



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety



# Committed to Biodiversity

Germany's International Cooperation in Support of the Convention on  
Biological Diversity for Sustainable Development



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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## ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BMUB	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLEGT	Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
IKI	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
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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



**Target 1**

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



**Target 2**

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



**Target 3**

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



**Target 4**

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

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



**Target 5**

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



**Target 6**

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



**Target 7**

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



**Target 8**

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



**Target 9**

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



**Target 10**

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

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



#### Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent 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 landscapes and seascapes.



#### Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



#### Target 13

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

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



#### Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



#### Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



#### Target 16

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

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



#### Target 17

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



#### Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



#### Target 19

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



#### Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



# Table of contents

Preface .....	2
Introduction .....	4
Germany's international biodiversity finance .....	6
Bilateral funding by BMZ and BMUB .....	6
Cooperation with multilateral programmes and non-governmental organisations .....	7
Multilateral funding: the Global Environment Facility (GEF) .....	7
Germany's contribution towards implementing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets .....	10
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL A</b>	
Awareness of biodiversity .....	11
Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development .....	13
TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity .....	13
Environmental assessments .....	17
Cooperation with the private sector: Promoting sustainable production, consumption and biotrade .....	17
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL B</b>	
Sustainable forest management .....	19
Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) .....	20
Forest certification .....	21
Sustainable land management in drylands .....	21
Agrobiodiversity .....	22
Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture .....	23
Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change .....	25
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL C</b>	
Protected areas .....	26
Ecological corridors .....	29
Cross-border conservation .....	30
Protected areas and spatial planning in marine and coastal ecosystems .....	35
Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites .....	35
Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas .....	37
Species conservation: Combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade .....	37
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL D</b>	
Restoring degraded ecosystems .....	40
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) .....	41
Ecosystem-based adaptation .....	43
Access and benefit sharing (ABS) .....	45
Biocultural community protocols .....	46
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL E</b>	
Effective, participatory and updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans .....	48
South-South cooperation on conservation of biodiversity .....	49
The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) – a new interface between the scientific community and policy-makers .....	51
Resource mobilisation .....	52
Financing biodiversity: Conservation trust funds and concessional debts .....	52
Financing protected areas through the LifeWeb Initiative .....	55
List of ongoing biodiversity projects .....	56
Mediterranean, Europe, Middle East, Central Asia .....	57
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	60
Asia and Pacific .....	65
Latin America and Caribbean .....	71
Supraregional projects .....	80

## Preface



**Dr. Gerd Müller**  
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development



**Dr. Barbara Hendricks**  
Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety

Rich biodiversity and viable ecosystems are the foundation of human existence and wellbeing. Ecosystems provide the habitats for people, animals and plants. They supply food and the constituents of medicines, regulate the climate and support soil formation and nutrient cycles. They make available clean drinking water, offer recreation and aesthetic pleasure and protect against floods. They safeguard the employment and incomes of countless people. Forests, for instance, provide the livelihoods of more than 1.6 billion people worldwide. Such essential ecosystem services can only be maintained if the continuing loss of biological diversity is halted. In short, the conservation of biodiversity is key to achieving sustainable development and reducing poverty worldwide.

The subtropics and tropics host the richest biodiversity; some 80 per cent of the world's biological and genetic resources originate there, forming the cornerstone of lives and livelihoods in the countries concerned. Poorer sections of the population often depend particularly and directly upon natural resources. The advancing degradation of habitats diminishes the capacity of human societies and natural systems to adapt to the impacts of climate change. It also

precipitates migration and triggers many conflicts. Each extinction of a species also means the loss of future options and potential – for scientists, pharmacists, engineers, architects and designers often ‘copy’ from the natural environment when developing their innovations.

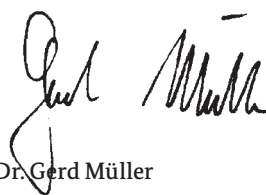
To halt the loss of our world's natural bounty, the 194 states party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 when they met in 2010 in the Japanese city of Nagoya. The Plan sets out twenty specific, medium to long-term goals and priorities for international biodiversity policy. Current projections and preliminary assessments of the success achieved in implementing the Strategic Plan, however, reveal that – despite the positive trends found for a number of goals, such as the expansion of protected area systems – efforts will need to intensify to eliminate the causes that ultimately contribute to the degradation of natural habitats, the extinction of wild animal and plant species and the disappearance of ancient crop varieties and livestock breeds.

Natural resources are not available in unlimited supply. They are under mounting pressure, driven by unsustainable

patterns of production and consumption and a growing world population. And yet we know: our planet has limits. If we do not succeed in maintaining biological diversity and using biological and genetic resources sustainably we will not be able to feed a growing global population in the long run. Furthermore, the developmental and adaptive scope and options of future generations will be curtailed.

In response to this situation, Germany is striving to ensure that the conservation of biological diversity is made a visible and key element of the global post-2015 development agenda. Simultaneously, the German Federal Government is working hard to ensure that the Strategic Plan under the CBD is implemented and the internationally agreed biodiversity targets are attained. Germany is honouring the substantial financial pledge made by Chancellor Angela Merkel at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the CBD in 2008 in Bonn. Starting in 2013, half a billion euros is being made available annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide.

The present publication gives an overview of Germany's activities, together with its partners in international cooperation, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity. This work contributes to achieving sustainable development and safeguarding the livelihoods of present and future generations. Conserving biological diversity is one of the greatest challenges for society in our times. To meet it, global commitment in a spirit of partnership is vital.



Dr. Gerd Müller  
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and  
Development



Dr. Barbara Hendricks  
Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
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## Introduction

Biodiversity – the variety of all forms of life on Earth (ecosystems, species and genes) – is of paramount intrinsic value and provides us with many of the goods and services that enable our very existence. It is the foundation of prosperous societies, giving us and future generations opportunities for economic, social and cultural development. Resilience to climate change and natural disasters also depends to a large extent on well-functioning ecosystems. The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity thus plays a key role in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. Efforts to maintain and sustainably use biodiversity have therefore long played a pivotal role in German development policy.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the binding international framework for biodiversity policy. With currently 194 Parties, its membership is nearly universal. The three principal objectives of the CBD are to conserve

biodiversity, to ensure that it is used sustainably, and to promote the fair sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. The German government regards it as the prime framework for efforts to conserve natural resources at both the national and international level.

The Strategic Plan 2011–2020 of the CBD, its five strategic goals and the 20 “Aichi Targets” adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the Japanese city of Nagoya form an integrated, ambitious and comprehensive roadmap for global biodiversity policy for this decade. Germany supports the implementation of the Strategic Plan in those partner countries where it is involved in international cooperation. The measures supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) are designed to establish biodiversity as a core element of

Child from Uganda collecting firewood







Danau Sentarum National Park in West Kalimantan province of Borneo, Indonesia

political, economic and social decision-making (mainstreaming), conserve biodiversity, reduce the drivers of biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use. The German government regards it as vital that the services and benefits derived from biodiversity are shared equitably and support particularly the livelihoods of local and indigenous communities and the poor. Germany is therefore also supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol adopted under the CBD in 2010 as a binding framework to regulate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation. Its implementation shall help realise benefits for custodians of biodiversity, holders of traditional knowledge and users of genetic resources, including research and academic institutions as well as private companies in various sectors such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics or biotechnology.

Biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation are characteristics of dramatic global environmental change. These processes are closely linked and interdependent. The German government therefore seeks to create synergies between the CBD, the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) as well as other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In recent years, for example, there has been a dramatic increase in poaching and the highly organised illicit trade in wildlife products, particularly ivory and rhino horn. Through its international projects and programmes, Germany is collaborating with its partners at all levels to support better governance and improve socio-economic conditions, which will ultimately help protect local habitats and species.

To provide political leaders with scientifically sound and independent information on the current and future state of biodiversity as a basis for well-informed policy decisions, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was set up in 2012 as an independent body open to all member countries of the United Nations. Its secretariat has been established in Bonn, a decision which also recognised Germany's consistent and convincing commitment to the conservation of our planet's biodiversity. Germany will continue to support IPBES to perform its allocated tasks and to address the needs of multi-lateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity.

The outcome document "The Future We Want" of the Rio+20 Conference of the United Nations in 2012 confirms the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic value and its crucial role to provide essential services, which are for sustainable development and human well-being. The German government regards biodiversity and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources as a cornerstone for sustainable development and believes that the CBD objectives, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets must be fully reflected in the overall architecture of the post-2015 agenda for sustainable development. The international support for biodiversity provided by the German government as described in this publication is framed in this integral understanding and aims in its entirety at global and local sustainable development.

## Germany's international biodiversity finance

### Bilateral funding by BMZ und BMUB

Over the past twenty years, Germany has continuously increased the financial resources dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Most of this funding is provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supplemented since 2008 with funds from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). Chancellor Angela Merkel took an important step at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in 2008 in Bonn when she announced that an additional EUR 500 million will be allocated to the global conservation of forests and other ecosystems between 2009 and 2012, and that EUR 500 million will be provided annually from 2013 onwards. The German government has so far fulfilled these commitments entirely. The funds made available for international biodiversity conservation have been more than doubled since 2008 and have also been more than doubled compared to the average of the years 2006–2010. Germany has thus already met the financing target agreed at the eleventh Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Hyderabad in 2012, which envisages that by 2015, international financial flows from different sources in support of CBD implementation will be doubled and at least maintained on this level until 2020. Germany is fully committed to living up to its commitments in the coming years.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is responsible for financing, planning and coordinating development cooperation activities, and for developing corresponding policies, principles and programmes. Official development cooperation is based on agreements between the governments of the partner countries and the German government. These agreements are made during government negotiations that usually take place every two years. Over the last decade, BMZ has considerably increased the amount of pledges to partner countries and organisations dedicated to biodiversity and forest conservation. The major part – around 90% – is channeled through Germany's bilateral development cooperation

arrangements: either financial cooperation by the German development bank KfW or technical cooperation mainly through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The remaining funds are channeled through multilateral 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 the projects and programmes of other sectors, such as agriculture, water and governance. This approach actively promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity in existing and new initiatives of other sectors, which often play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of forests and other ecosystems.

BMUB is primarily responsible for national and international environmental policy issues, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, access and benefit sharing as well as climate protection. In 2008, BMUB launched the International Climate Initiative (IKI) as a new instrument for biodiversity and climate financing. Within IKI's working area of biodiversity, funding is targeted at projects that support the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020. Ideally measures are derived from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Strategies for Resource Mobilisation. In its working area of climate change, IKI aims at strong synergies with the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biological resources, for example through REDD+ and ecosystem-based adaptation. Information about all projects can be found at: [www.international-climate-initiative.com](http://www.international-climate-initiative.com). IKI is open to a wide range of applicants and supports projects conducted by German implementing organisations, multilateral organisations, development banks, NGOs, universities, research institutes and private-sector companies.

Germany's international cooperation is conducted either as financial cooperation or as technical cooperation projects, with BMZ and BMUB commissioning various organisations for project implementation. KfW, Germany's state-owned development bank, allocates financial-cooperation funds

on behalf of the federal government to finance economic and social progress in partner countries. Its aim is to build and expand social and economic infrastructures and to create the efficient institutions needed to conserve natural resources and the environment. In addition to the financial resources provided by the German government, KfW increasingly leverages additional funding for biodiversity purposes through reduced-interest loans, i.e. through combining grants from the German government with loans from the capital market.

Technical cooperation is primarily about developing the capacities of individuals, organisations and societies in partner countries. It also helps to enhance the political and institutional framework for sustainable development in partner countries. GIZ, a federal enterprise, is the main institution for delivering advisory and technical cooperation services on behalf of the German government. GIZ operates in more than 130 countries. It works largely on a public-benefit basis, channeling all surpluses back into its own international cooperation projects for sustainable development.

Germany attempts to deliver its development operations through approaches that are well-coordinated with other donors. This is particularly the case when activities are funded jointly by several donors, e.g. in the case of Conservation Trust Funds or in co-financing arrangements associated with technical cooperation projects.

## Cooperation with multilateral programmes and non-governmental organisations

Both BMZ and BMUB attach great importance to working with national and international NGOs, churches, scientific groups, UN organisations and programmes (e.g. UNDP, UNEP, Equator Initiative) and other international and multilateral organisations and institutions (e.g. IUCN) and commission these bodies to implement selected projects. BMZ supports e.g. German NGOs working at the interface

between biodiversity/forest conservation and the fight against poverty, and has allocated a specific budget line that supports projects implemented by German non-governmental organisations in the area of sustainable resource conservation. National and international NGOs are also eligible to apply for funding to BMUB's IKI, and NGOs have received so far a significant share of the funds available for project implementation.

## Multilateral funding: the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The GEF is a multilateral financial mechanism 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, providing 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\$ 1.67 billion to the GEF Trust Fund since its inception, of which roughly one third is dedicated to biodiversity issues. Traditionally, the GEF has supported projects in protected area management, conservation trust fund establishment and sustainable forest management and has provided 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), as well as efforts to combat poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products. The GEF administers, in addition to the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Trust Fund (SCCF), and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF). Germany plays an active role in the GEF Council. On project level, Germany collaborates with the GEF in several countries.

## GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FINANCE IN € MILLION (2006–2013)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BMZ ODA bilateral	65	115	159	183	225	350*	406*	388*
BMZ ODA multilateral	10	10	10	13	37	22	25	42
BMUB IKI**			50	54	38	127*	104*	122*
Total	75	125	219	250	300	499	533	552

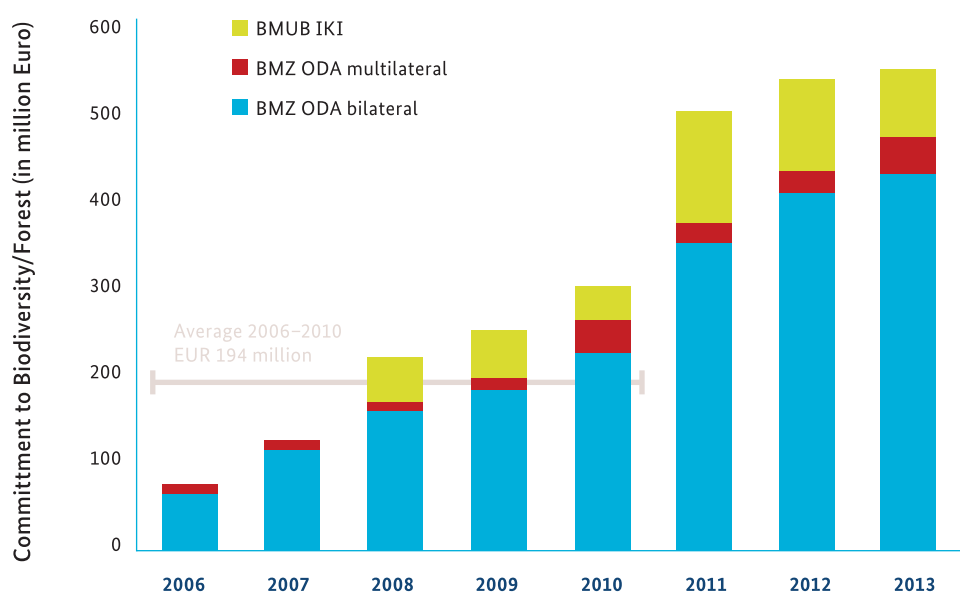
\*includes funding from a special fund sourced from emissions trading (Energy and Climate Fund, EKF);

\*\* includes ODA and EUR 19.3 million non-ODA funding

The table shows annual bilateral pledges and multilateral disbursements in the field of biodiversity and forest-related projects whose main focus and principal objective is to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD. Since 2011 sectoral components that contribute directly to biodiversity within projects having other primary objectives

are also taken into account (see the box on calculating Germany's international biodiversity finance). The average annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006–2010 has been used to calculate the baseline in accordance with the CBD's preliminary reporting framework (see graph below).

Annual bilateral pledges and multilateral disbursements in the field of biodiversity and forest-related projects whose main focus and principal objective is to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD. For details see table above. The graph also shows the average funding level for the years 2006–2010 (EUR 194 million), which is taken as baseline.





### THE BASIS FOR CALCULATING GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FINANCE

For assessing and qualifying its commitments to biodiversity, BMZ follows the established system of OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) codes and the Rio Markers, which aim at monitoring ODA flows towards the objectives of the Rio Conventions. The Rio Marker for biodiversity is also used to quantify ODA allocations for biodiversity. To measure the corresponding financial ODA contribution to biodiversity conservation, each project and programme is assessed in terms of its contribution to achieving at least one of the three objectives of the CBD. Only those projects with the main focus on and the principal objective of supporting the implementation of the CBD are assigned biodiversity Rio Marker 2. As for the accounting of funding volume, activities scoring Rio Marker 2 for biodiversity are calculated as 100% contribution towards the German ODA commitment for biological diversity.

Until the year 2011, only projects with a biodiversity Rio Marker 2 have been taken into account when assessing the amount of BMZ funding towards biodiversity. To further mainstream and integrate biodiversity conservation into other sectors and focal areas of development cooperation according to the CBD Strategic Plan (2011–2020), since 2012 biodiversity “sectoral components” are integrated into projects and programmes with other principal objectives such as water and sustainable land management, agriculture and food security, energy, education or governance. These sectoral components are elements which contribute to at least one of the three objectives of the CBD, and which are captured in the planning documents by one or more specific indicators. Such projects or programmes are assigned the biodiversity Rio Marker 1. In financial reporting for biodiversity purposes, only the volume of the specific biodiversity “sectoral component” is counted as a contribution towards biodiversity conservation. The percentage of a specific biodiversity sectoral component may vary greatly from project to project.



Chinese farmer and his water buffalo.

## Germany's contribution towards implementing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Strategic Plan 2011–2020 is the overarching policy framework guiding the implementation of the CBD in the coming years. Following its adoption, the ambitious Aichi Targets now need to be translated into action at national and local level. This will require the development and adaptation of policies, instruments and capacities at all levels. Although the Strategic Plan has already inspired action of this kind on many levels, more still needs to be done to address the multiple pressures on biodiversity. The Strategic Plan 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. Achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan will require action at multiple entry points. As the Aichi Targets are closely interlinked, achieving them requires integrated, cross-sectoral approaches. This also entails the engagement of other sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, mining or education in order to trigger the appropriate changes and support a more sustainable development path in the future. The following sections highlight some of these projects and approaches and how they support Germany's partners in achieving the various goals and targets. They illustrate valuable lessons learned and good practices which can inform policy and capacity development and stimulate further discussion and exchange of experience.

### 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 driven by the institutional, policy, legal and cultural frameworks and the resulting incentive structures, which act as drivers of either ecosystem conservation – or ecosystem degradation due to resource-intensive lifestyles and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. Strategic Goal A aims to address this problem by integrating biodiversity concerns into the full range of decision-making across governments, businesses and wider society.

### AWARENESS OF BIODIVERSITY

To raise and strengthen awareness of the diverse values of biodiversity, communication and key messages need to capture the hearts and minds of politicians, business leaders, citizens and scientists, thus 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 a key process, in which Germany is actively involved. CEPA provides a link between policy and science as well as social and economic reality. It is the “transmission belt” to the stakeholders who need to be taken on board in order to attain the Aichi Targets.

To increase support and understanding for Germany's international commitment for biodiversity there is also a need to strengthen awareness of these issues within Germany itself. One reason for this is that production and consumption patterns in one country can have devastating impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity elsewhere in the world. We need to understand that our private decisions may contribute either to the loss or maintenance of biodiversity. The “ecological footprint” is a way of accounting for our planet natural capital and a powerful tool to raise awareness about our lifestyles and their impacts. Both in Germany and in our partner countries, the German government is increasing its efforts to raise the level of commitment to implement

Children in the Amazon region





the CBD and its strategic plan through a range of targeted CEPA activities. “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. It is essential to explain the complex relationships 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 as possible, a wide range of activities was initiated, such as competitions for school students, the Go4Biodiv Youth Forum ([www.go4biodiv.org](http://www.go4biodiv.org)) and cooperation with media. For example, international biodiversity action days have been held in different parts of

the world since 2001 in cooperation with the GEO magazine ([www.biodiversity-day.info](http://www.biodiversity-day.info)). In 2013 – based on 16 country examples – the interdependencies between biodiversity and climate in different ecosystems were covered in a supplement to the international GEO magazine, reaching out to an estimated readership of three million.

Another example is the “Global ideas” media project with Deutsche Welle TV (DW), Germany’s international broadcaster ([www.dw.de/what-is-global-ideas/a-17301447](http://www.dw.de/what-is-global-ideas/a-17301447)). The television reports and documentaries produced under this project provide people throughout the world with a vivid insight into exemplary biodiversity conservation activities in emerging and developing countries. The reports can be

#### THE POWER OF COMMUNITY PRIDE – RARE PRIDE CAMPAIGN

With a funding volume of EUR 3.4 million, Germany supports community-based conservation of coastal and near-shore marine biodiversity in a project in the Philippines, Indonesia and Micronesia. An important component of the project is to work with local communities on introducing environmentally friendly practices. The approach used is called “pride campaign” because it inspires people to take pride in the species and habitats in their area, while introducing at the same time practical alternatives to environmentally destructive practices. The project is implemented

by Rare, an international NGO. Through the training and mentoring of local “Rare Fellows” on behavioural change and social marketing techniques, the groundwork is laid for the successful implementation of fish recovery zones, or no-take zones, and exclusive access privileges at high-priority sites. This contributes significantly to marine protected areas, sustainable fisheries and the protection of coral reefs. Rare has already had good experiences with these campaigns – the NGO has implemented some 300 similar awareness raising campaigns in over 55 countries.

