



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



## UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON BIODIVERSITY

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks go to the many people who have contributed to the preparation of this publication, in particular to Alina Adam, Marianne Alker, Suhel al-Janabi, Eva Axthelm, Axel Benemann, Valeria Bers, Jan Bock, Cécile Bourgin, Herbert Christ, Maria Fernanda Contreras, Tobias Dierks, Andreas Drews, Christiane Ehringhaus, Edgar Endrukaitis, Walter Engelberg, Stefanie Ettling, Jürgen Fechter, Lena Fey, Hermann Fickinger, Gunnar Finke, Johannes Frommann, Kirsten Funck, Andreas Gettkant, Ellen Gunsilius, Günther Haase, Lukas Hach, Ulrike Haupt, Silke Hertrich, Tilman Hertz, Thorsten C. Hiepko, Tomas Inhetvin, Ragna John, Ralph Kadel, Max Kasperek, Christina Ketter, Hermine Kleymann, Uwe Klug, Marianna Knirsch, Markus Köppler, Marina Kosmus, Matthias Krause, Rebecca Lahl, Barbara Lang, Neomi Lorentz, Louisa Lösing, Stella Marraccini, Elisabeth Mausolf, Hartmut Meyer, Patrick Mieth, Karen Möhring, Leonie Müller-Möwes, Katrin Münch, Martin Nowack, Manfred Oepen, Almuth Ostermeyer-Schlöder, Magdalena Pallauf, Wiebke Peters, Evy von Pfeil, Stephanie Pons, Christine Plastrotmann, Ingrid Prem, Kirsten Probst, Franziska Rau, Pascal Renaud, Klemens Riha, Jenny Rust, Peter Saile, Michael Scholze, Patrick Schwab, Rudolf Specht, Marc Spiekermann, Silke Spohn, Jan Henning Steffen, Gisela Stolpe, Andrea Strauss, Michael Trockenbrodt, Ulrike Tröger, Konrad Überhör, Silvia Ullrich, Reinhard Wolf, and many others.

## 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
EBSAs	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
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
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# 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 wellbeing, 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.

# Committed to Biodiversity

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



# Content

Preface .....	4
Introduction.....	6
Germany's contribution to international biodiversity finance.....	8
Bilateral funding by BMZ and BMUB.....	8
Multilateral funding by BMZ and BMUB.....	10
Germany's international biodiversity finance 2006–2015.....	11
Germany's contribution towards implementing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in partner countries.....	12
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL A</b>	
Raising awareness for the importance of biodiversity .....	13
Integrating biodiversity targets into development strategies .....	16
Environmental economic accounting .....	17
Environmental assessments .....	18
Cooperation with the private sector: sustainability of production and consumption and the Marketing of ecological products .....	21
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL B</b>	
Conservation and sustainable management of forests .....	24
The EU Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) .....	26
Forest certification .....	26
Deforestation-free supply chains for agricultural commodities .....	26
Sustainable land management in drylands .....	28
Agrobiodiversity – a key aspect of sustainable agriculture .....	29
Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture .....	32
Threats to coral reefs and other sensitive ecosystems .....	34
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL C</b>	
Effective and equitable management of protected areas .....	38
Ecological corridors .....	40
Cross-border conservation .....	41
Marine protected areas .....	43
Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.....	43
Combating poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products .....	48
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL D</b>	
Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) .....	54
Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change .....	56
Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and operationalisation of the Nagoya Protocol.....	58
Biodiversity and gender .....	60
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL E</b>	
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).....	61
South-south cooperation on conservation of biodiversity.....	63
The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) – an interface between science and policy .....	64
Resource mobilisation .....	65
Conservation trust funds and low-interest loans .....	66
Biodiversity projects worldwide: Ongoing projects 2016 .....	68
Sub-Saharan Africa .....	69
Asia and Pacific .....	74
Mediterranean, Europe, Middle East, Caucasus, Central Asia .....	79
Latin America and Caribbean .....	81
Supraregional and sectoral projects .....	89

## 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

Biological diversity is our natural heritage. Intact ecosystems offer recreation and inspiration and are fundamental for our wellbeing. They supply us with drinking water, protect against floods, support nutrient cycles and provide food and the constituents of medicines. This is true for both terrestrial and marine ecosystems: especially coastal ecosystems with their mangrove forests, coral reefs and seagrass beds are particularly species-rich habitats that perform important functions for fisheries, tourism, food security and adaptation to climate change.

The loss of biological diversity is worrying. Although we are all heavily dependent on the services nature provides, we are globally still not doing enough to conserve biodiversity. This is one of the conclusions of the fourth

edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which assesses whether the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets agreed by the international community are being achieved. The report shows that we need to step up our efforts in relation to the Aichi target on sustainable production and consumption patterns as well as the targets on sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. The global population growth further increases the pressure on ecosystems. In the decades ahead we must therefore succeed in establishing models of production and prosperity that respect the Earth's ecological boundaries and ensure that biodiversity is conserved. Sustainable development must be our guiding principle in every field of activity – in policy-making, in the economy and in the everyday lives of all citizens worldwide.

At the United Nations Summit in New York in September 2015, the international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – a concept for development that aims at enabling all people to live good and healthy lives, free from poverty, hunger and discrimination. The prerequisite for this is to promote economic development within the ecological boundaries of our planet and to decouple it from resource consumption. The German government has successfully campaigned for the Aichi Targets to be comprehensively included in the 2030 Agenda.

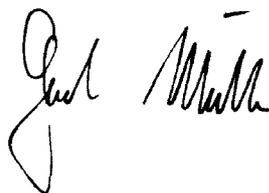
An important step is the historic Paris Agreement of 2015, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C – and if possible to below 1.5°C – from pre-industrial levels. This is to be achieved by countries committing to a greenhouse gas-neutral economy and lifestyle.

The German government is acting at three levels to ensure the success of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. We are implementing the international commitments in our own country. We advocate ambitious commitments at international level. And because no one can tackle the global challenges alone, Germany is also fulfilling its global responsibilities in its cooperation with its partner countries. We support their efforts to implement environmental conventions and to pursue sustainable development pathways.

Germany has been firmly committed to global biodiversity conservation for many years and is one of the largest donors in this field. In accordance with a pledge of Chancellor Angela Merkel, since 2013 we have provided more than half a billion euros annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems. Our two ministries, the

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), work together successfully to bring this about.

The present publication summarises how Germany and its partners all over the world are helping to preserve biological diversity.



Dr. Gerd Müller  
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development



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

## Introduction

Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is life. It comprises the wealth of plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms, the diversity of genetic material within species and the whole spectrum of habitats such as deserts, rainforests, grasslands, coastal waters and floodplains. We are used to the way in which nature in all its diversity functions around us. It is only when it gets out of balance that we realise that we depend day in and day out on the services it provides. Biodiversity gives us and future generations opportunities for economic, social and cultural development. Our ability to withstand climate change and natural disasters is also largely dependent on healthy, functioning ecosystems. The conservation of biological diversity is of major importance for poverty reduction and sustainable development and has therefore been a key area of German development cooperation for many years.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) forms the binding international legal framework for the conservation of biodiversity. There are 196 parties to the convention, which has thus been ratified by almost every country in the world. The three principal objectives of the Convention are the conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. The German government regards the CBD as a key framework for national and international efforts aimed at conserving the natural foundations of life.

In adopting the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 and the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the parties to the CBD have agreed on a comprehensive, integrated and ambitious programme. The fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4), which was published at the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in 2014, sets out the state of implementation so far. It concludes that the international community is making progress towards many of the targets, but not to an adequate extent. To achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan by 2020, efforts must be stepped up significantly in many areas: for example, more must be done to remove harmful subsidies, reduce pollution – especially by

surplus nutrients, halt the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats and protect coral reefs.

Through its international cooperation, Germany supports more than 70 countries to implement the Strategic Plan. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) support measures that promote the establishment of interconnected and ecologically representative protected area systems, the effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas and the development of strategies for the sustainable use of biological diversity. Other measures are contributing to mainstream biodiversity conservation in political, economic and societal decision-making processes. For the German government it is important that these activities help local and indigenous communities and poor population groups in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition to maintain and improve their livelihoods.

Germany also supports the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD. This regulates access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of these resources. The protocol is intended to serve local communities applying traditional knowledge to conserve biological diversity and use it sustainably; it also benefits research institutions and companies in the pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and biotechnology sectors by providing certainty that their use of genetic resources complies with national and international law.

Ongoing biodiversity loss, climate change and soil degradation are signs of dramatic global environmental changes that are closely interlinked and influence each other. The German government is particularly committed to the conservation of forests, because forests harbour a large proportion of the world's biodiversity and because around 11 per cent of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are caused by deforestation or degradation of forests. At the Climate Summit in Paris

in 2015 Germany made considerable pledges to support the reduction of deforestation and the rehabilitation of forests. Through its commitment to conserving biological diversity, the German government also contributes to the implementation of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to which the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) committed themselves in the Paris Agreement. In accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Germany has also declared its commitment to the goal of a 'land degradation neutral world' – that is, a world in which the land degradation that occurs is at least counterbalanced by soil restoration measures.

Considering the close interlinkages of the Rio conventions (the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD) and other important multilateral environmental agreements, a greater use of their synergies is being pursued. In view of the growing illegal trade in ivory, rhinoceros horn and other plant and animal products, this includes the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention, CITES).

The objectives of international biodiversity conservation have also been incorporated into the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September 2015. In addition to the goal of protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, a separate goal has been adopted for the conservation of the oceans and marine life. In addition, the conservation of natural ecosystems and biological diversity has been enshrined as a cross-cutting issue in other goals of the 2030 Agenda such as food security, water supply, urban development and climate change mitigation.

The close links between biological diversity and food production are also emphasised in the first report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which Germany

supports. The report, which was published in February 2016, points out that three-quarters of our food crops are at least partially dependent on pollination by insects and other animals, and that in some regions around 40 per cent of pollinating insects are at risk of extinction.

In keeping with the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 of the CBD, the German government focuses its international activities on the causes of biodiversity loss: it aims to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns and to ensure that the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is taken into account in economic and political decision-making processes. The international commitment to implementing the CBD described in this publication is grounded in this comprehensive understanding.

# Germany's contribution to international biodiversity finance

## BILATERAL FUNDING BY BMZ AND BMUB

Over the past twenty years, Germany has continuously increased its financial contribution to international biodiversity conservation. Since 2013 Germany has provided more than EUR 500 million annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide. It has thereby more than quadrupled its contribution since 2007. The German government has thus adhered to the funding pledge made by Chancellor Angela Merkel at the ninth Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Bonn in 2008. Around 80 per cent of Germany's contribution to international biodiversity financing comes from BMZ's budget.

At the twelfth Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, in 2014, it was agreed that international financial flows for implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 should be doubled by 2015 against the baseline of average annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006–2010. Moreover, it was agreed to maintain this financial commitment at least at this level until 2020. The German government has already achieved this target and is determined to continue to fulfil this commitment in the coming years.

BMZ is responsible for financing, planning and coordinating development policy and for developing corresponding strategies, principles and programmes. Official development cooperation is based on agreements between the governments of the partner countries and the German government. These agreements are concluded in government negotiations that are usually held every two years. Over the last decade, BMZ has considerably increased the volume of pledges to partner countries and regional organisations for the conservation of biological diversity, including forests. In addition, BMZ integrates biodiversity measures into projects and programmes in other areas of development cooperation such as agriculture, water and promotion of sustainable economic development. Around 90 per cent of BMZ funds are spent on bilateral cooperation. The remaining funds are channelled through multilateral

institutions such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

BMUB is responsible for national and international environmental policy, including international biodiversity and climate policy. In 2008 BMUB launched the International Climate Initiative (IKI) as an instrument for climate and biodiversity financing. International projects that implement the CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020 are financed through the IKI's funding area "Conserving biological diversity". Preference is given to funding measures derived from partner countries' National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and strategies for resource mobilisation. In its funding areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, the IKI aims at strong synergies with the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biological resources, for example through REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and ecosystem-based adaptation<sup>1</sup>. The IKI is open to a wide range of applicants and supports projects conducted by German implementing organisations, multilateral organisations, development banks, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), universities, research institutes and private-sector companies. BMUB operates mainly in countries and regions that have globally important ecosystems and are committed to the objectives of the CBD. These countries are usually recipients of official development assistance (ODA) as defined by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC).

BMZ commissions implementing organisations to carry out bilateral development cooperation projects. The KfW Development Bank implements financial cooperation projects, while the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH undertakes technical cooperation. The aim of KfW's activities is to build and expand social and economic infrastructure 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 that combine grants from the German government with loans from the capital market. Technical cooperation primarily aims at enhancing the capacities of individuals, organisations and societies to shape their development sustainably. Thereby it also supports the improvement of the political and institutional framework for sustainable development in partner countries. GIZ, a federally-owned enterprise, is the main institution for delivering advisory and technical services on behalf of the German government. It operates in more than 130 countries. GIZ works largely on a public-benefit basis, channelling all surpluses back into its own international cooperation projects for sustainable development.

Germany delivers its development operations in close cooperation 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 (CTF) or combined financing of technical cooperation projects.

Both BMZ and BMUB attach great importance to working with national and international NGOs, churches, scientific institutions, UN organisations and programmes, e.g. the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international and multilateral organisations, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). They also commission these organisations directly to implement selected projects. BMZ has a specific budget that it uses to support German NGOs working at the interface between nature conservation and the fight against poverty as well as implementing projects designed to conserve natural resources.



## MULTILATERAL FUNDING BY BMZ AND BMUB

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral instrument for financing a number of global environmental agreements. It supports projects that benefit global environmental protection in areas such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity and forest conservation, measures to tackle desertification, international waters and chemicals management. The GEF also serves as the financial mechanism for the CBD and helps member countries meet their obligations under the Convention. Since the GEF was established in 1991, Germany has contributed an average of 11 to 13 per cent of the facility's overall budget, making it the third-largest donor, after the USA and Japan. In total, Germany has committed over EUR 1.76 billion to the GEF Trust Fund since its foundation. In the sixth financing period (2014–2018) the German government is contributing EUR 350 million. Roughly one-third of the GEF's funds are deployed for biodiversity projects. Germany plays an active role in the GEF Council. At project level, Germany collaborates with the GEF in several countries.

In addition, Germany supports the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), both of which are managed by the World Bank. The FCPF is currently the main instrument for financing implementation of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) at global level. It contributes to the large-scale reduction of emissions caused by deforestation and degradation in tropical and subtropical developing countries. The FCPF supports around 50 countries to achieve REDD+ readiness. Through its Carbon Fund it will also make payments to around a quarter of these countries for verified emissions reductions. Germany contributed EUR 47 million to the FCPF in 2014 and EUR 12.4 million in 2015. The BioCF is a multilateral facility: it pursues a broad approach to climate change mitigation that is based on land use and that aims to achieve emissions reductions not only through REDD+ but also through sustainable agriculture and improved land-use planning. In 2014 Germany contributed EUR 35 million to the BioCF.

---

### WHAT COUNTS TOWARDS THE BIODIVERSITY FINANCING COMMITMENT?

The biodiversity financing commitment is calculated using the Rio Markers and the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) codes of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC). The Rio Markers are used to quantify the allocations of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the objectives of the Rio Conventions. Projects whose main focus and principal objective is to support implementation of the CBD are assigned Rio Marker 2 for biodiversity and are reported as a 100 per cent contribution towards the German ODA commitment for biological diversity.

