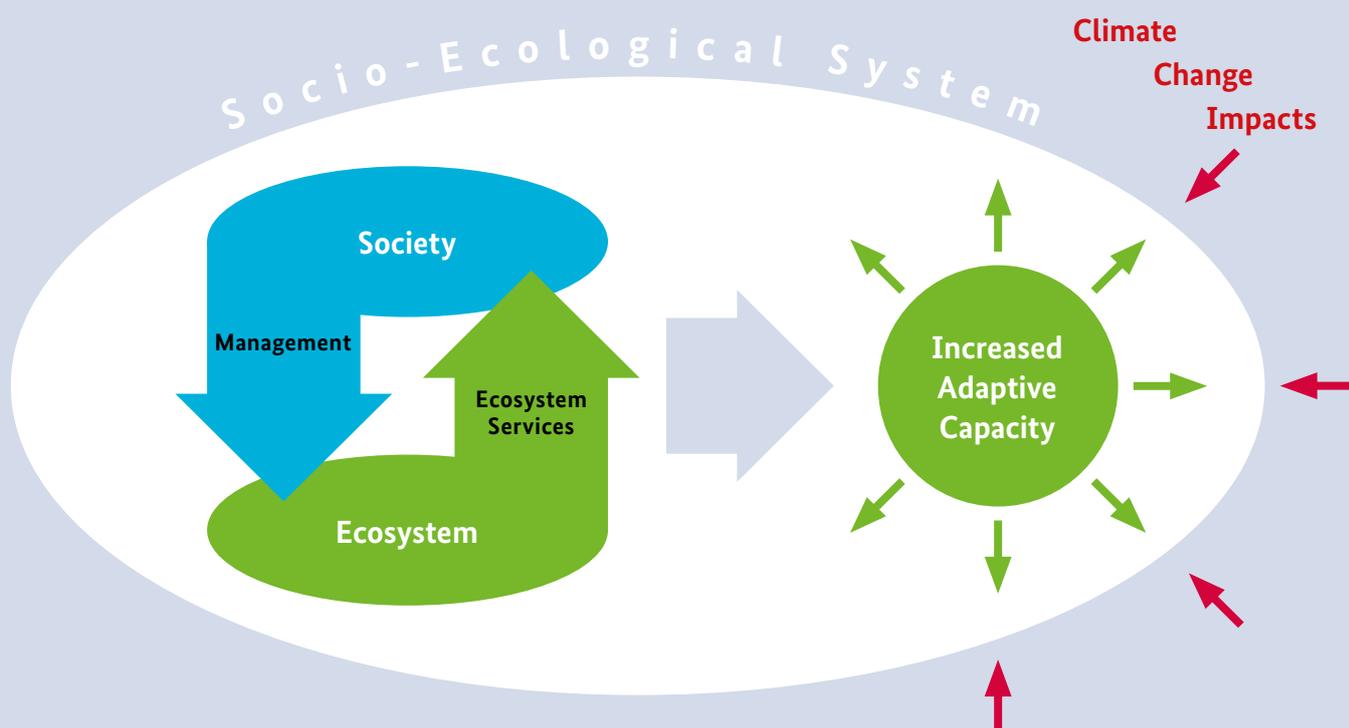
The concept of ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) emerged from the ecosystem approach with the specific aim of adapting our societies and economies to climate change. The idea is to harness biodiversity, natural resources and other ecosystem services as part of a strategy to help people adapt to the consequences of climate change. In practice, this means implementing sustainable forms of natural resource management and protecting and restoring specific ecosystems either in

addition to or as a substitute for new infrastructure measures.

There are clearly many benefits to ecosystem-based adaptation. The sustainable management of ecosystems is a way of safeguarding our access to water and other life-sustaining resources well into the future. It can be used to mitigate the impact of flooding, fire and drought and make people less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Ecosystem-based adaptation can help to improve food security, reduce poverty and protect livelihoods in the event of natural disasters. The measures also help to preserve biodiversity and store carbon in natural ecosystems.

The German Government supports projects that aim to establish this approach at a political and strategic level in partner countries as part of wide-ranging adaptation strategies. It is also involved in pilot schemes that are designed to test ecosystem-based adaptation in practice and across a range of ecosystems. So far, €37 million of funding has been made available for a total of 11 projects and programmes.

Some of the elements and principles of ecosystem-based adaptation are also being integrated into ongoing schemes and into projects and programmes in other sectors. The main focus of cooperation work with partner countries involves raising awareness, advising on methods of producing and coordinating adaptation



strategies and building and strengthening local capacity in a range of areas, e.g. (adaptive) biodiversity management, placing a value on ecosystem services, assessing the vulnerability of societies and ecosystems and establishing systems to monitor biodiversity, climate and especially adaptation processes.

Restoring degraded ecosystems

Many ecosystems all over the world are being damaged by over-exploitation, infrastructure development, the impact of climate change and other human activity. By way of example, we are losing more than five million hectares of tropical forest every year. In response, the CBD Strategic Plan aims to restore 15% of these degraded ecosystems by 2020.

The German Government is involved in efforts to restore damaged ecosystems at a number of levels.

Adapting to climate change by managing and protecting coastal woodlands in Viet Nam

Mangrove forests protect coastal areas, the people who live there and entire ecosystems from flooding and erosion. Adapted methods of agriculture and aquaculture also help to safeguard the livelihoods of coastal populations. German international cooperation agencies are on hand in the Mekong delta to advise government authorities and offer training so that they can draw up and implement land use plans adapted to climate change with a particular focus on mangroves. To date, in Bac Lieu province alone, 200 hectares of wasteland previously used for shrimp farming have been reforested using indigenous trees, thus restoring habitats to a near-natural state. At the same time, 800 farmers have been trained in water-saving methods of rice cultivation and a further 600 in more ecosystem-friendly methods of aquaculture. School-based educational programmes and campaigns in the media such as the 'Clean Green Day' help to raise public awareness of the importance of the mangrove forests for regional development. A series of action days have enabled students to see for themselves how important biodiversity is and become actively involved in efforts to preserve it. Another component of the project involves mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues into the provinces' planning and administration procedures in the area of coastal zone management.

It funds projects in regions that are either classed as biodiversity hotspots or that provide us with important ecosystem services. Typical projects involve, for example, the protection and sustainable use of tropical forest in Indonesia, the restoration of mangrove forests in South-East Asia and the islands of the Pacific, and the rewetting of drained wetlands in Ukraine, Belarus and Turkey. The German Government also encourages international dialogue on this issue. In 2011, the BMU organised a conference titled the Bonn Challenge, at which ministers and senior representatives of business and civil society discussed the subject of global restoration of forest ecosystems. The Bonn Challenge linked the decisions embodied in the UNFCCC to those contained in the CBD. The target agreed on by participants envisages a global campaign to restore 150 million hectares of lost or damaged forest by 2020. One of the measures involves setting up a World Advisory Council to win support for the project at the highest political level. The German Government has made an ongoing commitment to help implement the Bonn Challenge goals.