Rare Pride Campaign  
in Cortes, Mindanao –  
Philippines: The campaign  
mascot, Rabita, the rabbit  
fish, helps with awareness  
raising activities in local  
communities.





accessed on a multimedia platform in different languages along with background articles, photo galleries, audio-visual shows and information on key thematic areas.

## INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for human well-being is not yet sufficiently reflected in decision-making. Internalising the multiple values of biodiversity within national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes will require parties to assess biodiversity and ecosystem services. Germany supports such efforts in several countries, with a focus on approaches such as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), natural capital accounting and environmental assessments. These approaches to assessment, valuation and integration of biodiversity and its values can inform National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and contribute to implementation of the Aichi Targets by providing a framework that gains traction with a wider swath of stakeholders and decision-makers, contributing especially to Strategic Goal A (Targets 1-3) and Target 20.

### TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

In terms of mainstreaming and communicating the importance of biodiversity, the global TEEB Initiative seeks to reconcile the apparent contradiction between economy and ecology, highlighting the economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and drawing attention to the growing costs associated with its loss, i.e. to demonstrate that investing in biodiversity or “natural capital” makes sound economic sense. The TEEB Initiative was launched in 2007 by BMUB and the EU Commission under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and has since attracted many additional partner organisations and donors. Following the development and publication of several international studies, the current phase primarily focuses on disseminating the results and case studies, expanding the global network of experts and supporting the implementation of country projects as well as studies for certain biomes (oceans and coasts, wetlands) and sectors (e.g. TEEB for agriculture and food).

In order to help partner countries build up and expand their technical capacity, a handbook was produced in 2012

## INCENTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN INDIA

Covering only 2.4 per cent of the global land area, India accounts for nearly 7 per cent of the world's recorded biodiversity, while supporting 18 per cent of the global human population as well as a large livestock population. India's growing population, rapid economic growth and industrialisation has increased pressure on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Valuing and conserving biodiversity, ecosystems and their services is a critical national priority as it is linked to the economic, ecological and social well-being of the nation. The German government supports the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in implementing The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) India Initiative for enhanced awareness and recognition of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services amongst stakeholders including central, state and local governments, civil society and businesses. The project supports scoping, and the design and implementation of various economic instruments to reward local stewardship for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in three priority ecosystems: forests, inland wetlands and coastal and marine ecosystems. Together with partners involved in TEEB Initiatives in Brazil and Germany, India shares its experiences and challenges with regard to TEEB implementation in a cross-national learning process.



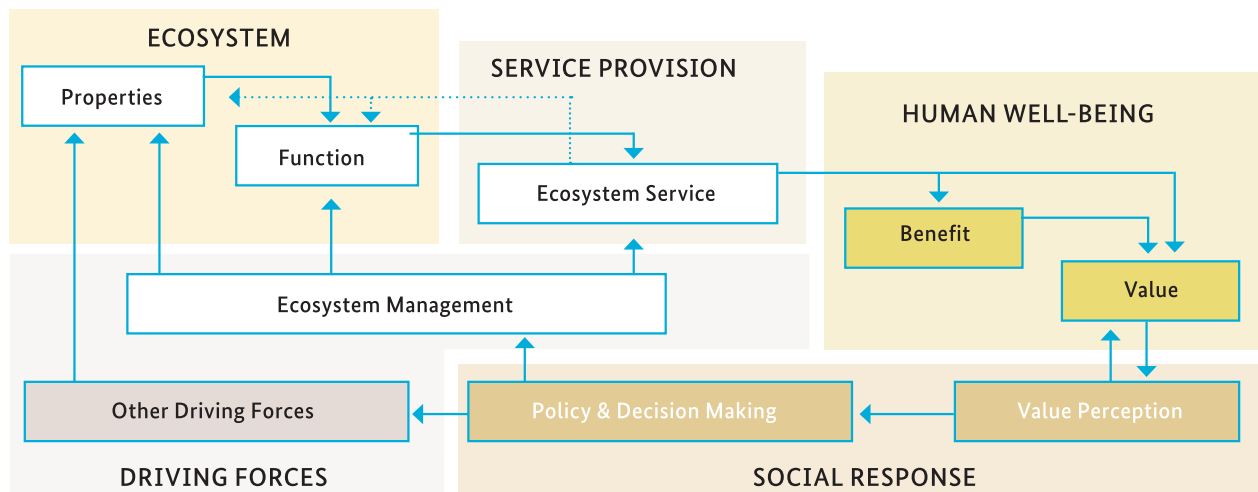
by German international cooperation with guidelines on ways of “Integrating ecosystem services into development planning”. A corresponding training programme is available and has already been successfully implemented in partner countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, the courses often act as a catalyst, helping to create networks of stakeholders and stimulating implementation in these countries.

ValuES, a global project, develops methods to integrate ecosystem services into policy, planning and practice. It produces a practical, user-oriented set of methodologies providing guidance to decision-makers and practitioners on the selection and application of appropriate methods for ecosystem services assessments and economic valuation.

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.



Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Biodiversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services. Examples of ecosystem services are food, water, medicine, climate regulation, pollination and recreation. Source: Groot et al. 2012.



It further promotes the exchange of experience at different levels, and provides advisory services and training on assessment and valuation methods. Germany has also contributed to a guidance manual for TEEB country studies published by UNEP and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), and the TEEB country initiatives of Brazil and India are advanced by promoting dialogue and exchange.

Germany is also providing advice on how to capture the value of ecosystem services and identify new funding opportunities. This includes efforts to design and harness incentive mechanisms such as Payments for Ecosystem Services. In Mexico, for instance, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) is supported in assessing and integrating the value of ecosystem services into decision-making processes to effectively manage and finance protected areas. In Viet Nam, Germany supports its partners in strengthening institutional capacities for the establishment and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, such as the national Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) programme.

As concerns ways in which national and private sector accounting systems can be extended to reflect the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Green Accounting), the World Bank's Global Partnership on Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) is one of the leading initiatives. Its aim is to mainstream environmental economic accounting in national accounting systems based on the internationally agreed central framework "System of Environmental-Economic Accounting" (SEEA) and to enable more informed decision-making and development planning. Germany is supporting WAVES with a contribution of USD one million to its trust fund. The supranational project "Rioplus: Environmental policy and sustainable development" also supports partner countries in elaborating environmental-economic accounting systems. Together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Rioplus is currently developing a training on SEEA to increase the capacity of national statistical offices and other national agencies to implement SEEA.



#### PERU – PIURA: INTEGRATING THE VALUE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES

There is no doubt that the dry forest on the north coast of Peru is a unique habitat of high conservation value. But what contribution exactly does the ecosystem make to local development in the region? Which ecosystem services are particularly important to people and the economy? Can their value be captured in economic terms? And how can vital ecosystem services be better taken into account in public planning, policies and budgets? Answers to these questions were formulated in the course of a broad discussion process informed by a study on the importance of ecosystem services. This found that almost 50 per cent of value creation in the principal sectors – farming and livestock production – can be attributed directly to the five ecosystem services classed as high-priority, among which are pollination, firewood provision and cattle fodder. Moreover, these and other ecosystem services contribute directly and indirectly to further key sectors of the economy, such as tourism, energy and health. These findings deliver valuable information for the region's development planning. Based on the recommendations produced, five publicly funded projects have already been proposed and approved for the 2014 budget year. The projects are concerned with the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services, and the afforestation and natural regeneration of dry forests. They will help ensure that the dry forest ecosystem is preserved and can continue in the long term to make its vital contributions to the region's cultural identity and economic development.





Relevance of ecosystem services to other sectors and examples of benefits resulting from them. Source: Adapted after MEA 2005 & TEEB 2010.

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 adaption (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)





### 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 a highly valuable tool for mainstreaming biodiversity across government policies and development planning. An important instrument in this regard is Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans or programmes to ensure that environmental risks and ecosystem services are addressed appropriately 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 SEA and has provided guidance on practical implementation, e.g. in Benin, China, Mali, Mauretania, Namibia and Viet Nam.

At the same time environmental assessments are also used in German development cooperation to reduce environmental and climate risks in its portfolio, and to systematically integrate environmental, climate mitigation and climate adaptation potentials in the development cooperation portfolio. In 2010, a new Guideline for Environmental and Climate Assessment was adopted by BMZ. Implementing agencies have to assess all new projects in terms of how they will have impacts on climate and the environment. Similar criteria have been established for IKI projects.

### COOPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND BIOTRADE

Ecologically sustainable patterns of production and consumption, economic profitability and social inclusion are the guiding principles of a “green economy”, in which public and private investments are directed at measures that reduce environmental pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The challenge is to enable economic development while consuming as few natural resources as possible and producing as few emissions as possible. Innovative technologies and solutions contribute to this transformation as much as changing behavioural patterns among producers and



Local farmer trading marula fruits in Namibia.



#### POTATO CHIPS FROM LOCAL POTATO VARIETIES

The Ecuadorian company INALPROCES is specialised in the production and distribution of snack foods, especially the marketing of potato chips. Under its motto “Linking smallholders to the world market”, the company exports to more than 20 countries. For one of its product ranges, the company uses two local potato varieties procured from a farmers’ organisation in the Andes: Yana Shungo and Puca Shungo. Sales were so brisk that the smallholders couldn’t keep up with deliveries. They lacked not only planting material, but also tools and the knowledge to graft and propagate these potato varieties themselves. To close the gap, a public-private partnership (PPP) was developed for commercial cultivation. Indigenous farming communities are now assisted in creating a seed bank, putting them in a position to produce seedlings to the quantities and qualities demanded. Today, 30 smallholders produce three tonnes of the two local potato varieties each month for sale. The establishment of value chains within the region strengthens not only the farmers, but also the local economy. In the long term, this safeguards both smallholders’ incomes and varietal diversity in the region.

Supplying the world market with local potato varieties.



consumers. It is the task of governments to create the appropriate conditions for collaboration with the private sector and civil society so that the principal actors in production, processing, trade and consumption are integrated into regional, national or international development strategies.

In a move to strengthen ties with the private sector to assist with the implementation of the CBD, Germany launched the Biodiversity in Good Company initiative. Since 2008, this initiative has developed into a continuously growing cross-sectoral collaboration of small, medium-sized and large enterprises from a range of industries and countries that have joined forces to protect and sustainably use the world’s biological diversity. The 23 members have committed to integrate biodiversity conservation concerns into their management systems and entrepreneurial actions, e.g. through developing biodiversity indicators and monitoring systems, and to communicate the companies’ biodiversity objectives to suppliers. When public funding ended in 2011, the member companies decided to sustain the initiative on their own. The Biodiversity in Good Company initiative is now a company-driven registered association operating without government support.

In its cooperation with the private sector, the promotion of biotrade – that is the collection, production, transformation, and commercialisation of goods and services derived from native biodiversity under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability – is important for Germany. Biodiversity-based businesses have the potential to create job opportunities, generate income and thereby reduce poverty, while at the same time providing incentives for the sustainable management of biological diversity. Increased awareness of the value of biodiversity and ecosystems is an important factor to tap the market potential of biodiversity-based products such as natural cosmetics. This is why the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) has measured biodiversity awareness among 38,000 consumers in 13 countries since 2009, providing insights into how biodiversity awareness affects purchasing attitudes. The UEBT Biodiversity Barometer was published annually between 2009 and 2014 and received support from the German government several times. Information generated by the UEBT Biodiversity Barometer is used by governments and the CBD Secretariat to measure progress towards the Aichi Targets.

## 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 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 terrestrial ecosystems. In marine ecosystems, more than 75 per cent of all fish stocks are now considered fully exploited or overexploited. 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 if key stakeholders work together.

### SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Tropical forests are home to approximately 70 per cent of all terrestrial species and play an immeasurable role in biodiversity conservation. Approximately 80–90 per cent of the world's forests are located outside protected areas and are used to produce goods and meet livelihood needs. 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: their underlying causes include unsustainable land use, commodity production and trade (palm oil, meat and soya produced on former forest land), exploitation of mineral resources, construction of infrastructure, poverty and poor governance. Illegal logging and conversion of tropical forests to 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 13 million ha gross loss, which is an area about the size of Costa Rica. Deforestation and forest degradation are also responsible for

approximately 17 per cent of world greenhouse gas emissions. The conservation of forest biodiversity is thus closely linked to climate change mitigation. Global warming cannot be stopped without halting forest destruction and degradation. Sustainable forest management can help conserve biodiversity by applying an integrated approach 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. “Conserving by using” is therefore an important strategy of German international cooperation. Here Germany is pursuing two overarching development policy objectives: reducing poverty and preserving the capacity of forests to maintain the ecological balance.

Germany is an active participant in the international discussions and negotiations on forests under the UNFF, UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD and promotes the implementation of the UNFF's “Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests” as a means 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 more than 30 countries and 10 regions. 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.





## 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, German international cooperation engages in supporting an effective management of protected areas including anti-poaching activities, sustainable use of biodiversity (including ABS) and sustainable management of forests with the dual purpose of protecting the region's forest ecosystems and utilising their potential for poverty reduction and economic development. Germany is a 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, Germany provides support in translating regional guidance into national policy and on-the-ground action to implement conservation and sustainable management of forests. Results achieved so far include: 10 new cross-boundary protected areas have been established, 18 million hectares of forest have been additionally protected, 12.5 per cent (50 million ha) of the COMIFAC surface is declared as protected areas in various forms, and more than 5 million hectares of forest have been certified. Seven COMIFAC countries have signed and two have ratified the Nagoya Protocol, a regional ABS strategy has been elaborated and two countries have translated the regional strategy into national ABS strategies. 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. In response to some of the most urgent and promising topics in the Congo basin, Germany is currently engaging in new regional projects combatting poaching and implementing ABS in the COMIFAC countries.



Timber Legality Assurance Systems ensure that timber can be traced back to its source and is of legal origin. They play a key role in improving Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade.

## Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

Sustainable forest management 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 US 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, six countries have concluded such VPAs and nine countries are in ongoing negotiations. These countries agree to engage in a national multi-stakeholder dialogue to improve forest governance and implement a Timber Legality Assurance System, which ensures that timber 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 came into force in March 2013. The demand for FLEGT remains high: around 11 additional countries have expressed a strong interest in FLEGT and VPA negotiations. Germany is one of the main supporters of the FLEGT process: It currently assists the EU Commission with VPA implementation in Cameroon as well as with negotiations in Laos, Viet Nam, Honduras and Côte d'Ivoire. It is also continuously contributing to the development of the FLEGT Action Plan on EU level.



### Forest certification

Forest certification has spread rapidly in the last few years and is recognised internationally as a valuable 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). In addition to these schemes there are a few other schemes all aiming at independently verifying forest management as well as supply chains through the use of accredited auditors. Certified companies need to prove that they are complying 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.



### FOREST CERTIFICATION – A TOOL AGAINST ILLEGAL LOGGING IN RUSSIA

In Russia, FSC certification has become one of the most effective tools to fight widespread illegal logging and verify legality of timber origin, as is demanded increasingly by the international community. The German International Climate Initiative supports projects in the Russian Far East to conserve and sustainably manage the unique Korean-pine broad-leaved forest ecosystems, i.e. the area which is also the habitat of the endangered Amur Tiger population. Here, in the Provinces of Khabarovsk and Primorye, illegal logging often exceeds the legal logging volumes by a factor between 1.5 and 3.8. Driven by the international demand for legal and certified timber, the first company became FSC certified in 2004. Since then, the area of FSC certified forests reached 6.3 million hectares by the end of 2013. Key for the success of the certification is the active participation of NGOs like WWF, which classifies High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) scientifically and negotiates logging bans and restrictions for specific HCVFs. As an example, one company accepted after a long negotiation process logging bans and restrictions on 52 per cent of its 2.9 million hectare lease. As a result, about 450,000 ha will remain intact without any logging.



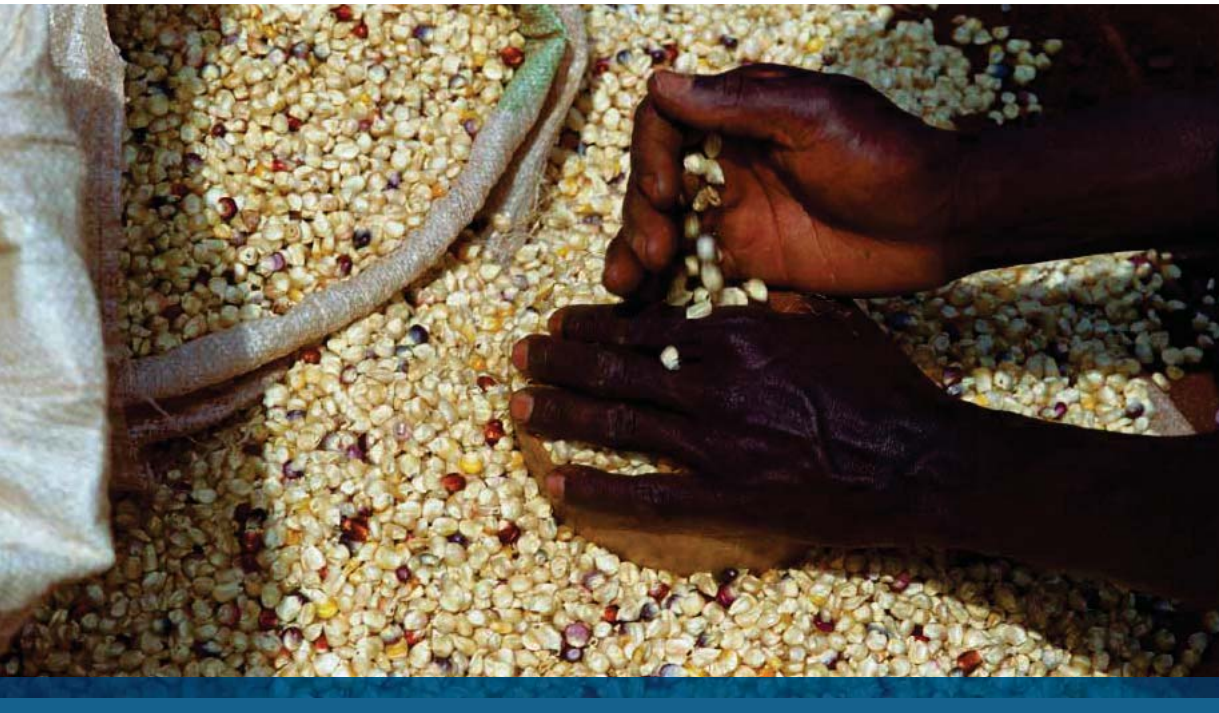
Sustainable agriculture in drylands in Senegal contributing to the restoration of degraded soils and important ecosystem functions.

## SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN DRYLANDS

Biodiversity conservation is also an essential element in sustainable land management, particularly in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions. Drylands cover more than a third of the Earth's land surface and provide a livelihood to over two billion people. Biodiversity enhances the functionality of drylands and their ecosystem services, including carbon storage, water availability and the build-up of nutrients in the soil needed for food production. It also helps 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 projects and programmes at the interface of the CBD and the UNCCD, to secure biodiversity in drylands, combat land degradation and enhance food security under changing climatic and demographic conditions.

In Madagascar, for example, Germany supported the development of an approach which links rehabilitation of degraded land and production of wood for energy, thus demonstrating that sustainable land management, poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation can go hand in hand. As fuel wood is going to be the main source of energy for most of the developing countries, this approach is highly relevant for other countries as well.

Although considerable progress has been made, many decision-makers still underestimate the impact of land degradation on production systems. Lack of data on the social and economic costs of land degradation, and on the



Agrobiodiversity is a cornerstone of global food security and plays an important role in fields such as pharmaceuticals and energy supply.

costs of inaction are one reason. Policy-makers, businesses, farmers' organisations, finance institutions and other stakeholders need a scientifically sound basis for decision-making to 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 partners from policy and science – is supporting the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD), a global scientific assessment of the economic dimension of land degradation and the added value of sustainable land use. In Botswana, for example, the ELD Initiative has analysed different management practices in rangeland which are used in southern Africa and elsewhere. The assessment evaluates costs and benefits, and compares different management strategies of rangeland systems in order to facilitate better decisions for business and political decision-makers.

The availability of fertile soils as a basis of food security is becoming more and more of a challenge for a steadily increasing world population. Growing global biomass consumption for energy production and increasingly resource-intensive consumption patterns intensify the pressure on productive soils globally. Rehabilitating

degraded soils and achieving sustainable land use are becoming crucial issues for food security and the resilience of development processes.

## AGROBIODIVERSITY – A KEY ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Agrobiodiversity – the variety and variability of animals, plants and microorganisms that are used directly or indirectly in food production and agriculture – is a cornerstone of global food security. Agrobiodiversity is the result of natural selection processes and the careful selection and inventive developments of farmers, herders and fishers over millennia. Genetic diversity is crucial for agriculture and its capacity to adapt to changes in the climate and the environment, for example through crops that are heat or drought-tolerant. However, efforts to increase productivity, combined with increasingly industrial agricultural production, concentration of seed production among a few companies and globalisation, contribute to a severe loss of agrobiodiversity. In order to conserve agrobiodiversity on a global level and to improve sustainable farming, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and the



### USE IT OR LOSE IT – THE FIRST SEED FAIR FOR LOCAL SEEDS IN TIMOR-LESTE

Farmers in Tutuala in Timor-Leste used to plant millet because of its drought resistance, but nowadays seeds are no longer available. Farmers still grow other old varieties such as kumbili, canna and other edible roots. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, supported by German international cooperation, together with the local NGO PERMATIL assisted the farmers in organising a seed fair to exchange seeds among six villages. Farmers prepared their seeds and carried out germination tests. More than 300 farmers, ministry staff and agricultural extension workers gathered during one day at the “Pousada de Tutuala”. Proudly the farmer groups presented their seeds and seed register books. They obtained seeds already

lost in their own villages, but still available in others. The fairs were completed by a quiz, in which farmers' groups competed with their knowledge about agrobiodiversity and their traditional seeds and farming systems. Farmers appreciated that their local knowledge and heritage are valued. According to the motto “use it or lose it”, they planted the exchanged seeds on their agrobiodiversity demonstration plots or in their individual fields to maintain the climate-resilient local crops. An assessment has identified more than 500 local varieties used by 26 farmers' groups in the pilot villages. A corresponding database is hosted by the national university. The activity is complemented by participatory planning, training, in situ cultivation, nutritious gardens and value chain development of native species.



Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT) have been established in recent years. The GCDT supports efforts to ensure that many of the world's unique crop diversity collections for food security are better understood, more useful, more easily available, more safely conserved and more securely funded. ITPGRFA is crucial in the fight against hunger and poverty and also recognises “farmers' rights”, e.g. farmers as custodians and users of genetic diversity. No country is self-sufficient in plant genetic resources. Hence international cooperation and open exchange of genetic resources are essential for food security. The fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of these resources is implemented at the international level through this international agreement. Germany actively fosters the treaty's implementation and supports partner countries in doing so.

The experience and best practices of 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, 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 involvement of women in these processes, and the valorisation of products derived from agricultural genetic resources.

### SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Coastal zones are among the most densely populated regions on Earth. Increasing human populations are putting ever greater pressure on natural resources, and in coastal areas particularly fish stocks are dwindling as a result. According to FAO statistics, 75 per cent of global fish stocks are already either fully exploited, overfished or have collapsed. This is in a setting in which fishing effort is becoming ever more intensive due to larger ships, electronic detection devices, more efficient fishing gear and highly subsidised fishing fleets. This predominantly impacts developing countries, whose marine resources play an important role in terms of food security as well as supplying the bulk of our globally traded fish products. In



Fish market, Bangladesh



In addition to being overfished, these marine resources are also affected by unsustainable fishing practices, climate change (especially coral reefs) and increasing levels of pollution in the seas. At the same time, demand for fish continues to rise, and it is expected that global demand will more than double by 2028 compared to today's figures.

Aquaculture plays a crucial role in our efforts to safeguard future supplies. Aquaculture already accounts for about 50 per cent of production for global fish consumption, and its proportion is on the rise. However, the conversion of sites to production facilities and the increase in reduction fisheries to produce fishmeal as feedstuff for aquaculture are developments posing major threats to biodiversity. Alien species that interbreed with wild populations and native species as a result of aquaculture further jeopardise ecosystem balance. Germany supports the measures taken by its partner countries to improve sustainable fishing policies, engage in fisheries management, generate greater

#### EFFORTS TO COUNTER OVERFISHING IN MAURITANIA

Fishing is an important industry in Mauritania, although it is threatened by over-exploitation. Germany is supporting the country's fisheries ministry to develop management and regulation enforcement capacities for the sector. This involves training for the staff of the executing agencies, advice on drawing up fishery resources management plans, setting up a fisheries information system and developing an appropriate legal and institutional framework. The coastal protection is provided with infrastructure and equipment for improving fishery surveillance on the sea and protection of fish spawn places on the coast (Banc d'Arguin). The support also includes the diversification of Mauritania's fisheries sector in co-operation with the private sector: one example is the establishment of an oyster farm through a public-private partnership to provide an alternative source of income for those in the fishing industry and to reduce the pressure on marine resources.





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.

### MULTIPLE ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURES ON CORAL REEFS AND OTHER VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEMS IMPACTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

Reducing anthropogenic pressures on those ecosystems affected by climate change or ocean acidification will give them greater opportunities to adapt. Where multiple drivers are combining to weaken ecosystems, determined action to reduce those pressures most amenable to rapid intervention should be prioritised. Many of these

drivers can be addressed more easily than climate change or ocean acidification. Germany supports a number of countries to reduce anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems. Introducing and empowering co-management regimes in which different stakeholders collaborate to manage the resources they depend on and are responsible for by law is a key element of German development cooperation. In Asia for example, integrated ridge to reef management and planning where local communities work hand in hand with the government provides an example for a successful approach to taking into account multiple pressures when striving towards sustainable development in island or coastal environments.

### ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT OF RISK AND VULNERABILITY AT CONSERVATION SITES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CHANGE

Conservation action is expected to draw up strategies and deliver measurable outcomes in an environment of uncertainty because of the impacts of a rapidly growing human population and its over-exploitation and non-sustainable use of natural resources as well as the negative effects of climate change. MARISCO, the acronym of the Spanish name for the approach “Manejo Adaptativo de Riesgo y vulnerabilidad en Sitios de Conservación” (Adaptive risk and vulnerability management at conservation sites), is a method for adaptive management at conservation sites. The method is designed for the formulation and evaluation of coherent, risk-robust conservation measures and strategies, incorporating climate change into the various planning

steps. For example, in Costa Rica, the planning teams identified gaps in the existing conservation approach for two marine and coastal protected areas and came up with new proactive strategies, whose scope now goes beyond the boundaries of the parks.

The method was developed by the Centre for Econs and Ecosystem Management at Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development and tested in a series of projects across different cultures and biomes in Latin America, Europe and Asia with support from the German government. A guide-book for the MARISCO approach is available at

[www.centreforecons.org/publications-and-products/adaptive-conservation-and-vulnerability-marisco/marisco-guidebook](http://www.centreforecons.org/publications-and-products/adaptive-conservation-and-vulnerability-marisco/marisco-guidebook)



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

Germany has gained extensive experience and has long been supporting partner countries in establishing and managing protected areas. The areas supported through Financial Cooperation alone comprise an estimated 929,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which is more than the surface area of France and Germany together. Direct investments are complemented by advisory services and capacity development both for individual protected areas and for national agencies involved in developing a country's protected area system and securing it through effective legal frameworks. Support for managing protected areas always takes into account the socioeconomic setting and the participation of the local population.

### PROTECTED AREAS

Today, areas legally declared protected cover around 12.7 per cent of the Earth's terrestrial surface and 7.2 per cent of the coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction. 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: Aichi Target 11 stipulates that by 2020 at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 per cent of all coastal and marine areas are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated with the wider landscape and seascape.

Germany supports partner countries in establishing new protected areas, improving the management effectiveness of existing ones, enhancing good governance and securing their long-term sustainability. This includes investment in infrastructure, equipment, human capacities, management plans, organisational development of management agencies and steering boards, specific

development programmes and solutions to secure the long-term financial sustainability of protected areas. Protected areas also secure the livelihoods of the people who live in the region. In some regions income generated through protected areas makes an important contribution to the local economy. Achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use is therefore a key aspect of projects funded by Germany. In addition, 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, or sustainable farming in buffer zones. At the same time, Germany supports monitoring and research, environmental education and outreach as important elements of sustainable management systems.

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 natural resources in buffer zones. Poor governance is often a major stumbling block for effective conservation. Management of protected areas implemented top-down by central government agencies frequently is not in line with local-level development priorities and these protected areas often fail to achieve their conservation targets. Local people should not be disadvantaged by the designation of a protected area and the associated use restrictions. This is why Germany supports protected area agencies to consult and engage with local stakeholders for management planning and implementation. This includes advice on how to strengthen good governance principles such as transparency, accountability and respect of rights both in legal frameworks and in practical implementation. In many projects co-management approaches are supported whereby decisions about a protected area are taken jointly by state agencies, local governments and/or communities and both burdens and benefits of managing

an area for conservation are shared among those involved. In this way, German international cooperation respects and fosters the human rights of local people.

Protected areas cannot fulfill their function when they are only “protected islands” within an otherwise unsustainably used landscape. Based on this rationale, Germany supports entire national protected area systems, e.g. in Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo or the Eastern Caribbean, and includes in this approach the creation of ecological corridors as well as cross-border conservation.

#### GUIDELINES ON PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE

Germany partnered with IUCN, the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium, the European Union and the Secretariat of the CBD to develop guidelines. The result is a comprehensive volume of “IUCN Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines”, which are dedicated to enhancing the capacities of professionals, rightsholders and stakeholders to engage in developing diverse governance models and in improving governance quality in their country's protected area systems and individual sites. [www.iucn.org/pa\\_governance](http://www.iucn.org/pa_governance)

Protected areas offer sanctuary to many species that are vulnerable to human impacts. This baby gorilla in the Congo Basin is one example.

#### KAHUZI-BIEGA – LONG-TERM COMMITMENT IN THE FACE OF CONFLICT IS BEARING FRUIT

The Kahuzi Biega National Park (KBNP) is located in the mountainous region of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. It was established in 1970 primarily to conserve the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. Today the park is considered the most important single site for this species. However, a decade of war and political unrest has contributed to the decline of the gorilla and other species in the park. Germany has been cooperating with the administration of the National Park since 1984, and cooperation continued during the crisis and the war. Over the past six years, emphasis was given to environmental education and further training of personnel and eco-guardians as well as to advise to improve the general management of the park according to new and international standards. In 2007, the number of gorillas has started to rise after a decade of decline. Despite this significant success, involvement of the local population, mediation in conflicts with rebels of different kind in the region, and reforms in conservation approaches remain big challenges for the park.



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

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Total
No. of countries	15	6	5	14	40
No. of projects	29	11	12	24	76
Funding Volumes (million Euros)	250	92	51	196	590
No. of Protected Areas	51	16	22	280	369
Surface Areas of PAs (km <sup>2</sup> )	297,333	11,016	12,443	608,293	929,087
Inland Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	320	22	437	4,469	5,249
Mountains (km <sup>2</sup> )		123	3,528	40,800	44,452
Coasts (km <sup>2</sup> )	34,160			26,725	60,885
Savannas (km <sup>2</sup> )	162,598	148		27,801	190,547
Forests (km <sup>2</sup> )	100,255	10,722	8,477	508,496	627,952



### BRAZIL – LONG-TERM SUPPORT TO CONSERVE THE TROPICAL RAINFOREST IN THE AMAZON BASIN AND ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

Brazil hosts between 15 and 20 per cent of global biodiversity, features the greatest number of endemic species and is one of the mega-biodiverse countries in the world. The Amazon rainforest is also vitally important for the global climate. The Brazilian government has furthered the protection of the forest, which is also home to many indigenous peoples. The implementation of the multilateral programme PPG7, to which Germany contributed significantly since the early 1990s, marked the beginning of a strategic partnership between the two countries to meet the global challenges of climate and biodiversity protection. Among other measures, it has contributed to placing large areas under legal protection. Since the Amazon Region Protected Areas Programme (ARPA) was launched in 2002 by the Brazilian government, over 24 million hectares of new protected areas have been established. A recent initia-

tive presented to the LifeWeb platform promotes a systemic approach to enhancing the national system of protected areas and focuses on the improvement of governance structures and financial sustainability. Brazil's protected area system comprises approximately 700 state-protected and 900 private conservation areas, covering an overall surface area equivalent to four times the size of Germany. A satellite-based monitoring system on deforestation is already applied to the Amazon region. To complement these data with on-the-ground information on biodiversity, German cooperation also supports the development of an in situ biodiversity monitoring programme both in the Amazon region and in other biomes such as Mata Atlântica and the Cerrado. These monitoring programmes seek to measure the effectiveness of protected areas and the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, thus contributing to Brazil's international commitments with regard to the strategic goals of the CBD.





### THE PHILIPPINES – TOWARDS IMPROVED PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

The Philippines hosts more than 39,000 animal and plant species, of which 6,800 are endemic and more than 700 are red-listed. At present, only 50 of the 228 terrestrial and marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) identified are sufficiently protected under law. A further 41 KBAs have only partly designated protected status, while the majority of 137 KBAs have no protection whatsoever. Moreover, effective management of many of the designated KBAs remains a challenge. The Philippine-German cooperation project “Protected Area Management Enhancement” (PAME) performed a comprehensive survey of management effectiveness in 60 of the 240 designated protected areas in the country in 2013. The findings will make it possible to propose specific improvements and develop new management models. A priority is to promote the establishment of at least 100 new protected areas with innovative management systems administered by local authorities.



### SERENGETI AND SELOUS – MAINTAINING UNIQUE WORLD HERITAGE SITES

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Serengeti National Park is a focus of attention from both the Tanzanian government and the international community. A new project 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. Germany's commitment to the government of Tanzania to help protect the country's precious biological resources also extends to the Selous Game Reserve which, together with Mozambique's Niassa National Reserve complex, constitutes one of the largest intact savannah woodland ecosystems in the world, harbouring a diverse range of wildlife. The project supports the establishment of wildlife management areas run by local communities in the reserve's buffer zone. To support the Tanzanian government in efforts to address the wildlife crisis and take appropriate anti-poaching measures, the project has funded an elephant census for the Selous-Mikumi Ecosystem and the purchase of modern aerial surveillance equipment, while also supporting the establishment of the Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA).



### Ecological corridors

Animal and plant species, especially migratory species, must be able to move between areas and establish themselves in new habitats. Rare and threatened species need to maintain a broad gene pool if their numbers are to stabilise or increase. Today, habitats are usually fragmented, and protected areas are not interlinked geographically. Protected areas therefore need to be managed as part of the broader landscape and seascape – not as “conservation islands”, and both protected areas and land that is also suitable as habitat need to be connected by habitat corridors. Such corridors are becoming increasingly important due to more intensive exploitation of the land, the resulting fragmentation of habitats and the impacts of climate change. The land- and seascape approach to conservation supported by German international cooperation is holistic, looking not just at biodiversity, but also at social and economic values and objectives. Such an approach needs to fit into overall spatial and development planning. It requires land and sea use policies to be

developed in coordination with a range of sectoral plans such as energy, agriculture, fisheries and forest sector strategies. The challenge here is for different actors with often conflicting interests to negotiate a common vision and agreements for the preservation and use of these areas. The German government supports partner countries such as Mexico and Brazil in their efforts to build 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. One way of expanding protection status to cover land between existing protected areas is to work with municipalities and communities to create and effectively manage protected



## ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS: PROTECTING CARIBBEAN ISLAND ECOSYSTEMS

Germany is supporting Caribbean small island developing nations in their efforts towards protecting the unique and rich marine and coastal biodiversity and is regarded as an important supporter of the successful Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI). Many of these countries have established a number of marine protected areas, but effective management often remains a challenge. The protected areas are usually not integrated into the wider land- and seascape and adjacent human uses. This leaves the island region with a mosaic of “conservation islands”. Germany is therefore supporting these countries in improving the management of selected existing marine protected areas to strengthen the role that marine protected areas can play in delivering ecosystem-based adaptation benefits to enhance coastline protection against natural hazards. The approach includes enhancing the governments’ capacities for institutional collaboration, e.g. through improving linkages between waste-water treatment and marine conservation. The active involvement of the local communities which depend on the marine natural resources of the designated areas is a key success factor for their long-term sustainability. On the regional level, Germany supports the establishment of the climate-resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN) whose aim is to improve fisheries and conserve and restore marine resources, while providing for sustainable job and new livelihood opportunities in coastal communities, improving access to data and information regarding management of marine resources and instituting sustainable funding mechanisms to support marine management as part of the CCI.

areas under their own jurisdiction and responsibility. The German government is funding several projects with this aim, particularly in Latin America, such as the project “Integrated Climate Change Management in Communal Reserves in the Amazon Rainforest” or the multi-country project on “Establishment and Management of Communal Conservation Areas in South America”. A further example is a project on promoting ecological corridors in the Caucasus.

## Cross-border conservation

Wildlife and habitats know no political boundaries. Environmental influences in one country can impact another. For the effective protection of our ecosystems cross-border cooperation is essential. To facilitate such cooperation between neighbouring countries which share an area of high conservation value the countries concerned often embark on establishing transboundary protected areas. The establishment of such conservation areas creates not only opportunities for improved cooperation in managing and protecting biodiversity. It may also help encourage friendly relationships between countries and reduce tension in border regions. Transboundary protected areas often present unique governance challenges as they typically involve a broad array of stakeholders and multiple legal systems. Depending on the scale and the inclusion of both protected areas and broader land and seascapes in a transfrontier conservation area, parties involved may range from ministries of foreign affairs, security agencies and line ministries of the participating countries to subnational administrations and local communities on both sides of the border.

Support by German international cooperation for the establishment and management of transboundary protected areas typically involves facilitation of dialogue and negotiations between the government agencies concerned in the establishment phase. This requires careful brokerage and mediation between the two (or more) parties. Projects can accompany the whole process from first cross-border contacts to the establishment of joint management boards and secretariats. They can

The management of marine protected areas is key to strengthen the role of marine protected areas in delivering ecosystem-based adaptation benefits such as to enhance coastline protection against natural hazards.

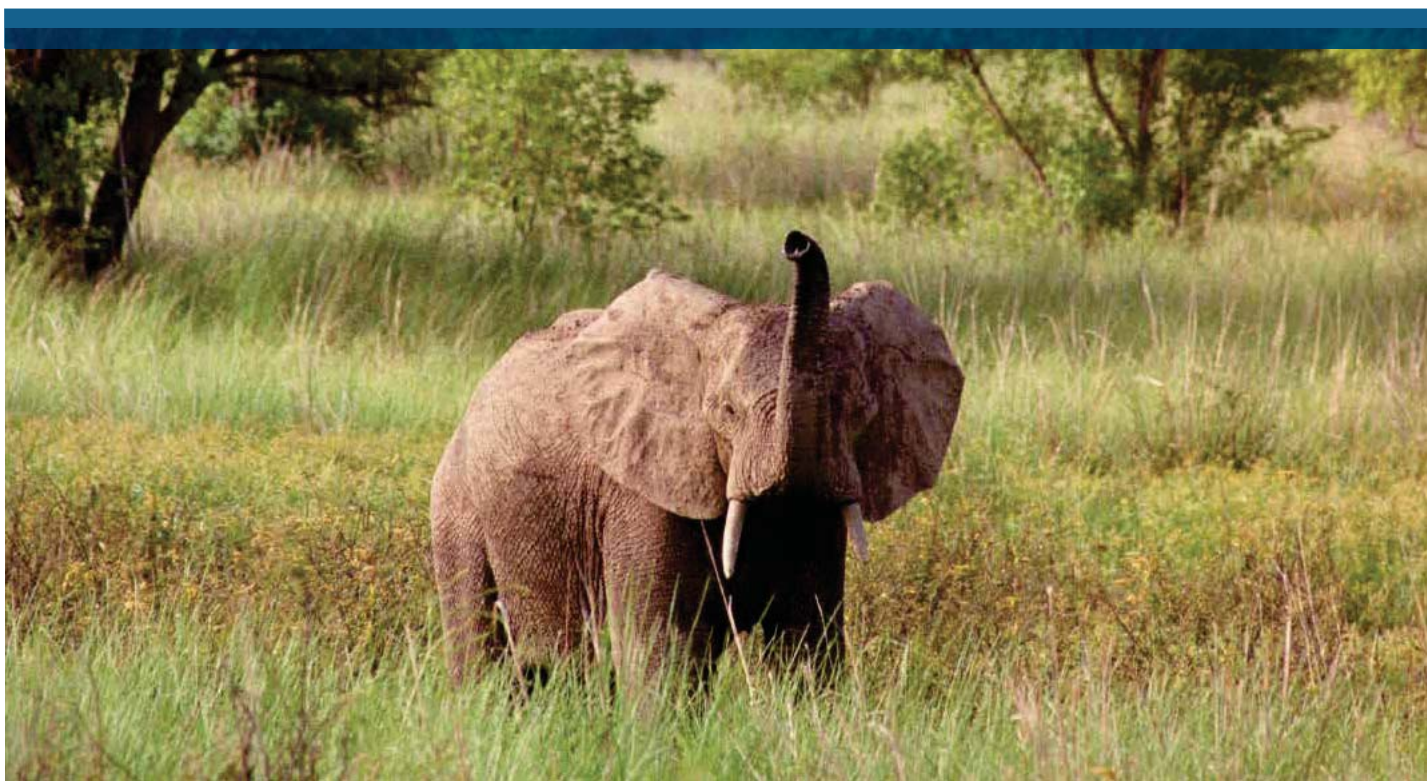


also provide support to single elements in cross-border cooperation such as piloting joint initiatives like fire management or biodiversity monitoring. Germany supports a number of regional organisations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to facilitate and promote transboundary conservation efforts. This work involves fostering regional cooperation and exchange, creating regional standards and guidelines and harmonising legal frameworks. SADC's Transfrontier Conservation Area Network for regional exchange and joint learning about transfrontier management is but one example of German support in this area. Where cross-border management structures already exist, such as the Tri-national Commission of Plan Trifinio – a transboundary biosphere reserve between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – support focuses on implementing the agreed development strategy for the region and strengthening the organisational and management capacities of the partner agencies. Germany also supported the Guiana Shield Initiative, an ambitious ecoregional project supported by many donors with the aim of setting up a sustainable financial mechanism to conserve the unique intact ecosystems of the Guiana Shield (Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela).