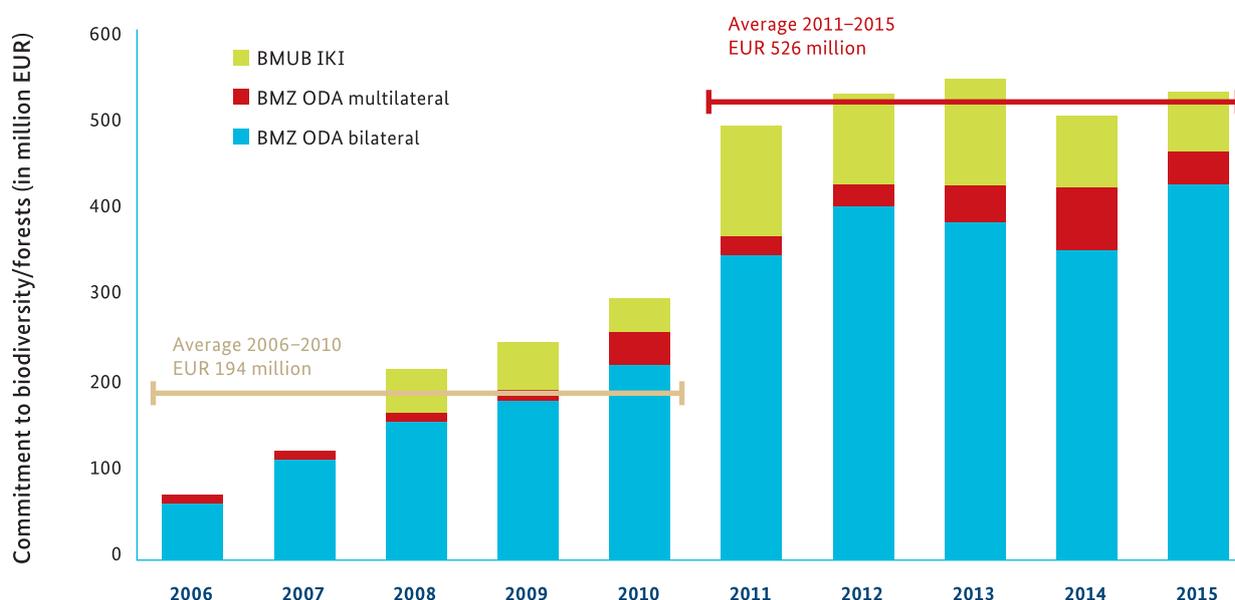
Since 2012 projects and programmes with other principal objectives, such as those that promote agriculture, water resource management or sustainable economic development, can define 'sectoral components', in order to further mainstream biodiversity conservation into other sectors and focal areas of development cooperation in line with the CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020. These projects and programmes are assigned Rio Marker 1 for biodiversity. In calculating the biodiversity pledge, only the volume of the specific biodiversity 'sectoral component' is included.

---

## GERMANY'S CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FINANCE 2006–2015

The graph and table show annual bilateral pledges and multilateral disbursements for 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 2012, components of projects with Rio Marker 1 for biodiversity are also taken into account, provided that they make a direct and verifiable contribution to biodiversity conservation. The graph also shows the average funding level for the years 2006–2010 (EUR 194 million), which is taken as baseline for assessing adherence to the international financing target agreed under the CBD.



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BMZ ODA bilateral	65	115	159	183	225	350	406	388	355,5	431,5
BMZ ODA multilateral	10	10	10	13	37	22	25	42	73	38,4
BMUB IKI			50 <sup>a)</sup>	54 <sup>a)</sup>	38 <sup>a)</sup>	127 <sup>b)</sup>	104 <sup>b)</sup>	122 <sup>b)</sup>	81,3 <sup>a) d)</sup>	68 <sup>a) c)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>509,8</b>	<b>537,9</b>

a) project approvals only

b) project approvals and pledges from the time restricted international part of the Energy and Climate Fund (EKF), which is sourced from emissions trading

c) at the end of 2015 45 projects with a total volume of almost EUR 170 million had not yet passed the selection procedure

d) includes EUR 35 million to the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF)

# Germany’s contribution towards implementing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in partner countries

The Strategic Plan 2011–2020 provides the overarching framework for Germany’s contribution to the implementation of the CBD. Its primary aim is to ensure that all parties to the convention undertake coherent efforts to tackle the causes of declining biodiversity. This requires governments to expand and improve their involvement in nature conservation and to pursue the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity objectives across government, society and the economy. Attaining these objectives calls for action at regional, national and local level and at multiple entry points. As the Aichi Targets are closely interlinked, achieving them requires integrated, cross-sectoral approaches. The necessary changes can only be triggered by engaging sectors such as agriculture and forestry, fisheries, water, energy, mining and education. While steps towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan are already being taken at many levels, these

efforts are not yet sufficient to tackle the multiple drivers of biodiversity loss. This was one of the conclusions of the fourth Global Biodiversity Outlook, which was published at the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

As one of the parties to the CBD, Germany is required to implement the Strategic Plan at home and to support its international partners’ efforts to conserve biodiversity. This publication highlights some of the projects and approaches through which Germany is helping its partner countries achieve the Aichi Targets. These activities also contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Focal areas of the German involvement are described on separate topic pages.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020: Living in harmony with nature



### **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 framework. These frequently give rise to perverse incentives that encourage resource-intensive lifestyles, promote unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and contribute to ecosystem degradation. Strategic Goal A is intended to address this. It aims to integrate biodiversity into decision-making processes in government, business and society at large.

### **RAISING AWARENESS FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY**

If the objectives of the CBD are to be achieved, people must recognise the value of biological diversity. Messages and campaigns directed at politicians, business leaders,

scientists and members of the public help to trigger positive change in society. The CBD's Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme (CEPA) plays an important part in this, providing a global framework and a source of ideas. Germany is actively involved in the programme; it uses it to raise awareness of biodiversity and sustainability issues and to incorporate them into formal and informal education worldwide. BMUB and BMZ also support outreach initiatives in Germany in order to raise awareness of the global issues underlying biodiversity loss across all sections of society within Germany.

In the partner countries the German government supports environmental education through a variety of campaigns and activities designed to enable people to learn with and from each other. The spectrum ranges from national biodiversity action days – with species inventories and panel discussions on the benefits of such inventories for human development – to specific awareness-raising activities aimed at particular groups. For example, in connection with ivory or rhinoceros horn the aim is to bring





about behavioural change in certain population groups and to lower the demand for these products and thereby reduce pressure on the wild animal populations.

The Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) uses its Biodiversity Barometer to measure how people's biodiversity awareness affects their purchasing behaviour. The Barometer, which has been used to survey 47,000 consumers in 16 countries since 2009, again received support from the German government in 2015. The information generated is also used by governments and the CBD Secretariat to measure progress towards the achievement of Aichi Target 1.



#### GLOBAL IDEAS

One example for awareness raising measures is the 'Global Ideas' media project<sup>2</sup> implemented by Germany's international broadcaster Deutsche Welle. The television reports produced by this project provide people throughout the world with a vivid insight into selected biodiversity conservation activities, explaining for example how the creation of 128 biocorridors in Costa Rica is enabling animals there to move between protected areas<sup>3</sup>. The projects that are described take place in emerging and developing countries. The reports can be accessed on a multimedia platform in different languages along with a wide range of background articles, photo galleries, interactive graphics, multimedia web reports and information on key thematic areas. The material is also suitable for use in schools.



#### EXPERIENCING NATURE AT FIRST HAND – IN THE HENGSHUI LAKE NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE IN CHINA

In recent years China has restored a number of wetlands and placed them under protection. One such area is Hengshui Lake on the fringes of the metropolitan region of Beijing. This wetland area, which covers 42.5 square kilometres, had been gradually drained over decades and was being used for farming and salt production. It is an important resting place for migratory birds and benefits humans in many ways, not only through fishing but also through the part it plays in flood protection, irrigation and climate regulation. In 2003 the area was designated a National Nature Reserve and since then it has become a popular visitor destination, attracting 1.2 million people in 2013 alone. Through a development loan of EUR 12 million, Germany supports the management of the nature reserve to conserve the area in the long-term and create a comprehensive environmental education programme for visitors. The infrastructure and the education provided shall be in line with UNESCO's Education for Sustainable Development standards. For example, schoolchildren will be taught how human behaviour affects the environment and how people can minimise the damage caused by their interaction with nature. Visitors can experience nature at first hand on an island in the middle of the lake or explore it for themselves by boat. This approach and an environmental centre with modern facilities enable the nature reserve to play a pioneering role in the region.



### INFOTAINMENT – RAISING ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY AWARENESS IN LAOS

Laos is rich in biological diversity, but the consequences of climate change and the resource hunger of neighbouring countries are having a detrimental impact on this small landlocked country. Poor families in particular are feeling the effects of deforestation and biodiversity loss. Often neither they nor decision-makers are aware of the links between climate change and biodiversity loss and what can be done to tackle them. Since 2012 German development cooperation has been supporting the Lao Ministry of the Environment, mass media and NGOs to enhance knowledge and awareness of these issues. Two solar-powered vehicles equipped

with modern media technology regularly tour 60 villages in three provinces. Drama productions, games and interactive information and multimedia events teach people about protecting the environment and conserving forests and biodiversity and encourage them to change their attitudes and behaviour. During the day, these activities target schoolchildren and decision-makers, while evening film and theatre performances attract hundreds of interested members of the public. The project also supports environmental features on state radio and television. Each week a specially produced 30-minute feature on environmental protection or forest and biodiversity conservation is broadcast on national and provincial channels.

## INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY TARGETS INTO DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

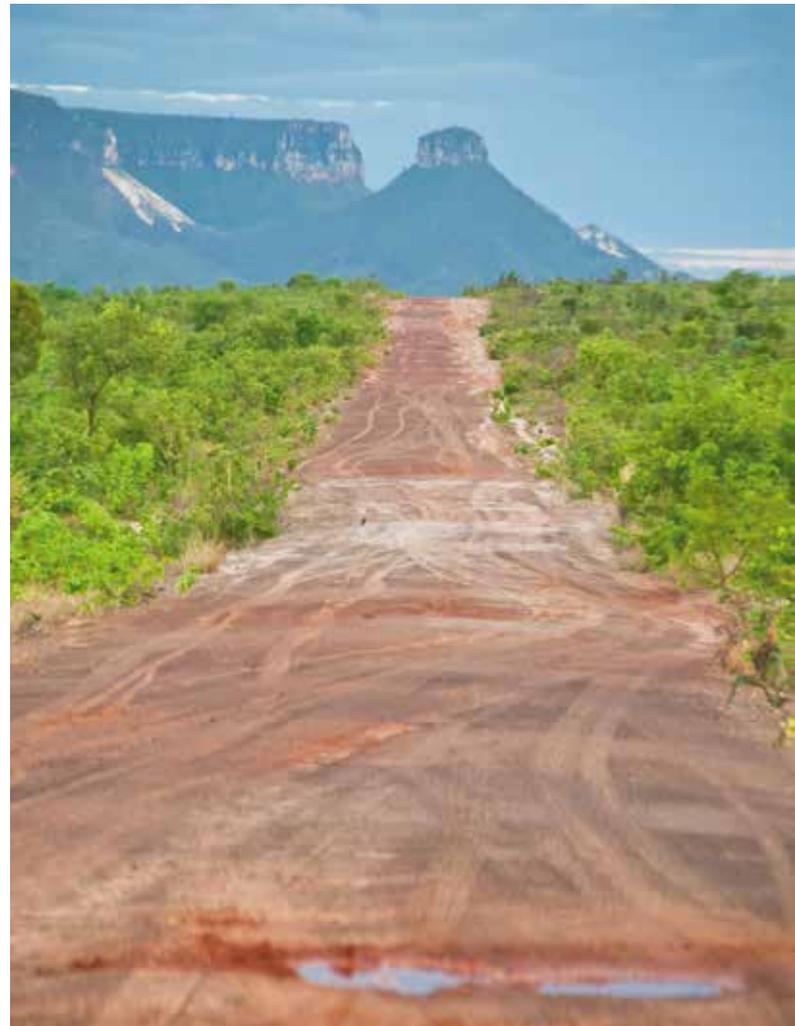
Biodiversity is an important factor in oxygen production, water regulation and purification, soil formation, plant pollination and shore protection and is therefore crucial to the stability of natural ecosystems. These apparently free goods and services that are directly or indirectly of economic, material, health-related or psychological benefit to humans are called ecosystem services. Neither biodiversity nor ecosystem services receive sufficient attention in the planning of development budgets and national spending. Analysing and valuing them focuses attention on the many ways in which ecosystems contribute to human wellbeing and livelihood security, and on the rising costs of biodiversity loss. This can strengthen the case for conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services and provide a basis for enshrining measures to tackle and reverse the causes of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss in development strategies and budget plans.

The first study of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) was initiated in 2007 by BMUB and the European Commission under the auspices of UNEP and was able to attract many other partner organisations and donors since then. The results of the first study and subsequent international studies have shown that investment in biodiversity or natural capital is often highly advantageous economically. By investing now in biodiversity conservation and preventing loss and harm, we are helping to avoid future expenditure of the billions of euros that would be needed to rectify the damage – which might in any case be irreparable. The ongoing work of the TEEB initiative<sup>4</sup> focuses on the promotion of country studies. Studies are also conducted on specific issues such as oceans and coasts, wetlands, and food and agriculture. Germany is supporting TEEB processes in various countries, such as Brazil and India. It has supported the economic valuation of marine and coastal ecosystems in the Pacific Island region. The Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative was launched in 2011 by BMZ, the European Commission, UNCCD and the Korean government. The recent findings of this initiative again show that investment in ecosystem services, and specifically in soil fertility, is highly profitable. For example, each US dollar invested in sustainable land management and

soil conservation yields on average a fivefold return over the subsequent 30 years. The economic costs of land degradation currently amount to around USD 300 billion annually.

Germany is assisting partner countries to highlight the value of ecosystem services and thereby increase the willingness to finance biodiversity conservation, for example through the creation of incentive mechanisms such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). In Viet Nam, Germany supports its partners in strengthening institutional capacities for the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, such as the national Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) programme.

The ValuES project, which operates in more than 20 countries, promotes the development and strengthening of capacities for integrating ecosystem services into policy-making, planning and practice. ValuES provides training and process consultancy on issues such as planning and conducting analyses of ecosystem services





for policy-making purposes, choosing and using appropriate biophysical and economic valuation methods, and developing financing instruments such as PES. For practitioners the project has produced a Methods Navigator covering more than 60 methods and instruments for documenting, valuing and integrating ecosystem services. The Navigator is available online<sup>5</sup>.

### **Environmental economic accounting**

The World Bank's Global Partnership on Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) is one of the leading initiatives in the field of natural capital accounting. The main aim of WAVES, which is a network of developing and industrialised countries, is to extend the method of environmental economic accounting by including the valuation of ecosystem services. Thereby decision-makers in developing countries are enabled to

include the value of natural capital in development plans and to compile the data needed to add the relevant calculations to the gross domestic product.

Since 2012 BMZ has contributed USD 2.2 million to the WAVES trust fund. The supranational project 'Rioplus: Environmental policy and sustainable development' also supports partner countries in developing environmental economic accounts. Together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) the project has developed a training programme on the introduction of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA). The aim of the course is to train the staff of national statistics offices in developing countries in the use of the SEEA method and raise awareness of the subject among policy-makers. The programme has been run at regional level in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

<sup>5</sup> [www.aboutvalues.net](http://www.aboutvalues.net)

### Environmental assessments

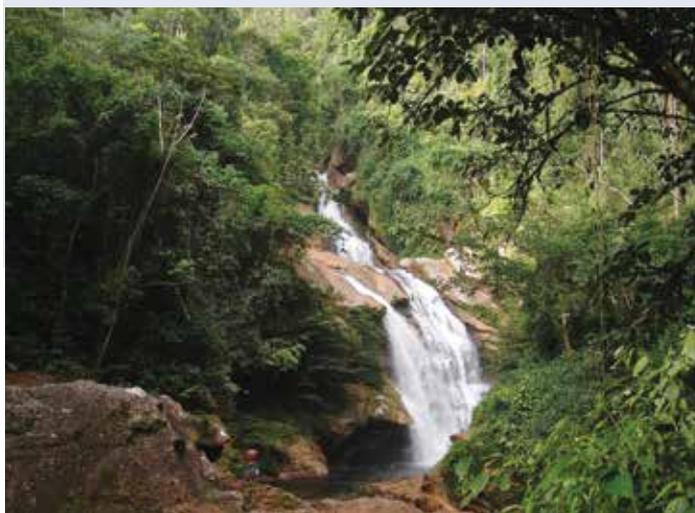
National or sectoral strategies, plans, investments or programmes may have a significant influence on biodiversity either directly (e.g. through interventions in natural ecosystems) or indirectly (e.g. through changes in land use or production systems). The environmental impact assessment is therefore a key tool for mainstreaming biodiversity across government policies and development planning. An important instrument in this regard is the 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 aspects. Through various development cooperation projects Germany has supported partner countries such as Benin, China, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia and Viet Nam in developing and strengthening their legal framework for SEA and has provided guidance on practical implementation.

Environmental assessments are also used in German development cooperation to reduce environmental and climate risks in its projects and programmes and to systematically integrate the potential of environmental protection, greenhouse gas reduction and climate change adaptation in its development cooperation portfolio. Since 2010 all new projects are assessed in terms of their contribution to climate change mitigation and environmental protection.