Moorland regeneration – helping to protect biodiversity and the climate

Peat bogs often contain a unique range of fauna and flora and also act as an important climate sink. The peat stores large quantities of carbon, which is released when the land is degraded or the water table lowered (drainage). A number of projects have been set up in Belarus, Ukraine and Turkey to remedy past mistakes and regenerate dried-out wetlands. In Belarus, no less than 17,000 hectares of degraded moorland have been rewetted in a project supported by Germany. This is much more than the 10,000 hectares originally targeted. Many animal and plant species have been able to re-establish themselves. This was only possible through the close cooperation of several organisations including the UK-based Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the local NGO APB-BirdLife Belarus with official bodies, especially the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. At the same time, the project involved implementing standards for international trading in emission reduction certificates, making it possible over the long term to obtain additional financial resources for moorland regeneration through the voluntary carbon market.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

The fifth Strategic Goal calls for the implementation of the CBD to be enhanced on all levels. It focuses particularly on the development and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the development of adequate technical capacities and the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan. In addition, it recognises the inherent importance of traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation, and requires Parties to work towards an improved knowledge base and technology transfer.

German international cooperation actors have long understood that the implementation of the Convention requires appropriate technical and institutional capacities at national and local level. Germany has therefore been providing ongoing support to partner countries and regional organisations to help develop and update relevant biodiversity policies, such as NBSAPs, and improve the technical capacities needed to implement them.

In this context, Germany is able to draw on a wealth of good practices and lessons learned in implementation, which are regularly fed back into the exchange of experiences among organisations, countries and regions to promote joint learning and new partnerships. The following passages highlight some of these initiatives supported by German international cooperation and their relevance for the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Germany believes that the implementation of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) is an effective way of preserving and valorising biodiversity. The complete revision of NBSAPs stipulated in Aichi Target 17 of the Strategic Plan has added a new dimension to them. Until 2010, they tended to focus on conservation issues and species protection, with little regard for the country's economic development or the fight against poverty. The aim now is to integrate NBSAPs into as many sectors and policy areas



Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are revising their NBSAPs to align them with the new Strategic Plan – a process that requires a dialogue between many different sectors, interest groups and stakeholders.

NBSAPs in Namibia and Mauritania

BMZ is supporting Namibia to revise its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with a view to implementing the objectives of the CBD. The 55 strategic themes making up the new NBSAP are divided into 10 key strategies. Action plans with a range of specific activities have been drawn up for each strategic target. Namibia's NBSAP was put together by a cross-sectoral working group.

By contrast, Mauritania has chosen not to draw up a detailed NBSAP but to incorporate biodiversity issues into its national environmental action plan (NEAP). This framework document includes measures for climate protection and combating desertification as well as action to manage coastal zones and technical measures to protect the environment. The country's NEAP is binding on all policy sectors.

as possible. In the ideal scenario, decision-makers from different sectors should be assessing the interaction between biodiversity and their own sector and taking appropriate steps to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably.

The new NBSAPs and the tools used to implement them will vary between countries. Each country has to establish its own priorities and formulate targets based on those priorities. In cooperation with the Secretariat of the CBD, Germany is supporting regional processes that allow those involved to learn from each other's experiences and build up their own capacity in this area. At national level, German development cooperation projects are helping partner countries to draw up, coordinate and monitor their NBSAPs.

South-South cooperation on conservation of biodiversity

In recent years we have seen rapid changes in international cooperation. New issues and players are appearing on the policy stage. With them come new forms of cooperation, with collaboration between the countries of the South playing an increasing role. Such cooperation often provides a special added value with regard to disseminating good practices and measures to strengthen institutional and technical capacities. Additionally, combining North-South cooperation with South-South cooperation – an arrangement known as triangular cooperation – is becoming more and more important for Germany's international engagement, and holds new opportunities for increased cooperation, particularly when it comes to implementing the CBD Strategic Plan. Such innovative forms of cooperation promote joint learning and exchange of know-how, build bridges between stakeholders and help create a setting for new partnerships.

Germany is supporting a range of South-South exchanges in the field of protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, making use of the advantages arising from closer cooperation. For example, German international cooperation is promoting an exchange of experiences among representatives of regional organisations that are engaged in cross-border efforts to conserve tropical forests: the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ACTO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC). In conjunction with the Secretariat of the CBD, GIZ, on behalf of BMZ, has drawn up a joint agenda of issues that are relevant

to forest biodiversity. They include exchanges on forest monitoring methodologies, developing approaches for regional ABS frameworks and financing the sustainable use of natural resources. The results show that such cooperation is effective: joint positions on topics such as the certification of sustainable forest management are increasingly being coordinated on a supranational and supraregional basis.

Another good example is the Equator Initiative. This is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses, and grassroots organizations to build the capacity and raise the profile of local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. BMZ joined the Equator Initiative partnership in 2003 to underline the importance German development cooperation attaches to the link between managing ecosystems and sustaining local communities' livelihoods. Germany sees taking account of the evolving local leadership to advance innovative projects and the exchange of lessons learnt and good practices as a particularly important aspect. During the 65th UN General Assembly in New York in 2010, the German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development had the honour of personally presenting the prestigious Equator Prize to ten outstanding local and indigenous community efforts from Africa.

Access and Benefit Sharing Capacity Development Initiative

In 2005 African countries, Germany and the Netherlands and other development actors decided to establish the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Capacity Development Initiative to build human and institutional capacity in developing countries to deal with the complexity of ABS issues. The initial focus was on Africa: ranging from providing support for national and regional legislative processes to strengthening African positions on ABS at international negotiations under the CBD, WTO and WIPO. Due to its various measures, studies and communication activities, the Initiative received broad international recognition for its capacity development approach and significant impact on the strong and constructive engagement of the African Group in the international ABS negotiations. In line with the aid effectiveness agenda and the principles of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (established in 2011), the Initiative has since received

increasing support from additional donors and partners, including the governments of Norway and Denmark, as well as the Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF) and the EU Commission. BMZ is the host of the Initiative, which is implemented by GIZ.

With the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol in 2010, the ABS Initiative shifted its focus to supporting the ratification and implementation of the Protocol in Africa and since 2012 also in the Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The Initiative has achieved a number of major milestones: the creation of a common 'Vision for ABS in Africa' and a road map approved by consensus of all stakeholders (e.g. local communities, academia, administration, NGOs and the private sector); the effective coordination of African countries with the aim of achieving a common position to help improve the preparedness of the African Group in the international ABS negotiations; Africa's ability to tackle emerging issues such as communication and cross-sectoral aspects of ABS in the new phase; several studies on relevant issues informing related processes; and increased international awareness about the need for capacity development towards national ABS implementation. The main challenges for the next years will be to support partner countries in the ACP regions in timely ratification, implementation and participatory domestication of the Nagoya Protocol, including working with the private sector to create ABS value chains. New nationally and internationally coordinated partnerships and appropriate ABS implementation strategies need to be developed to balance conservation and market facilitation.