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

### KAZA – THE WORLD'S LARGEST TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA TO PROTECT AFRICAN WILDLIFE

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 444,000 km<sup>2</sup>. KAZA is home to 44 per cent of Africa's elephants, 3,000 plant species, and 600 species of birds. The area includes the famous Victoria Falls, one of the largest waterfalls on Earth. 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 objective is also to generate income for local communities through sustainable tourism establishment and management of Communal Conservation Areas. Further regulations regarding protected areas and connecting corridors, anti-poaching measures, land use planning, forest management and tourism need to be designed in a coherent way in all five countries. German development cooperation together with the Peace Parks Foundation, the World Wide Fund for Nature and other partners is supporting the KAZA countries in this huge task: Germany has pledged EUR 35.5 million for the establishment of KAZA.





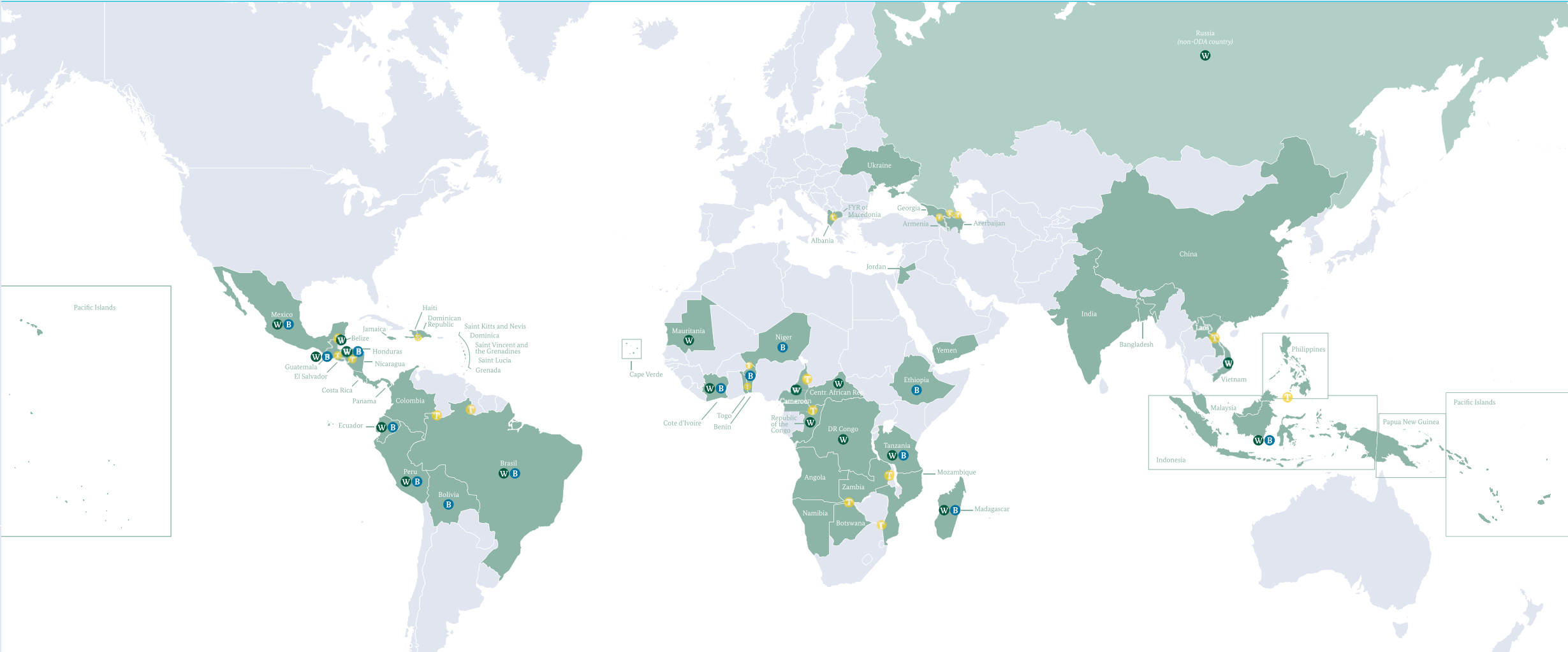
W UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Belize	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
Brazil	Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves
	Central Amazon Conservation Complex
Cameroon/Rep. Congo/Central African Republic	Sangha Trinational
Côte d'Ivoire	Taï National Park
DR Congo	Kahuzi-Biega National Park
	Okapi Wildlife Reserve
	Salonga National Park
Ecuador	Galápagos Islands
	Sangay National Park
Honduras	Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana
Mauritania	Banc d'Arguin National Park
Mexico	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California
Peru	Manu National Park
	Huascarán National Park
	Río Abiseo National Park
Tanzania	Selous Game Reserve
	Serengeti National Park
	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
Russian Federation	Western Caucasus
Vietnam	Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park

B UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVES

Benin	Pendjari
Bolivia	Pilón-Lajas
	Mata Atlántica
	Central Amazon
	Cerrado
Côte d'Ivoire	Taï National Park
	Archipiélago de Colón
	Podocarpus-El Cóndor
Ecuador	Sumaco
	Yasuní
Ethiopia	Kafa
Guatemala	Maya
Honduras	Río Plátano
Indonesia	Gunung Leuser
Madagascar	Mananara Nord
Mexico	Alto Golfo de California
	Banco Chinchorro
	Islas del Golfo de California
	Mariposa Monarca
	Marismas Nacionales
	Montes Azules
	Laguna Madre
	Sierra del Abra-Tanchipa
	Sierra de Manantlán
	Sierra Gorda
	Zicuirán Infiernillo
	Region “W”
Niger	Region “W”
Peru	Noroeste
	El Manu
Tanzania	Serengeti National Park
	Ngorongoro Conservation Area

C COUNTRIES RECEIVING GERMAN SUPPORT FOR PROTECTED AREAS (World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves and Transboundary Protected Areas highlighted with symbols)



GERMAN SUPPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

T TRANSBOUNDARY PROTECTED AREAS

AFRICA

South Africa	
Mozambique	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA)
Zimbabwe	
Angola	
Botswana	
Namibia	Kavango Zambezi TFCA (KaZa)
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	
Malawi	Malawi Zambia TFCA
Zambia	
Benin	
Burkina Faso	Region “W”
Niger	
Cameroon	
Republic of Congo	Sangha Trinational
Central African Republic	
Cameroon	BSB (Bi-national Sena Oura – Boubu Ndjida) Yamoussa
Chad	
Benin	
Togo	Mono Delta

ASIA

Laos	
Vietnam	Xe Sap/Sao La SG, Bach Ma NP
Indonesia	
Malaysia	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
Philippines	

EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST

Georgia	Lake Arpi and Javakheti Protected Areas
Armenia	
Azerbaijan	Samur Yalama Protected Area, Szakatsnik Samurski Protected Area
Russia	
Albania	Prespa National Park, Galicica National Park
FYR of Macedonia	

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

El Salvador	
Honduras	Trifinio Biosphere Reserve
Guatemala	
Brazil	
Colombia	
Suriname	Guyana Shield Ecoregion
Guyana	
Venezuela	
Guatemala	
Mexico	Selva Maya
Belize	
Dominican Republic	Jaragua-Bahoruco, Enriquillo and La Selle
Haiti	
Nicaragua	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (BR Bosawas – Nicaragua and BR Rio Platano, Tawahka, NP Patuca – Honduras)
Honduras	

Disclaimer: The information provided in the map and lists is not exhaustive.





#### **EXAMPLES OF BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY GERMANY ON SMALL ISLAND STATES** (ongoing and completed projects)

- Papua New Guinea: Indigenous forest protected area
- Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, East Timor: Marine and coastal protected areas in the coral triangle
- Federal States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau: Challenges of climate change in Micronesia
- Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga: Pacific Mangroves Initiative for Climate Mitigation and Climate Adaptation
- Pacific Islands (Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea): Climate protection through forest conservation in the Pacific
- Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Climate-resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN)
- Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines: Management of Coastal Marine Areas in the Caribbean
- Fiji, Solomon Island, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu: Management of marine and coastal biodiversity in Pacific island states and atolls
- Indonesia, Federal States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Philippines: Dissemination of innovative and community-based measures for the conservation of the coastal biodiversity of coast of Indonesia, the Philippines and in the Pacific.



### Protected areas and spatial planning in marine and coastal ecosystems

Oceans cover 71 per cent of our planet's surface and are our greatest source of biodiversity. Marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems are the natural life-support system of a growing coastal human population. Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems are highly productive and provide a multitude of valuable goods and services. Despite their global significance, oceans, coasts and islands face a wide array of threats – mainly due to anthropogenic causes. Enhanced efforts on multiple levels will be crucial to halt the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity and the ecosystem services oceans and coasts provide.

The implementation of effective conservation and sustainable use measures for biodiverse areas in marine, coastal and island ecosystems is an increasingly important area of action. Germany is committed to support partner countries to achieve effective protection of at least 10 per cent of global marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020 through the creation of a system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. As part of this, the German government supports the implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity through, inter alia, the successful process to identify and describe Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs). The global EBSA process, which is facilitated by the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI, initiated and largely funded by Germany. See also [www.gobi.org](http://www.gobi.org)), assists partner countries in identifying marine and coastal areas that may merit enhanced conservation and management measures. This fosters progress towards establishing a global system of marine protected areas.

Coastal and marine spatial planning (CMSP) is an approach that can help to reconcile the different uses of resources and divergent demands on space in oceans and along coasts. CMSP does this by assisting the determination of what use should be occurring where, with less impact on biodiversity and less user conflicts. CMSP supports the implementation of marine and coastal ecosystem-based management and governance. It therefore allows for the planning and management of marine and coastal protected areas which are integrated into the wider land- and seascapes.

### 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 to protect and develop 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 directly assists more than 30 Biosphere Reserves with over EUR 110 million. The Biosphere Reserve concept puts into a nutshell the overall approach of German development cooperation in the area of nature conservation: to create viable examples of the compatibility of nature conservation, protection of cultural diversity and local economic development. With its three zones – a core area which is fully protected from human interference, a buffer zone in which land and sea use is managed to serve biodiversity conservation and a transition area where environmentally and socially sustainable forms of production and consumption are pioneered and implemented – a Biosphere Reserve provides a real-life learning ground which facilitates the transition to sustainable forms of production and consumption in the long term. The German government therefore values Biosphere Reserves as models for a green economy.

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 BMUB. 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.





### BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF THE WILD COFFEE FORESTS AT KAFA BIOSPHERE RESERVE, ETHIOPIA

The last remaining highland forests of Ethiopia have been identified as particularly valuable key ecosystems. The Kafa region in Ethiopia's southwest is home to one of the last natural forest regions in the country and is remarkable for its species diversity as well as its extensive wetlands and floodplain areas. The forests are the origin and centre of Coffee arabica's genetic diversity. However, the area is threatened by overexploitation and climate change.

In 2010, a 760,000 hectare large area in the Kafa region was designated as UNESCO biosphere reserve with the support of Germany's international cooperation and in collaboration with NABU, The Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union, other German NGOs and private partners. With funding of almost EUR 5.7 million from German international cooperation, NABU works towards protecting and restoring the forests

and wetlands in order to preserve the ecosystem's resilience and unique biodiversity. Through reforestation, introducing wood-saving stoves, conducting real-time monitoring with rangers and restoring catchment areas, ecosystems are being restored and transferred to sustainable community management. Community plantations supply the local population with fast-growing wood for fuel while helping to protect the natural forest. The amount of wood burnt is reduced through the use of energy-saving stoves (around 11,200), all of which are made locally. The project partners have set up 53 tree nurseries that have so far produced around 175,000 saplings of local timber and fruit tree species for reforestation. Simultaneously, awareness of the effects of global warming on biodiversity is being created through education and exchange programmes with children, youth and elders, while income-generating programmes for handicrafts, ecotourism and regional products are being introduced. This project complements other interventions supported by the German government in Ethiopia, such as the assistance provided for the establishment of a biosphere reserve at Lake Tana.







Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas are important complements to official protected areas and can play an essential role in a country's protected area system.



Protected areas and the communities in and around them play a key role in the conservation and sustainable use of species and the fight against poaching.

### Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas

Throughout history, indigenous peoples and local communities have played a critical role in conserving the most diverse natural environments and species. They have done this for a variety of purposes, including economic, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic ones. Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are defined as natural and/or modified ecosystems containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities. ICCAs exist in practically all countries, cultures and ecological situations. These include sacred groves, lakes, rivers and landscapes. Highland forests are managed for their value in providing downstream water security, or rich pastures in arid regions are 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.

German international cooperation has been supporting conservation efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities through various means. In Brazil, Germany supported the demarcation of Indigenous Territories in the Amazon: legal security has been achieved for 47 million hectares of indigenous land. In Madagascar, a bilateral programme developed 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 the Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany is contributing to a dialogue process in which indigenous peoples' networks apply and promote the ICCA concept in the national context. In the Philippines, a programme for conflict-sensitive resource management is pursuing the

greater recognition and use of indigenous practices to maintain biodiversity in Mindanao. It has also achieved improved cooperation between the provincial government of Agusan del Sur and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples in defining and recognising traditional territories. Germany further supports ICCAs through a contribution to the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) with an amount of EUR 12 million.

### Improved conservation status of species: Combating poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products

In recent years, poaching in sub-Saharan Africa is subject to a growing professionalisation, largely controlled by armed groups that are increasingly well-organised due to the large profit margins. In 2013 alone, more than 1,000 rhinos were poached in southern Africa and close to 30,000 elephants were killed, particularly in Eastern and Central Africa. These developments are fueled by an increasing demand for wildlife products such as ivory and rhino horn, predominantly in Asian countries. The trade in such products is now largely controlled by international organised crime. This is a problem not only for the conservation of these species, which are already endangered in many places, but increasingly also threatens the livelihoods and security of the affected population. Although the governments concerned and the international community have responded to these challenges, the efforts and resources are in many cases not yet sufficient to get the problem under control in the long term. African partner countries are increasingly seeking international political support as well as technical and financial assistance in the fight against poachers and the illegal trade in wildlife products. They are also intensifying cooperation with countries in which illegal wildlife products such as ivory and rhino horn are traded and consumed.



## IMPROVING MONITORING OF WILDLIFE IN TANZANIA

The German government and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (ZGF) are supporting Tanzanian partners in enhancing the monitoring of the country's vast natural landscapes and wildlife. Germany has provided funding for an aerial surveillance plane which will improve the patrolling of protected areas and facilitate the implementation of wildlife counts, such as the recent elephant census in the Selous Game Reserve. Surveys and aerial monitoring are crucial to focus and improve conservation and law enforcement on the ground.



Given the new global dimension of these challenges, the German government has put poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products prominently on its political agenda. It is strengthening its international commitments to address this serious issue which is increasingly also threatening to undermine previous and current development efforts. The causes of poaching and the related illegal international trade in wildlife products – and the solutions to combat them – are complex and require inter-sectoral, cross-border and transcontinental approaches. Germany's international cooperation is therefore supporting partner countries in Africa and Asia as well as regional organisations and specialised non-governmental organisations such as WWF or TRAFFIC to implement adequate measures addressing both the supply and demand of wildlife products.

Protected areas and the communities in and around them play a key role in the conservation and sustainable use of species and the fight against poaching. Germany supports the establishment and improvement of governance of protected areas and transfrontier conservation areas, such as the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) conservation complex and the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park in southern Africa, the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania or the transboundary Yamoussa Park bordering Cameroun and Chad. Assistance aims at strengthening local capacities to increasingly integrate anti-poaching measures into

current and future project scopes. Measures include the training of rangers at Wildlife Colleges and the provision of equipment to improve monitoring and surveillance.

Such efforts will however only yield results if the population in and around protected areas sees tangible benefits from conservation and the sustainable use of wildlife and is actively involved in its management and governance. Germany is supporting partner governments in developing benefit-sharing mechanisms with communities adjacent to park borders. In addition, communities play a crucial role in working with law enforcement officials to raise awareness and share intelligence which helps prevent poaching and control the trafficking of wildlife products.

Effective law enforcement also depends on the availability of high quality forensic data to uncover the structures and pathways of ivory and rhino-horn smuggling and to differentiate illegal from legal products in trade. The German Ministry of the Environment (BMUB) has therefore initiated a project with the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), WWF and the universities of Mainz and Regensburg to develop exact methods for the determination of age and geographical origin of elephant ivory. With this method, wildlife authorities will be in a better position to direct law enforcement efforts and work with police, customs and the judiciary to track and prosecute wildlife crime.



To tackle the current wildlife crisis effectively it will be crucial to address the growing demand in consumer countries. The German government supports a number of efforts to reduce demand for ivory and rhino-horn in Asia and bring about enhanced cooperation between Africa and selected countries in Asia. Such initiatives include, among others, the monitoring of (online) markets for illegal wildlife products, the exchange of journalists between countries in Africa and Asia to expand the media coverage of the current crisis, and targeted awareness raising campaigns to influence consumer behaviour.

In order to address these complex challenges at different levels, German international cooperation supports international efforts and partner countries to combat poaching and the illegal trade in ivory and rhino-horn in Africa and Asia. The Polifund project, which is financed through a special mechanism for cross-cutting political cooperation, is designed to network the German government's different approaches in various sectors more effectively in order to enhance the coherence of Germany's overall response to wildlife crime and to mobilise new resources. The project therefore works closely with other German ministries such as the Federal Ministry for the Environment, the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior, pooling their particular expertise and resources in collaboration with committed stakeholders from politics, civil society and the private sector for joint activities along the entire illegal trade chain. Measures include, for example, the introduction of technical and organisational innovations for poaching defense, capacity building for law enforcement officials like customs authorities, and piloting approaches to reduce demand primarily in Asia. The project promotes cooperation between Africa and Asia and supports international processes within the scope of the United Nations and other international institutions. It also acts as a platform to share information and draws on contributions from other bilateral and regional development cooperation projects during implementation. The approach builds on existing initiatives and processes, and leverages and upscales good practice and innovative approaches which have proven to be successful in reducing poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products.

### INTEGRATED TIGER HABITAT CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Tigers are considered to be a highly endangered species. An estimated number of only around 3,200 animals still exist in the wild. The tiger population is scattered over 13 Tiger Range Countries. On the occasion of the First World Tiger Summit held in 2010 in St. Petersburg, the Tiger Range Countries agreed on doubling the number of existing tigers in the wild by 2022. The St. Petersburg summit also highlighted the significance of the tiger as a flagship species and indicator of the intactness of significant natural habitats in Asia. To support the goal of the Tiger Range Countries the German government made a commitment of EUR 20 million and the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme was launched in early 2014. Assuming that tigers can only be protected by actively involving local communities, the programme has a dual, yet interlinked focus: conservation of selected tiger populations and their habitats, and creating incentives for local communities through tangible livelihood benefits to support and participate in conservation efforts. The programme is thus situated in the interface between tiger conservation and the livelihood of the local rural population living in tiger habitats. The Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme is an open programme which provides grants to governmental and non-governmental organisations. It is managed by IUCN – the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. The first call for proposals is expected for late summer 2014. The programme is open for co-financing contributions of other donors.





## 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. The poorest people in the world are often particularly dependent on such 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 that have been supported by German international cooperation to help develop instruments, standards and safeguards to maintain and enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity.

### RESTORING DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS

Many ecosystems all over the world are being damaged by over-exploitation, habitat loss, land degradation and infrastructure development, climate change impacts and other factors. For example, we are losing more than five million hectares of tropical forest every year. In response, the CBD Strategic Plan aims to restore 15 per cent of these degraded ecosystems by 2020. The German government is involved in efforts to restore damaged ecosystems at different levels. It funds projects in regions that are classified as biodiversity hotspots and/or that provide important ecosystem services. Typical projects involve the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests e.g. in Indonesia, the restoration of mangrove forests e.g. in South-East Asia and the islands of the Pacific, and the rewetting of drained wetlands e.g. in Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Belarus and Turkey.

### RESTORING MANGROVE FORESTS IN COASTAL WOODLANDS IN VIETNAM

Mangrove forests protect coastal areas, the people who live there, and entire ecosystems from flooding and erosion. German international cooperation agencies are present 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, thus pursuing an integrated concept of sustainable coastal development. The interventions are supplemented with school-based educational programmes and campaigns in the media such as the Clean Green Day to raise public awareness of the importance of the mangrove forests. A series of action days has enabled students to see for themselves how important biodiversity is and become actively involved in efforts to preserve it.



## 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, for instance by improving forest management, rehabilitating forests and reforestation (the + in REDD+). Following the Cancún Agreement, which included safeguards for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, UNFCCC COP-19 concluded in 2013 the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ Action. The package contains an agreement on the question of REDD+ financing as well as on a number of methodological issues. With these decisions, the conditions under which developing countries can access results-based payments for REDD+ have been established. The importance of safeguards has been further enhanced. There is now a clear requirement that countries must submit a report on how they are implementing safeguards before they can receive results-based finance for their REDD+ activities.

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 conservation 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

carbon pools. Germany also has been working with its 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 maximise synergies between REDD+ and the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan.

In addition, Germany is playing an active part in supporting the efforts of the REDD+ countries to put in 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 a significant contributor to the FCPF and has so far contributed USD 184 million. The FCPF supports national efforts of 47 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+.