### INTEGRATING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND CORPORATE DECISION-MAKING IN PERU

Fifteen years ago the Peruvian Ministry of Economy and Finance established its National Management System for Public Investment (SNIP), which examines the quality of public investment projects. The aim is to ensure efficient use of investment funds and sustainably improve the quality and coverage of public services. Conservation of the environment and of biodiversity had previously played very little part in the assessment criteria. The authorities responsible for implementing environmental policy and the National Biodiversity Strategy strove for many years to redirect some of the budget funds earmarked for investment to the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. In 2015, with Germany's support, the negotiations between the Environment Ministry and the Ministry of Economy and Finance eventually reached a successful outcome, and guidelines on public investment projects focusing on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, so-called green investment projects, were adopted. Over the next five years, these are to promote a 'green portfolio' of three to six million US dollars. The Peruvian Environment Ministry has also launched the 'Business and Biodiversity' initiative, under which – with project support – one of Peru's most important hydropower plants conducted an analysis of ecosystem services as a basis for its strategic corporate planning. The opportunities and risks of ecosystem changes for the hydropower plant were identified using the Analysis of Corporate Ecosystem Services method developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The corporation then established a 'green' investment portfolio to conserve the natural ecosystem in the upper part of the water catchment area in order to guarantee a balanced supply of water to the power plant and hence minimise the risks to electricity generation.





### ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF CHILIKA LAKE IN INDIA

Chilika Lake, the largest lagoon on the east coast of India, provides a reliable livelihood for around 200,000 fishermen and 400,000 farmers. The lake is a unique mixture of shallow seawater, brackish water and freshwater. More than a million migratory birds overwinter here each year. In 1981 Chilika was placed on the Ramsar list of wetlands of international importance. Yet the area was under threat from several sources, including silting up of inflowing rivers and extensive loss of the lagoon's links to the sea, which was reducing the lake's salt content and increasing invasion by freshwater species. In 1991 the Odisha state government established the Chilika Development Authority (CDA), which immediately initiated measures for ecological rehabilitation of the lake. In particular, it stabilised the natural water balance by means of a new seawater link to the Gulf of Bengal. Fish stocks and species diversity quickly recovered. In 2005 a TEEB study supported by Germany found that this restoration of the lake to a more natural state brought not only ecological but also economic benefits. Each euro invested in the ecological restoration of Chilika Lake produces a return of many times that amount. A valuation of the ecosystem services of Chilika Lake identified annual economic benefits of around EUR 19 million from fishing, EUR 45 million from tourism, and EUR 0.45 million from the use of aquatic plants. Measures to strengthen the local fishing cooperatives have increased the revenue of fishing households by 21 per cent. This contrasts with the average annual amount spent by the CDA on conservation measures since 1991, which is less than EUR 1 million. The Odisha state government recognises the value of this and is providing the CDA with an additional EUR 3.7 million for the sustainable management of Chilika.



### ECOSYSTEM SERVICES OF THE TAÏ NATIONAL PARK IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The Taï National Park, a World Natural Heritage Site and biosphere reserve covering an area of 5,360 square kilometres in the south-west of Côte d'Ivoire, is one of the few large, well-connected and protected rainforest areas in West Africa. For many species, including the dwarf hippopotamus, the African forest elephant and the chimpanzee, it is the last remaining habitat in the country. It is situated in the middle of the main production area of Côte d'Ivoire's most important export crops – cacao, palm oil and rubber – and the pressure to extend the area under cultivation is therefore high. On the other hand, the natural functions and processes of the forest provide many services and products used by people living near the national park. The majority of these people were insufficiently aware of these services and of the extent to which the social and economic development of the region depends on them. The national nature conservation authority and the foundation for the Ivorian protected areas, working with people living near the Taï National Park, representatives of the cacao industry and other economic sectors, scientists and representatives of civil society, have therefore documented and valued the park's ecosystem services. The analysis focused in particular on services of relevance to agricultural production in the Taï economic area: regulation of water quantity and quality, fish production, local climate regulation, rainfall quantity and intensity and crop pollination by insects. It found that these ecosystem services are worth around EUR 620 million per year, which is roughly 3.1 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. These findings are now being used by the nature conservation authority and the foundation in negotiations with the agricultural industry and the government aimed at securing better funding of the national park.





### VALUING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN MEXICO

The ecosystems of Mexico’s 177 protected natural areas and their services enable economic activity and human wellbeing far beyond the boundaries of the areas themselves. Although the contribution of protected areas to economic and social development is beyond question, their importance has not been adequately recognised in society. Thus, ecosystem services have received little attention in social and economic development policies and programmes, which are often inimical to nature conservation and sustainability. To improve the conservation of protected areas and the services they provide, their value must be made visible. The project ‘EcoValor Mx: Assessment

of ecosystem services in natural protected areas in Mexico’, which is implemented by the Mexican National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), addresses this by investigating the contribution of the ecosystem services provided by protected areas to the economy and human wellbeing. The findings are fed into the intersectoral dialogue and promote the integration of ecosystem services in policy-making and business decision-making. In addition, ‘EcoValor Mx’ develops the capacity of CONANP and its strategic partners in connection with the valuation of ecosystem services and advises CONANP on developing and implementing financing mechanisms.

Relevance of ecosystem services to other sectors and examples of benefits arising from them (adapted from TEEB 2010).

Category of ecosystem services	Examples of ecosystem services	Benefits for other sectors (selection)
PROVISIONING	Fresh water	Water (e.g. purification, provision for safe human consumption) Energy (e.g. generation of hydroelectric power)
	Food	Rural development and food security (e.g. fertile soil, agricultural yield, protein from fisheries)
	Genetic diversity	Sustainable economic development (e.g. biotechnology and benefit sharing) Climate change adaptation (e.g. well adapted breeds or races)
REGULATING	Flood protection	Water & disaster risk management (e.g. protective capacity, enhancing resilience)
	Biological pest 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)



## COOPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR: SUSTAINABILITY OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Unsustainable production methods contribute to biodiversity loss. At the same time, many businesses depend on natural resources and intact ecosystems in order to operate sustainably. Ecological sustainability, economic profitability and social inclusion are therefore the guiding principles of a 'green economy' that facilitates economic development and provides a framework for private investment that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, uses energy and resources efficiently and curbs biodiversity loss. Innovative technologies and solutions play an important part in this, as much as changing behavioural patterns among producers and consumers. It is the task of governments to create appropriate framework conditions.

In a move to strengthen ties with the private sector to assist with implementation of the CBD, Germany launched the "Biodiversity in Good Company Initiative". Since 2008 this cross-sectoral initiative has developed into a continuous collaboration between small, medium-sized and large enterprises in Germany and other countries that have joined forces to protect biodiversity and use it sustainably. By now the initiative is a company-driven registered association with 26 members who have pledged to include targets for biodiversity conservation in their management systems and corporate decisions. 'Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt 2020' ('Enterprise Biological Diversity 2020') is a platform that enables BMUB, the German

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), business federations, nature conservancy organisations and authorities to work together to reverse the trend of biodiversity loss. It focuses on opportunities for action in industry and the service sector.

In India, Germany supports the "India Business and Biodiversity Initiative"<sup>6</sup>, which aims to make Indian businesses more aware of the importance of conserving biodiversity and its sustainable use and of the associated business opportunities. Twenty-five companies from various sectors – some of them internationally active – are members of the national dialogue, learning and communication platform.

In its cooperation with the private sector, Germany attaches great importance to 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. This means that the impacts of economic activity on biodiversity along the entire – often international – supply chain must be analysed and if necessary adjusted. Biodiversity-based businesses have the potential to create and sustain jobs and income-earning opportunities and thereby reduce poverty. This can be achieved, for example, through improved marketing of naturally produced local products and services, ecotourism, sustainable fisheries and forestry, plant breeding and seed production, landscape and nature conservation and in the pharmaceutical industry and the trade in medicinal plants.

<sup>6</sup> <http://businessbiodiversity.in>



### THE ECO.BUSINESS FUND: INCENTIVES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY IN LATIN AMERICA

Latin America has the world's largest rainforests, thousands of kilometres of coast and an incredible diversity of animals and plants. To help companies finance investment that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of this natural wealth in the field of agriculture and forestry, fishing and nature tourism, the eco.business fund<sup>7</sup> was established in 2014. The aim is to use public funds to overcome market barriers and to mobilise additional private capital to protect natural resources. Germany has so far contributed EUR 43 million to the eco.business fund. Most of the borrowers are small and medium-sized enterprises. They are often businesses that are too big to qualify for microloan programmes but too small for the large commercial banks. It is enterprises in this category, though, that are best able to accelerate the transformation to a green economy. The eco.business fund fills this gap and provides capital for nature and species conservation activities for which no other credit lines are available. The aim is that by 2019, with the fund's support, 1.2 million hectares of land will be farmed sustainably, 600 enterprises will have introduced sustainable production processes and 288,000 jobs will have been created or converted into 'green' jobs. The first loans are in course of preparation in Central America, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. Conservation International is a partner in the fund alongside KfW Development Bank. The UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Germany's GLS Bank, the European Union and the Dutch development bank FMO are in the process of joining the fund.



### BRAZIL: 'SOCIO-BIODIVERSITY' AND COLLABORATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

An estimated 250,000 families in the Brazilian Amazon region earn a livelihood by gathering and processing natural products such as fruits, plant oils, seeds, fibres, nuts, rubber and fish. These 'populações extrativistas' are heavily dependent on nature and make an active contribution to biodiversity conservation. Since 2009 the Brazilian government has therefore initiated a number of plans and programmes aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biological, social and cultural diversity or 'socio-biodiversity' in Brazil's different habitats. Germany supported Brazil in the development of this policy and is currently involved in its implementation by promoting sustainable value chains for natural resources, especially in the Amazon region. Collaboration with Brazilian and foreign private-sector partners – including companies such as Boehringer-Ingelheim, L'Oréal and the chocolate manufacturer Hachez Schokolade – has proved particularly successful in this context. The Brazilian market for cosmetics is growing steadily and demand for plant oils and extracts is high. Working with Natura, the leading Brazilian company in the field of sustainable cosmetics, support has been provided to cacao cooperatives along the Transamazonica, an important development axis in the state of Pará, in enhancing the value of their products and expanding their marketing. Natura has entered into a long-term agreement to buy, on fair terms, the cacao butter and other plant oils produced by the cooperatives. This has increased the value added by the smallholders and gatherers by an average of 43 per cent.

# Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming describes the process whereby the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services is systematically integrated into the policies, strategies and practices of public and private stakeholders. The parties to the CBD have been addressing this issue for many years since it is already enshrined in the second objective of the CBD, that of sustainable use. Mainstreaming goes beyond conventional approaches to nature conservation and involves addressing biodiversity conservation at all levels and in all sectors. The Elmau Progress Report published in 2015 during Germany's presidency of the G7 describes the steps that the G7 have taken to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably. Economic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism contribute significantly to biodiversity loss while, at the

same time, being highly dependent on the services of intact ecosystems. Also in other sectors such as transport, energy, mining, urban construction and spatial planning greater attention needs to be paid to the requirements of biological diversity. Mainstreaming biodiversity facilitates the urgent task of tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss while also promoting coherence between the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC both open up new opportunities for mainstreaming. Germany supports partner countries in their efforts to mainstream biodiversity conservation at different levels. Biodiversity issues are also mainstreamed in other focal areas of German international cooperation.

## Approaches and project examples described in sections of the brochure:

### Promoting policy coherence and cross-sectoral cooperation, e.g.

- ... by conducting environmental assessments (Goal A) → Environmental and climate assessment during the planning of international development cooperation projects
- ... by supporting NBSAPs (Goal E) → NBSAPs and mainstreaming biodiversity in Africa  
→ Biodiversity strategies at community level – experience from Pakistan
- ... by integrating biodiversity into other focal areas of international cooperation (Introduction, Goal E) → Promoting integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation  
→ Biodiversity components in projects and programmes of other focal areas of international cooperation

### Strengthening the basis for argument and establishing the ecosystem approach, e.g.

- ... by assessing and valuing ecosystem services (Goal A) → Ecological rehabilitation of Chilika Lake in India
- ... through more effective cooperation with science (Goal E) → Valuing ecosystem services in Mexico  
→ Ecosystem services of the Tai National Park in Côte d'Ivoire  
→ Dialogue on national TEEB initiatives  
→ The Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD)  
→ Capacity development for IPBES

### Raising awareness and sustainable consumption, e.g.

- ... of the multiple benefits and values of biodiversity (Goal A) → Infotainment – Raising environmental and biodiversity awareness in Laos  
→ Experiencing nature at first hand – in the Hengshui Lake National Nature Reserve in China
- ... by promoting sustainable consumption and production (see Goal A) → The eco.business fund: Incentives for a green economy in Latin America  
→ Brazil: Socio-biodiversity and collaboration with the private sector

### Mainstreaming in national budgets, e.g.

- ... through natural capital accounting (Goal A) → WAVES action programme
- ... as part of the development and implementation of financing strategies for biodiversity conservation (Goal E) → BIOFIN: Financing biodiversity  
→ Mobilising resources for implementation of the NBSAP in Namibia  
→ Integrating ecosystem services into public investment and corporate decision-making in Peru

### Fostering sustainable use in various sectors, e.g.

- ... in forestry (Goal B) → Conservation of the Congo basin, the world's second-largest tropical forest area
- ... in agriculture (Goal B) → Cotton and biodiversity – an impossible relationship?
- ... in fisheries and aquaculture (Goal B) → Tackling overfishing in Mauritania  
→ Biodiversity in the coastal economic areas of Asia



## **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, forestry and fisheries play in biodiversity conservation. Land clearing for food production and biofuels and the associated deforestation are among the main drivers of the degradation of terrestrial ecosystems. The FAO reports that in marine ecosystems 60 per cent of fish stocks are being fished to the sustainability limit and 30 per cent are overfished. Germany has a proven track record of supporting the sustainable management of forests as well as sustainable agriculture and fisheries in many countries across the globe. The examples and lessons learned show that successful and tested approaches are available that can be adapted to local conditions and replicated on a broader scale.

## **CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS**

For effective climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development it is essential that we preserve the tropical forests. If future development is to be viable, it must include not only a transformation of energy and technology systems but also action to halt the global destruction of forests. Important components of the policy framework for international cooperation in the forestry sector in addition to the CBD are the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, the Paris Climate Agreement, the targets of the Bonn Challenge to restore deforested and degraded land and the New York Declaration on Forests. Tropical and sub-tropical forests are home to more than 70 per cent of all terrestrial plant and animal species. Their value for conserving species diversity is incalculable. Over 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods. German development cooperation has for many years supported the protection and sustainable use of forests, focusing in particular

on rural and indigenous peoples and local communities, since they suffer most from the extensive loss and degradation of forests that is occurring. Seven million hectares of forest – an area roughly the size of Ireland – are being lost each year<sup>8</sup>. Deforestation and land-use change are responsible for around 11 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions<sup>9</sup>. There are many drivers of deforestation in the tropics and subtropics, including the production and trade of commodities such as palm oil, meat, coffee, cacao and soya that are produced on former forest land. Other drivers are the exploitation of mineral resources, urban growth, the construction of infrastructure and – indirectly – poverty and poor governance. Unsustainable – often illegal – logging and conversion of tropical forests to other land uses promises quicker and higher returns than maintaining forests, especially as the socio-economic and ecological benefits they provide have not hitherto been considered to be of economic value. Sustainable forest management plays an important part in biodiversity conservation. Following the principle of ‘conservation through utilisation’, Germany supports integrated approaches to management that conserve biodiversity while promoting the sustainable production of construction timber, firewood and non-wood products – especially where this benefits local communities and indigenous groups. Sustainable management of forests by private-sector stakeholders, which include the local population and local communities as well as local and international businesses, mobilises the potential of forests to contribute to poverty reduction and ‘green’ business practices and thus creates sustained economic incentives to conserve them.



#### 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 development cooperation supports not only sustainable forest management but also the management of protected areas, including anti-poaching activities and the development of these areas for tourism. It promotes concepts for the sustainable use of biodiversity, such as regulations on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) that comply with the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD. These interventions are aimed at protecting the region's forest ecosystems and utilising their potential for poverty reduction and economic development. Ten new cross-border protected areas have been established; 12.5 per cent (50 million hectares) of the surface area of the member states of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) now forms part of the protected area estate in various categories, and more than five million hectares of forest have been certified. As a result of intensive conservation work in the highlands of the Kahuzi Biega National Park, the population of Eastern Lowland Gorillas, which was threatened with extinction, has increased by 61 per cent in the last 15 years. In response to some of the most pressing issues in the Congo basin, Germany is currently engaging in new regional projects to combat poaching and implement ABS in the COMIFAC countries. Germany is also involved in developing and capitalising two environmental funds (FTNS and the Okapi Fund) as a contribution to the sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation in the Congo basin.