The International Academy for Nature Conservation – a contribution towards capacity building

The International Academy for Nature Conservation on the Isle of Vilm, which is a branch office of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), engages in capacity building for biodiversity conservation, with a particular focus on the Eurasian region. The academy functions as a Regional Capacity Building Centre for Eastern Europe within the CBD. The academy hosts around 80 national and international seminars every year. In the 22 years of its existence, the International Academy for Nature Conservation has facilitated exchange of information and knowledge and capacity building for about 30,000 participants from roughly

160 countries, many of whom are now part of an international network of conservation experts. In the global context, the academy is unique in its long-term experience and involvement in knowledge sharing on key international nature conservation issues, especially in Eurasia. It is well known for providing perspectives and developing capacity for international conservation policy processes related to the CBD and other multilateral conventions. In conjunction with partners from this field, the German Government finances and organises seminars at the academy. Cooperation partners range from the secretariats of international conventions (such as CBD, World Heritage Convention, CITES, Ramsar Convention) to international organisations (such as IUCN, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, UNEP-WCMC), international non-governmental organisations (such as WWF or Birdlife International), institutions in development cooperation (such as GIZ and KfW), and academia. For many years it has regularly offered a range of training courses on biodiversity conservation to experts in the field from developing countries and in German development cooperation. They provide up to date information on recent developments in international biodiversity conservation and provide a platform for exchange of information and experience. A range of capacity building workshops on governance of protected areas have dealt with supporting the implementation of the CBD PoWPA in Eastern Europe. They focused, for example, on economic valuation of protected areas, or on integrating protected areas into climate adaptation responses. Many of these courses use elements of the training modules developed by the CBD Secretariat. Addressing emerging nature conservation leaders from Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, the Klaus Töpfer Fellowship provides extra-occupational training opportunities on international best conservation practice and policy, management training and network development

'Vilm has developed into a regional and even global centre of excellence for providing the skills, knowledge, tools and approaches needed to implement effective conservation strategies in a rapidly changing world.'

Jamison Ervin, UNDP/GEF Global Project Manager

List of Ongoing Biodiversity Projects

This section lists all ongoing projects and programmes related to biodiversity within the framework of German International Cooperation implemented by the German Government through BMU and BMZ as per June 2012. When a project or programme consists of multiple phases, it was attempted to list all phases under the same project title, even if the previous phases were conducted under different project numbers.

The brief overview of each project or programme in this list provides detailed information about partner organisations as well as implementing agencies and periods.

This section lists all ongoing projects and programmes within the framework of German Development Cooperation related to biodiversity. The list distinguishes between three groups of projects:

- ■ ■ Projects which directly promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and/or the equitably sharing of benefits arising from biodiversity;
- ■ Projects in which at least one component focuses on the economic utilisation of natural resources and at the same time promote the conservation of biological diversity;
- Projects that do not primarily focus on natural resources management but include activities dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

The decision as to which project should be allocated to which group is based on information obtained to the best of knowledge from project documents, project managers and individual knowledge.

The projects and programmes have been grouped into five clusters:

- Mediterranean, Europe, Middle East, Central Asia;
- Sub-Saharan Africa;
- Asia and the Pacific;
- Latin America and Caribbean;
- Supraregional projects.

Partner countries within each region are listed alphabetically.

The list includes all operations ongoing in 2012. Debt-for-Nature Swaps and measures with a funding less than €300,000 are not listed. Information on the projects was compiled as per June 2012.

Mediterranean, Europe, Middle East, Central Asia

Regional Projects and Programmes

- ■ ■ **Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia**
BMZ Regional programme targeting Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
GIZ Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 10.22 million
- ■ **Adaption of Forest Policies to Climate Change in the Mediterranean Region**
BMZ Regional programme targeting Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 4.00 million
- ■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in the South Caucasus**
BMZ *Armenia:* Ministry of Nature Protection; *Azerbaijan:* Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; *Georgia:* Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources.
GIZ Project term: 2008-2015 Funding volume: € 20.25 million
- ■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar**
BMZ National environmental ministries of Albania, FR Macedonia and Montenegro
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 2.00 million
- **Adaption to Climate Change - Drin Region**
BMZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GIZ Project term: 2011-2017 Funding volume: € 2.50 million
- ■ ■ **South Caucasus Nature Fund (previously: South Caucasus Protected Areas Fund Trust Fund)**
BMZ Tri-national trust fund to support selected protected areas in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
KfW Project term: 2006-2015 Funding volume: € 10.00 million
- ■ ■ **Support to the Transboundary Joint Secretariat for Nature Conservation in the South Caucasus**
BMZ The Transboundary Joint Secretariat coordinates FC operations in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
KfW Project term: 2007-2015 Funding volume: € 5.00 million
- **Adptation to Climate Change**
BMZ Ministries of the Environment of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
KfW Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 6.00 million

Albania

- ■ ■ **Protection of Biodiversity in Rural Areas of Albania**
BMZ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration
GIZ Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 1.20 million
- ■ ■ **Prespa Basin Conservation Project: Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme**
BMZ The project is jointly implemented with the Global Environment Facility (GEF co-financing); additional component on the Macedonian side.
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 3.56 million

Armenia

Armenia participates in the South Caucasus natural resource management programme supported by the German government (see also under regional programmes).

- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Javakheti/Arpi**
BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 2.20 million
- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas**
BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 4.00 million

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan participates in the South Caucasus natural resource management programme supported by the German government (see also under regional programmes).

- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Samur-Yalama**
BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 2.55 million
- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas**
BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 4.00 million
- ■ ■ **Enhancing Biodiversity in a Transboundary Priority Protected Area Complex in the Iori-Mingschaur Region (Azerbaijan and Georgia)**
BMZ WWF Deutschland (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.62 million

Belarus

- ■ ■ **Restoring Peatlands**
BMU Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK (RSPB) in cooperation with various national and international NGOs and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus
KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 3.20 million

Croatia

- **Intergrated Coastal Zone Management**
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
GIZ Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 1.65 million

Georgia

Georgia participates in the South Caucasus natural resource management programme supported by the German government (see also under regional programmes). See also Azerbaijan for transboundary project.

- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Javakheti**
BMZ Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 2.25 million
- ■ ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas**
BMZ Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 8.25 million
- ■ ■ **Climate-Tolerant Restoration of Degraded Bioregions in Southern Caucasus**
BMU Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
GIZ Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 1.26 million

Lebanon

- ■ **Environmental Fund**
BMZ Council for Development and Reconstruction (the measures promoted by the Fund include protected areas and other aspects of biodiversity and natural resource management)
GIZ Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 8.50 million

FR Macedonia

- ■ ■ **Prespa Basin Conservation Project: Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme**
BMZ The project is jointly implemented with the Global Environment Facility (GEF co-financing); additional component on the Albanian side.
KfW Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 1.53 million

Morocco

- ■ **Integrated Management of Water Resources**
BMZ Ministère de l'Energie, des mines, de l'eau et de l'environnement
GIZ Project term: 2012-2014 Funding volume: € 2.80 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

- ■ **Adaptation to Climate Change**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Énergie, des mines, de l'eau et de l'environnement
- GIZ** Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 1.15 million

Russian Federation

- ■ ■ **Western Caucasus World Natural Heritage Site – climate protection through sustainable forest management and decentralised exploitation of renewable energy sources in the newly created buffer zone**
- BMU** Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU) e.V.
- NABU** Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 1.89 million

- ■ ■ **Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change through the Protection of Large scale Virgin Forests in the Bikin Area (RFE)**
- BMU** Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology (MNRE)
- KfW** Project term: 2008-2013 Funding volume: € 2.59 million

- ■ ■ **Reduction of CO₂ Emissions through Protection and Sustainable Management of the Autochthonous Mixed Forests in the Russian Far East (RFE)**
- BMU** Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology (MNRE)
- KfW** Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 4.00 million