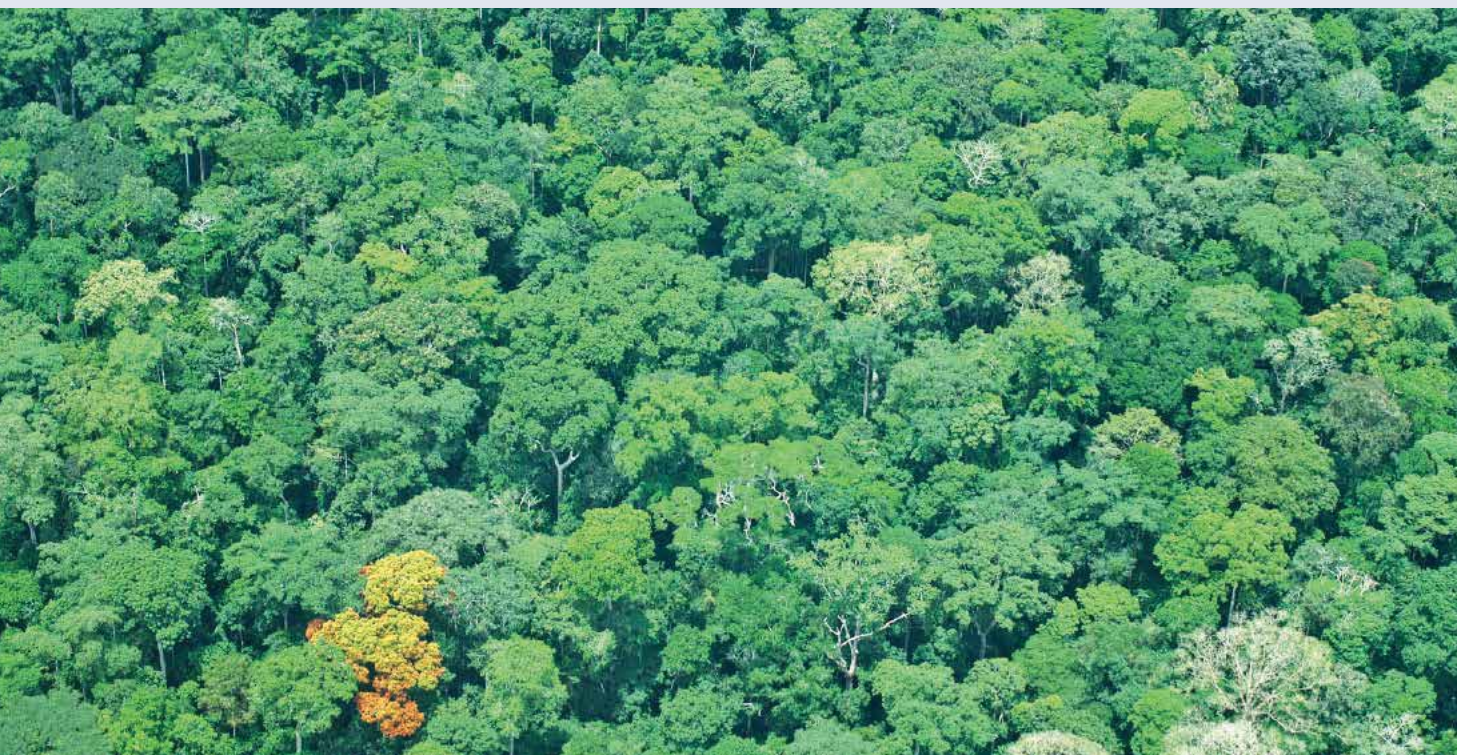


### CLIMATE PROTECTION THROUGH AVOIDED DEFORESTATION – GETTING LAOS READY FOR REDD+

Laos has a forest cover of 42 per cent and the second highest forest cover in the southeast Asian mainland after Myanmar. However, almost half of Laos' forests have been lost over the past seven decades due to logging, shifting cultivation, and infrastructure development. Implemented by the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and with the support of Germany, the Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CliPAD) programme is one of the first in Laos to introduce a new approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions: REDD+ uses financial and in-kind incentives to encourage people to stop cutting down forests. Germany is piloting these incentives through both financial and technical cooperation, and works on attracting funding from other international sources available for maintaining forest carbon stocks. Within the framework of the programme German development cooperation helped to conduct studies on the current state of forests in Laos, producing hard data on REDD+ feasibility in the country for the

first time. The programme strengthens the REDD+ institutional set up and provides policy advice on revising the forestry law, including new topics such as Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and REDD+. Participatory land use planning conducted by the programme led to the adaption of the boundaries of a national protected area. Farmers in REDD+ priority villages are learning new agricultural techniques to increase their income, such as raising livestock, producing bio-charcoal to increase soil fertility and other sustainable agricultural practices. The Lao government officials received training in forest law enforcement, participatory land use planning and carbon inventory and remote sensing techniques. German development cooperation is initiating a province-wide REDD+ monitoring system to identify the Reference Emission Level which will be the basis for performance-based payments. The programme is currently in the process of introducing a scheme that shares the benefits of REDD+ compensation payments with local villages by providing communities with financial incentives for preserving forests through conservation contracts.

*In addition to forest conservation activities, the extended concept of REDD+ also includes the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, for instance by improving forest management, rehabilitating forests and reforestation.*





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### **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 with support for readiness for REDD+. 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 benefit sharing for small-scale farmers and indigenous and forest-dependent communities. The programme currently has a funding volume of EUR 65 million from Germany and is open to other partners and

donors. 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. The first country component of 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 came in, in late 2012, financially rewarding successful climate change mitigation. Strengthening Acre's REDD+ system sets standards that prevent REDD+ from being merely an agglomeration of small projects. It also helps to protect the interests of indigenous and local communities. Two country components, namely Ecuador and Colombia, are under preparation in cooperation with Norway.

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### **ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION**

The idea of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is to harness biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services as part of a strategy to help people adapt to climate change. In practice, this means implementing sustainable forms of natural resource management and protecting and restoring specific ecosystems. This either supplements infrastructure measures which enable people to cope better with the impacts of climate change or substitutes them.

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. For example in Brazil, EbA is to become part of the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation which is currently under development. Germany is also involved in pilot schemes that are designed to test ecosystem-based adaptation in practice and across a range of ecosystems. So far, EUR 65.5 million of funding has been made

available for a total of 18 projects and programmes from IKI alone. Some of the elements and principles of ecosystem-based adaptation are also being integrated into ongoing schemes, projects and programmes in other sectors, such as water, agriculture and disaster risk management. The main focus is on 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, facilitating implementation of the ecosystem services approach, assessing the vulnerability of societies and ecosystems and establishing systems to monitor biodiversity, climate and especially adaptation processes. In this regard, a training module has been developed in order to enhance capacities among development partners in successfully tapping the potential of ecosystem services for climate change adaptation and to strengthen the consideration and selection of EbA measures as part of an overall adaptation strategy.

Ecosystem-based adaptation means managing natural resources sustainably and protecting and restoring specific ecosystems. This either supplements infrastructure measures which enable people to cope better with the impacts of climate change or substitutes them.



## ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN COASTAL AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines has one of the longest coastlines (34,000 km) in the world. However, the health of the Philippine coral reefs and other marine habitats like mangrove forests and seagrass beds is continuing to deteriorate as a consequence of high resource exploitation by a rising population, poor landuse practices, rapid coastal development, destructive fishing practices and global warming. The Philippines is among the ten most vulnerable countries in the world affected by the impacts of climate change such as sea-level rise and extreme climate events. The 1998 El Niño decreased live coral cover by as much as 49 per cent. Coral bleaching, caused by warm waters and siltation, endangers an ecosystem that buffers vulnerable coastlines from storm surges and provides valuable resources for coastal communities. The economic implications are huge, for the country's coral reefs provide economic benefits estimated at more than one billion Euros per year.

The project "Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas" (ACCCoast) supported the coordination of the

development of national climate change adaptation strategies and the implementation of selected measures to protect and increase the resilience of the coastal environment and communities. On institutional level the government partner BMB (Biodiversity Monitoring Bureau) was able to establish a new and permanent coastal management division, showing the interest of the government in highlighting the importance of coastal biodiversity.

Small grants projects and financial agreements have succeeded in establishing new protected areas and in ensuring better management of pilot sites. More than 100 marine protected areas have benefited from interventions, affecting some 220,000 hectares of marine protected areas. Lessons have been learned from the practical interventions, and new handbooks and guidelines have been produced. These guidelines were used by the government partner, researchers and local communities to effectively rehabilitate and maintain biodiversity hotspots such as seagrass beds, coral reefs and coastal forests (mangroves). This became especially relevant in 2013 after the devastating mega-typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines.

## ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (ABS) AND OPERATIONALISATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

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. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation was adopted by COP-10 of the CBD in 2010. Its aim is to create greater legal certainty and transparency for both users and providers of genetic resources by establishing more predictable conditions for accessing genetic resources and the traditional knowledge associated with them. It also promotes adequate benefit sharing in cases where genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are being utilised, 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 are a significant innovation of the Nagoya Protocol. For ABS to have a positive impact on sustainable development, poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation in the long term, it is essential to have functioning ABS policies and regulatory frameworks at the national level. The provisions of the Nagoya Protocol need to be translated into practicable mechanisms that generate benefits for countries and communities providing genetic resources. These benefits may include monetary or non-monetary compensation such as capacity building in biotechnology and participation in scientific research. Germany, which signed the Protocol in 2011, has been actively involved in the negotiations and relevant processes. In addition to its contributions at international level, Germany also works intensively at the European Union and national levels to implement the Protocol. The EU adopted a regulation in the spring of 2014 that implements the Protocol comprehensively and uniformly across Europe; a German implementing act is in preparation. These steps have laid the groundwork for German and EU ratification. Since the adoption of the Protocol, German international cooperation is also assisting a number of partner countries, such as Mexico, in implementing it.

## THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The multi-donor Access and Benefit Sharing Capacity Development Initiative was launched in 2005 to build human and institutional capacity in Africa. The purpose is to deal with the complexity of ABS issues and to strengthen African positions on ABS at international negotiations under the CBD, which became very visible in the process. 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 la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD) 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.

Important milestones of the Initiative include: 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 and development of guidelines for the coordinated implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Africa; and increased international awareness about the need for capacity development towards national ABS implementation. Emphasis is put not only on support in the ratification and participatory implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in partner countries in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, but also on collaboration with the private sector to create ABS value chains including those based on marine genetic resources.





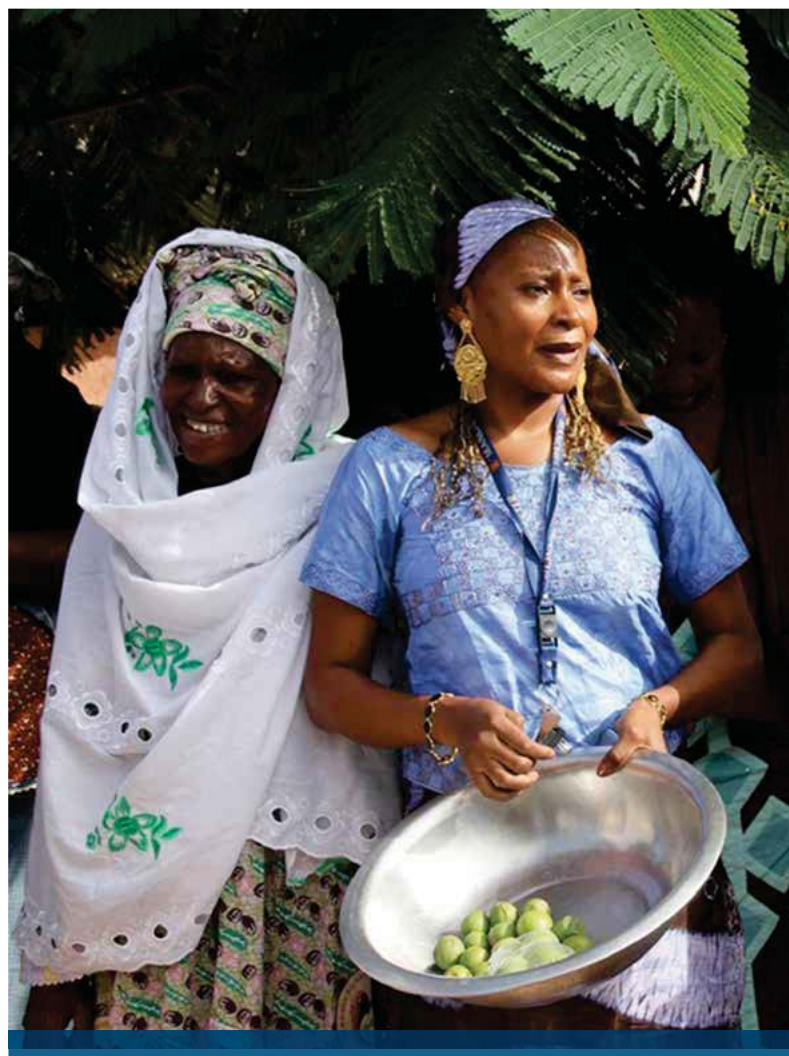


#### GOVERNANCE OF BIODIVERSITY IN MEXICO: FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF THE BENEFITS ARISING FROM THE UTILISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Mexico was among the first countries to ratify the Nagoya Protocol. It is an important country of origin for many genetic resources for medicine, food and agriculture. A growing number of actors within the country are using these resources – such as medicinal plants, honey or rubber products – on the national level or for exportation. Germany is supporting the Mexican government in strengthening stakeholders' capacities to add value, use and share the existing knowledge and apply innovation in order to comply with international standards for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilisation and management of genetic resources. The objective is to prepare the main stakeholders for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and other provisions governing benefit sharing. This is done by exchanging experience with other countries, showcasing best practice and developing innovative participation mechanisms. In the first instance indigenous and local communities should have the capacities to make use of and benefit from their natural capital. The National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), with German support, cooperates closely with relevant government organisations, non-governmental organisations and representative entities of the academic sector. Emphasis is put on valuing biodiversity and the traditional knowledge associated with it, as well as relating benefit sharing to the efforts of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. The project also supports the organisational development of local and regional producer associations, building capacity to access different markets and promote innovation, and facilitates exchange and capacity building through cooperation with the private and academic sector in Mexico and abroad.

#### Biocultural Community Protocols

Indigenous and local communities are increasingly faced with challenges to their traditional way of life and the degradation of 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 an 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. Germany has been supporting the piloting and development of the BCP instrument. 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 while increasing their recognition, enhancing legal expertise and establishing support networks. Germany is supporting the African BCP Initiative that is currently working with communities in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa to develop and use their BCPs in dialogue with the government and other stakeholders. In the Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve in South Africa, for example, the Kukula Traditional Healers Association is using its BCP in its dialogue with the park authority to regain access to traditional harvesting areas of medicinal plants. At the national level, the Khoi-San Council is using a BCP process to get a locally legitimised mandate from the communities to negotiate an ABS agreement. Such an agreement has been signed between the Council and a national business and a second agreement is being negotiated. In Kenya and Ethiopia, several BCP processes have revolved mostly around issues of community lands and land tenure and have supported dialogue on recognition with government entities.



Women in Mali explaining how they produce soap based on the Shea fruit.



## 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 mobilisation 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. Germany is providing support to partner countries and regional organisations to help develop and update relevant biodiversity policies such as NBSAPs, and strengthen the technical and institutional capacities needed to implement them at national and local level. The following sections highlight some of the initiatives supported to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

### EFFECTIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND UPDATED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

The parties to the CBD agreed to update, revise or draft new NBSAPs to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets at the national level. Taking into account the extended scope of the Strategic Plan, biodiversity strategies must be mainstreamed with other relevant policy sectors and poverty reduction measures.

Germany is supporting selected partner countries in updating their NBSAPs. This support aims at anchoring the revision process in a strong partnership of relevant ministries, government agencies and other stakeholders to embed the NBSAP in a supportive political and legal environment for implementation. It also includes the provision of technical inputs needed to incorporate biodiversity values in the NBSAP as well as the facilitation of participatory processes at national and subnational level.

### NBSAP DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

Germany supports the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia in updating its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). In a first step, NGOs and several individual experts analysed the state of biodiversity and the state of biodiversity policy in Georgia. Based on this analysis, thematic strategies and detailed action plans have been developed and were combined into a draft NBSAP. To achieve broad acceptance and ownership, the Ministry then shared the draft NBSAP with other line ministries and the wider public. Comments were addressed in several revisions of the initial draft, and finally, after more than two and a half years of work, the Georgian cabinet approved the new NBSAP in May 2014.

The energy crisis after the dissolution of the Soviet Union led to destructive exploitation of natural resources. Here a planning meeting in Georgia.





## SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

Over the past years there have been rapid changes in international cooperation; new issues and players have emerged. Collaboration between the countries of the South plays an increasing role. Such cooperation often provides a special added value with regard to disseminating good practices and strengthening institutional and technical capacities. Germany is supporting a wide range of South-South exchanges in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For example, German international cooperation is promoting an exchange of experiences among national focal points and practitioners involved in Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the SADC region. This helps to identify successful examples and good practices to replicate and support knowledge transfer, while also harmonising strategies across the SADC region.

Another good example of South-South cooperation is the Equator Initiative that Germany supports since 2003. This partnership brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses, and grassroots organisations to build the capacity and raise the profile of local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Local leadership to advance innovative projects and the exchange of lessons learned and good practices is seen as a particularly important aspect.

Germany is also supporting the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI), a coalition of eastern Caribbean governments, the private sector and international partners like the EU, Germany or the NGO The Nature Conservancy. CCI is a positive example of cooperation – as a region and across sectors – between governments and civil society to tackle the pressing and interlinked issues of marine and coastal conservation, renewable energy and economic development. So far Germany has participated in CCI-related projects with funds totaling approximately EUR 40 million. Additionally, 60 per cent of the contribution to the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) has been provided by Germany so far.

Combining North-South cooperation with South-South cooperation is becoming more and more important for Germany's international engagement.



## SHARING SOLUTIONS FOR MARINE AND COASTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – THE BLUE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE

Multiple examples of inspiring “blue solutions” can be found that have successfully helped to overcome challenges for sustainable development and human well-being in the marine and coastal realm. To promote the sharing of successful models, tools, approaches or processes, the Blue Solutions initiative is deploying an innovative approach to generating and transmitting knowledge about what works. The idea is that “blue solutions” have common components and that they are comprised of distinct “building blocks” that determine success. Such building blocks may be adapted and re-combined with others to address specific challenges in other socio-cultural and ecological contexts, sectors, or geographies. The Initiative, implemented by GIZ, GRID-Arendal, IUCN and UNEP, collaborates with other interested partners in implementing this new approach to achieving change in management and governance of marine and coastal biodiversity and resources by rewarding active sharing of applied solutions and their novel adaptation to new contexts. This enables mutual learning, South-South-North knowledge transfer, and inspires others to take action.

Collating and sharing best practices, testing new approaches through demonstration projects, and enhancing capacities through offering a solutions-based set of training modules on subjects such as marine and coastal protected area governance are key fields of work under Blue Solutions. The initiative is developing an online solutions exchange platform in collaboration with the Resilience Partnership, a consortium of several renowned institutions such as Ecotrust, Oxfam, and Forest Trends – [www.bluesolutions.info](http://www.bluesolutions.info).



Such triangular cooperation supports joint learning and exchange of know-how, builds bridges between stakeholders and helps to create a setting for new partnerships, particularly when it comes to implementing the CBD Strategic Plan. An example is the ongoing exchange between responsible government officials, scientists and technical experts as well as business representatives from Brazil, India and Germany on TEEB implementation. With regard to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol a new dialogue has been introduced to foster exchange

amongst and with countries that already have some experience in implementing ABS – and thus have best practices and lessons learned to share. India, Brazil, South Africa and partners from a number of African countries, Mexico, Malaysia, Germany and the EU attended a first dialogue on strategic and technical approaches to implement the Nagoya Protocol held in Cape Town in January 2014. A continuation of these dialogues on TEEB and ABS is envisaged.



#### 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 German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), engages in capacity building for biodiversity conservation. The academy functions as a Regional Capacity Building Centre for Eastern Europe within the CBD and hosts around 80 national and international seminars every year. In the 24 years of its existence, it has facilitated exchange of information and capacity building for about 35,000 participants from roughly 160 countries, many of whom are now part of an international network of conservation experts. 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 various partners from the secretariats of international conventions, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, institutions in development cooperation and academia, the German government finances and organises seminars at the academy. For many years it has regularly offered training courses on biodiversity conservation to experts from partner countries and German development cooperation. 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.



## THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES) – A NEW SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was set up in 2012 as a tool for providing scientific advice on biodiversity policy issues. IPBES currently has 118 members. Its Secretariat is based in Bonn, Germany and is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The primary task of this global biodiversity council is to offer politicians scientifically independent and credible information on the current and future state of biodiversity, enabling them to take well-informed decisions on conservation and sustainable use. The processes and results must be transparent and suited for application at global, regional, national and local level. The Platform's recommendations need to be geared towards policymaking without being prescriptive.

Currently the ambitious work programme for the period 2014–2018 is being implemented. The work programme comprises methodological and thematic work packages, which also includes urgent ("fast-track") assessments such as on pollinators and food production.

IPBES has four core functions: assessments, capacity building, policy tools and knowledge generation. A key to the Platform's success is to ensure the full and effective participation of representatives from developing countries and to consider different knowledge systems such as local and indigenous knowledge. The German government remains committed to support IPBES and to ensure that it is operational and able to perform its tasks smoothly and efficiently.