<sup>8</sup> FAO 2015: Forest Resource Assessment. Note: Global Forest Watch puts the figure higher, at 18 million hectares per year

<sup>9</sup> IPCC 5th Assessment Report (AR5) (2014)

### The EU Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

Sustainable forest management depends on a clear political and legal framework, political stability and the rule of law. Between 10 and 15 billion US dollars in state revenue are lost worldwide each year as a result of illegal logging and trading in illegal timber. Corruption, unclear legal frameworks and lack of law enforcement contribute to the problem. The illegal timber trade makes it harder for businesses that operate legally to compete. In 2003, in response to this problem, the EU adopted an Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), which is designed to prevent imports of timber from illegal sources, improve the supply of legal timber and boost demand for wood from responsibly managed forests. Through Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with the EU, producer countries undertake to set up a certification and licensing system for legally produced timber. Timber that can be proved to be of legal origin is given a licence that enables the provenance of a wood product to be traced back to its source. Under the EU Timber Regulation, which came into force in March 2013, licensed timber and timber products can be imported into the EU and sold. At present, VPAs have been signed or are being negotiated with 15 tropical forest countries. Germany is one of the main supporters of the FLEGT process and it is assisting with preparation and implementation of VPAs in a number of countries and regions. This work is currently under way in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Laos and Viet Nam and at regional level in the Congo basin (COMIFAC) and Asia (ASEAN).

### Forest certification

Forest certification has become a widely used practice in recent years and is recognised internationally as a valuable instrument for promoting sustainable forest management. About 460 million hectares of production forests and their 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). Germany is supporting the certification of sustainable forest management in Indonesia, Viet Nam, the Congo basin, Peru and elsewhere.

### Deforestation-free supply chains for agricultural commodities

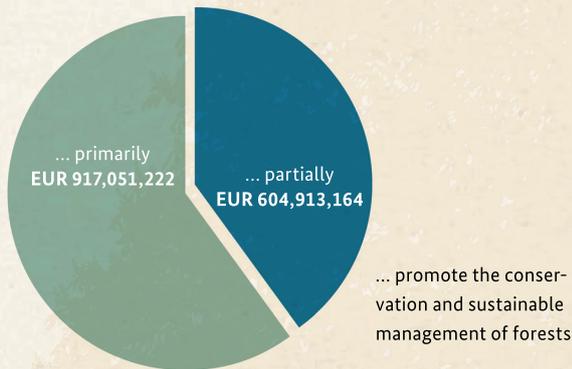
Between 55 and 80 per cent of deforestation worldwide is driven by the expansion of agricultural land. Consumers in Europe play a part in this: around 36 per cent of the globally traded agricultural commodities for which forests are cleared (e.g. soya, palm oil, coffee, cacao) are imported into the EU. However, more and more companies are declaring their support to forest conservation and commit to trade only in commodities that have been produced without clearing forests. These self-commitments by global companies open up new opportunities for stepping up forest conservation activities. Germany regards collaboration between governments and businesses as an important lever for forest conservation, because the shift to sustainable production systems requires both private investment and government action to create suitable framework conditions. The German government therefore intends to increase its cooperation with the private sector and to help partner governments create the conditions necessary for sustainable forest management. The aim is also to give the agricultural sector in partner countries more incentives to conserve forests and to promote the establishment of deforestation-free supply chains. Promoting sustainable crop production methods and land-use systems based on recognised sustainability standards can help to reduce the rate of deforestation. Certification creates legal certainty and encourages investment in sustainable land management. Small-scale farmers have been largely excluded from sustainable supply chains up to now, but with support this can be overcome. All these measures make forest conservation and economic development compatible with each other. In the New York Declaration on Forests, Germany and some 180 other governments, businesses and representatives of civil society and indigenous peoples have pledged to halt deforestation by 2030.

# Forests – vital to biodiversity and climate

The manifold services provided by forests in the tropics and subtropics are essential for poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. For many years Germany has supported the protection, sustainable management and restoration of forests and wooded landscapes, and the associated forest financing. The German government focuses in particular on conserving forests and promoting sustainable forest management, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), forest landscape restoration, deforestation-free supply chains, forest certification and promoting the legal timber trade. Since 2011 Germany has supported the Bonn Challenge, an internationally recognised, worldwide action platform that aims to restore 150 million hectares of forest by 2020. In September 2014 Germany committed to implement the

New York Declaration on Forests, which aims to halt natural forest loss by 2030 and – building on and extending the Bonn Challenge – to restore 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded forest landscapes by the same date. Regionally, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), which Germany supports, is specifically dedicated to implement these targets on the African continent. At the Climate Summit in Paris in 2015, Germany, together with Norway and the UK, pledged to provide USD 5 billion by 2020 for forest conservation and climate change mitigation (REDD+). In addition, Germany is the second-largest donor to the most important multilateral REDD initiative, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and has to date contributed USD 184 million to it.

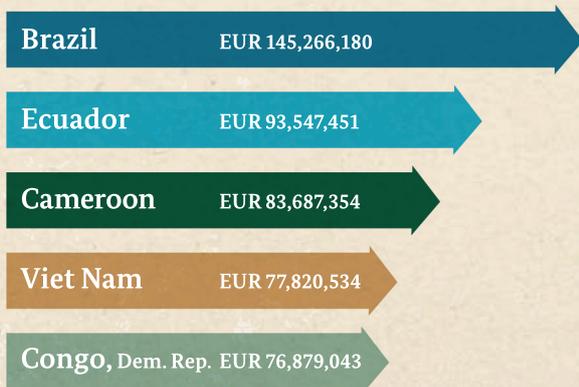
The volume of current bilateral projects that ...



Forest conservation areas supported by German financial cooperation (forested area)



The five most important partner countries in the forest sector (total forest-related portfolio of financial and technical cooperation)



Forests are home to more than **75** per cent of all terrestrial plant and animal species.

Source: BMZ (2015): [www.bmz.de/de/themen/klimaschutz/Wald-und-Klima/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/de/themen/klimaschutz/Wald-und-Klima/index.html)

Deforestation and other land-use changes are responsible for **11** per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Source: IPCC (2014): [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc\\_wg3\\_ar5\\_summary-for-policymakers.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_summary-for-policymakers.pdf)



## 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 are home to over two billion people. Biodiversity enhances the ecosystem functionality and services of these ecologically sensitive areas; it improves water availability, soil formation, the build-up of nutrients needed for food production and carbon storage. Rich biodiversity can therefore help mitigate the impacts of climate change and prevent the expansion of deserts. However, biodiversity in drylands is particularly fragile and vulnerable to environmental changes and human interventions. At the same time, people living in drylands are highly dependent on the many services that intact ecosystems provide. To protect biodiversity, combat land degradation and enhance food security under changing climatic and demographic conditions, German international cooperation supports projects and programmes that concurrently implement the various Rio conventions.

Many decision-makers still underestimate the impacts of land degradation on agricultural production systems, partly on account of a lack of data on the social and economic costs of land degradation and the costs of inaction. Policy-makers, businesses, farmers' associations, finance institutions and other stakeholders need a scientifically sound basis for decision-making to ensure the long-term conservation of productive land. With the European Commission, the UNCCD Secretariat, the Korean government and a growing number of partners from policy and science, Germany is therefore supporting the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD), which assesses the costs of land degradation and the added value of sustainable land use all over the world. In Botswana, for example, the ELD Initiative has analysed the different rangeland management practices that are used in southern Africa and elsewhere. The assessment evaluates costs and benefits and compares rangeland management systems in order to facilitate better decision-making in politics and business.

Fertile soils, which form the basis for food security, are becoming increasingly scarce, while the world's

population is steadily growing. Some 12 million hectares of fertile soil<sup>10</sup> are lost each year as a result of unsustainable agricultural practices, pollutant contamination, sealing, construction and climate change. In all parts of the world, the pressure on productive land is increasing. In 2014, as part of its special initiative 'One World – No Hunger', Germany launched a soil conservation and rehabilitation programme targeting the fertility of 200,000 hectares of land in five countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, India and Kenya). Using a landscape-based approach, the programme focuses on practices appropriate to the specific local conditions in areas such as conservation agriculture, adapted fertilisation, increasing the organic matter in the soil and land-use planning.

## 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 or agriculture – is a cornerstone of global food security. Agrobiodiversity is the result of

natural selection processes and the careful selection and breeding activities of farmers, herders and fishers over millennia. An agricultural system that provides important ecosystem services involves not only crops and livestock but also soil microorganisms and pollinators. The 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-resistant. However, the diversity of breeds and races has been declining sharply since the start of the 20th century, mainly as a result of structural changes in agriculture, the industrialisation of agricultural production and the concentration of seed production in the hands of a few companies. Other significant influences are the lack of incentives for breeding improved crop varieties and livestock adapted to local conditions, and the focus on a small number of high-yielding breeds and varieties.

International cooperation and the open exchange of genetic resources provide an important basis for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and hence also for food security. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT) have been established

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.desertifikation.de/faktensammlung/fakten-degradation>



to conserve agrobiodiversity on a global level and promote sustainable agricultural production.

ITPGRFA seeks to ensure equitable sharing of the benefits that arise from the use of genetic resources; it explicitly recognises ‘farmers’ rights’ – that is, the rights of farmers as custodians and users of genetic diversity. Germany actively fosters implementation of the Treaty and supports partner countries such as East Timor, the countries of the South Caucasus and the Philippines in doing so. The GCDT is responsible for a global system for conserving the diversity of agricultural seeds in gene banks and making it available. The GCDT supports the gene banks to collect, conserve and analyse unique seed varieties and make the information obtained available to

others. Its role is not confined to funding: the GCDT also plays an important part in advising gene banks and monitoring compliance with standards. Since 2013 the secretariat of the GCDT has been based in Bonn. Over the last ten years Germany has supported the fund with grants totalling EUR 10 million, and in 2015 BMZ contributed EUR 25 million to the GCDT’s trust fund.

Various factors have proved to be important in agrobiodiversity management: the active involvement of the rural population in in-situ conservation, the creation of community seed banks to which local seed producers contribute (ex-situ), the active involvement of women, and the valorisation of products derived from agricultural genetic resources.



# Biodiversity and agriculture

Over 800 million people in the world still do not have enough to eat. The majority of those who are undernourished or malnourished live in developing countries. Since the world's population is continuing to grow, we must not only distribute food more fairly and reduce wastage and loss but also increase total food production in sustainable ways. Sustainable, resilient, diversified, innovative and productive agriculture is the key to global food security. Farming is the primary source of income for 70 per cent of the small-scale farmers who produce 80 per cent of the food grown in developing countries. More than any other sector, agriculture depends on natural resources (such as soil flora and fauna) and ecosystem services (such as pollination and natural pest control) in order to maintain soil fertility. This means that it has a particular responsibility for sustainable land management. The challenges, though, are considerable. Seventy per cent of the predicted loss of terrestrial biodiversity is currently linked to agriculture. Some six million hectares of fertile land are being lost every year. According to the fourth edition of the CBD's Global

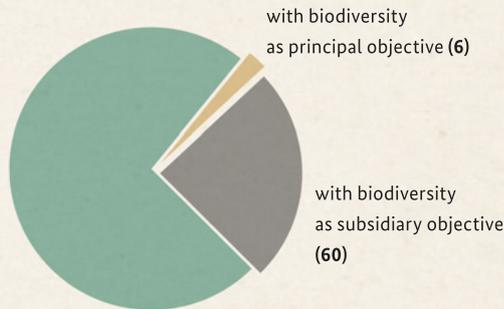
Biodiversity Outlook that was published in 2014, efforts must be significantly stepped up if the Aichi Target relating to the sustainable management of agricultural land in ways that ensure conservation of biodiversity is to be met.

Through its special initiative 'One World – No Hunger', BMZ is spending some EUR 1.5 billion per year on development projects to tackle hunger and malnutrition, boost sustainable agricultural productivity, encourage sustainable fishing and aquaculture and conserve soils. The initiative focuses on the African region. Environmental and climate assessments must be performed to ensure that activities respect nature and are environmentally sound and climate-friendly. Where possible, projects should include biodiversity conservation as a subsidiary objective. There are also agricultural projects and programmes that have biodiversity conservation as their main aim (e.g. through conservation of agrobiodiversity) or that include particular components that contribute to implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan.

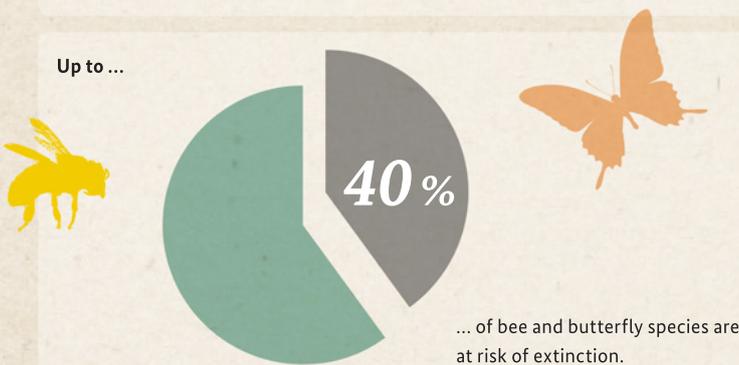
Number of current projects in the funding area of agriculture/food security

Total: 245

with no positive impact on biodiversity (179)



Up to ...



Source: IPBES (2016); <http://www.ipbes.net/article/press-release-pollinators-vital-our-food-supply-under-threat>.

## Animal pollination: an example of ecosystem services in agriculture

Plant pollination is carried out by more than **20,000 species of wild bees**, plus many species of **butterflies, wasps and beetles, and also bird and bat species and honey bees**. Pollinators are crucial for human food production. While only a minority of food crops depend exclusively or predominantly on animal pollination, these crops include many **fruit and vegetable varieties, seeds, nuts and oil plants** – foods that are rich in micronutrients, vitamins and minerals and hence play an important part in healthy human nutrition. The quantity and quality of the yields of more than **75 per cent** of the world's food crop species depend to some extent on pollinators. Pollination is therefore a vital ecosystem service with an estimated global market value of between **EUR 200 billion** and more than **EUR 500 billion per year**.





## SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Healthy oceans and coastal zones provide employment and food security: fish is the main source of animal protein for more than a billion people. The net value of the fish exported by developing countries worldwide is higher than that of any other agricultural product, amounting in 2014 to USD 42 billion. The livelihoods of more than 660 million people around the world depend on fishing and aquaculture.

Coastal zones are among the most densely populated regions on Earth. Growing human populations are putting ever greater pressure on natural resources: 60 per cent of global fish stocks are being exploited to the limits of sustainability and 30 per cent are overfished. This is in a setting in which fishing practices are becoming ever more intensive due to larger ships, electronic detection devices and more efficient fishing gear. In addition, many fishing fleets are subsidised by the countries to which they belong. This predominantly impacts developing countries: their marine resources play an important role in food security and in tackling malnutrition, while at the same time these countries supply the bulk of our globally traded fish products. Overfishing is not the only problem. Unsustainable fishing methods, mounting marine

pollution and climate change – especially in relation to coral reefs – amplify the pressures.

Demand for fish continues to rise, and it is expected that global demand will more than double between now and 2028. Aquaculture plays a crucial role in our efforts to safeguard future supplies. In 2014 aquaculture accounted for more than 50 per cent of the fish consumed by humans, and the proportion is on the rise. However, the conversion of natural habitats into production facilities and the increase in demand for wild fish to produce fishmeal as feedstuff for aquaculture pose major threats to biodiversity. Alien species that escape from aquaculture systems and interbreed with wild populations of native species or drive them out further jeopardise ecosystem balance.

Germany supports its partner countries to implement measures aimed at putting fishing policies on a sustainable footing, managing fish stocks effectively, generating greater value from fish products and supporting sustainable and environmentally sound aquaculture methods. This also involves working in partner countries and with international organisations to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Cooperation in this area includes investment in infrastructure and surveillance technology, providing organisational advice and helping to build local capacity, the aim being to facilitate the long-term



### COTTON AND BIODIVERSITY – AN IMPOSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP?

Cotton plays an important part in the economic development of many African countries. However, it is also a crop that is heavily treated with chemical pesticides that damage the soil and impair biodiversity. The project 'Promoting cotton cultivation in sub-Saharan Africa' (COMPACI) aims to improve the living conditions of some 700,000 cotton producers while also enhancing soil fertility, reducing pesticide use and introducing integrated crop protection. This also has positive impacts on biodiversity. In 'farmer field schools' farmers learn how to conserve soil and water, for example by using no-till and low-till techniques and applying natural fertilisers. The cotton bollworm – a widespread pest – is controlled by using molasses traps, which are easy to make and have little impact on other species. The farmers learn to assess the costs and benefits of plant protection methods and to spray only when a certain damage threshold is reached. This significantly reduces the use of chemical pesticides. Other steps towards making the production system more ecologically sound have been taken by introducing the social and ecological standards contained in the 'Cotton made in Africa' label for sustainably produced cotton, re-introducing local cotton varieties and planting multiple crops in rotation. Producers in the project region are now achieving noticeably higher yields and have increased their income from cotton cultivation by around a third.