- ■ ■ **Restoring Peatlands in Russia - for Fire Prevention and Climate Change Mitigation**
- BMU** Wetlands International with Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology (MNRE) and Administration of Moskva Oblast
- KfW** Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

- ■ ■ **Conservation of Habitats in the Altai Sayan Region through Expansion of the Protected Areas Network**
- BMU** Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology
- UNDP** Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 2.99 million

Tadjikistan

- ■ ■ **Sustainable Improvement of the Living Conditions through Integrated Forest and Nature Conservation**
- BMU** Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
- Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.49 million

Turkey

- ■ ■ **Protection and Sustainable use of Wetlands in Turkey**
- BMU** Ministry for Forestry and Water Works
- GIZ** Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 1.16 million

Turkmenistan

- ■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Management**
- BMU** Ministry for Nature Protection
- GIZ** Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 2.26 million

Ukraine

- ■ ■ **Protected Area System**
- BMZ** Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
- KfW** Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 11.00 million

- ■ ■ **Avoiding Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Restoring and Sustainably Managing Peatlands**
- BMU** Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
- KfW** Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 4.90 million

Yemen

- ■ ■ **Protection and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity**
- BMZ** Ministry of Water and Environment
- GIZ** Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 6.00 million

Sub-saharan Africa

Regional Projects and Programmes

The German Government supports regional approaches in southern Africa within the scope of SADC and the Congo Basin within the scope of COMIFAC.

- ■ **Regional SADC Programme for Sustainable Forest Management**
(former project title: Community-based Dry Forest Management)

BMZ South African Development Community (SADC): Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)
GIZ Project term: 1995-2012 Funding volume: € 8.63 million
- ■ ■ **Regional Support to the Commission des Forêts de l'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)**

BMZ Members are Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Guinée Équatoriale, Rwanda, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.
GIZ Project term: 2005-2014 Funding volume: € 14.50 million (incl. current phase 2011-2014 with € 6.5 million)
- ■ **Development and Strengthening of Human Capacities for the Sustainable Management of the Forest Resources in the Congo Basin**

BMZ The *Central African Forest Commission* (COMIFAC) is the political project partner (members are Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Guinée Équatoriale, Rwanda, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe).
GIZ Project term: 2009-2014 Funding volume: € 3.9 million
- ■ ■ **Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Limpopo Project**

BMZ The *South African Development Community* (SADC) is the political project partner.
KfW Project term: 2005-2015 Funding volume: € 15.80 million
- ■ ■ **Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Kavango-Zambezi Project (KAZA)**

BMZ The *South African Development Community* (SADC) is the political project partner.
KfW Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 20.00 million
- ■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin**

BMZ Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 20.00 million
- ■ ■ **Promotion of Certified Forest Management**

BMZ Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
KfW Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 10.00 million
- ■ ■ **Development of Integrated Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the SADC Region**

BMU South African Development Community (SADC)
GIZ Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 3.36 million
- **Climate Change Scenarios for the Congo Basin**

BMU Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
GIZ Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 1.53 million
- ■ ■ **Promotion of the Protected Areas Complex Sangha Tri-National (TNS)**
(see also under Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo)

BMU Sangha Tri-National Trust Fund (FTNS)
KfW Project term: 2008-2013 Funding volume: € 1.45 million

Benin

- ■ ■ **Conservation and Management of Natural Resources Programme (ProCGRN)**
(component of the ProAgri Programme)

BMZ Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP)
GIZ Project term: 2003-2017 Funding volume: € 25.05 million
KfW Project term: 2005-2014 Funding volume: € 7.00 million
- ■ ■ **Management of the Pendjari National Park**

BMZ Centre national de gestion des ressources de faune (CENAGREF).
KfW Project term: 2000-2012 Funding volume: € 7.67 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

Cape Verde

■■■ Conservation of Natural Resources Fogo

BMZ Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente (MAA)

KfW Phase I: Project term: 2003-2007 Funding volume: € 1.54 million
Phase II: Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 4.45 million

Cameroon

■■■ Support to the Implementation of the National Forestry and Environmental Programmes

BMZ Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development

(Ministère de l'Economie, de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire)

GIZ Project term: 2007-2015 Funding volume: € 27.68 million (including current phase 2010-2015 with € 19.18 million)

■■■ Forestry Sector Programme

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune); basket funding together with other donors

KfW Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 17.50 million

■■■ Sustainable Financing of Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS) Lobéké National Park

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune)

KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

■■■ Sustainable Resource Management

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune)

KfW Project term: 2004-2015 Funding volume: € 17.00 million

Congo, Democratic Republic

■■■ Programme "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management"

BMZ The TC component is a continuation of the projects "Integrated Nature Conservation in Kahuzi-Biega National Park" and "Advisory Services to the Nature Conservation Authorities" (completed projects). Project executing organisation: Ministère de l'Environnement.

GIZ Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 20.00 million

KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 11.00 million

■■■ Conservation and Management of Natural Resources and Carbon Stocks of the Maiko National Park

BMZ Frankfurt Zoological Society (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)

Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.49 million

■■■ Sustainable Financing of Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS)

(see also under regional projects)

BMZ Ministry of Economy, Planning, Land-Use Planning and Integration; Sangha Tri-National Foundation

Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 3.57 million

■■■ Integrated Protection Area for the Ngiri Lowland Rainforest

BMU Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)

KfW Project term: 2010-2012 Funding volume: € 2.59 million

■■■ Assessment and Development of a Revised and Expanded Protected Area Network

BMU World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

WWF Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 1.99 million

Côte d'Ivoire

■■■ Rural Economic Development and Biodiversity

BMZ Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts

Preceding Projects: "Sectoral program forest management and nature conservation" and « Conservation of the Taï National Park" (1997-2010 with a Funding volume: of € 9.19 million).

GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 6.23 million

KfW Project term: 2009-2013 (3rd tranche) Funding volume: € 3.00 million

■■■ Development of a Transboundary Landscape Corridor in the Taï-Sapo-Complex (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)

BMZ WWF Deutschland (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)

Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.55 million

Guinea

- **Food Security and Forest Protection in the Prefecture of Mali**
- BMZ** Weltfriedensdienst (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.49 million

Ethiopia

- **For People and Nature – Establishment of UNESCO Biosphere Reserve at Lake Tana**
- BMZ** Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. (NABU) (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 1.64 million
- **Climate Protection and Preservation of Primary Forests – A Management Model Using the Wild Coffee Forests in Ethiopia as an Example**
- BMU** Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. (NABU)
NABU Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 3.19 million

Madagascar

- **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts
GIZ Project term: 2008-2014 Funding volume: € 20.15 million
- **Environmental Action Plan III: Protection of Ankarafantsika Area**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts - ANGAP
KfW Project term: 1995-2012 Funding volume: € 10.23 million
- **Environmental Action Plan IV: Environmental Education**
- BMZ** Ministry of Culture
KfW Phase I: Project term: 1998-2002 Funding volume: € 2.05 million
Phase II: Project term: 2003-2012 Funding volume: € 1.53 million
- **Environmental Action Plan V: Ecological Region Kirindy and Tsimanampetsotsoa**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts - ANGAP
KfW Project term: 2004-2012 Funding volume: € 5.02 million
- **Environmental Action Plan VI: Support for Private Approaches in Nature Conservation**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts - ANGAP
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 2.00 million
- **Madagasy Nature Conservation Fund / Support to Conservation Endowment Fund**
- BMZ** Fondation des Aires Protégées et de la Biodiversité
KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 4.50 million
- **National Parks Investment Fund**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts - ANGAP
KfW Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 7.00 million