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### PLANNED IPBES ASSESSMENTS

- Pollination and pollinators associated with food production (2014–2015)
  - Scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services (2014–2015)
  - Conceptualisation of values of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people (2014–2017)
  - Land degradation and restoration (2014–2016)
  - Invasive alien species (2014–2017)
  - Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity (2014–2017)
- 

Official opening of IPBES Secretariat 8 July 2014, UN Campus, Bonn. (L–R): Prof Zakri (Chair of IPBES), Minister Remmel (Environment Minister North Rhine Westfalia), Dr. Larigauderie (IPBES Executive Secretary), Ms Kappel (Mayor of Bonn), Mr Pronold (Parliamentary State Secretary BMUB), Prof McGlade (Chief Scientist UNEP)





## RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Ensuring adequate mobilisation of financial and technical resources is key for the successful implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020. Experience shows that implementation of the pre-2010 National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in many cases lacked sufficient financing strategies, funding levels and appropriate technical and institutional resources. Therefore, all CBD Parties already agreed in 2008 at COP-9 in Bonn on a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. In 2012, at COP-11 in Hyderabad, an agreement followed on preliminary financing objectives and targets to support the implementation of the 20 Aichi Targets defined in the Strategic Plan. As a baseline for setting an international financing target, developing and emerging countries agreed to define their financing national needs and priorities and at the same time strengthen the mobilisation of their own financial resources for biodiversity conservation. This includes quantification of the biodiversity finance gap for implementation of the NBSAP as well as strategies and innovative mechanisms for mobilisation of financial resources from national and international sources. Together with partner countries, Germany supports the testing and assessment of mechanisms and approaches for mobilising domestic as well as international resources, including instruments such as environmental fiscal reform, payments for ecosystem services, access and benefit sharing and ways to leverage private sector finance and support for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative BIOFIN ([www.biodiversityfinance.net](http://www.biodiversityfinance.net)) is seeking to address the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner: BIOFIN aims to develop a methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at national level, for improving cost-effectiveness through mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning, and for developing comprehensive national resource mobilising strategies. Germany contributes EUR 7.3 million to this initiative. BIOFIN has already developed guidance for national financial reporting, planning and resource mobilisation processes, in order to allow planners to calculate

the full and true costs of implementing their NBSAP and to identify and mobilise adequate resources. The BIOFIN methodology is currently being applied in 20 partner countries.

In the context of resource mobilisation, financing protected areas is a particular focus. Often, partners in developing countries do not have sufficient resources and funding to manage existing and establish new protected areas. Therefore, a variety of sources and instruments must be applied to achieve sustainable financing of protected area systems, such as mobilising public and private funding, introducing payments for ecosystem services provided by protected areas, or collecting taxes and fees for the use of environmental services. External resources are often an important supplement for domestic funds.

### Financing biodiversity: Conservation trust funds and concessional debts

Conservation trust funds are recognised as an instrument for financing biodiversity conservation and for securing the sustainability of the protected area system, as they usually provide financial resources for periods much longer than normal project cycles. Conservation trusts can be established as endowment or sinking funds: 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 of 2014, Germany has provided almost EUR 178 million to capitalise 13 funds in Latin America, Africa and the Caucasus. Conservation trust funds are open to other donors and can thus leverage additional funding from various sources. The Madagascar Biodiversity Fund has, for example, been capitalised jointly by the German government, the World Bank, the French Agency for Development (AFD), WWF and Conservation International (CI). In periods of low interest revenues it is challenging to maintain the financial contribution of endowment funds to the protected area systems at sustainable level.

### UPDATING THE NBSAP AND MOBILISING RESOURCES FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN NAMIBIA

Namibia is currently finalising its second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2) for the period 2013–2022. German support has fostered widespread participation in the process of developing the revised NBSAP. About 400 stakeholders from different sectors and levels were engaged in a cross-sectoral consultation process at national and regional level. The elaboration was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) from March 2012 to December 2013. The resulting document, which is closely linked to the CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, also underwent a comprehensive internal and external peer review. The document is expected to be approved by the cabinet by October 2014. The National NBSAP2 Steering Committee, established to oversee the formulation of NBSAP2, now has an extended mandate to also coordinate its implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. The review of the first NBSAP emphasised the pivotal role of ensuring sufficient funding and resources. For the implementation of NBSAP2 a much higher level

of resource mobilisation, also from other ministries and the private sector, is now envisaged. However, the information base still has to be improved in order to demonstrate the multiple values of ecosystem services and help to convince public and private sectors of the importance of conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem services as the basis of human development. The German government supports Namibia in mobilising resources for biodiversity conservation on the basis of a thorough economic valuation of ecosystem services and the mainstreaming of such valuation in national governance processes. Central elements of the support delivered, inter alia, in cooperation with the BIOFIN project, are training of environmental economists and researchers and elaboration of economic valuation studies for key ecosystem services. Through integrating the multiple values of ecosystem services into national accounting, budgeting, sector strategies and policies as well as private sector activities, non-environmental sectors will be addressed increasingly – to recognise their dependence but also their impact on intact ecosystems and their services.





### Selected Biodiversity Trust Funds capitalised by the German government.

EF = Endowment Fund, SF = Sinking Fund.

Name of fund	Type	Countries	EUR million
Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF)	SF/EF	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	20.0
Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	EF	Brazil	20.0
Sangha Tri-National Foundation (TNS)	EF	Cameroon, Rep. of Congo, Central African Republic	20.6
Trust Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation (FBS)	EF	Costa Rica	6.0
National Environment Fund (incl. sub-funds)	SF/EF	Ecuador	24.6
National Protected Areas Trust Fund	EF	Guyana	4.0
Madagascan Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity	SF/EF	Madagascar	15.2
Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MARFUND)	EF	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras	10.0
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)*	EF	Peru	12.6
Fondation des Savanes Ouest-Africaines (FSOA)	EF	Benin	10.0
Foundation for the parks and reserves of Cote d'Ivoire (FPRCI)	SF/EF	Côte d'Ivoire	9.5
Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF)	EF	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	20.0
Banc d'Arguin and Coastal and Marina Biodiversity Trust Fund (BACoMaB)	EF	Mauritania	5.3
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>177.8</b>

\* This figure represents the total of different German development cooperation contributions to the endowment fund, including funds from debt-to-nature swaps.





A relatively new delivery mechanism of Germany's international biodiversity finance is concessional debt, i.e. loans with advantageous conditions. Concessional loans are delivered either as loans at advantageous conditions or as a mixture of funds by the German government with loans taken out from the capital market (reduced-interest loans, i.e. development loans or promotional loans). Since 2012 promotional loans may come with a guarantee of the German government. Currently, there are three loans in Germany's international biodiversity finance portfolio, which combine both German government budget and KfW funds: two with the People's Republic of China and one with Peru. The instrument of concessional debts may become increasingly important for biodiversity conservation and is regarded as an appropriate instrument to leverage funds additional to those by the German government.

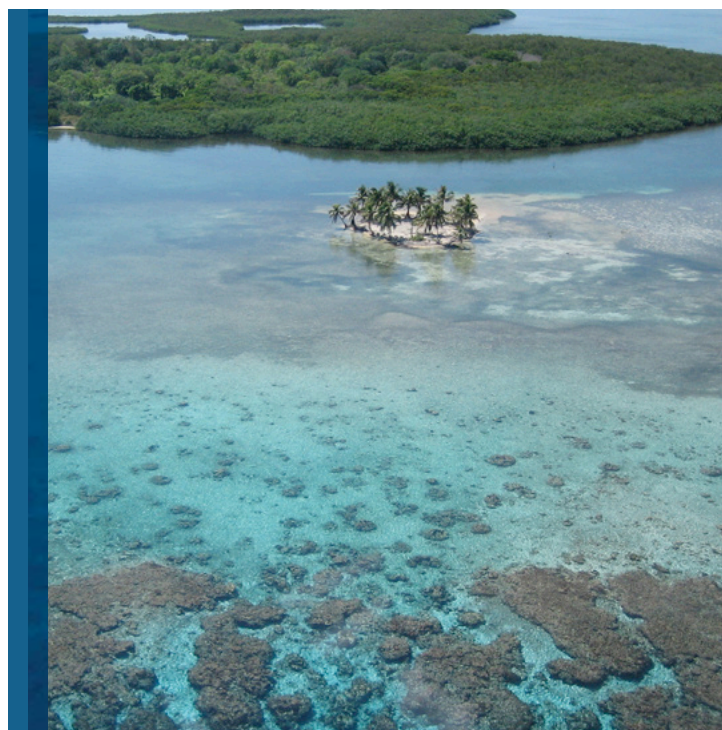
### Financing protected areas through the LifeWeb Initiative

LifeWeb, established with German support, is an innovative initiative designed to mobilise external finance for protected areas. It facilitates the allocation of resources via the LifeWeb platform. Launched in 2008, the initiative supports implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas by enhancing partnerships and identifying new sources of funding for protected area management at global level. The purpose is to match voluntary commitments to designate new protected areas and improve 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, 16 LifeWeb donors have provided EUR 212 million in funding to support 56 projects in over 47 countries. Since the establishment of the initiative in 2008, the German government has committed over EUR 140 million to some 40 projects. The platform also enhances cooperation between public and private partners. So far, a few private foundations, namely the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Walton Family Foundation and the Linden Trust for Conservation, have also provided support to proposals submitted through LifeWeb. A coordination office was established for the initiative in

2008. Germany subsequently funded the operation of the office, based within the Secretariat of the CBD. Germany has committed support until 2014, while Japan began in 2011 to provide support for complementary activities of LifeWeb's coordination office.

### LIFEWEB: THE SULU-SULAWESI MARINE ECOREGION PROJECT

LifeWeb has successfully facilitated funding for (transboundary) protected areas such as for the project "Promoting resiliency and sustainability, and protecting livelihoods in the Sulu Sulawesi Network of Protected Areas". The Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia submitted an Expression of Interest for the project to the LifeWeb platform. Based on the information published on LifeWeb, Germany approached the partner countries and a contribution of EUR 7.0 million was agreed. The project promotes sustainable fisheries and works to improve the living conditions of local communities, the conservation of endangered, charismatic and migratory species and the establishment of a network of marine protected areas in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME), which is one of the priority seascapes for the international Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI).



## Biodiversity Projects Worldwide: Ongoing Projects and Pledges for new Projects made in 2013

This section lists all ongoing projects and programmes related to biodiversity within the framework of German international cooperation implemented by the German government through BMZ and BMUB as per June 2014. Additionally, the list includes new commitments made in 2013. Pledges made in 2014 have not been listed. Due to the preparatory process required for planning and commissioning new projects (fact-finding, feasibility studies, etc.), changes in project titles, project term or funding volume may still occur. It may take more than a year for a project to start being implemented after it has been pledged in the government negotiations.

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

The list distinguishes between two types of projects:

- ■ Projects with main focus and principle objective to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD and thus can strike Rio-Marker Biodiversity 2.
- Projects that have conservation of biodiversity as a significant but not as the main focus and thus can strike Rio-Marker Biodiversity 1.

The projects and programmes have been grouped into five regional 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 in alphabetical order.

Pledges are listed in [light blue](#) (either a new project or a pledge for a new phase). In the case of projects that have conservation of biodiversity as a significant but not as the main focus (and thus can strike Rio-Marker Biodiversity 1), only that part of the project which clearly supports one of the objectives of the CBD ("sectoral component") is reported here. The other components of the project and their funding volume are not reported as a contribution to biodiversity.

Debt-for-Nature Swaps are not listed.

MEDITERRANEAN, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA	
REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	
	Biodiversity Commitment 2013
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia</b> Regional programme targeting Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 7.52 million (plus € 4.38 million cofinancing)</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Adapting Forest Policy Conditions to Climate Change in the Mediterranean Region</b> Regional programme targeting Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 7.50 million</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in the South Caucasus</b> Armenia: Ministry of Nature Protection; Azerbaijan: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; Georgia: Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources.</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2017; Funding volume: € 20.60 million (inclusive € 1.80 million cofinancing)</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Integrated Erosion Control in the South Caucasus</b> Armenia: Ministry of Nature Protection; Azerbaijan: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; Georgia: Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources.</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 5.00 million (plus € 1.69 million cofinancing). <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b> 2013: € 5.00m</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF): Phase II–III (previously: South Caucasus Protected Areas Trust Fund)</b> Tri-national trust fund to support selected protected areas in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia</p> <p><b>KfW</b> Phase II: Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 5.00 million Phase III: Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 7.00 million Phase IV: Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 3.00 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.00 million</b> 2013: € 3.00m</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Support to the Transboundary Joint Secretariat for Nature Conservation in the South Caucasus</b> The Transboundary Joint Secretariat coordinates FC operations in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia</p> <p><b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 3.50 million</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Promotion of Ecocorridors in the South Caucasus</b> Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF Caucasus Programme Office)</p> <p><b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 8.00 million</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra/Skadar</b> Ministry of Environment (ME) in Albania, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MEPP) in FYR Macedonia, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) in Montenegro</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2014; Funding volume: € 2.00 million</p>
■ ■ BMZ	<p><b>Prespa Basin Conservation Project: Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme</b> Albania (Ministry of Environment) and FYR of Macedonia (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)</p> <p><b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 3.56 million (Albania); € 1.53 million (FYR Macedonia) <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.50 million</b> 2013: € 3.50m</p>
■ BMZ	<p><b>Study and Expert Fund Maghreb</b> Various executing agencies</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013: 2.00 million, of which € 0.50 million for biodiversity. 2013: € 0.50m</p>
■ BMZ	<p><b>Study and Expert Fund Central Asia</b> Various executing agencies</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013: € 7.00 million, of which € 2.18 million for biodiversity. 2013: € 2.18m</p>
■ BMZ	<p><b>Study and Expert Fund for Capacity Development in the Caucasus</b> Various executing agencies</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013: € 4.20 million, of which € 0.70 million for biodiversity. 2013: € 0.70m</p>
■ BMZ	<p><b>Study and Expert Fund South-East and Eastern Europe</b> Various executing agencies</p> <p><b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013: € 11.30 million, of which € 0.80 million for biodiversity. 2013: € 0.80m</p>



## ALBANIA

## ■ ■ Protected Area Management and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Mountain Areas

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration

GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 2.00 million

## ALGERIA

## ■ Resources Management, Climate Change and Energy

BMZ Ministère de l'Aménagement du territoire et de l'Environnement and Ministère des Ressources en Eau

GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 3.00 million

## ARMENIA

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Javakheti / Arpi

BMZ Ministry of Nature Protection

KfW Project begin: 2005; Funding volume: € 2.20 million

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas

BMZ Ministry of Nature Protection

KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 8.25 million

## AZERBAIJAN

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Samur-Yalama

BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

KfW Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 2.55 million

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas

BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

KfW Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 4.00 million

## GEORGIA

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: National Park Javakheti

BMZ Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources

KfW Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 2.25 million

## ■ ■ Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas

BMZ Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources

KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 4.00 million

## JORDAN

## ■ ■ Protection of Environment and Biodiversity

BMZ Ministry of Environment

GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 3.20 million

## ■ ■ Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Jordan

BMZ Ministry of Environment

GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million. 2013: € 5.00m

## KAZAKHSTAN

## ■ ■ Biodiversity Conservation in the Transboundary Region »North Tian Shan Mountains«

BMZ Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V. (funded through BMZ's NGO Facility)

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.75 million 2013: € 0.75m

## KYRGYZSTAN

## ■ ■ Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction through Community-Based Management of Walnut Forests and Pastures

BMZ State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry

GIZ Project term: 2014–2018; Funding volume: € 5.00 million

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million 2013: € 5.00m

## MOROCCO

## ■ ■ Adaptation to Climate Change – Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (ACCN)

BMZ Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement

GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 6.00 million (plus € 0.19 million cofinancing)

## ■ Integrated Management of Water Resources

BMZ Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement

GIZ Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 8.40 million (plus € 0.70 million cofinancing)

## 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**

BMUB

Federal Department for the Environment and Ecological Security

NABU Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 1.89 million

- ■ **Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions through Protection and Sustainable Management of the Autochthonous Mixed Forests in the Russian Far East (RFE)**

BMUB

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**

BMUB

Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology (MNRE) and Administration of Moskva Oblast

KfW Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 5.00 million

## TAJIKISTAN

- ■ **Adaptation to Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management**

BMZ

Forestry Agency

GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 2.80 million

- ■ **Climate Adaptation through Sustainable Forestry in Important River Catchment Areas**

BMZ

Forestry Agency

KfW Project begin: 2014; Funding volume: € 8.00 million

## TUNISIA

- **IWRM Programme for the Development of Rural Areas: Coastal Protection Programme I**

BMZ

Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral

KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 15.00 million

Commitment in 2013 € 13.50 million, of which € 5.90 million for biodiversity

2013: € 5.90m

## UKRAINE

- ■ **Avoiding Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Restoring and Sustainably Managing Peatlands**

BMUB

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

KfW Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 4.90 million

- ■ **Promotion of the System of Protected Areas**

BMZ

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.00 million

2013: € 3.00m

## YEMEN

- ■ **Conservation 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	
	Biodiversity Commitment 2013
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Transboundary Conservation and Use of Natural Resources in the SADC- Region</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC): Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 5.71 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMUB</b> <b>Development of Integrated Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the SADC Region</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC) <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 3.76 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMUB</b> <b>Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)</b> Benguela Current Commission <b>GIZ</b> Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 8.90 million	2013: € 8.90m
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Regional Support to the Commission des Forêts de l'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)</b> Commission des Forêts de l'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 10.40 million Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 12.50 million (including € 4.50 million for Access and Benefit-Sharing and € 6.90 million for transboundary NP Yamoussa)	2013: € 12.50m
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin</b> Commission des Forêts de l'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) <b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 20.00 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Promotion of Certified Forest Management</b> Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) <b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 10.00 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Great Limpopo</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC) <b>KfW</b> Commitment 2010; Funding volume: € 10.00 million Commitment 2011; Funding volume: € 5.00 million Commitment 2012; Funding volume: € 7.00 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA)</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC) <b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 8.00 million Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 12.00 million Commitment 2012; Funding volume € 15.5 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Malawi – Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA)</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC) <b>KfW</b> Commitment 2012: € 13.00 million Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million	2013: € 5.00m
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMZ</b> <b>Training Facilities and Programmes for Wildlife Rangers and Managers in the SADC Region</b> Southern African Development Community (SADC) <b>KfW</b> Commitment 2011: € 10.00 million	
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMUB</b> <b>Water Infrastructure Solutions from Ecosystem Services to Underpin Climate Resilient Policies and Programmes ("WISE-UP to Climate")</b> (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya) Volta Basin Authority (VBA), Tana-Athi Rivers Development Authority <b>IUCN</b> Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 5.31 million Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.31 million	2013: € 5.31m
<b>■ ■</b> <b>BMUB</b> <b>Transnational Biosphere Reserve Mono Delta</b> (Benin, Togo) Benin: Ministry of Environment, Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (CENAGREF); Togo: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2019; Funding volume: € 7.50 million Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 7.50 million	2013: € 7.50m



■ ■	<b>Rural Economic Development and Biodiversity in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia</b>	
BMZ	<b>Development of a Transboundary Landscape Corridor in the Taï-Sapo-Complex</b> (Improving the Ecological Connectivity of the Taï Grebo Sapo Region) (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)	
	<b>GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.00 million for Côte d'Ivoire and € 1.00 million for Liberia</b>	
	<b>KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million for Côte d'Ivoire and € 6.00 million for Liberia</b>	<b>2013: € 13.00m</b>
■	<b>Adaptation to Climate Change in the Lake Chad-Basin</b>	
BMZ	Lake Chad Basin Commission	
	<b>GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 3.00 million</b>	
■	<b>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas</b>	
BMZ	Southern African Development Community (SADC): Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)	
	<b>GIZ Commitment in 2013: € 5.00 million, of which € 2.00 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 2.00m</b>
<b>BENIN</b>		
■ ■	<b>Pendjari Park Management</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2000; Funding volume: € 7.66 million</b>	
■ ■	<b>Trust Fund Pendjari Park</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2000; Funding volume: € 7.66 million</b>	
■	<b>Conservation and Management of Natural Resources Programme (ProCGRN)</b> (component of the ProAgri Programme)	
BMZ	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP)	
	<b>GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 10.33 million (plus € 0.69 million cofinancing)</b>	
	<b>Commitment in 2013: € 12.00 million, of which € 3.00 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 3.00m</b>
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2005; Funding volume: € 7.00 million</b>	
<b>CAPE VERDE</b>		
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Natural Resources Fogo</b>	
BMZ	Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente (MAA)	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2005; Funding volume: € 4.45 million</b>	
<b>CAMEROON</b>		
■ ■	<b>Support to the Implementation of the National Forestry and Environmental Programmes</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)	
	<b>GIZ Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 19.18 million</b>	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 22.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 22.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Forestry Sector Programme</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune); basket funding together with other donors	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 17.50 million</b>	
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Financing of Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS) Lobéké National Park</b>	
BMZ	Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune (MINFOF)	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 5.00 million</b>	
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune)	
	<b>KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 10.00 million</b>	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 10.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Climate/REDD+</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêt et de la Faune)	
	<b>KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 10.00m</b>

## CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

■ ■	<b>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources – Phase II</b>	
BMZ	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	
	KfW Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 11.00 million Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 15.00 million (two different budget allocations)	
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management</b>	
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts (MECNEF)	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 22.30 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.30 million</b>	2013: € 10.30m
	KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 20.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Financing of Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS) (see also under regional projects)</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Economy, Planning, Land-Use Planning and Integration; Sangha Tri-National Foundation	
	KfW Capitalization of Fund: 2012; Funding volume: € 3.57 million	
■ ■	<b>Integrated Protection Area for the Ngiri Lowland Rainforest (Ngiri Triangle Integrated Conservation Project II)</b>	
BMUB	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	
	KfW Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 1.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Development of a Carbon Storage Map and Carbon Payment Modell Regions for the DR Congo Forest Belt</b>	
BMUB	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	
	KfW Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 6.05 million	