### BIODIVERSITY IN THE COASTAL ECONOMIC AREAS OF ASIA

In the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam, Germany is supporting the Vietnamese authorities and local farmers to protect the mangrove belt and use it sustainably at the same time. On the seaward side, low-cost measures such as bamboo breakwaters are being used to protect the mangroves against storms and erosion, and mangrove coverage is being extended. On the landward side farmers are awarded licences to practise sustainable aquaculture between the mangroves: fish, crabs, prawns, mussels and snails are reared under the spreading mangrove trees. These polyculture methods conserve and protect the mangroves, and the higher yields of fishery products boost the producers' income. In another project in Viet Nam, breeders who have completed a certification programme earn up to ten per cent more for the organically produced prawns that they sell to exporters or wholesalers. In addition to this voluntary bonus payment, certified prawn farmers in Ca Mau province who protect or restore mangrove ecosystems have received statutory bonus payments since early 2016. There are plans to expand this system in Viet Nam so that by the end of the project more than 5,000 prawn breeders will have been certified and 15,000 hectares of mangrove forest will have been planted.





### TACKLING OVERFISHING IN MAURITANIA

The coast of Mauritania extends for more than 700 kilometres along the shore of north-west Africa. Its unique ecosystem provides spawning and nursery grounds for millions of young fish. It is also a breeding site for many bird species and a resting place for millions of migrating birds. Yet the sensitive biodiversity of the marine ecosystems is under threat from over-exploitation, illegal fishing and offshore extraction of oil and gas – jeopardising the country’s vital fishing sector and the fishers’ livelihood. The fishing sector generates around a quarter of the national budget. Germany has supported Mauritania’s Fisheries Ministry to build management and regulation enforcement capacities in the sector. Infrastructure and equipment is now being provided to improve fishery surveillance at sea and protect spawning sites in the lagoon of Banc d’Arguin. Particularly, the cooperation in the Banc d’Arguin National Park, which covers 12,000 square kilometres and is a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site, shows impressively how the local population can be won for the cause of nature conservation and the benefits of using their natural resources sustainably. Through a development partnership with the private sector an oyster breeding programme is being set up that will create an alternative source of income for fishing families and hence reduce the pressure on marine resources.



sustainable use of fishery resources in order to conserve marine biodiversity and improve food security and incomes for the population groups concerned.

### Threats to coral reefs and other sensitive ecosystems

More than two-thirds of the Earth’s coral reefs are under threat, and about 35 per cent of mangroves were lost between 1980 and 2000<sup>11</sup>. As a result of climate change, the sea level is rising and the oceans are becoming warmer and more acidic. Pollution of the seas by untreated sewage, nutrients from fertilisers, industrial and shipping waste and plastic litter is increasing sharply. It is predicted that by 2025 there will be one tonne of plastic waste in the sea for every three tonnes of fish. Plastic particles are likely to enter the human food chain via the fish. Lost fishing nets also contribute to the litter in the oceans and can continue to trap fish for decades, killing many endangered species such as marine mammals and seabirds. Germany is supporting a number of countries to reduce anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems.

Coastal and marine spatial planning (CMSP) provides a valuable basis for reconciling different resource uses and interests in marine and coastal areas. It supports actors from various fields in planning processes, helping them to specify what activities should be conducted where in order to minimise conflicts of use and any adverse impacts on biodiversity. At the same time, marine spatial planning enables ecosystem-based concepts to be introduced into the management and governance of marine and coastal areas, thus facilitating the integration of these areas into the larger-scale landscape context. In Asia an integrated management and planning model that became to be known as the “ridge-to-reef” concept has been developed further. This has facilitated reductions in landbased factors that impact adversely on marine ecosystems, especially coastal reefs (e.g. fertiliser discharge, industrial pollutants in the rivers and coastal delta, clearance of mangrove forests). This is an important step forward, because mangrove ecosystems play a vital role in preventing coastal erosion and in protecting coral reefs against sedimentation and excessive algae growth as a result of increased nutrient input.



One method of drawing up conservation strategies that take account of climate change and other risks is MARISCO (**M**anejo **A**daptativo de **R**iesgo y vulnerabilidad en **S**itios de **C**onservación). Application of this systematic process has enabled planning teams in Costa Rica to identify gaps in the conservation approach previously used in two marine and coastal protected areas. MARISCO was developed by the Centre for Ecnics and Ecosystem Management at Eberswalde University for Sustainable Development. It has been successfully applied, with support from Germany and other donors, in a variety of habitats in Latin America, Europe and Asia<sup>12</sup>.



#### REGIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST MARINE LITTER IN THE ADRIATIC

Litter in the Adriatic puts biodiversity at risk and can be a serious problem for the tourism sector. Most of the litter comes from land-based sources. In the coastal regions of Albania and Montenegro, 10 to 30 per cent of households have no waste disposal; in rural areas collection services may not even exist at all. Around 40 per cent of uncollected rubbish ends up in illegal dumps, from where some of it enters the sea. The Croatian holiday resorts of Mljet and Slivno are particularly badly affected, because ocean currents deposit the litter from neighbouring countries to the south on their beaches. Germany, in close cooperation with Switzerland, is therefore supporting various municipal administrations to conduct transborder dialogues on the prevention of litter in water bodies. The participants comprise nine coastal towns in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, plus communities in a river basin area and a mountainous area. Analysis of the ecological and economic impacts of the litter showed that these nine towns are losing an estimated EUR 55 million per year because tourists do not return on account of the litter. The transborder dialogue process resulted in the municipal network NALAS adopting joint policy recommendations for clean waste management in April 2016. Successful implementation of the policy will also benefit marine biodiversity.

<sup>12</sup> For information on the method and application examples see [www.marisco.training](http://www.marisco.training).



### MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE SOUTH-EAST ATLANTIC

The Benguela Current Marine Ecoregion lies off the coast of Angola, Namibia and South Africa, encompassing some 1.5 million square kilometres of the surface of the south-east Atlantic Ocean. On account of its abundance of nutrients it is classed as one of the world's most productive marine regions. In addition to its unique marine species diversity, the region has a well-developed commercial fishing industry, and oil, gas, diamonds and other minerals are mined from the sea floor. In 2007, the governments of South Africa, Namibia and Angola, recognising the area's unique transboundary natural capital, established the Benguela

Current Commission (BCC) to promote the trilateral management of the marine ecoregion. Germany assists the BCC and its member states with marine spatial planning and the identification of ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs). National spatial plans are being drawn up for selected marine areas and a regional strategy for transboundary marine spatial planning is being produced. The BCC member states are also being assisted to update the 15 existing scientific descriptions of EBSAs and to identify new areas that meet the EBSA criteria as defined by the CBD. Vulnerability analyses help in the development of measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of selected EBSAs and their integration into management plans.

# Marine conservation

Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a separate Sustainable Development Goal for the oceans (SDG 14) has focused policy yet more sharply on the seas. Ecologically intact marine and coastal ecosystems are vital for food security and sustainable economic development; they also have an important function in buffering the effects of climate change. The German government contributes to the protection of coastal and marine areas in partner countries, their effective and sustainable management and long-term funding. In addition to the focus on marine protected areas, other important aspects of cooperation include the support for sustainable artisanal fisheries and certification, combating of illegal fishing, reduction of pollution and the protection of the coastal population from the consequences of climate change. BMZ's involvement in the field of marine conservation is to be further expanded via a ten-point action plan<sup>1</sup>. In addition, a new instrument is under development which will provide a new source of financing to promote the involvement of NGOs in this

area. The German government is active in marine conservation worldwide:

- Germany is a founding member and partner in the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative<sup>2</sup> for identifying and scientifically describing Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs).
- In 2015, under Germany's presidency, the G7 adopted an action plan to combat marine litter.
- The Blue Solutions Initiative<sup>3</sup>, which is being implemented by GIZ with GRID Arendal, IUCN, UNEP and other institutions, promotes capacity development worldwide and the active dissemination of tested solutions to the sustainable management of marine and coastal areas.
- The Partnership for Regional Ocean Governance (PROG), which was launched in 2015 by UNEP, the Potsdam Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), is helping to improve the management of marine resources at regional level.

### Volume and number of current marine and coastal conservation projects:

BMZ: approx. EUR **175 M** for 21 projects

BMUB: approx. EUR **91 M** for 14 projects

**25 per cent** of all marine species live in coral reefs. By **2030**, **90 per cent** of all coral reefs will be under threat from human activities and climate change.

Source: Spalding et al. (2001): <http://fnad.org/Documentos/worldatlasofcora01spal.pdf>  
Burke et al. (2011): [http://pdf.wri.org/reefs\\_at\\_risk\\_revisited.pdf](http://pdf.wri.org/reefs_at_risk_revisited.pdf)

At present at least **eight million tonnes of plastic** leak into the ocean each year. This is equivalent to dumping the contents of **one garbage truck into the ocean every minute**. If no action is taken, this is expected to increase to two garbage trucks per minute by 2030 and four per minute by 2050.



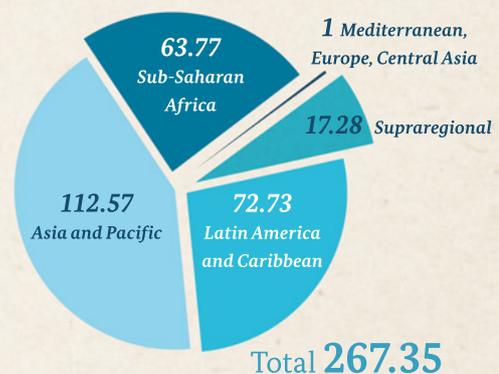
Source: World Economic Forum (2016): [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_The\\_New\\_Plastics\\_Economy.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_New_Plastics_Economy.pdf)

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bmz.de/webapps/biodiversitaet/index.html#/de>

<sup>2</sup> <http://gobi.org>

<sup>3</sup> <http://bluesolutions.info>

### Regional distribution of German funding for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation projects (Funding in million EUR):



### Fisheries and aquaculture assure the livelihoods of 10–12 per cent of the world's population.



Source: FAO (2014): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf>

**20 per cent** of all fishing activities are carried out illegally. Globally this results in revenue losses of between **11 and 23 billion US dollars** annually.



Source: Agnew, D. J., et al. (2009) <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0004570>.

### Strategic Goal C: Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Protected areas and other area-based conservation measures are a core component of biodiversity conservation strategies. The total global area under protection has increased significantly since the Strategic Plan was adopted: it now covers around 14.7 per cent of the Earth's terrestrial and inland water surface and 4.12 per cent of its sea surface. However, many ecosystems are underrepresented, many areas important for biodiversity conservation do not yet enjoy protected status, and protected areas are often isolated, so that they are unable to fulfil their ecological functions. The aim must therefore be to incorporate areas that are particularly important for biodiversity and ecosystem services into the protected area systems, to connect protected areas to form biotope networks, and to ensure their effective and equitable management. This challenge is made more difficult by the

fact that protected areas are coming under ever greater pressure as a result of the global increase in demand for land and natural resources. Germany has for many years supported its partner countries' efforts to designate new protected areas and to improve the management of existing ones, with greater involvement of the local population.

### EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

German support is targeted at a number of levels. At national level it advises state authorities on developing their protected area systems and on the legal and institutional framework needed to do so. Sustainable financing strategies and instruments are an important component of this. At the level of individual protected areas, support may involve investment in infrastructure and equipment or advice to administrative bodies on various aspects of management, such as participatory development of management plans, the negotiation of usage agreements with the local population or tourism businesses, biodiversity monitoring or measures to combat illegal activities. Assistance is also offered with the training of technical staff and rangers, environmental education and outreach, and measures to improve the administrative processes of protected area agencies.

A key concern of German cooperation is promoting the participation of local communities, both through involvement in decision-making and the assumption of responsibility for protected areas, and through benefit-sharing. For example, district administrations in Tanzania that border on the Serengeti National Park to the northwest and northeast have been advised on how they can manage their revenue from the Park and the use of wildlife in it more efficiently and on how they can reinvest this revenue in sustainable land use. In Namibia numbers of wild animals in the communal wildlife conservancies have been rising for years because fair and transparent procedures are in place for ensuring that local people are involved in management decisions and share in the profits from nature conservation. In some countries Germany supports the national protected area authorities transfer some or all of the responsibility for managing protected



areas to local communities. In Laos, for example, monitoring and surveillance in the Hin Nam No National Park is the task of patrols from the nearby villages, which are more effective and can cover a very much larger area of the park. In many places participatory management or co-management involves setting up bodies in which decisions are taken jointly by state agencies, decentral administrations and local communities. Agreements may be drawn up under which some management and usage rights are transferred to village communities or civil society stakeholders, as has been the case in Madagascar.

In addition, local economic development in the region in which a protected area lies can form an important starting point for German support. The focus must always be not only on conserving biodiversity but also to take into account the interests of the local population in using this biodiversity. Where there is suitable potential, Germany supports the development of industries such as (eco)tourism, the harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products and the promotion of sustainable farming or fisheries in the peripheral zones of protected areas. This often involves establishing value chains for sustainably obtained or cultivated natural products in order to create additional sources of employment and income.

Throughout history, indigenous peoples and local communities have played a critical role in conserving the most diverse natural ecosystems and species. Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are biodiverse ecosystems conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities. They provide important ecosystem services and are of great cultural value. Sacred grottos, lakes, rivers and landscapes are preserved in this way in many countries, cultures and ecosystems. ICCAs supplement state conservation activities and are an important component of the protected area system in many countries. In Madagascar, tools for the implementation of a new national system of protected areas that includes ICCAs have been developed with German support. As a result, more than 50 new protected areas in IUCN categories V and VI have been awarded full protection status since May 2015. Germany also supports ICCAs through a contribution totalling EUR 12 million to the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).



#### EXPANSION OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines host more than 39,000 animal and plant species, of which 6,800 are endemic and more than 700 are red-listed. To protect and conserve these species 240 protected areas were established in the 1990s, but fewer than a third of these areas coincide with the country's 228 recently identified national Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). KBAs are terrestrial and marine areas of central importance for biodiversity conservation. The Philippine-German cooperation project 'Protected Area Management Enhancement' (PAME) supports the efforts of the Philippine Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) to extend protection to these important areas through innovative approaches. The BMB's nationwide call for proposals for small-scale projects that contribute to the establishment of new protected areas or the expansion of existing ones attracted considerable interest among local authorities. Four new protected areas have already been officially declared through local council decisions and BMB is consulting with more than 100 others. A parallel approach focused on supporting regional planning processes. Consultants are helping to produce spatial plans that emphasise the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. These provide guidance for communities in establishing new protected areas, for which they subsequently provide their own budget funds in their community plans. The aim is to designate up to 28 new protected areas in this way. All in all, the project will contribute to the establishment of around 100 new protected areas.





### Ecological corridors

The habitats of many animal and plant species are often fragmented, and protected areas are not connected. Yet migratory species, in particular, must be able to move freely between areas and seek out new habitats. Advancing climate change and the associated migration of climate-sensitive species is rendering this increasingly important. Moreover, rare and threatened species need to maintain a broad gene pool if their numbers are to stabilise or increase. Protected areas therefore need to be managed as part of the wider landscape or seascape and not as ‘conservation islands’. This means that ecological corridors that connect individual protected areas are becoming ever more crucial. They must be integrated into overall spatial and development planning, taking account of social, cultural and economic aspects. 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 include integrating protective measures for biodiversity into the tourism, forestry and fisheries sectors. To improve the linking of protected areas by means of ecological corridors, work is being undertaken



### SERENGETI AND SELOUS: MAINTAINING TWO UNIQUE WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN TANZANIA

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Serengeti National Park is of major symbolic significance for nature conservation in the eyes of both the Tanzanian government and the international community. Germany supports the development of mechanisms that enable communities on the borders of the National Park to share more effectively in the economic benefits which this internationally important protected area generates. Germany also supports the Selous Game Reserve, which with Mozambique’s Niassa National Reserve forms one of the largest intact savannah woodland ecosystems in the world, harbouring a diverse range of wildlife. In the Selous Game Reserve the project focuses on protected area management and investment in equipment and infrastructure. In the Selous-Niassa Corridor it also supports the establishment of communal game reserves and local development in the protected area’s buffer zones. To assist the Tanzanian government in efforts to address the present poaching crisis, the German government has funded the purchase of two surveillance aircraft that, with the support of the Frankfurt Zoological Society (ZGF), will facilitate monitoring of the vast protected areas and censuses of wildlife numbers. Data collection and aerial surveillance play a key part in improving conservation efforts and in law enforcement on the ground.