Mali

- **Support of the Environmental Policy in Mali**
- BMZ** Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement
GIZ Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 3.85 million
- **Innovative Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change**
- BMU** Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 3.00 million

Mauritania

- **Natural Resource Management Programme**
- BMZ** FC is focused in the region of Guidimakha. One of the main components of TC deals with Banc d'Arguin National Park. Project executing organisation: Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre chargé de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MDEDD), Ministère du Développement Rural (MDR), Banc d'Arguin and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Trust Fund Limited (BACoMaB).
- GIZ** Project term: 2004-2013 Funding volume: € 26.34 million
(including € 10.0 million for current phase 2011-2013)
- KfW** Phase I: Project term: 2005-2012 Funding volume: € 4.00 million
Phase II: Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 12.00 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

- ■ Sustainable Management of the Fishery Resources
(previously: Establishment of a Fisheries Monitoring System)
- BMZ Ministère des Pêches et de l'Économie maritime (MPEM) with Délégation à la Surveillance des Pêches et au Contrôle en Mer (DSPCM)
- GIZ Project term: 1989-2013 Funding volume: € 18.16 million
(including € 2.32 million for current phase 2010-2013)
- KfW Phase I: Project term: 1990-1995 Funding volume: € 4.14 million
- Phase II: Project term: 1996-2002 Funding volume: € 12.80 million
- Phase III: Project term: 2003-2010 Funding volume: € 4.80 million
- Phase IV: Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 3.95 million

Namibia

- ■ ■ Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management
- BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs
- GIZ Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 4.01 million

- ■ Communal Forestry in Northeastern Namibia (I and II)
- BMZ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Department of Forestry (DoF)
- KfW Project term: 2004-2014 Funding volume: € 5.55 million

- ■ ■ Bwabwata Mudumu and Mamili National Park (BMMP)
- BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs
- KfW Project term: 2004-2012 Funding volume: € 9.50 million

Rwanda

- ■ ■ Preserving Biodiversity in the Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda, with an Agroforestry Belt
- BMU Verein zur Förderung nachhaltiger Entwicklung in Ruanda e.V. (Association for the Promotion of Sustainable Development in Rwanda)
- UKL Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 1.97 million

Senegal

- Income Generation through Communal Resource Conservation in five Ecological Zones
- BMZ Weltfriedensdienst (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
- Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.98 million

- ■ ■ Mangrove Conservation
- BMZ WWF Deutschland (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
- Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.67 million

South Africa

- ■ Mpumalanga Rural Development Programme (MRDP)
(One of the three project components is related to protected areas)
- BMZ Office of the Premier, Mpumalanga Province
- GIZ Project term: 2002-2012 Funding volume: € 18.95 million (including € 3.90 million for the current phase 2009-2012)

- ■ ■ Combining Species Protection with Poverty Alleviation
- BMZ Global Nature Fund (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
- Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.32 million

Tanzania

- ■ ■ Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor
- BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division
- KfW Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 5.00 million (further phase with € 8.00 in preparation)

- ■ ■ Serengeti: Supporting Local Governance Processes
- BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources
- GIZ Project term: 2012-2014 (in preparation)
- Funding volume € 3.00 million

- ■ ■ Sustainable Rural Development Serengeti and Ngorongoro
- BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources
- KfW Project term: 2012-2014 (in preparation) Funding volume: € 20.50 million

Asia and Pacific

Regional Projects and Programmes

- **Biodiversity and Climate Change in the ASEAN Region**
BMZ ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Centre for Biodiversity
GIZ Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 5.20 million
- **Conservation of Biodiversity in the Kailash-Region**
BMZ International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
GIZ Project term: 2012-2015 Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- **Regional Management of Natural Resources in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas**
BMZ ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development)
GIZ Project term: 1986-1998 Funding volume: € 6.94 million
 Project term: 1996-2002 Funding volume: € 4.81 million
 Project term: 2002-2008 Funding volume: € 4.75 million
 Project term: 2003-2008 Funding volume: € 0.50 million
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 6.17 million
- **Mekong Basin Watershed Rehabilitation Programme / Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin**
(Rehabilitation and Management of Watersheds in the Lower Mekong Basin)
BMZ Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRC) / Water Resources & Environmental Agency
GIZ Project term: 1992-2012 Funding volume: € 17.65 million
 (including € 3.14 million for current phase 2008-2012)
KfW Project term: 2010-2016 Funding volume: € 5.11 million
- **OROL – Protection of Our Rivers**
BMZ Terre des hommes (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.59 million
- **Renaturation of Mangrove Forests in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Thailand, Sri Lanka)**
BMZ Global Nature Fund (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.60 million

Bangladesh

- **Biodiversity Conservation in the Wetlands of the Pabna District**
BMZ Department of Fisheries
GIZ Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 7.50 million
- **Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Protection Forests**
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forests
GIZ Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 4.00 million
- **Management of Natural Resources and Community Forestry**
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forests
GIZ Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 2.50 million

Cambodia

- **Conservation and Sustainable Use of a Natural Part of the Mekong River in Southern Laos and Cambodia**
BMZ WWF Deutschland (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.95 million

China, People's Republic of

- **Wetland Biodiversity Conservation in China (WEB)**
BMZ State Forest Administration (SFA)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- **Sustainable Forest Management on Communal Land in Southern China (Guizhou)**
BMZ Forest Department of Guizhou Province
KfW Project term: 2007-2014 Funding volume: € 4.50 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

■ ■ Sustainable Forest Management in Southern China
BMZ People's Republic of China
KfW Project term: 2006-2016 Funding volume: € 18.50 million

■ ■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
BMZ KfW Development Bank
KfW Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 9.25 million

■ ■ ■ Biodiversity and Natural Resources
BMZ People's Republic of China
KfW Project term: 2012-2018 Funding volume: € 55.94 million

■ Desertification Control in Ningxia
BMZ People's Republic of China
KfW Project term: 2008-2016 Funding volume: € 9.58 million

■ Watershed Management on Forest Land Beijing
BMZ People's Republic of China
KfW Project term: 2009-2014 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

India

■ ■ ■ Indo-German Biodiversity Project
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)
GIZ Project term: 2012-2015 Funding volume: € 4.50 million

■ ■ Participatory Management of Natural Resources in Tripura
BMZ Government of Tripura
KfW Project term: 2008-2014 Funding volume: € 12.00 million

■ Sustainable Resource Conservation and Food Security
BMZ Karl Kübel-Stiftung (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.99 million

■ Poverty Alleviation for Small-scale Farmers and Fishermen through Protecting Natural Resources
BMZ Andheri-Hilfe (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.49 million

■ ■ ■ Empowerment of Poor Small-scale Farmers and Farmworkers through Mangrove Afforestation and Sustainable Agriculture in the Sunderbans
BMZ Karl Kübel Stiftung (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.66 million

Indonesia

■ ■ ■ Forest and Climate Programme – Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
BMZ Ministry of Forestry with local administrations
GIZ Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 9.33 million
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 20.00 million

■ ■ ■ Securing Natural Carbon Sinks and Habitats in the Heart of Borneo
BMZ WWF Germany / WWF Indonesia
KfW Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 0.87 million

■ ■ ■ Harapan Rainforest - Pilot Restoration of a Degraded Forest Ecosystem on Sumatra
BMZ Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. (NABU), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Burung Indonesia, BirdLife International
KfW Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 7.57 million

Laos

See also regional projects under "Vietnam and Laos".