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

■ ■	<b>Sectoral Programm Forestry – Phase II</b>	
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts	
	KfW Project begin: 2002; Funding volume: € 2.00 million Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 1.54 million (two different budget cycles)	
■ ■	<b>Comoë National Park</b>	
BMZ	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 6.00 million</b>	2013: € 6.00m
■	<b>Promotion of Agricultural Value Chains and Development of the Taï area</b>	
BMZ	Ministère de l'Agriculture (MINAGRI)	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 9.00 million	

## ETHIOPIA

■ ■	<b>Implementation of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in or Adjacent to Areas of the SLM Programme</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 3.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Community-based Strategies for the Protection of Wild Coffee's Region of Origin</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), Ministry of Science & Technology (MoST), Ministry of Environmental Protection and Forestry (MoEPF)	
	NABU Project term: 2009–2013; Funding volume: € 3.19 million Project term: 2014–2017; Funding volume: € 2.36 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.36 million</b>	2013: € 2.36m
■ ■	<b>Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Combretum terminalia Forests in West Amhara</b>	
BMZ	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.45 million</b>	2013: € 0.45m
■	<b>Strengthening Drought Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods in Ethiopian Lowlands</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 4.20 million	
■	<b>Conservation of Natural Resources and Food Security</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
	KfW Project begin: 2004; Funding volume: € 10.95 million	
■ ■	<b>Secure Subsistence of Vulnerable Families and Environmental Protection Programme</b>	
BMZ	Child Fund Deutschland e.V. <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.28 million</b>	2013: € 0.28m

## MADAGASCAR

■ ■	<b>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2008–2014; Funding volume: € 20.63 million
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 9.00 million</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2013: € 9.00m</b></span>
■ ■	<b>Environmental Action Plan III: Protection of Ankarafantsika Area</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts – ANGAP
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 1995; Funding volume: € 6.64 million
	Project begin: 2002; Funding volume: € 3.57 million (two different budget allocations)
■ ■	<b>Environmental Action Plan IV: Environmental Education</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Culture
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2003; Funding volume: € 1.53 million
■ ■	<b>Environmental Action Plan V: Ecological Region Kirindy and Tsimanampetsotsoa</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts – ANGAP
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2004; Funding volume: € 5.02 million
■ ■	<b>Environmental Action Plan VI: Support for Private Approaches in Nature Conservation</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts – ANGAP
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 2.00 million
■ ■	<b>Madagasy Nature Conservation Fund/Support to Conservation Endowment Fund</b>
BMZ	Fondation des Aires Protégées et de la Biodiversité
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 4.50 million
	Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 0.50 million
■ ■	<b>National Parks Investment Fund</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts – ANGAP
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 7.00 million
■ ■	<b>Mangrove and Fishery Management and Poverty Reduction in the Bay of Ambaro</b>
BMZ	WWF (financed through BMZ's NGO Facility)
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.60 million</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2013: € 0.60m</b></span>

## MAURITANIA

■ ■	<b>Natural Resource Management Programme</b>
BMZ	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2014–2016; Funding volume: € 4.37 million
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Areas</b>
BMZ	BaCoMaB Trust Fund; Banque d'Arguin National Parc, Diawling National Parc
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 12.00 million
■	<b>Sustainable Management of the Fishery Resources</b>
BMZ	Ministère des Pêches et de l'Économie maritime (MPEM) with Délégation à la Surveillance des Pêches et au Contrôle en Mer (DSPCM)
	<b>KfW</b> Phase III (begin 2003): € 4.80 million
	Phase IV (begin: 2010): € 3.95 million
	Phase V (begin: 2012): € 14.59 million

## MOZAMBIQUE

■	<b>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas in Beira</b>
BMZ	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 13.00 million
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 5.00 million



## NAMIBIA

## ■ ■ Biodiversity Management and Climate Change

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs

GIZ Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 5.20 million

## ■ ■ Resource Mobilisation for Effective Implementation of the Updated Biodiversity Strategy

BMUB Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs

GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 2.50 million

2013: € 2.50m

## ■ ■ Communal Forestry in Northeastern Namibia (II)

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Department of Forestry (DoF)

KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 3.50 million

## ■ ■ Bwabwata Mudumu and Mamili National Park (BMMP)

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

Directorate for Regional Services and Park Management (DRSPM)

KfW Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 3.00 million

Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 0.50 million

Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 6.00 million  
(different funding cycles)

## ■ ■ National Integrated Park Management

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

Directorate for Regional Services and Park Management (DRSPM)

KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 14.00 million

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 12.00 million

2013: € 12.00m

## ■ ■ Establishment of a Research and Development Facility for Access and Benefit-sharing to Genetic Resources (ABS)

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Directorate of Environmental Affairs

KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 8.00 million

2013: € 8.00m

## ■ Support to Debushing

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 4.00 million

## RWANDA

## ■ ■ Preserving Biodiversity in the Nyungwe Forest with an Agroforestry Belt

BMUB Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Local Government Ruanda (MINALOC), National University of Ruanda (NUR)

Verein zur Förderung nachhaltiger Entwicklung in Ruanda e.V. (Association for the Promotion of Sustainable Development in Rwanda) Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 1.61 million

## TANZANIA

## ■ ■ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.00 million

## ■ ■ Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division

KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 5.00 million

## ■ ■ Sustainable Management of the Selous Game Reserve

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Wildlife Division

KfW Project begin: approx. 2014; Funding volume: € 8.00 million

## ■ ■ Conservation of the Serengeti

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 20.50 million

## TOGO

## ■ ■ Support to REDD+ Readiness Activities and Forest Rehabilitation

BMZ

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million

2013: € 5.00m

## UGANDA

■ ■	<b>Development of Financial Mechanisms for Agriculture</b>	
BMZ	<b>KfW</b> Commitment in 2013 € 19.00 million, of which € 5.00 million for biodiversity	2013: € 5.00m
■ ■	<b>Development of the Water and Sanitation Sector</b>	
BMZ	<b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013 € 9.30 million, of which € 2.33 million for biodiversity	2013: € 2.33m
■ ■	<b>Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</b>	
BMZ	<b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013 € 7.00 million, of which € 1.75 million for biodiversity	2013: € 1.75m

## ASIA AND PACIFIC

## REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

		Biodiversity Commitment 2013
■ ■	<b>Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN</b>	
BMZ	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Centre for Biodiversity	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 5.20 million (plus € 1.30 million cofinancing)	
■ ■	<b>ASEAN Biodiversity Centre Small Grants Programme</b>	
BMZ	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Centre for Biodiversity	
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 10.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme</b>	
BMZ	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 20.00 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 20.00 million</b>	2013: € 20.00m
■ ■	<b>Vietnam and Laos: Advancing Understanding of Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement as part of REDD+</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Laos)	
	<b>SNV</b> Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 1.34 million	
■ ■	<b>Thailand and Vietnam: Promoting Ecosystem-based Adaptation through Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Use in Thailand and Vietnam</b>	
BMUB	Thailand: Department of Marine and Coastal Resources; Vietnam: Administration of Seas and Islands	
	<b>IUCN</b> Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 1.55 million	
■ ■	<b>Implementation of the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Trinational Action Plan</b>	
BMUB	Philippines: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); Malaysia: Department of Fisheries Sabah (DOF Sabah); Indonesia: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 7.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Management of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of Pacific Island States and Atolls</b>	
BMUB	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 8.10 million	
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Biodiversity in the Kailash-Region</b>	
BMZ	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 3.00 million	
■ ■	<b>REDD+ Himalayas: Building Capacity for the Application of REDD+ to Conserve Natural and Biodiverse Carbon Sinks in the Himalayas</b>	
BMUB	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2019; Funding volume: € 4.22 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.22 million</b>	2013: € 4.22m
■ ■	<b>Promotion of Cross-boundary Management of Natural Resources in the Himalayas</b>	
BMZ	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 6.20 million	

■	<b>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin</b>	
BMZ	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)	
	KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 5.11 million	
■	<b>Institutional Reform of the Mekong River Commission</b>	
BMZ	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)	
	GIZ Project term 2015–2017; Funding volume: 2,7 Mio. Euro	
■	<b>Support to the MRC Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower (ISH)</b>	
BMZ	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)	
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume € 4,35 million	
	Commitment in 2013: € 4.00 million, of which € 1.05 million for biodiversity	2013: € 1.05m
■	<b>Measures for the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mekong Region</b>	
BMZ	Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS)	
	GIZ Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 3.00 million	
■ ■	<b>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</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Laos)	
	KfW Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 7.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Scaling up Innovative, Community-based Protection of Coastal Biodiversity in Indonesia, Philippines, and the Pacific</b>	
BMUB	Indonesia: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Forestry; Philippines: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); Federated States of Micronesia: Department of Resources and Development; Republic of Palau: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Tourism; Republic of Marshall Islands: Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	
	Rare, Inc. Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 3.44 million	
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.44 million	2013: € 3.44m
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity-based products as an Economic Source for the Improvement of Livelihoods and Biodiversity Protection (BBP)</b>	
BMZ	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	
	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.00 million	2013: € 4.00m
■	<b>Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region – CCCPIR</b>	
BMZ	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	
	GIZ Project term: 2009–2018; Funding volume: 19.22 million (plus € 21.24 million cofinancing)	
	Commitment 2013 € 0.50 million, of which € 0.15 million for biodiversity	2013: € 0.15m
■ ■	<b>Regional Climate Facility for the Pacific Islands</b>	
BMZ	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	
	KfW Project begin: 2014; Funding volume: € 6.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Pacific Mangroves Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</b>	
BMUB	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), University of the South Pacific (USP), WorldFish Center	
	IUCN Oceania Regional Office Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 2.29 million	
■ ■	<b>Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island States</b>	
BMUB	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 4.93 million	
■ ■	<b>Exploring Mechanisms to Promote High Biodiversity REDD (Laos and Viet Nam)</b>	
BMUB	Laos: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	
	SNV Project term: 2010–2016; Funding volume: € 2.44 million	
■	<b>Study and Expert Fund</b>	
BMZ	Various executing agencies	
	GIZ Commitment 2013 € 1.50 million, of which € 0.40 million for biodiversity	2013: € 0.40m



## BANGLADESH

■ ■ **Biodiversity Conservation in the Wetlands of the Pabna District (Wetland Biodiversity Protection Project)**

BMZ

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, 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 (MoEF), Forestry Department

GIZ Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 4.00 million

■ ■ **Management of Natural Resources and Community Forestry**

BMZ

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Forestry Department

GIZ Project term: 2009–2015; Funding volume: € 2.50 million

## CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

■ ■ **Wetland Biodiversity Conservation**

BMZ

State Forest Administration (SFA)

GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 3.00 million (plus € 0.32 million cofinancing)

■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Management on Communal Land in Southern China (Guizhou)**

BMZ

Forest Department of Guizhou Province

KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 4.80 million

Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 5.00 million  
(different project cycles)■ ■ **Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**

BMZ

People's Republic of China

KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 9.25 million (plus € 9.25 million loan)

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Natural Resources**

BMZ

People's Republic of China

KfW Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 7.17 million (plus € 26.76 million loan)

■ **Desertification Control in Ningxia**

BMZ

People's Republic of China

KfW Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 9.58 million

## INDIA

■ ■ **Indo-German Biodiversity Project: Incentives for Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**

BMZ

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

GIZ Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 4.50 million

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas**

BMUB

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 9.60 million

■ ■ **YSC: Programme for the Restoration of Agrobiodiversity and Natural Resources in Orissa**

BMZ

terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.36 million

2013: € 0.36m

■ ■ **HEAL: Improvement of the Livelihood of Marginalised Coastal Inhabitants of Kanyakumaris through Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**

BMZ

terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)

Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.38 million

2013: € 0.38m

■ **Socio-economic Strengthening of Tribals and Rural Poor and Natural Resource Management in Tripura**

BMZ

Ministry of Rural Development

GIZ Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: 3.00 million

■ **Participatory Management of Natural Resources in Tripura**

BMZ

Government of Tripura

KfW Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 12.00 million

■ ■	<b>Food Security in the Dhule Region</b>
BMZ	Karl Kübel-Stiftung (funded by the BMZ's NGO Facility)
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.44 million
	2013: € 0.44m
■	<b>Sustainable Land-use Planning and Management</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Department of Land Resources
	GIZ Project term: 2014–2016; Funding volume: 3.20 million
	Commitment 2013: € 3.20 million, of which € 1.20 million for biodiversity
	2013: € 1.20m

## INDONESIA

■ ■	<b>Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2014; Funding volume: € 7.50 million (FORCLIME II)
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 7.30 million
	2013: € 7.30m
■ ■	<b>Forestry Programme</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry
	KfW Project begin 2009; Funding volume: € 20.00 million
■ ■	<b>Forestry Programme III (REDD+) Sulawesi</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Forestry
	KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2012 and 2013: € 13.50 million
	2013: € 7.00m
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity and Climate Protection in the Leuser Ecosystem in Sumatra</b>
BMUB	Ministry of Forestry
	KfW Project term: 2013–2019; Funding volume: € 8.46 million
■ ■	<b>Nature Conservation Concessions to Protect Tropical Rainforest</b>
BMUB	Directorate General of Forestry Production Development (BUK), Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)
	KfW KfW Project term: 2012–2019; Funding volume: € 8.1 million
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity and Climate Change</b>
BMUB	Ministry of Forestry
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.80 million
■ ■	<b>Developing a Resilient and Effectively Managed Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion</b>
BMUB	Provincial Offices of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 2.90 million
■ ■	<b>Conservation of the Tropical Forest in Raja Ampat</b>
BMZ	Oro Verde e.V. Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.54 million
	2013: € 0.54m

## LAOS

■ ■	<b>Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation Programme (CLiPAD)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	GIZ Project term: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 4.45 million
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.60 million
	2013: € 3.60m
	KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 10.00 million
■ ■	<b>Integrated Nature Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management in Hin Nam No National Park (HNN)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2013; Funding volume: € 2.38 million
	Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.83 million
■ ■	<b>Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 5.80 million
■ ■	<b>Integrated Biodiversity Conservation (National Parks and Corridors)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 9.50 million
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Forest Protection</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 6.00 million

- **Integrated Rural Development in Poverty Regions (NU-IRDP)**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Forestry Department  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 4.70 million

- **Promotion of Climate-related Environmental Education (ProCEED)**  
BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment  
GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 2.46 million

## MONGOLIA

- ■ **Biodiversity and Adaptation of Key Forest Ecosystems to Climate Change**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Green Development  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 3.60 million

- ■ **Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Green Development  
KfW Project begin: 2014; Funding volume: € 11.50 million

## NEPAL

- ■ **Institutional Support and Sustainable Financing Models for a Community-based Conservation of the “Sacred Himalayan Landscape”**  
BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. **Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.55 million** **2013: € 0.55m**

## PAKISTAN

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

## PHILIPPINES

- ■ **National REDD Plus System**  
BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 5.30 million

- ■ **Forest and Climate Protection in the Panay Mountain Range**  
BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 1.96 million;  
**Project term: 2014–2018; Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.00 million** **2013: € 4.00m**

- ■ **Conservation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems for improved adaptation to climate change in the Philippines and the Coral Triangle**  
BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 4.44 million

- ■ **Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME)**  
BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 9.00 million

- ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**  
BMZ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ Project term: 2009–2015; Funding volume: € 19.72 million (plus € 3.81 million cofinancing)

- ■ **Indigenous Practices for the Conservation of Biodiversity**  
BMZ National Economic and Development Authority  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2014; Funding volume: € 1.75 million

- ■ **Communal Forest Management Visayas**  
BMZ Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 7.00 million

- **Conflict-Sensitive Resource and Asset Management (COSERAM): Policies for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Caraga**  
BMZ Department of Interior and Local Government  
GIZ **Commitment in 2013 € 8.00 million, of which € 4.63 million for biodiversity** **2013: € 4.63m**



## THAILAND

- ■ **Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds**  
BMUB Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 2.80 million  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.80 million** 2013: € 2.80m
- ■ **Thailand Forest Carbon Baseline Development, Monitoring and REDD Capacity Building**  
BMUB WWF Germany and WWF Greater Mekong Programme with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Thailand  
WWF Germany Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 1.73 million

## TIMOR LESTE

- ■ **Managing Agro-Biodiversity for Sustainable Livelihoods in Timor-Leste**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 2.87 million (plus € 1.10 million cofinancing)

## VIET NAM

- ■ **Climate Change Adaptation through Biodiversity Promotion in Bac Lieu Province**  
BMUB Provincial People's Committee (PPC) of the Province of Bac Lieu  
GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 3.52 million
- ■ **Integrated Coastal and Mangrove Forest Protection in Mekong Provinces for Adaptation to Climate Change**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 8.72 million (plus € 8.35 million cofinancing)  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.40 million** 2013: € 1.40m
- ■ **Strategic Mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation**  
BMUB Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)  
GIZ Project term: 2014–2018; Funding volume: € 4.00 million  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.00 million** 2013: € 4.00m
- ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Forest and Trade and Marketing of Important Forest Products**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 4.35 million
- ■ **Programme Biodiversity Advisory**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 4.50 million  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.50 million** 2013: € 4.50m
- ■ **Integrated Conservation and Management of Natural Resources in the Phong Nha-Ke Bang Region**  
BMZ Province Peoples Committee (PPC) of the Province of Quang Binh  
GIZ Project term: 2014–2016; Funding volume: € 4.50 million  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million** 2013: € 2.00m  
KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 12.63 million
- ■ **Establishment of Conservation Site on Wetland in Soc Trang (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 Province Peoples Committee (PPC) of the Province of Quang Binh  
GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 3.13 million (plus € 0.33 million cofinancing)
- ■ **Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
KfW Project begin: 2004; Funding volume: € 9.71 million
- ■ **Integrated Conservation of the Coastal Areas and Mangroves for Adapting to Climate Change**  
BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
KfW Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 18.00 million
- ■ **Avoidance of Maladaptation through Climate-adapted Agriculture and Renaturation of the Lang Sen Wetland**  
BMZ WWF (through BMZ's NGO Facility)  
**Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.50 million** 2013: € 0.50m

■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Inclusive Management of Natural Forest Ecosystems in Central Viet Nam</b>	
BMZ	KfW <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 8.00 million</b>	2013: € 8.00m
■ ■	<b>Quick-Win Afforestation</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	
	KfW Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 3.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Afforestation IV: Thanh Hoa and Nghe An</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	
	KfW Project begin: 2002; Funding volume: € 7.67 million	
■ ■	<b>Afforestation VII: Forest Development in the Provinces of Hoa Binh and Son La</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	
	KfW Project begin: 2006; Funding volume: € 10.00 million	

## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

### REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

		Biodiversity Commitment 2013
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity Partnership Mesoamerica</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 4.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Guyana Shield Initiative/Avoided Deforestation through Consolidation and Creation of Protected Areas in the Guianan Region</b>	
BMUB	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente do Pará, Belém	
	KfW Project begin: 2009–2014; Funding volume: € 2.25 million	
■ ■	<b>Reducing Emissions of Green House Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in Central America and the Dominican Republic</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ Project term: 2014–2016; Funding volume: € 5.00 million.	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b>	2013: € 5.00m
■ ■	<b>Compensation Payments for Resource and Landscape Management Conducive to Carbon Storage (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)</b>	
BMUB	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ Project term: 2014–2017; Funding volume: € 4.00 million	2013: € 4.00m
■ ■	<b>Climate Protection through Forest Conservation</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 5.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Marine Resources in Central America</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 5.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Marine Resources in Central America: Marfund</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 5.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Preservation of Biodiversity and Local Development in the Mesoamerican Biocorridor</b>	
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 6.00 million (plus € 2.00 million cofinancing)	
■ ■	<b>Promotion of a Monitoring System for Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Region of Selva Maya (Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico)</b>	
BMUB	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)	
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b>	2013: € 5.00m

■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Use of Selva Maya (Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico)</b>
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA) GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 5.00 million
■ ■	<b>Establishment and Management of Communal Conservation Areas in South America as Contribution Towards Local Development, Climate Protection, and Adaptation to Climate Change (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru)</b>
BMUB	Brazil: Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA); Colombia: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible; Ecuador: Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE); Peru: Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) GIZ with IUCN and ICLEI <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b> <b>2013: € 5.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Ecosystem and Natural Resource-dependent Smallholder Farming Communities in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)</b>
BMUB	Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education/Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) Conservation International (CI) Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 2.99 million
■ ■	<b>Microfinance for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (MEBA) (Colombia, Peru)</b>
BMUB	Colombia: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Banco Caja Social Colmena. Peru: Ministry of the Environment UNEP Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 4.00 million
■ ■	<b>Regional Amazon Programme: Strengthening of OTCA</b>
BMZ	Amazon Cooperation Treaty-OTC/Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazonica. OTCAMember states are: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 4.00 million (plus € 5.00 million cofinancing)
■ ■	<b>Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and the Conservation of Marine Biodiversity</b>
BMZ	Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 5.00 million
■ ■	<b>Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change</b>
BMZ	Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 5.52 million
■ ■	<b>Trinational Initiative: Promoting the National Protected Areas Systems in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia</b>
BMZ	Protected Area administrations in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia (steering committee) GIZ Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 4.50 million
■ ■	<b>Tropical Forest Protection and Watershed Management in the Trifinio Region (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)</b>
BMZ	Environmental ministries of the participating countries. GIZ Project term: 2012–2014; Funding volume: € 4.10 million KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 12.00 million
■ ■	<b>Climate-Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN) (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent und Grenadines)</b>
BMUB	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) The Nature Conservancy Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 4.00 million
■ ■	<b>Unlocking Forest Finance: Mobilisation of Private Sector Capital to Reduce Deforestation through Public-Private Partnerships for Forests and Rural Livelihoods (Brazil, Peru)</b>
BMUB	Acre State Government (Brazilian Amazon), San Martin Regional Government (Peruvian Amazon) Global Canopy Programme Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 3.72 million
■ ■	<b>Environmental Fund for Mesoamerica (Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamerica)</b>
BMZ	Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamerica (El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama) KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 10.00 million
■ ■	<b>Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI)</b>
BMZ	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) KfW Project begin: 2012; Funding volume: € 20.00 million
■ ■	<b>Increasing the Resilience of the Amazon Biome: (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)</b>
BMUB	RedParques (Latin American network of protected areas), Brazil: Ministry of the Environment, Ecuador: Ministry of Environment and the National Directorate of Biodiversity, Colombia: National Parks Authority, Peru: Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP) WWF Germany Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 1.94 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.94 million</b> <b>2013: € 1.94m</b>