### BRAZIL: PROTECTED AREAS IN A MEGA-BIODIVERSE COUNTRY

Brazil is one of the world's mega-biodiverse countries. The Amazon rainforest affects the Earth's climate and regulates rainfall in South America. It is the food source, water filter and home of numerous traditional and indigenous groups. For more than 20 years, Germany has supported the Brazilian government's efforts to restore the rainforest and use it sustainably. This collaboration commenced with the multi-lateral PPG7 programme, to which the German government contributed more than EUR 300 million between 1992 and 2009. Large areas were placed under legal protection as green barriers against deforestation and the institutional capacities of federal and local conservation authorities were developed. The continually expanding protected area system now comprises 1,954 protected areas covering an area of 1.5 million square kilometres, which is four times the size of Germany. Since 2002, 114 protected areas covering more than 580,000 square kilometres have been established with German support through the Amazon Region Protected Areas Programme (ARPA).

Germany is also supporting Brazil to manage protected areas sustainably, for example through new fire management standards in the Cerrado and through long-term financing strategies. With German support Brazil has developed a satellite-based monitoring system to record deforestation in the Amazon region and established a national biodiversity monitoring programme. The data collected by protected area managers and the local population can be accessed in a public online portal. The system also collects data on changes in biodiversity as a result of climate change and the contribution of the protected areas to nationally and internationally agreed targets.

with municipalities and communities to designate protected areas that they then manage under their own jurisdiction and responsibility.

### Cross-border conservation

For the effective protection of ecosystems, cross-border cooperation is often essential. Transboundary protected areas not only create opportunities for cooperation in conserving biodiversity but can also encourage good relationships between countries and reduce tension in border regions. However, setting up and managing such areas often presents considerable challenges as they typically involve a broad array of stakeholders and multiple legal systems.

German international cooperation supports the establishment and management of transboundary protected areas. For example, in the establishment phase it assists with facilitation of the political dialogue between the government agencies involved, setting up joint management institutions or implementing cross-border activities such as fire management and biodiversity monitoring. Germany supports a number of regional organisations such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This work involves fostering regional cooperation and exchange, creating regional standards and guidelines and harmonising legal frameworks. With the Tri-National Commission of Plan Trifinio – a transboundary biosphere reserve involving El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – support focuses on implementing the development strategy and strengthening the partners' institutional capacities.



#### KAZA – THE LARGEST TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA IN AFRICA

Since 2006 German development cooperation has been supporting the establishment of one of the largest conservation areas in the world, the Kavango-Zambesi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) in southern Africa, which brings together in one programme a number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, national parks, forest and game reserves and internationally significant wetlands in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. The protected area complex is roughly the size of Spain, covering 520,000 square kilometres. About two-thirds of this area will be preserved and managed in accordance with nature and wildlife conservation principles. KAZA is home to 44 per cent of African elephants, 24 per cent of all wild dogs, the majority of Africa's big cats (lion, leopard, cheetah), 3,000 plant species and 600 species of bird, the world-famous Victoria Falls and the Okavango Delta, one of the largest wetland areas in Africa and an area that harbours a vast array of wildlife. The KAZA initiative aims not only to maintain biodiversity but also to promote social and economic

development based on sustainable tourism and help secure peace and stability in the region. Given the vast extent of the protected area complex, the differences between the countries involved and the challenge of reconciling and supporting a diverse range of interests and stakeholders, this is a protracted undertaking. German development cooperation has so far contributed some EUR 35.5 million to support the KAZA countries in this huge task. The Peace Parks Foundation, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and other partners are also involved. Activities concentrated initially on establishing the necessary institutions, drawing up strategies and plans, and running pilot projects involving issues such as multi-country visas and tourism marketing. Other work to pave the way for measures with broader-scale effects has involved cooperation with the private sector, financing of park infrastructure in Zambia and Botswana, support for community-based protected areas in Namibia and mine clearance in Angola. From 2017 the focus of the programme will switch to localised investment and projects in selected wildlife corridors that involve the local population and partners on the ground.



### Marine protected areas

The implementation of effective measures that aim for conservation and sustainable use in species-rich areas in marine, coastal and island ecosystems has long been neglected. However, in the face of the current global threats it is becoming increasingly important. Germany assists partner countries in working towards the common goal of achieving effective protection of at least 10 per cent of global marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020. It also promotes the development of improved framework conditions for the effective protection of marine life on the high seas through the establishment of internationally recognised protected areas. In addition to the expansion of marine protected areas Germany encourages improved management, for example by involving the local population, developing strategies for sustainable use and creating large-scale networks of protected areas to ensure physical connectivity and representativity. The areas in which Germany is supporting such projects include Asia, the Pacific, the south-west Atlantic and the Caribbean (see map).

### Biosphere reserves and World Heritage Sites

Germany is committed to actively supporting its partner countries' efforts to establish and develop Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites in line with UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World

Heritage Convention. It currently supports 45 Biosphere Reserves and 24 World Heritage Sites. The Biosphere Reserve concept puts into a nutshell the overall approach of German international cooperation in the area of nature conservation: the aim is to create viable examples of the compatibility of nature conservation, maintenance of cultural diversity and regional development of sustainable business practices. 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 development zone in which environmentally and socially sustainable forms of production and consumption are pioneered and implemented – a Biosphere Reserve provides a real-life learning ground for sustainable development in practice. The German government therefore regards Biosphere Reserves as model regions for a green economy and as areas where experience for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be collected and transferred to other regions. Working closely with the German UNESCO Commission, the German government supports efforts to develop the capacities of the AfriMAB network of African Biosphere Reserves.

As a result of their status, World Heritage Sites often attract more international attention and are better protected and funded than other conservation areas.

**COUNTRIES RECEIVING GERMAN SUPPORT FOR PROTECTED AREAS**  
(World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves highlighted with symbols)



**B** UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVES  
**W** UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES  
 ~ MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS IN PARTNER COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY GERMANY  
 ▨ TRANSBOUNDARY UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVES/ WORLD HERITAGE SITES  
 💧 MARINE ECOREGIONS SUPPORTED

**B UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVES**

Ethiopia	Kafa
	Sheka
	Yayu
Benin	Pendjari
Brazil	Mata Atlântica
	Central Amazon
	Cerrado
Côte d'Ivoire	Taï National Park
	Comoé National Park
Dominican Republic	Jaragua-Bahoruco Enriquillo
Ecuador	Archipiélago de Colón
	Podocarpus-El Cónдор
	Sumaco
	Yasuni
Guatemala	Maya
	Sierra de las Minas
Haiti	La Selle
Honduras	Río Plátano
	Cacique Lempira, Señor de las Montañas
Indonesia	Lore Lindu
	Gunung Leuser
Yemen	Socotra Archipelago
Madagascar	Mananara Nord

Mexico	Alto Golfo de California
	Islas del Golfo de California
	El Vizcaíno
	Islas Marietas
	Islas María
	Region Calakmul
	Banco Chinchorro
	Mariposa Monarca
	Montes Azules
	Sierra de Manantlán
	Sierra Gorda
	Sian Ka'an
Nicaragua	Bosawas
Peru	Huascarán
	Noroeste
	El Manu
	Gran Pajatén
South Africa	Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Reserve
Tanzania	Serengeti Ngorongoro

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

**B TRANSBOUNDARY PROTECTED AREAS**

El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala	Trifinio Biosphere Reserve
Albania, Macedonia	Ohrid Prespa Transboundary Reserve
Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	Region "W"

**W UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES**

Bangladesh	Sundarbans
Belize	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
Brazil	Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves
	Central Amazon Conservation Complex
Côte d'Ivoire	Taï National Park
	Comoé National Park
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kahuzi-Biega National Park
	Okapi Wildlife Reserve
	Salonga National Park
Ecuador	Galápagos Islands
	Sangay National Park
Honduras	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve
Indonesia	Tropical Rainforests of Sumatra
	Kerinci Seblat
Yemen	Socotra
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsiranana
Mauritania	Banc d'Arguin National Park

Mexico	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California
Namibia	Namib Sand Sea
Peru	Manu National Park
	Huascarán National Park
	Río Abiseo National Park
Tanzania	Selous Wildlife Reserve
	Serengeti National Park
	Ngorongoro Protected Area

**W TRANSBOUNDARY UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES**

Cameroon / Republic of Congo / Sangha Trinational / Central African Republic

**MARINE ECOREGIONS SUPPORTED**

(rough depiction)

Benguela Current Marine Ecoregion
Caribbean Marine Ecoregion
Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
Pacific Marine Ecoregion



#### LOCAL INITIATIVE FOR A NEW BIOSPHERE RESERVE IN PERU: GRAN PAJATÉN

In March 2016 the UNESCO MAB programme added Gran Pajatén to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, making it the fifth Peruvian Biosphere Reserve on the list. The process of applying for this recognition had been initiated by local groups committed to nature conservation and sustainable production. A technical committee was set up: it comprised members of various authorities and institutions in the region, including the management of the Rio Abiseo National Park, which forms the core area of the Biosphere Reserve. The committee, which was supported by Germany, helped make producer groups and local authorities aware of the concept and the expected benefits of the reserve. For example, a study highlighted the links between tree cover and cacao farmers' income. Because rainwater infiltrates the soil better in wooded areas, cacao yields are higher in the vicinity of the National Park than in more remote areas. "It is these links between the services provided by the ecosystem in the core zone and the economic interests of the users in the surrounding buffer zone that we wanted to make people living in the Biosphere Reserve aware of", explains Pedro Gamboa, director of the Peruvian national service for protected areas.

However, World Heritage status does not automatically translate into better conditions and greater social acceptance. Many of these areas are at risk: to preserve them in the long-term they must become part and parcel of local and national development efforts. Germany assists its partner countries in applying for World Heritage status for individual areas, to manage existing sites and to address the specific risks that jeopardise a site's World Heritage status.

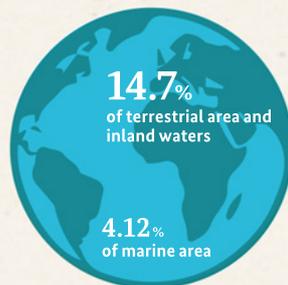


# Supporting the worldwide network of protected areas

Germany supports efforts to establish a global network of terrestrial and marine protected areas in various ways, with the aim of conserving biological diversity worldwide and safeguarding vital ecosystem services. Financial cooperation alone accounts for support to a combined surface area of around 1,255,000 square kilometres – roughly the size of South Africa. In addition, protected areas are supported by a number of technical cooperation projects. German international cooperation attaches particular importance to combining conservation with sustainable use and thus creating development opportunities for the local population. Support focuses on providing organisational and management advice to state

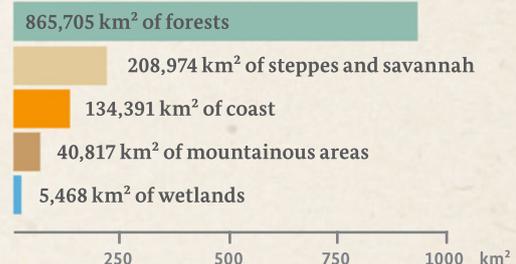
protected area authorities, improving the legal framework and investing in infrastructure and equipment. The participation of communities close to the protected areas is strengthened, economic development in buffer zones is promoted and sustainable financing strategies are drawn up. Given their role as model regions and learning sites for sustainable development, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves play a prominent part in German cooperation. Likewise, supporting UNESCO World Natural Heritage Sites is of high importance for Germany: this is one of the ways in which it fulfils its share of responsibility to conserve sites of unique universal value.

## Protected areas worldwide:



Source: Protected Planet Report 2016  
<http://www.protectedplanet.net/c/protected-planet-report-2016>

## Through financial cooperation Germany supports the protection of:



## Through financial cooperation Germany supports:



## Through financial cooperation Germany supports:



## Germany supports:





## COMBATING POACHING AND THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

For a number of years sub-Saharan Africa has suffered a major poaching crisis. In 2015 more than 1,300 rhinos were poached in southern Africa and more than 20,000 elephants were killed, mainly in the eastern and central parts of the continent. These developments are fuelled by the growing demand for wildlife products such as ivory and rhino horn, predominantly in Asia. The trade in these products is now largely controlled by international criminal organisations. This not only endangers the animals themselves but 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 permanently under control. African partner countries are increasingly seeking international political, technical and

financial support in the fight against poachers and the illegal trade in wildlife products. They are also intensifying cooperation with the countries in which illegal wildlife products are sought after and sold.

Germany has put efforts to combat poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products high on its political agenda. It is stepping up activities in this area globally in order to prevent progress made as a result of past and present development work being undermined by poaching. In view of the complex causes of the poaching crisis and the related illegal trade in wildlife products, intersectoral and supranational responses are required. German international cooperation is therefore supporting partner countries in Africa and Asia as well as regional organisations and specialised non-governmental organisations in their efforts to implement measures that improve protection in countries of origin, combat the illegal trade and reduce demand.

In 2013 a supranational project which examines the issue of poaching along the entire illegal trade chain was launched with funding from BMZ's 'Polifund', a dedicated budget for cross-cutting political cooperation. Since 2015 the project is also funded by BMUB; furthermore, it is working closely with the Federal Foreign Office, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior. The aim is to pool expertise and resources and to work with committed stakeholders from politics, civil society and the private sector to combat the illegal trade in wildlife products.

To reduce the supply of illegal products, innovative technical and organisational improvements – such as park-wide high-frequency radio systems and anti-poaching operations rooms – are being introduced to facilitate the surveillance of protected areas. The Polifund project works closely with existing bilateral and regional protected area projects and promotes greater integration of anti-poaching measures into current and new protected area projects. However, such measures can only succeed if people living close to the protected areas recognise the benefits that can accrue to them from conserving the area's wildlife and from using it sustainably and if the local population is actively involved in managing the protected area. Local communities also play a vital role

in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, since they can pass on the information needed to prevent poaching and the smuggling of wildlife products.

To help clamp down on illegal trade, the Polifund project provides training for law enforcement officials. Training of customs officials in nine southern African countries contributes to improved information management and inter-institutional cooperation. After completing a special training course, police and customs officials in Malawi and Zambia are using sniffer dogs to trace illegal wildlife products. The project also promotes cooperation between Africa and Asia. For example, Chinese communities in Africa are being informed about the impacts of the illegal trade in wildlife products and the legal conditions that apply in Africa and China. To reduce the demand for wildlife products, measures are being piloted to inform consumers about the dramatic impacts of their consumption, with the aim of bringing about sustainable change in their purchasing habits. Chinese companies are being assisted to develop and distribute codes of conduct and zero-tolerance rules. In addition, market monitoring helps collect information and data on consumption trends in the Internet and steps are being taken to remove offers of illegal wildlife products from websites.





### INTEGRATED TIGER HABITAT CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Tigers are at risk of extinction. It is estimated that there are only around 3,200 animals left in the wild, spread across 13 countries. At the first World Tiger Summit, held in St. Petersburg in 2010, these countries agreed that they would aim to double the number of tigers living in the wild by 2022. The St. Petersburg summit also highlighted the significance of the tiger as a flagship species and an indicator of the state of important natural habitats in Asia. To support the goal of the tiger range countries, the German government

has provided EUR 20 million for a tiger habitat conservation programme. Besides improving habitat management, the programme addresses conflicts between tigers and humans; it includes anti-poaching and law enforcement measures and seeks to involve local communities in tiger conservation. It is an open programme that provides grants to governmental and non-governmental organisations. The programme is managed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). So far projects in India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal and Indonesia have been selected for support.

# Combating poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products

Poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife products such as ivory and rhino horn have increased sharply in recent years. This poses particular problems in central, southern and eastern Africa. The illegal activities have an adverse impact on biodiversity and endanger not only the economic base but also the security of the countries concerned. Combating wildlife crime has therefore become a priority area of German environmental and development policy. In July 2015, on the initiative of Germany and Gabon, the UN General Assembly adopted its first-ever resolution on tackling poaching and illicit trafficking in wildlife. Germany pursues an integrated approach to action by addressing the entire illegal trade chain across the countries of origin, transit and consumption. It therefore focuses on:

- Improving the surveillance and management of protected areas;
- Developing additional sources of income for local communities;
- Improving the enforcement of wildlife protection legislation and strengthening customs cooperation and other links between Asian and African countries, e.g. as regards customs;
- Reducing the demand for rhino horn and ivory in Asian countries.