■ ■ Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation Programme (CLiPAD)
(including Climate Change Awareness and Environmental Education)
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
GIZ Project term: 2009-2014 Funding volume: € 4.10 million
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 10.00 million

- **Hin Nam No National Parc (CLiPAD)**
- BMZ** Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- GIZ** Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 2.61 million

Mongolia

- **Climate Change and Biodiversity: Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**
(emerged from the project "Nature Conservation and Buffer Zone Development")
- BMZ** Ministry for Nature and the Environment (MNE)
- GIZ** Project term: 2002-2012 Funding volume: € 12.20 million

- **Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change of Ccentral Forest Ecosystems**
- BMZ** Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism
- GIZ** Project term: 2012-2015 Funding volume: € 3.60 million

Pacific Islands

- **Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region - CCCPIR**
- BMZ** Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- GIZ** Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 17.20 million

Pacific Islands: Fiji, Samoa, Solomon's Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga

- **Pacific Mangroves Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation**
- BMU** USP Institute of Applied Science; Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Worldfish Solomon Islands Pacific Base
- IUCN** Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 2.29 million

Pacific Islands: Fiji, Papua Neuguinea, Solomon's Islands, Vanuatu

- **Climate protection through forest conservation in Pacific Island States**
- BMU** Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- GIZ** Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 4.90 million

Pakistan

- **Protection and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**
- BMZ** Provincial Planning and Development Department Khy
- GIZ** Project term: 2012-2015 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

Papua New Guinea

- **Creating the YUS Conservation Area**
- BMU** Conservation International (Washington) with Woodland Park Zoo Seattle
- KfW** Project term: 2008-2013 Funding volume: € 4.80 million

Philippines

- **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Programme**
- BMZ** Successor of the projects "Visayan Sea Coastal Resources Management Programme" and "Leyte Island Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources" under a programmatic approach.
Executing agency: Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
- GIZ** Project term: 2005-2014 Funding volume: € 25.02 million (including € 16.52 million for the current phase 2009-2014)
- **Communal Forest Management Visayas**
- BMZ** KfW Development Bank
- KfW** Project term: 2009-2013 Funding volume: € 7.00 million
- **Climate-Related Modernisation of National Forest Policy and Piloting REDD Measures**
- BMU** Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- GIZ** Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 2.76 million
- **Forest and Climate Protection on Panay**
- BMU** Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Aklan State University; Haribon Foundation
- GIZ** Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 1.95 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

■■■ Protection and Restoration of Coastal Ecosystems for Improved Adaptation to Climate Change in the Philippines and the Coral Triangle

BMU Department of Environment and Natural Resources Philippines; Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau; Coastal and Marine Management Office

GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 4.39 million

Sri Lanka

■■■ Programme for Sustainable Forestry

BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)

Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.48 million

Thailand

■■■ Thailand Forest Carbon Baseline Development, Monitoring and REDD Capacity Building

BMU WWF Germany and WWF Greater Mekong Programme with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Thailand

WWF Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 1.73 million

Viet Nam

■■■ Conservation of Biodiversity in Forest Ecosystems (Support to Forest-related Ecosystems)

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 3.10 million

■■■ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park)

(Integrated Nature Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Nha-Ke Bang National Park)

BMZ Province Peoples Committee (PPC) of the Province of Quang Binh

GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 2.00 million

KfW Project term: 2008-2016 Funding volume: € 12.63 million

■■■ Management of Natural Resources in the Coastal Zone of Soc Trang Province

(Capacity Building for Collaborative Management of Coastal Protected Wetlands in Soc Trang Province)

BMZ Provincial People's Committee (PPC) of the Province of Soc Trang

GIZ Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

■■ Forest Development in Hoa Binh and Son La

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2008-2015 Funding volume: € 10.00 million

■ Quick-Win Afforestation

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2006-2013 Funding volume: € 3.00 million

■■ Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2005-2013 Funding volume: € 9.71 million

■■ Integrated Coastal and Mangrove Protection

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2012-2018 Funding volume: € 18.30 million

■ Afforestation IV: Thanh Hoa and Nghe An

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 7.67 million

■ Afforestation VI: Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2006-2016 Funding volume: € 9.71 million

■ Afforestation VII: Forest Development in the Provinces of Hoa Binh and Son La

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

KfW Project term: 2006-2016 Funding volume: € 10.00 million

■■■ Conservation and Sustainable Use of Forests in the Tay Giang District, Central Viet Nam

BMZ Malteser International (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)

Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.57 million

■■■ **Climate Change Adaptation through Biodiversity Promotion in Bac Lieu Province**

BMU Provincial People's Committee (PPC) of the Province of Bac Lieu
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 3.50 million

■■■ **Integrated Coastal Ecosystem Management in Mekong provinces**

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 3.50 million

■■■ **Exploring mechanisms to promote high biodiversity REDD: piloting in Viet Nam**

BMU Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
SNV Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 0.94 million

Viet Nam and Laos

■■■ **Vietnam and Laos: Prevention of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Leakage Effects in the Border Area of Central Viet Nam and in the South of Laos for Long-term Maintenance of Carbon Sinks and Biodiversity**

BMU Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Laos)
KfW Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 7.00 million

■■■ **Vietnam and Laos: Advancing Understanding of Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement as part of REDD+**

BMU Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Laos)
SNV Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 1.34 million

Latin America and Caribbean

Regional Projects and Programmes

- **Tropical Forest Conservation in the Amazon / OTCA**
BMZ Amazon Cooperation Treaty: Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazônica (OTCA/ACTO). Member states are: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.
GIZ Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 6.00 million
- **Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and the Conservation of the Marine Biodiversity**
BMZ Caribbean Community Secretariat
GIZ Project term: 2011-2015 Funding volume: € 5.00 million
- **Protection and Sustainable Use of Selva Maya (Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico)**
BMZ Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 5.00 million
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in Central America and the Dominican Republic**
BMZ Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 6.00 million
- **Climate Protection through Forest Conservation**
BMZ Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
GIZ Project term: 2012-2018 Funding volume: € 5.50 million
- **Transboundary Integrated Watershed Management Rio Libon (Dominican Republic / Haiti)**
BMZ Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 4.50 million
- **Trinational Initiative: Promoting the National Protected Areas Systems in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia (10 million Hectare Initiative)**
BMZ Protected Area administrations in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 4.50 million
- **Strengthening the Rights of Indigenous Organisations in Latin America**
BMZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GIZ Project term: 2006-2013 Funding volume: € 13.75 million
- **Support of the Activities by Organization of American States (OAS) to promote the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America**
BMZ Organization of American States (OAS)
GIZ Project term: 2008-2013 Funding volume: € 1.00 million
- **Tropical Forest Protection and Watershed Management in the Trifinio Region (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)**
BMZ Comisión Trinacional de la Región Trifinio / CCAD
GIZ Project term: 2009-2011, 2012-2014 Funding volume: € 4.00 million each
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 12.00 million
- **Marine Resources in Central America**
BMZ Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
KfW Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 5.00 million
- **Environmental Management – Indigenous Communities in Central America**
BMZ Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
KfW Project term: 2010-2015
Funding volume: € 7.0 million
- **Environmental Fund for Mesoamerica (El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama)**
BMZ Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamerica
KfW Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 10.00 million
- **Sustainable Resource Conservation and Poverty Alleviation in the Support Zones of Protected Areas**
BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.89 million