■ ■	<b>Agrobiodiversity in Central America</b>
BMZ	Asociación coordinadora Indígena (ACICAFOC)
	KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.00 million 2013: € 3.00m
■ ■	<b>Biosphere Reserve in Haiti and Dominican Republic</b>
BMZ	Environmental ministries of the participating countries
	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.00 million 2013: € 4.00m
■ ■	<b>Promotion of Economic Potentials of Biodiversity in an Equitable and Sustainable Way for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America (Access and Benefit Sharing ABS)</b>
BMZ	
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million 2013: € 5.00m
■	<b>Quality Infrastructure for Climate Protection and Natural Resource Management in Latin America and the Caribbean</b>
BMZ	
	PTB Commitment in 2013 € 2.00 million, of which € 0.99 million for biodiversity 2013: € 0.99m
■	<b>Study and Expert Fund for Latin America</b>
BMZ	
	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.30 million 2013: € 1.30m
■	<b>Environmental Management – Indigenous Communities in Central America</b>
BMZ	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)
	KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 7.00 million
■	<b>Strengthening Indigenous Organizations in Latin America</b>
BMZ	
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 5.65 million Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 4.00 million (overlapping funding cycles) Commitment in 2013 € 4.00 million, of which € 0.80 million for biodiversity 2013: € 0.80m
■	<b>Transboundary Integrated Watershed Management Rio Libon (Dominican Republic/Haiti)</b>
BMZ	Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo/Dominican Republic + Haiti
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 4.50 million
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	
■ ■	<b>Management of Nature Conservation Areas and their Buffer Zones/Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SNAP) – MAPZA/BIAP</b>
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: 2006–2014; Funding volume: € 4.86 million KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 4.00 million
■	<b>PROMAC Programme for the Management of Watersheds</b>
BMZ	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
	KfW Commitment for Biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million 2013: € 5.00m
■	<b>PROAGRO: Sustainable Agricultural Development</b>
BMZ	
	GIZ Project term: 2014–2017; Funding volume: € 10.00 million Commitment in 2013 € 10.00 million, of which € 2.00 million for biodiversity 2013: € 2.00m
<b>BRAZIL</b>	
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity and Protection of Climate in the Atlantic Forest Biome</b>
BMUB	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: Project term: 2014–2018 Funding volume: € 7.86 million GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 6.43 million
■ ■	<b>REDD+ for Early Movers – Acre, Brazil REDD Early Mover, AC II</b>
BMUB	Acre State Government (Brazilian Amazon), SEDENS
	KfW Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 9.00 million Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 9.00 million 2013: € 9.00m
■ ■	<b>REDD+ for Early Movers – Acre, Brazil/REDD Early Mover, AC</b>
BMZ	Acre State Government (Brazilian Amazon), SEDENS
	KfW Project begin: 2012–2018; Funding volume: € 16.00 million
■ ■	<b>Monitoring of Climate-relevant Biodiversity in Protected Areas in Consideration of Reduction and Adaptation Measures</b>
BMUB	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 4.04 million

■ ■	<b>Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Fires in the Cerrado</b>
BMUB	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2016; Funding volume: € 6.00 million
	KfW Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 6.00 million
■ ■	<b>Biodiversity Protection through the Integration of Ecosystem Services in Public Programs and Business Activities – TEEB</b>
BMUB	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	GIZ Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 3.50 million
■ ■	<b>Green Accounting</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million
	2013: € 2.00m
■ ■	<b>Consolidation of the Brazilian National System of Conservation Units (SNUC)</b>
BMUB	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 5.00 million
	KfW Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 10.00 million
■ ■	<b>Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Acre</b>
BMZ	Acre State Government
	KfW Project term: 2012–2018; Funding volume: € 10.00 million
■ ■	<b>Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Pará</b>
BMZ	Pará State Government
	KfW Project term: 2012–2018; Funding volume: € 12.50 million
■ ■	<b>Amazon Fund for Forest Conservation and Climate Protection</b>
BMZ	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES)
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 4.00 million
■ ■	<b>Amazon Fund</b>
BMZ	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES)
	KfW Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 18.00 million
■ ■	<b>Amazonas Fund (Fast Start)</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: 2010–2015; Funding volume: € 3.00 million
■ ■	<b>Transition Fund ARPA for Life</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
	KfW Project Term: 2012–2016, Funding volume: € 15.00 million
■ ■	<b>Amazon Region Protected Areas – ARPA II</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
	KfW Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 20.00 million
	Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 7.00 million
	2013: € 7.00m
■ ■	<b>Demonstration Projects PDA III</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: 2004–2015; Funding volume: € 10.22 million
■ ■	<b>Demonstration Projects in Indigenous Lands</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: 2004–2015; Funding volume: € 13.29
■ ■	<b>Establishment of Ecological Corridors in Amazonia and Mata Atlântica</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: 2007–2015; Funding volume: € 16.36 million
■ ■	<b>Mata Atlântica Demonstration Project (PD/AMA)</b>
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)
	KfW Project term: 2004–2015; Funding volume: € 17.67 million
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon Region (SBF)</b>
BMZ	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro (SFB), Brazilian Forest Service and Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)
	KfW Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 15.00 million

■ ■	<b>Promotion of Protected Areas and Sustainable Management</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 8.67 million		
■ ■	<b>Academic Cooperation: Tropical Forests and Energy</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) with Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA)		
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 2.00 million		
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.50 million</b>		<b>2013: € 1.50m</b>
■ ■	<b>Demarcation and Protection of Indigenous Lands</b>		
BMZ	Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)		
	GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 5.83 million		
■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Management of Indigenous Areas (FUNAI II)</b>		
BMZ	Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)		
	KfW <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 10.00m</b>
■	<b>Regional Planning and Development in the Amazon Region</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 7.71 million		
	<b>Commitment in 2013 € 3.00 million, of which € 1.35 million for biodiversity</b>		<b>2013: € 1.35m</b>
■	<b>Expert and Study Fund</b>		
BMZ	GIZ <b>Commitment in 2013 € 1.00 million, of which € 0.35 million for biodiversity</b>		<b>2013: € 0.35m</b>
■ ■	<b>Environmental Rural Land Register (CAR)</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
	KfW Commitment for Biodiversity in 2011: € 8.00 million		
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 10.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Land Tenure Regulation in Amazonia – Terra Legal</b>		
BMZ	Secretaria Extraordinária de Regularização Fundiária na Amazonia Legal (MDA/SERFAL)		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.50 million</b>		<b>2013: € 2.50m</b>
■ ■	<b>Environmental Rural Land Register in Amazonia (CAR)</b>		
BMZ	Secretaria de Extrativismo e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável (MMA/SEDRS)		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 2.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Economic Development in Amazonia focusing on Socio-Biodiversity – Green Economy</b>		
BMZ	Secretaria de Extrativismo e Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável (MMA/SEDRS)		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 1.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Green Markets for Socio-Biodiversity</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 1.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Management of Indigenous Lands in Amazonia</b>		
BMZ	Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 2.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Innovations for Sustainable Development – New Partnerships (NoPa)</b>		
BMZ	Divisão de Ciência e Tecnologia (DCTEC)/Ministério das Relações Exteriores (MRE)		
	GIZ <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 2.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon Region</b>		
BMZ	Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
	KfW <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 8.00 million</b>		<b>2013: € 8.00m</b>



## COLOMBIA

- ■ **Forestry as Production Alternative for the Coffee Board Area: Biodiversity Component**  
BMZ Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (FNC)  
KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 14.10 million  
Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 3.50 million  
(two different project cycles)
- ■ **Protected Areas and Biodiversity**  
BMZ Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNN)  
KfW Project begin: 2013; Funding volume: € 15.00 million
- ■ **Strengthening of Colombia's National Parks System for Climate Protection and the Conservation of Biodiversity**  
BMUB Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MADR)  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- ■ **Environment Policy and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**  
BMZ Agencia Colombiana de Cooperación  
GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 11.00 million
- ■ **Forest and Climate Protection (REDD)**  
BMZ Agencia Colombiana de Cooperación  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.00 million
- ■ **Ecosystem-based Management for the Protection of Erosion in Coastal Zones under Conditions of Climate Change**  
BMUB Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS)  
KfW Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 8.00 million
- **Support of Negotiation Processes for the Participatory Implementation of Environmental Regulations**  
BMZ Gobernación del Meta  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2015; Funding volume: € 3.00 million

## COSTA RICA

- ■ **Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Costa Rica: Adaptation to Climate Change**  
BMUB Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC) with Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)  
GIZ Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 3.53 million
- ■ **Fund for Biodiversity**  
BMZ Trust Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation (FBS)  
KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 6.00 million
- ■ **Implementation of the National Biocorridor Programme PNCB**  
BMUB Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)  
GIZ **Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 6.00 million** 2013: € 6.00m

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- ■ **Natural Resources Management (Region Artibonito and Jaragua Biosphere)**  
BMZ Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARN)  
KfW Project begin: 2005; Funding volume: € 5.50 million

## ECUADOR

- ■ **Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development (ProCambio)**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 8.21 million
- ■ **Sustainable Development of the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment  
GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 7.00 million
- ■ **Biosphere Reserve Yasuni – Protected Area Management**  
BMUB Ministerio de Ambiente  
BMZ KfW Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 5.50 million (BMUB)  
Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 6.50 million (BMZ)

■ ■	<b>Forest Conservation and REDD – Sociobosque</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 28.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Protected Areas Programme</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding volume: € 20.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Galapagos Invasive Species Fund (FEIG)</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	KfW Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 2.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Galapagos</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Environment	
	KfW Project begin: 2003; Funding volume: € 7.85 million	
■ ■	<b>Livelihood in Páramo: Sustainable Resource Management as Contribution to Climate Protection</b>	
BMZ	Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 0.48 million</b>	<b>2013: € 0.48m</b>
<b>GUATEMALA</b>		
■ ■	<b>Preparation of a REDD+ Project for Tropical Forest Protection and Sustainable Community Development in the Sierra del Lacandón National Park</b>	
BMUB	Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza, Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas	
	OroVerde Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 0.87 million	
■ ■	<b>Improvement of Protected Areas Management – Life Web</b>	
BMZ	National Council for Protected Areas	
	KfW Project begin: 2014; Funding volume: € 10.00 million	
<b>GUYANA</b>		
■ ■	<b>Tropical Forest Protection</b>	
BMZ	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
	KfW Project begin: 2009; Funding Volume (Phases A+F, II and III): € 9.80 million	
<b>HONDURAS</b>		
■ ■	<b>Community Forestry and Adaptation to Climate Change</b>	
BMZ	Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Cooperación	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 6.00 million (plus € 20.40 million cofinancing)	
■	<b>Municipal Rural Development and Conservation Rio Plátano</b>	
BMZ	Ministry of Presidency (Secretaría de la Presidencia)	
	KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 6.70 million	
■	<b>Study and Expert Fund</b>	
BMZ	GIZ <b>Commitment 2013 € 2.00 million, of which € 0.90 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 0.90m</b>
<b>MEXICO</b>		
■ ■	<b>Climate Change and Protected Area Management</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas	
	GIZ Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 4.04 million	
■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Gulf of California</b>	
BMUB	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE)/Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas	
	GIZ Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 9.43 million	
■ ■	<b>Valuation of Mexico's Protected Areas Climate and Ecosystem Services: a Tool for Innovative Climate Change and Biodiversity Financing</b>	
BMUB	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	
	GIZ Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 4.75 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.75 million</b>	<b>2013: € 4.75m</b>
■ ■	<b>Innovative Mechanisms for a Cooperative Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Sierra Madre and the Coast of Chiapas</b>	
BMUB	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) with Comisión Nacional del Agua, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Comisión Nacional Forestal, and others.	
	<b>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</b> Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 1.50 million	

■ ■	<b>Protection of Biodiversity in Sierra Madre Oriental</b>	
BMZ	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE)/Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 7.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Governance of Biodiversity – Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization and management of biological diversity</b>	
BMZ	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE)/Comisión Nacional de Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 6.00 million	
■ ■	<b>REDD and Agriculture</b>	
BMZ	<b>KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 10.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 10.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eje Neovolcánico</b>	
BMZ	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE)/Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT)/ Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2014–2018; Funding volume: € 4.00 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 4.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 4.00m</b>
■	<b>Study and Expert Fund</b>	
BMZ	Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Commitment in 2013 € 1.2 million, of which € 0.24 million for biodiversity	<b>2013: € 0.24m</b>
<b>PANAMA</b>		
■ ■	<b>Protection of Carbon Pools and Sinks in Wetlands and Protected Areas</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing and Land Management	
	<b>UNDP</b> Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 2.46 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.46 million</b>	<b>2013: € 2.46m</b>
<b>PARAGUAY</b>		
■ ■	<b>Protecting Forest for the Benefit of Climate, People and Nature: A Multi-level Approach</b>	
BMUB	Instituto Forestal Nacional (INFONA), Secretaría del Ambiente (SEAM)	
	<b>WWF Deutschland</b> Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 2.12 million	
<b>PERU</b>		
■ ■	<b>Contribution to the Environmental Goals of Peru (ProAmbiente)</b>	
BMZ	Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional (APCI)	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 13.75 million	
	<b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 1.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>Co-management Amazon Peru</b>	
BMUB	Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM))	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 5.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Forest Protection and the Management of Natural Resources in Manu Biosphere Reserve</b>	
BMUB	SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)	
	<b>Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)</b> Project term: 2012–2017; Funding volume: € 2.00 million	
■ ■	<b>Supporting the Establishment of a National REDD+ System</b>	
BMUB	Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)	
	<b>KfW</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 6.30 million	
■ ■	<b>Integrated Climate Change Management in Communal Reserves in the Amazon Rainforest</b>	
BMUB	Ministry of Environment	
	<b>UNDP</b> Project term: 2013–2017; Funding volume: € 6.00 million	<b>2013: € 6.00m</b>
■ ■	<b>National Protected Areas Programme (PRONANP)</b>	
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)	
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 10.50 million	
■ ■	<b>Protected Areas Programme (Phase II): Tropical Forest Programme in the Binational Zone (Bosque Seco)</b>	
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)	
	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 2.50 million	

■ ■ BMUB	<b>Compensatory Payments for the Protection of Indigenous Community Forests within the Context of Peru's Tropical Forest Programme: Conservación de Bosques Comunitarios (CBC II)</b> Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2014–2018; Funding volume: € 4.98 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 5.00m</b>
■ ■ BMZ	<b>Sustainable Financing of the National Protected Area System</b> SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)	<b>KfW</b> <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 20.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 20.00m</b>
■ BMZ	<b>Support in Establishing the Ministry of Environment in Peru (MINAM)</b> Ministerio de Ambiente (MINAM)	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 4.50 million	
■ BMZ	<b>Agro-environmental Programme Ceja de Selva (PROCEJA)</b> San Martín Regional Government (GORESAM)	<b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2008; Funding volume: € 15.40 million	
■ BMZ	<b>Irrigation Programme Apurimac I</b> Gobierno Regional de Apurimac	<b>KfW</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 5.50 million	

## SUPRAREGIONAL PROJECTS

			Biodiversity Commitment 2013
■ ■ BMZ	<b>Implementing the Biodiversity Convention</b> Sectoral project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2009–2015; Funding volume: € 6.30 million (plus € 6.30 million cofinancing) Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 6.31 million (plus € 7.26 million cofinancing) (overlapping funding cycles)	
■ ■ BMZ	<b>Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory and Rhino-Horn) in Africa and Asia</b> Global Project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2015; Funding volume : € 3.20 million	
■ ■ BMZ	<b>International Forest Policy (IWP)</b> Sectoral project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2013; Funding volume: € 4.30 million Project term: 2013–2015; Funding volume: € 2.65 million (overlapping funding cycles) <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 2.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 2.00m</b>
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Supporting Structures for the LifeWeb Initiative</b> Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	<b>SCBD</b> Project term: 2008–2011; Funding volume: € 1,07 Millionen Project term: 2012–2014; Funding volume: € 0.99 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Consulting for Financing of Biodiversity</b> Global Project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 1.17 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>ValuES: Methods for Integrating Ecosystem Services into Policy, Planning and Practice</b> Global Project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 4.00 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Blue Solutions: Implementing the CBD Strategic Plan in the Field of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity</b> Global Project	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2018; Funding volume: € 6.30 million	



■ ■ BMUB	<b>Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Marine, Terrestrial and Coastal Regions as a Means of Improving Livelihoods, Conserving biodiversity and Adapting to Climate Change</b> (Global with focus on South Africa, Philippines, and Brazil) Conservation International (CI) with national executing partners <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 4.38 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>REDD+ Policy Assessment Center (REDD-PAC)</b> (with Focus on Brazil, Cameroon, DR Congo, Congo, Central African Republic) Brazil: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE); Congo: Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) <b>International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)</b> Project term: 2011–2015; Funding volume: € 4.54 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>REDD+ Benefits: Designing REDD+ Benefit-sharing Systems that Reduce Poverty</b> (Ghana, Mexico, and Peru) Peru: Ministry of Environment (MINAM); Regional Government of San Martin (GOESAM); Ghana: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources; Mexico: Intersecretarial Commission on Climate Change (CICC), REDD+ Working Group (GT-REDD+) <b>IUCN</b> Project term: 2012–2015; Funding volume: € 4.75 million	
■ ■ BMZ	<b>Global Support Initiative Forest Governance</b> Global measure <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2018; Funding volume: € 10.00 million	
■ ■ BMZ	<b>REDD Programme for Early Movers REM</b> Global measure <b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2019; Funding volume: € 8.50 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 1.00 million</b> <b>KfW</b> Project begin: 2011; Funding volume: € 47.50 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 11.00 million</b>	2013: € 1.00m 2013: € 11.00m
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)</b> (Nepal, Chile, Thailand, China, Burkina Faso, Senegal) Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) <b>IUCN</b> Project term: 2012–2019; Funding volume: € 4.00 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Catalyzing Forest and Landscape Restoration in Key Countries</b> (Brazil, Indonesia, Rwanda) Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR); Global Restoration Council; Brazil: Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (MMA), Environmental Secretariat Pará (SEMA); Indonesia: Unit for Development control and Monitoring (UKP4) <b>World Resources Institute</b> Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 2.99 million	
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN</b> Global project <b>UNDP</b> Project term: 2012–2016; Funding volume: € 7.30 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 5.00 million</b>	2013: € 5.00m
■ ■ BMUB	<b>National Forest Monitoring and Information Systems for a Transparent and Truthful REDD+</b> UNFCCC Focal Points of participating countries <b>FAO</b> Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.99 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.99 million</b>	2013: € 3.99m
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Integrated Planning to Implement the CBD Strategic Plan and Increase Ecosystem Resilience to Climate Change</b> (Colombia, Zambia, Tanzania, Viet Nam) Various executing agencies <b>IUCN</b> Project term: 2014–2018; Funding volume: € 3.09 million	2013: € 3.09m
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Support to Indigenous Peoples' and Community-conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)</b> Various executing agencies <b>UNDP</b> Project term: 2013–2019; Funding volume: € 12.00 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 12.00 million</b>	2013: € 12.00m
■ ■ BMUB	<b>Global Nature – Protecting the Earth's Riches</b> <b>Deutsche Welle (DW)</b> Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume: € 3.50 million <b>Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 3.50 million</b>	2013: € 3.50m

■ ■ BMZ	<b>SME Fund for the Promotion of Nature Conservation relevant Private Investments</b>	
	<b>KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2013: € 15.00 million</b>	<b>2013: € 15.00m</b>
■ BMZ	<b>Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries und Aquaculture</b> Sectoral project	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2011–2014; Funding volume: € 1.47 million	
■ BMZ	<b>Tourism and Sustainable Development</b> Sectoral project	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2013; Funding volume : € 1.29 million Project term: 2013–2016; Funding volume : € 1.85 million (overlapping funding cycles)	
	<b>Commitment in 2013 € 1.40 million, of which € 0.40 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 0.40m</b>
■ BMZ	<b>Support to International Agricultural Research</b> Various International Research Centres	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: Yearly renewal of approximately € 20 million per year (of which some part is dedicated to biodiversity)	
■ BMZ	<b>Programme on the Promotion of Social and Environmental Standards in Developing Countries</b> Sectoral project	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2010–2014; Funding volume: € 5.97 million (plus € 0.30 million cofinancing)	
■ BMZ	<b>Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Reduction</b> Sectoral project	
	<b>GIZ</b> Project term: 2013–2015; Funding volume: € 4.84 million (for the programme as a whole)	
	<b>Commitment for 2013 € 3.20 million, of which € 0.50 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 0.50m</b>
■ BMZ	<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b> Sectoral project with a component on agrobiodiversity	
	<b>GIZ Commitment for 2013 € 4.80 million, of which € 1.65 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 1.65m</b>
■ BMZ	<b>Agricultural Policy and Food Security</b> Sectoral Project	
	<b>GIZ Commitment for 2013 € 5.00 million, of which € 0.60 million for biodiversity</b>	<b>2013: € 0.60m</b>

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