■■■ Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI)

BMZ Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF)
KfW Project term: 2012-2018 Funding volume: € 10.00 million

■■■ Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Ecosystem and Natural Resource-dependent Smallholder Farming Communities in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)

BMU Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza with Conservation International (CI)
CI Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 2.99 million

■■■ Climate Change Governance Capacity: Building Regionally-and Nationally-tailored Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mesoamerica (El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama)

BMU Ministry for the Environment and Energy Costa Rica with IUCN-Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUCN Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 2.51 million

■■■ Protected Areas in the Guiana Shield

BMU Secretaria de Medio Ambiente do Estado do Pará, Belém
KfW Project term: 2009-2015 Funding volume: € 2.25 million

Bolivia

■■■ Management of Nature Conservation Areas and their Buffer Zones / Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SNAP) - MAPZA / BIAP

BMZ Ministry for Sustainable Development - Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible (MDS), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SERNAP)/MDSMA / El Fondo Nacional para el Medio Ambiente - FONAMA
GIZ Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 4.86 million
KfW Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 4.00 million

■ Food Security, Biodiversity and Conservation of Natural Resources

BMZ terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.39 million

■■■ Strengthening management and consolidation of the Protected Areas System

BMU Municipal Government of La Paz with The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
TNC Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 0.40 million

Brazil

■■■ Amazon Region Protected Areas - ARPA

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
KfW Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 20.00 million

■■■ Protected Areas Fund (Endowment Fund) – FAP/ARPA

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 20.00 million

■■■ Demonstration Projects (PDA and PDPI)

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA). This project is an integral part of PPG7, the Pilot Programme for the Conservation of Brazil's Tropical Rain Forests. TC components completed.

KfW Phase I:	Project term: 1995-2005	Funding volume: € 17.90 million (completed)
Phase II:	Project term: 2003-2012	Funding volume: € 10.22 million
Indian Territories:	Project term: 2002-2012	Funding volume: € 13.28 million

■■■ Establishment of Ecological Corridors in Amazonia and Mata Atlântica

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
KfW Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 16.36 million

■■■ Protection of Mata Atlântica in Santa Catarina

BMZ Fundação do Meio Ambiente (FATMA)
KfW Project term: 2002-2012 Funding volume: € 6.14 million

■■■ Protection of Mata Atlântica in Minas Gerais

BMZ Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável (SEMAD) and Instituto Estadual de Florestas (IEF/MG)
KfW Phase I: Project term: 2002-2007 Funding volume: € 7.67 million
 Phase II: Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 8.00 million

■■■ Protection of Mata Atlântica in Rio de Janeiro

BMZ Secretaria Estadual do Ambiente (SEA) and Instituto Estadual de Florestas (IEF/RJ)
KfW Project term: 2002-2012 Funding volume: € 7.67 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

■■■ Mata Atlântica Demonstration Project (PDA)

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
KfW Project term: 2004-2012 Funding volume: € 17.67 million

■■■ Forest Protection in the State of Amazonia

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), State of Amazonas
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 10.50 million

■■■ Sustainable Forest Management

BMZ Brazilian Forest Service and Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 15.00 million

■■■ Amazonia Fund

BMZ Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)
GIZ Project term: 2010 - 2013 Funding volume: € 4 million
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 21.00 million

■■■ Promotion of Protected Areas and Sustainable Management

BMZ Agencia Brasileira de Cooperacao
GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 9.47 million

■■■ Academic Cooperation: Tropical Forests and Energy

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) with Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA)
GIZ Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 2.00 million

■■■ Demarcation and Protection of Indigenous Areas (Indian Territories)

BMZ Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)
GIZ Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 6.93 million

■■■ Regional planning and development in Amazonia

BMZ Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
GIZ Project term: 2008-2013 Funding volume: € 6.64 million

■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Quilombola Communities

BMZ Aktionsgemeinschaft Solidarische Welt (ASW) e.V. (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.40 million

■■■ Atlântic Forest Protection

BMU Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
GIZ Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 3.09 million
KfW Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 6.50 million

■■■ Monitoring of Climate-relevant Biodiversity in Protected Areas in Consideration of Reduction and Adaptation Measures

BMU Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 3.50 million

■■■ Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Bushfires in the Brazilian Cerrado

BMU Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 2.50 million
KfW Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 6.00 million

Colombia

■■■ Forestry as Production Alternative for the Coffee Board Area: Biodiversity Component

BMZ Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (FNC)
KfW Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 17.60 million

Costa Rica

■■■ Fund for Biodiversity

BMZ Trust for the Sustainable Biodiversity Fund (TSB Fund)
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 6.00 million

■■■ Forestry Project Huetan Norte

BMZ Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal (FONAFIFO)
KfW Project term: 2003-2011 Funding volume: € 10.23 million

■■■ Marine and coastal biodiversity – capacity-building and climate change adaptation

BMU Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía
GIZ Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 3.50 million

Dominican Republic

■■■ Natural Resources Management (Region Artibonito & Jaragua Biosphere)

BMZ Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARN)
KfW Project term: 2007-2012 Funding volume: € 5.50 million

Ecuador

■■■ Sustainable Natural Resources Management Programme

BMZ Ministerio de Ambiente with Instituto Ecuatoriano Forestal y de Áreas Naturales y Vida Silvestre; Financial Cooperation
 Specifically for Gran Sumaco Biosphere.
GIZ Project term: 2007-2013 Funding volume: € 26.22 million

■■■ Protected Areas Programme

BMZ Ministry of Environment
KfW Project term: 2010-2016 Funding volume: € 20.50 million

■■■ Tropical Forest Conservation Morona-Pastaza

BMZ Ministry of Environment / Nacionalidad de los Achuar en Ecuador (NAE)
KfW Project term: 2004-2012 Funding volume: € 3.58 million

■■ Forest Conservation and REDD – Sociobosque

BMZ Ministry of Environment
KfW Project term: 2010-2015 Funding volume: € 11.50 million

■■■ Galapagos Invasive Species Fund (FEIG)

BMZ Ministry of Environment
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 2.50 million

■■■ Galapagos

BMZ Ministry of Environment
KfW Project term: 2003-2012 Funding volume: € 7.85 million

■■■ Tropical Rainforest Conservation through Promotion of Indigenous Peoples

BMZ Indio-Hilfe e.V. (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.65 million

Guatemala

■■■ Improvement of Protected Areas Management - Life Web

BMZ National Council for Protected Areas
KfW Project term: 2012-2017 Funding volume: € 10.00 million

■■■ Preparation of a REDD+ Project for Tropical Forest Protection and Sustainable Community Development in the Sierra del Lacandón National Park in Guatemala

BMU Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza, Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas
OroVerde Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 0.87 million

Guyana

■■■ Tropical Forest Protection

BMZ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
KfW Phase I Project term: 2006-2012 Funding volume: € 2.93 million
 Phase II Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 5.00 million

Haiti

■ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Artibonite River Basin

BMZ Ministère de la Planification
GIZ Project term: 2011-2012 Funding volume: € 1.90 million

LIST OF ONGOING BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

Honduras

- ■ ■ **Municipal Rural Development and Conservation Rio Plátano**
BMZ Ministry of Presidency (Secretaría de la Presidencia)
KfW Project term: 2010-2014 Funding volume: € 6.70 million

- ■ ■ **Promotion of sustainable use of natural resources and local economic development**
BMZ Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Cooperación
GIZ Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 4.66 million

Mexico

- ■ ■ **Protection of Biodiversity in Sierra Madre Oriental**
BMZ Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE)
GIZ Project term: 2012-2016 Funding volume: € 7.00 million

- ■ ■ **Climate Change and Protected Area Management**
BMU Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas
GIZ Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 4.00 million

- ■ ■ **Innovative Mechanisms for a Cooperative Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Sierra Madre and the Coast of Chiapas**
BMU The Nature Conservancy (TNC) with Comisión Nacional del Agua, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Comisión Nacional Forestal, and others.
TNC Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 1.49 million

Nicaragua

- ■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Strengthening of Entrepreneurial Capacities**
BMZ Secretaría de Relaciones Externas y Cooperación (SREC) of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MINREX)
GIZ Project term: 2005-2013 Funding volume: € 17.17 million

- ■ ■ **Biodiversity Conservation and Integrated Resource Use in Protected Areas in the Northwest of the Country**
BMZ EIRENE - Internationaler Christlicher Friedensdienst e.V. (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.40 million

Peru

- ■ ■ **Support to Tropical Conservation Areas**
BMZ PROFONANPE (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) and SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas / National Service of Natural Protected Areas)
KfW Phase I Project term: 1998-2006 Funding volume: € 5.11 million
Phase II Project term: 2004-2012 Funding volume: € 7.00 million

- ■ ■ **National Protected Areas Programme PRONAP**
BMZ PROFONANPE (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) and INRENA (National Institute for Natural Resources)
KfW Project term: 2011-2016 Funding volume: € 5.50 million

- ■ ■ **Bi-National Tropical Forest Conservation Programme**
BMZ PROFONANPE (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) and SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas / National Service of Natural Protected Areas)
KfW Project term: 2007-2011 Funding volume: € 2.50 million

- ■ **Programme for Sustainable Rural Development in Peru**
BMZ Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional (APCI) with Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM), Ministerio de Agricultura (MINAG), Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), and Regional Governments
GIZ Project term: 2003-2013 Funding volume: € 32.7 million (including € 10.77 million for current phase 2010-2013)

- **Agro-environmental Program Ceja de Selva**
BMZ San Martín Regional Government (GORESAM)
KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 15.40 million

- **Integrated Agricultural Development and Climate Change in Mancomunidad Valle Santa Catalina, Peru**
BMZ W. P.Schmitz-Stiftung (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.49 million

- **Strengthening Local Capacities for Biodiversity Conservation**
BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (funded by BMZ's NGO Facility)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.55 million
- **Adaptation to Climate Change through Protection of Water Resources and Biodiversity in Ayacucho**
BMZ terre des hommes Deutschland e. V. (funded by the BMZ's Energy and Climate Fund)
 Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 0.55 million
- **Climate Protection Aspects of Preserving Biodiversity in Peruvian Tropical Forest**
BMU Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM), Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- **Avoiding Emissions through Effective Management of Protected Areas in Peruvian Amazonia**
BMU Peruvian Nature Fund PROFONANPE with Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) and Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP)
KfW Project term: 2009-2012 Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- **Promotion of the 'Conservando Juntos' tropical forest protection programme**
BMU Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)
GIZ Project term: 2010-2013 Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation by Conserving Forest Ecosystems in Protected Areas**
BMU Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)
KfW Project term: 2008-2012 Funding volume: € 2.40 million
- **Support with the creation of a national REDD+ system in Peru**
BMU Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)
KfW Project term: 2011-2014 Funding volume: € 6.30 million

Supraregional Projects

■■■ Implementing the Biodiversity Convention

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Phase I:	Project term: 1993-2004	Funding volume: € 5.13 million
	Phase II:	Project term: 2000-2006	Funding volume: € 2.55 million
	Phase III:	Project term: 2002-2009	Funding volume: € 8.50 million
	Phase IV:	Project term: 2009-2012	Funding volume: € 6.50 million
	Phase V:	Project term: 2012-2015	Funding volume: € 3.90 million

■■■ Global Support Initiative Forest Governance

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 2011-2017	Funding volume: € 5.00 million	

■■■ Sustainable Management of Resources in Agriculture (with a component on agrobiodiversity)

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 2009-2013	Funding volume: € 4.33 million (for the programme as a whole)	

■■■ Tourism and Sustainable Development

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 2007-2013	Funding volume: € 1.88 million	

■■■ Support to International Agricultural Research

BMZ	Various International Research Centres		
GIZ	Project term: Yearly renewal of approximately 20 million € per year		
	Funding volume: Approx. € 100.5 million between 2006 and 2010 (of which some part is dedicated to biodiversity)		

■■■ Support to International Forest-related Processes (IWRP) (previously: Support to International Programmes Relevant to Tropical Forests)

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 1988-2010	Funding volume: € 21.79 million	
	Project term: 2011-2013	Funding volume: € 3.60 million	

■■■ REDD-Program for Early Mover REM

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 2011-2017	Funding volume: € 6.50 million	
KfW	Project term: 2011-2017	Funding volume: € 26.00 million	

■■■ Programme on the Promotion of Social and Ecological Standards in Developing Countries (with a component on Forest Certification)

BMZ	Sectoral project		
GIZ	Project term: 2001-2013	Funding volume: € 17.34 million (for the programme as a whole)	

■■■ Support to the European Forest Institute

BMZ/FIT	European Forest Institute		
	Project term: 2012-2013	Funding volume: € 0.25 million	

■■■ Forest Governance Integrity Programme - Forest Anticorruption Solutions and Advocacy

BMZ/FIT	Transparency International		
	Project term: 2012-2013	Funding volume: € 0.40 million	

■■■ German Contribution to the Equator Initiative

BMZ/FIT	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
UNDP	Project term: 2005-2008	Funding volume: € 0.30 million.	
	Project term: 2009-2010	Funding volume: € 0.20 million.	
	Project term: 2012	Funding volume: € 0.10 million.	

■■■ Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Marine, Terrestrial and Coastal Regions as a Means of Improving Livelihoods, Conserving biodiversity and Adapting to Climate Change (Global: South Africa, Philippines, Brazil)

BMU	Conservation International (CI) with national executing partners		
CI	Project term: 2011-2015	Funding volume: € 4.38 million	

■■■ REDD+ Policy Assessment Center (REDD-PAC) (with Focus on Congo Basin and Brazil)

BMU	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)		
CI	Project term: 2011-2015	Funding volume: € 4.54 million	

■■■ **Assessing and Capitalizing on the Potential to Enhance Forest Carbon Sinks through Forest Landscape Restoration while Benefitting Biodiversity (with Focus on Ghana and Mexico)**

BMU IUCN-The World Conservation Union

IUCN Project term: 2011-2012 Funding volume: € 0.59 million

■■■ **Supporting Structures for the LifeWeb Initiative**

BMU Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)

SCBD Project term: 2008-2014 Funding volume: € 2.06 million

■■■ **Consulting for Financing of Biodiversity**

BMU Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ Project term: 2011-2013 Funding volume: € 0.77 million

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