To improve protection of the endangered species and their habitats, Germany works with numerous partners across countries, regions and sectors.

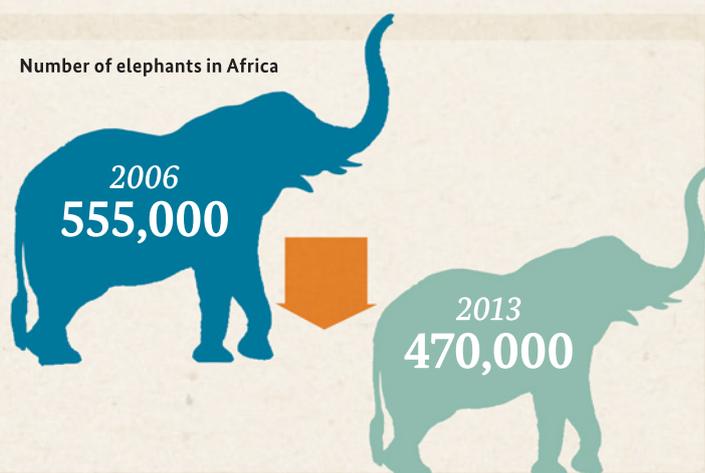
To help combat poaching, Germany currently spends

EUR 12.67 million supranationally

EUR 194.31 million in Africa

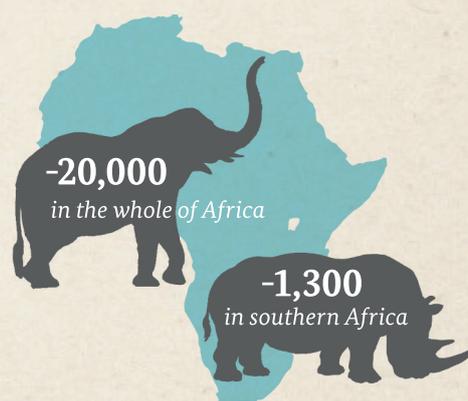
EUR 60.59 million in Asia

Number of elephants in Africa



Source: CITES (2016): <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-47-01.pdf>

Losses due to poaching in 2015



Source: UNODC (2016): World Wildlife Crime Report [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/wildlife/World\\_Wildlife\\_Crime\\_Report\\_2016\\_final.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/wildlife/World_Wildlife_Crime_Report_2016_final.pdf)

Illicit wildlife trafficking is the **fourth most lucrative global crime.**

Source: UNEP-INTERPOL (2016): [http://unep.org/documents/itw/environmental\\_crimes.pdf](http://unep.org/documents/itw/environmental_crimes.pdf)

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

The decline in biodiversity jeopardises the provision of ecosystem services that are essential for human well-being and sustainable development. The poorest people in the world are often particularly dependent on the services of nature for their livelihood and health, for example for the provision of drinking water, for access to firewood, food and medicinal plants and for protection against floods and landslides. In addition, the conservation of ecosystems such as forests, mangroves and wetlands plays an important part in carbon storage and in mitigating climate change or adapting to it. The Strategic Plan of the CBD aims to halt the degradation of ecosystem services and restore them where possible. It includes an international commitment to restore at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2020. Acknowledging local people as key stakeholders is an important step in obtaining support for conservation efforts. It is equally important to include women, indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes, to respect traditional rights and to ensure that everyone benefits from conservation activities.



### RESTORING FORESTS IN MADAGASCAR

Madagascar's mangrove forests cover an area of 2,200 square kilometres and are therefore among the most extensive in Africa. They protect the country's western and northern seaboard, promote marine biodiversity and contribute to the livelihood of the local population. German development cooperation supports concrete steps to combat the illegal deforestation and unsustainable use of these forests through awareness-raising and restoration measures. In collaboration with NGOs and more than 20 selected village communities to which the government has transferred the rights to manage and use natural resources, villagers received training and learned how to replant degraded mangrove forests with native species. Around 500 hectares are due to be afforested in 2015/16. It is estimated that half of all mangrove forests of Madagascar are in need of rehabilitation.

In Madagascar Germany is also supporting afforestation with fast-growing tree species for firewood production. Farmers have now established small-scale timber plantations on land totalling more than 10,000 hectares. Most of these plantations are covered by community land certificates that grant the farmers permanent usage rights. It is hoped that this will reduce the pressure on the remaining natural forests and provide the farmers with a good income from the sale of firewood. The afforestation is linked to anti-erosion measures and helps to stabilise slopes; this reduces the silting of lower-lying paddy fields and hence also contributes to food security. This demonstrates that sustainable land management, the reduction of poverty and the conservation or restoration of ecological functions can go hand in hand.

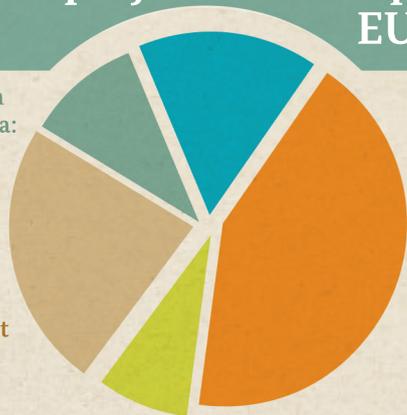


# Forest landscape restoration

As the world's population grows and standards of living increase, the Earth's remaining forests are coming under ever-greater pressure. For example, global demand for timber products is expected to double by 2030. Germany and other partners have undertaken to restore forests and wooded, productive landscapes in the tropics and subtropics. In doing so they are pursuing several inter-linked objectives: conservation of forest biodiversity and ecosystem services, poverty reduction, sustainable provision of forest and timber products, carbon storage

to mitigate climate change and adaptation to the consequences of climate change. Germany bases its activities on international conventions and declarations such as the Bonn Challenge (2011) and the Bonn Challenge II (2015), which seek to restore 150 million hectares of forest by 2020, and the New York Declaration on Forests (2014), which extends this target and aims to restore 350 million hectares of forest by 2030. Progress on implementation is made through regional initiatives.

BMUB support for forest landscape restoration (2008–2016)



Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia: EUR 9 million

Sub-Saharan Africa: EUR 14 million

South and South-East Asia, Pacific: EUR 21 million

Latin America and Caribbean: EUR 38 million

Global: EUR 7 million

 2.8 million hectares of forest are lost every year.



In the AFR 100 initiative, African countries are joining forces with partners, such as BMZ, the World Bank, the World Resources Institute and the African Union to restore **100 million hectares** of forest and wooded landscapes by **2030**. So far **14 countries** have pledged to restore **43 million hectares**.

**65%** of Africa's land is already affected by degradation.

Source: WRI (2015): [www.wri.org/our-work/project/AFR100/about-af100](http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/AFR100/about-af100)

## REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD+)

The concept of preserving forests as a climate change mitigation measure has been around for about ten years and is steadily being refined. It is now known as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and is one of the central pillars of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Under REDD+, performance-based payments are made for measurable and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. To qualify for results-based REDD+ payments, countries must report on their compliance with these internationally agreed standards.

Efforts to reduce deforestation will not be effective unless they are jointly developed and supported by the communities that depend directly on the forests for their liveli-

hood. This is best achieved when sustainable agriculture, forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation go hand in hand and thus promote local development.

Germany has played an active part since the commencement of the REDD+ negotiations. Working with partner countries, it explores how biodiversity conservation can be systematically integrated into the planning of REDD+ measures and what strategies can be used to maximise the synergies between REDD+ and the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan. Germany is supporting the efforts of REDD+ countries to put in place the political and institutional framework to protect forests and promote the participation of civil society and local people who are particularly dependent on the forests. German international cooperation also supports its partners in establishing the technical requirements for carbon monitoring and in building up financial mechanisms with which successful emission reductions from avoided deforestation can be rewarded. Germany has allocated funding to a number



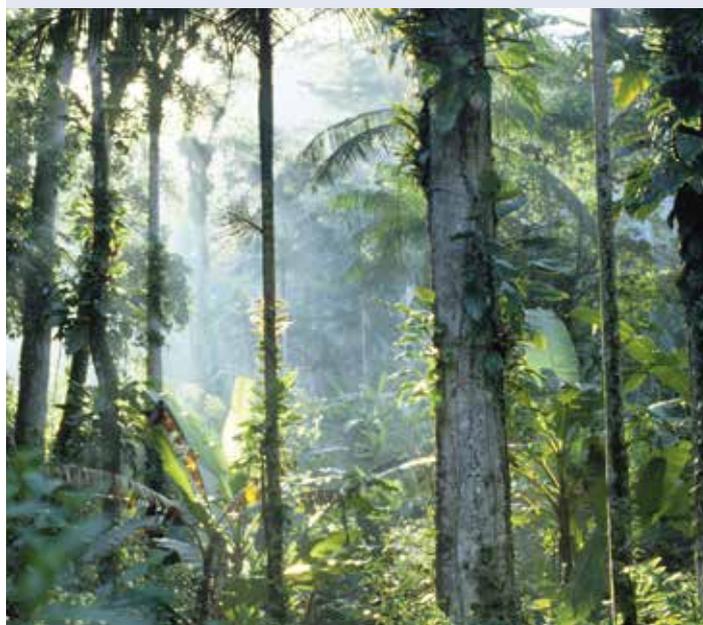
of multilateral REDD+ programmes. The most important initiative is the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), to which Germany has so far contributed around EUR 160 million, of which EUR 150 million is allocated from the BMZ budget; Germany is thus one of the facility's largest donors. The FCPF is currently the main mechanism for financing the implementation of REDD+ worldwide. Through the Readiness Fund it supports the national efforts of almost 50 partner countries to create the conditions for successful reduction of emissions from forest destruction. The Facility's Carbon Fund is designed to make performance-based payments for verified emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation in up to 20 countries.

The REDD Early Mover (REM) Programme is a German initiative that was established in 2011 to reward countries that successfully pioneer REDD+ efforts. REM pays these Early Movers for the verified emission reductions they have achieved on a national and subnational scale and thus strengthens existing strategies to further reduce deforestation. While an international mechanism for performance-based payments under the UNFCCC is still being established, the REM programme is already making REDD+ payments to demonstrate that REDD+ can work in practice, delivering proof of concept as well as learning experiences. Under agreements with partner countries or subnational governments, REM provides performance-based payments for verified reductions in deforestation and offers incentives for sustainable development. A key requirement of the programme is that at least half of the funds are directly benefiting stakeholders at local level, especially smallholders, indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities – in a gender sensitive manner. The first partner to receive REM payments is the Brazilian State of Acre. A performance-based agreement with Colombia equally entered into force. Furthermore, a partnership is being developed with Ecuador. REM also serves as a cornerstone of the so-called GNU (Germany-Norway-United Kingdom) Initiative for implementing the New York Declaration on Forests.



### REDD+ IN COLOMBIA

The Colombian government has set ambitious forest conservation and climate change mitigation targets that it intends to achieve by 2020. Germany is supporting Colombia's efforts to reach these targets at national and subnational level through policy advice and performance-based payments for emission reductions through the prevention of deforestation in the Amazon Biom. The executing agency is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which is responsible for inter-ministerial coordination and implementation of the National REDD Strategy. Through the REDD Early Mover Programme, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom are joining forces to support Colombia in reaching its goal of zero-net deforestation in the Amazon region by 2020, to use its forests sustainably and to encourage sustainable development pathways in the context of the Colombian peace process. The three donor countries have allocated around USD 100 million for performance-based REDD+ payments. Sixty per cent of these funds will directly benefit local communities in the Amazon region, while 40 per cent is earmarked for the implementation of policy measures, strengthening of institutions involved in the REDD+ system, and the operational management of the REM Programme. German international cooperation assists regional administration, civil society organisations and communities in Colombia in implementing REDD+ while also adhering to social and ecological standards.



## ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) involves harnessing biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of a comprehensive strategy for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. It uses natural, frequently lost or overlooked features to supplement or replace manmade infrastructure measures. The sustainable management, protection and restoration of ecosystems thus provide ‘natural solutions’ for adapting to the consequences of climate change.

By 2016 Germany had made available approximately EUR 94 million for 27 EbA projects and programmes from IKI funds alone. The supported projects aim to enshrine the EbA approach in partner countries’ climate change adaptation strategies. For example, a number of countries including Mexico, Viet Nam and Grenada have incorporated EbA into the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) that they have submitted under the UNFCCC. Germany also plays a pioneering role in supporting projects that pilot the practical implementation of EbA in different ecosystems and in developing appropriate methodology.

An example of activities in this field is work to assess the vulnerability of societies in the light of the state of affected ecosystems. As part of the promotion of adaptive biodiversity management through ‘learning by doing’, monitoring results are used to reduce uncertainties relating to management options and identify suitable methods for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Other methodological approaches include the assessment of ecosystem services in order to strengthen the argument for improving biodiversity management. Monitoring systems facilitate the documentation of EbA’s effectiveness. Typical EbA measures might involve activities such as protecting or restoring mangroves and coral reefs and improving their management. In Viet Nam, for example, it is estimated that protecting or replanting mangroves in coastal areas is saving costs of more than USD 7.3 million per year that would have to be spent on maintaining artificial dykes if these EbA measures were not in place<sup>14</sup>. Another instance of an EbA measure is the restoration



### MAPPING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL

Mapping ecosystem services in cities enables the social, economic and cultural significance of ecosystems to be assessed and utilised for spatial planning. In 2015 the municipality of Duque de Caxias in the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro launched a new approval process for construction projects. Furthermore, the municipality started work on a new landscape plan to identify those landscape areas and ecosystems that contribute most to sustainable and resilient urban development. Duque de Caxias has a significant number of natural areas, including not only urban parks but also mangroves, remnants of forest and other biodiversity-rich areas. In cooperation with the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and with German support, the ecosystem services of these areas have been mapped using a matrix model to assess the ecosystem services. The mapping included local knowledge by conducting surveys among the population. The process yielded not only new insights into how forests and mangroves help to regulate flooding, improve air quality and ensure a favourable microclimate, but also into their value for the cultural identity of the local population.

of mountain ecosystems, for example by planting slopes with stabilising, ideally native plants. Climate change increases the risk of erosion and landslides, but this can be reduced by restoring ecological conditions.



### ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION IN BRAZIL'S ATLANTIC COASTAL FOREST

The Mata Atlântica on Brazil's Atlantic coast is home to more than 120 million people and generates 70 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. But it is being jeopardised by deforestation, degradation and habitat fragmentation: today only about 20 per cent of the original 1.3 million square kilometres of the Atlantic Forest remain. Despite this, the area is one of the world's five most important biodiversity hotspots and it provides essential ecosystem services to Brazilian society, serving as the basis not only for water supplies and food production but also for recreation and tourism. Climate change is an additional challenge for the region: its effects on humans and the environment are already noticeable, for example in the form of water shortages in megacities such as São Paulo as a result of unusually long periods of drought, or the landslides after heavy rain that have claimed hundreds of victims in the hinterland of Rio de Janeiro. Strategies for adapting to the consequences of climate change and conserving biodiversity are needed in order to make the region and its inhabitants less vulnerable to such events. A project supported by Germany and coordinated by Brazil's Ministry of Environment therefore focuses on integrating EbA strategies into spatial planning instruments and into land management at various government levels. Pilot activities in three areas of the Mata Atlântica are demonstrating successfully and in an innovative way how this can be achieved in communities, protected areas and water catchment areas. These experiences now help to include EbA measures and targets for the mainstreaming of ecosystem-based approaches in national legislation, programmes and other initiatives. Some successes have already been achieved: Brazil's national climate change adaptation plan now includes explicit targets and provisions for large-scale implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures. The project is also supporting Brazil's national policy on regenerating natural vegetation, under which the aim is to restore 12 million hectares of forest by 2030.



### ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION IN THE MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS OF NEPAL

The global programme 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Mountain Ecosystems' is a partnership between UNDP, UNEP and IUCN that is supported by Germany. The programme aims to strengthen the resilience of selected fragile mountain ecosystems and their local communities to the impacts of climate change. It is being implemented in Uganda, Nepal and Peru in close cooperation with national and subnational administrative authorities, civil society and local communities. In the Panchase area of Nepal, water sources are drying up as a result of rising temperatures and increasingly irregular rainfall, and landslides are increasing in frequency and severity. Overgrazed grassland and abandoned pastures are particularly vulnerable and are easily colonised by invasive species. One approach involves growing the native plant amriso (*Thysanolaena maxima*), which is also known as broom grass. This plant has traditionally been grown by poor rural communities in the region, but only for their personal use. Amriso regenerates very quickly even on overused land; it requires little care and is not crowded out by invasive species. Because its strong root network also prevents erosion, the EbA project is encouraging cultivation of this plant. Amriso is an almost ideal plant for ecosystem-based adaptation since it provides the basis for a sustainable livelihood. An economic analysis shows a rate of return for smallholders of 21 per cent. This means that the measure is also economically attractive. However, this is only one component of the package of measures being implemented by the partnership that Germany supports. In addition, more than 50 water sources and natural ponds have been restored to provide drinking water and water for irrigation, and a small-scale irrigation system has been set up with accompanying EbA measures that benefit more than 1,000 members of the community. Large numbers of decision-makers and households have been trained in EbA, tree nurseries have been established and steps have been taken to improve pasture management.



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

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation, which came into force in 2014, provides the global framework for national implementation of the third objective of the CBD. The Protocol stipulates that when genetic resources are transferred, the benefits resulting from their utilisation must be shared between users and the country of origin on a contractually agreed basis. The parties to the Protocol must take the necessary legal, administrative and political measures to ensure that this benefit-sharing actually takes place. The Protocol also covers the sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is passed on to researchers and companies by indigenous peoples and local communities under ABS agreements. In addition, it specifies minimum standards that are designed to create greater transparency and legal certainty for providers and users. A completely new feature of international environmental legislation is the introduction of a monitoring system that will enable authorities to check compliance with the ABS legislation of countries of origin by users in other countries.

Under the Nagoya Protocol, an ABS agreement must be concluded before any research commences analysing genetic or biochemical properties of biological material. The agreed forms of benefit-sharing could cover all possible scientific and economic benefits that might arise in the course of research, development and commercialisation.

Germany ratified the Nagoya Protocol in 2016 and through bilateral cooperation supports the implementation in a number of countries and by regional organisations, including Mexico, India, Morocco, Namibia, Benin, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) and the Central American Integration System (SICA). The support provided includes advice and capacity building to enable biodiversity authorities, indigenous peoples and local communities to negotiate agreements which need to reach out into the future. However, developing effective legislation and efficient administrative systems is not enough: other preconditions are to be met before utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge leads to valorisation and to benefits which can be shared fairly and equitably. For example, ownership issues with regard to genetic resources between state authorities and indigenous peoples and local communities need to be clarified (e.g. in Kenya), ABS strategies for bio-based research are to be developed (e.g. in South Africa), and internet-based application and monitoring systems enabling countries of origin to analyse publications or patent applications worldwide that are based on utilisation of their genetic resources are to be implemented (e.g. in India, Kenya and Uganda).



### THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Since 2006 this multi-donor initiative is working with its partners to strengthen human and institutional capacity for the implementation of ABS – initially in Africa, but since 2012 also in Caribbean and Pacific countries. The aim is to speed up ratification and national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. While the Protocol sets certain minimum standards, it also leaves room for interpretation: countries therefore have considerable latitude in establishing their ABS rules. The ABS Initiative supports partner countries to use this flexibility and develop solutions that meet their specific requirements. Activities focus on three process levels: shaping the legal and administrative framework, supporting ABS-compliant value chains with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, and involving indigenous peoples and local communities in the processes. Thereby, the initiative draws on the networks and ABS experience built up by its members over many years. In addition it has developed a range of tools and methods, including complex analytical methods, training schemes, guidelines on negotiating ABS agreements, and a ‘Communication Guide’. Since its inception the ABS Initiative has received support from other donors in addition to Germany; it is currently supported by the governments of Denmark, France and Norway, the Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD), and the European Commission.



### INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE ABS SYSTEM IN INDIA

India is one of the world’s most biodiverse countries. This natural capital provides an important basis for fighting poverty. In 2002 the Indian government passed the Biological Diversity Act that creates a widely acclaimed legal framework for regulating access to biological resources and concluding binding agreements with users in India and other countries on benefit-sharing. However, insufficient use has been made of this potential and specifically Indian businesses could rarely fulfil their obligations, mainly because the necessary institutional structures were not in place. Since 2016 Germany is therefore cooperating with the Indian Ministry for Environment, Forest and Climate Change in implementing the ABS approach systematically. The activities address three areas: (1) In cooperation with the Indian biodiversity authorities, dialogue forums specifically tailored to a particular federal state or economic sector are initiated. So far, discussions between stakeholders have been missing completely or have been confrontative. The forums are thus intended to bring about a more constructive process, creating greater acceptance of the ABS mechanism and increasing the number of access applications. (2) Examples of good practice are being developed and assistance is being given to the private sector in drawing up sector-specific codes of conduct, which will be used as a tool when negotiating ABS agreements in selected communities. (3) An IT-based monitoring system will make it easier for the authorities to monitor the utilisation of biological resources and compliance by users with ABS agreements. The system will also improve transparency with regard to the sharing of monetary benefits.

## BIODIVERSITY AND GENDER

Who has access to particular ecosystems and who can use them in what way? Who owns land, and who works it? Who develops and manages seed? Who produces agricultural products for the market? Who has traditional knowledge of natural resource management or medicinal plants? All over the world, questions about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, access to biological resources and equitable benefit-sharing are also questions about the roles and rights of men and women. Women in developing countries are often directly and severely affected by ecosystem degradation, because they are often responsible for tasks such as fetching water and collecting firewood and animal feed. At the same time, their knowledge plays a key role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Women often have special knowledge of edible or medicinal plants, and among subsistence farmers worldwide it is often the women who make a significant contribution to the conservation of agricultural species diversity. In its preamble, the CBD therefore recognises ‘the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity’ and affirms ‘the need for full participation of women

at all levels of policy-making’. Target 14 of the Strategic Plan urges the parties to consider the needs of women in connection with the conservation and restoration of ecosystems. For this reason, projects and programmes of German international cooperation take account of the differing impacts of their measures on men and women and strive for equal involvement of the sexes in all areas. For example, the ‘Bosques y Agua’ (Forests and Water) project financed by the German government sets out to improve tropical forest conservation and watershed management in the Trifinio region along the borders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador while also improving the livelihoods of local people. Because of the level of disadvantage faced by women in the region, some of the project’s activities are specifically intended to help women feed their families and become financially independent. Special training courses in sustainable farming and the exchange of knowledge enable the women to set up their own gardens and to sell some of the produce they grow on local markets. This reduces the pressure of use on local ecosystems, conserves agricultural species diversity, improves the families’ nutrition and helps the women become economically independent.



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

The fifth strategic goal aims to enhance implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 at all levels. In its focus is the participatory development, updating and adoption of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Their effective implementation requires capacity development, technology transfer and mobilisation of resources from various sources. The parties to the CBD have committed themselves to improving the knowledge base relating to the status, trends and consequences of biodiversity loss also including traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities. Enhancing implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 in the partner countries is the key concern of German international cooperation in the field of biodiversity. It addresses the associated challenges through policy advice, technical and institutional capacity building, the development of partnerships and networks as well as the creation of sustainable financing strategies.

## NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPS)

NBSAPs are the principal policy instrument of parties to the CBD to implement the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 at national level. To achieve this, the international strategic framework needs to be translated into the national context. This includes the integration of biodiversity considerations in policies and development plans of other policy fields and sectors (mainstreaming). The NBSAPs set forth how the national targets will be achieved and define responsibilities for implementation. Resource planning and the development of financing strategies are an integral part of this process which poses a number of challenges for many countries.

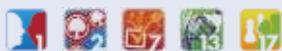
Germany is supporting its partner countries in updating and implementing their NBSAPs at regional, national and subnational level. Special attention is given to a participatory revision process undertaken jointly with all relevant ministries, government agencies as well as representatives of civil society and science, in order to embed the revised

NBSAP in a supportive political and legal environment for implementation from the outset. For example, Germany has supported the Georgian Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection to update its NBSAP. Key elements of this cooperation were conducting a situation analysis, the subsequent development of thematic strategies and action plans, combined with a multi-stage review process with contributions by different line ministries as well as the general public. The Georgian cabinet adopted the resulting NBSAP in 2014. In Namibia Germany supported the development of the country's second NBSAP, which underwent a comprehensive peer review and consultation process in which a variety of experts and a number of state and non-state actors participated. Implementation and monitoring of the Namibian NBSAP-2 are now overseen and coordinated by an interdepartmental steering committee.

To assist the revision and implementation of NBSAPs, GIZ and the secretariat of the CBD have developed a communication and monitoring tool that allows parties to the CBD and other partners to create a poster summarising the progress made towards achievement of the Aichi targets<sup>15</sup>.



<sup>15</sup> [www.aichi-poster-tool.com](http://www.aichi-poster-tool.com)



### BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AT COMMUNITY LEVEL – EXPERIENCE FROM PAKISTAN

From 2012 until 2016 Germany supported the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in northern Pakistan in developing a biodiversity strategy and action plan (KP-BSAP). The plan complements the corresponding strategy development at national level and spells out the actions needed in the province. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and Development, more than 300 people working in forestry and agriculture, nature conservation and the broader environmental sector were involved in preparation of the KP-BSAP. Interdepartmental collaboration of this sort was a new and enriching experience for many government representatives. On the basis of the principles specified by the Ministry, the KP-BSAP was

elaborated by a team of national experts in consultation with representatives of the local population. A local Biodiversity Working Group managed the process of producing the action plan, which is now awaiting the approval of the local steering committee. Through this process many people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa became more aware of the benefits of biodiversity and the need to protect it. At the same time it has strengthened the cooperation structures between the ministries involved. In addition to the KP-BSAP, the programme supports various village communities. Farmers are assessing the possible influence of climate change and working on ways to respond to it. The project is providing training courses in the villages on agrobiodiversity, improved agricultural techniques and ways of adapting to climate change.



### NBSAPS AND MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN AFRICA

Germany is co-funding the project ‘Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development’ initiated by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in development strategies and plans in eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa. These countries are being supported in the implementation of their new NBSAPs in order to improve national and sectoral decision-making processes. In cooperation with the project Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia are working on incorporating biodiversity considerations into national and local development plans. Ghana and Uganda are focusing on the revision of their sector strategies on energy, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Namibia is taking action in the fields of communication, education and public awareness. The Seychelles are integrating biodiversity into their Blue Economy Road Map and strategic action plan for the tourism sector, and Zimbabwe is defining its national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and strategy.





## SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

Germany is supporting partner countries and regional organisations in strengthening technical and institutional capacities needed to implement biodiversity-related strategies at national and local level. Promoting collaboration between the countries of the South is becoming increasingly important. Such south-south cooperation is often particularly valuable in helping to establish a broad knowledge base, disseminate good practices and strengthen institutional and technical capacities. South-south exchange on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity contributes to the establishment of new partnerships for implementation of the Strategic Plan of the CBD. Two examples among many are the exchange on TEEB initiatives between government representatives, scientists, technical experts and businesspeople from Brazil, India, Germany and other countries, and the dialogue about initial experiences of implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.



## 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), holds training and dialogue events on biodiversity conservation. The academy functions as Regional Capacity Building Centre for Eastern Europe within the CBD and hosts around 70 national and international seminars every year. In the 26 years of its existence, more than 45,000 participants from some 160 countries have attended seminars and workshops. Many of the guests are part of an international network of conservation experts. Its many years' experience in knowledge-sharing on key nature conservation issues, especially in Eurasia, put the academy in a special position. It is well known for providing new perspectives and knowledge and contributing to the development of new solutions, whether in connection with the CBD or with other multilateral conventions. Training seminars are organised at the academy of the BfN in conjunction with various secretariats of international conventions, international organisations, NGOs, development cooperation agencies and scientific institutions. For many years the academy has also offered courses on biodiversity conservation to experts from developing countries and German international cooperation. Additionally, the Klaus Töpfer Fellowship Programme provides in-service training opportunities for young nature conservation leaders from Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

## THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES) – AN INTERFACE BETWEEN SCIENCE AND POLICY

The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was established in 2012 as a mechanism to provide scientific information in response to requests from policy makers. Currently 124 countries are members of IPBES. The platform’s secretariat is based in Bonn, Germany, and is administered by UNEP. The primary task of this independent global body is to offer politicians scientific information on the state of biodiversity and worldwide trends in this area, enabling them to make well-informed decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. IPBES

develops recommendations for decision-makers at global, regional, national and local level. Implementation of the IPBES work programme for the period 2014–2019, which comprises both thematic and methodological work packages, is already starting to bear fruit. For example, the first thematic assessment report on plant pollinators, pollination and food production was published at the start of 2016. It contains facts and figures on the worldwide state of bees and other pollinators and their ecological and socio-economic benefits. The findings of the analysis emphasise the urgency of rapid action to protect pollinators, in particular through sustainable agriculture. In addition, an analysis produced in early 2016 identifies various scenarios and models of ecosystem services and opportunities for using them as a supporting tool in policy-making. The analysis also provides the methodology for subsequent IPBES studies. A thematic analysis of land



degradation and restoration (2014–2018) is currently in preparation, as is a series of regional analyses of the state of biological diversity and ecosystem services in Africa, the Asia/Pacific region, America, Europe and Central Asia (2014–2018). This work will be followed up by 2019 by a global assessment of biological diversity and ecosystem services. As well as producing these reports, IPBES has three other core functions: capacity building, identification of policy tools, and methodology/knowledge generation.

It is important for the success of IPBES that representatives of developing countries are able to participate fully and effectively and that different knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, are considered. Germany will continue to support IPBES, also by financing the secretariat in Bonn, in fulfilling its tasks effectively and efficiently. As part of the international cooperation between Germany and other IPBES member states, bilateral and regional biodiversity projects are increasingly supporting their partners in developing countries and those with economies in transition to contribute their knowledge of biodiversity and ecosystem services in relevant knowledge networks. In connection with this work, Germany is also supporting the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) set up by UNDP.

## RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Ensuring adequate mobilisation of financial and technical resources is a key requirement for successful implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020. Experience shows that implementation of NBSAPs is often hindered by insufficient financial, technical and institutional resources. At the ninth Conference of the Parties in Bonn in 2008, all the CBD parties therefore agreed on a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy to support achievement of the three objectives of the Convention. Subsequent conferences of the parties resulted in related targets to underpin the achievement of the 20 Aichi Targets, and financial reporting is now an important component of ongoing monitoring. Achievement of the international financing target of doubling international financial resource flows for biodiversity from all sources by 2015 is measured against the baseline of average



### BIOFIN: FINANCING BIODIVERSITY

Many countries lack reliable information on the financial resources needed to implement the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 at national level, on how these funds can be raised and where they can be used effectively. Yet reliable calculations of financial requirements are an important basis for targeted mobilisation of resources at national and international level. Improving the quality of information does not only depend on the methodology for calculating the necessary investment but also needs active involvement of all relevant sectors. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative BIOFIN<sup>16</sup> was launched by UNDP to meet this need. It supports participating countries in quantifying the financing gap at national level, improving mainstreaming of biological diversity considerations in national development and sectoral planning and financing, and ensuring more efficient mobilisation and use of biodiversity funds. The initiative is supported by the European Commission, Switzerland, Norway, Flanders and Germany. Germany is by far the largest donor. BIOFIN is currently working with 30 partner countries on national strategies for mobilising resources for implementation of NBSAPs. The methodology is set out in a workbook that is being constantly updated and improved. The process results in different follow-on measures in the participating countries. For example, BIOFIN is assisting Malaysia with its national development planning and is cooperating with Peru in developing a financing policy for biodiversity-related public investment.

annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006 to 2010. The CBD parties have committed themselves to define and prioritise their national funding needs and priorities in connection with implementation of their NBSAPs. They have also undertaken to increase domestic resource mobilisation for biodiversity conservation, in part by mobilising contributions from productive sectors as an aspect of mainstreaming biodiversity.

Germany is supporting partner countries in developing strategies to mobilise national and international resources for NBSAP implementation. This includes developing a coherent mix of regulatory and economic instruments

<sup>16</sup> [www.biodiversityfinance.net](http://www.biodiversityfinance.net)



### MOBILISING RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NBSAP IN NAMIBIA

In 2015 the government of Namibia adopted the country's second, updated NBSAP. Germany provided significant support for the preparation of this strategy. Evaluation of the first strategy showed that some targets were not achieved because of insufficient financing. Namibia therefore prioritised mobilisation of the necessary funds from various sources, including the private sector and of other sector ministries, as being crucial for the successful implementation of the second NBSAP. As part of its international cooperation activities, Germany is cooperating with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), which is responsible for implementation of the NBSAP, and other stakeholders to mobilise additional funds for biodiversity conservation. Information from environmental economic accounting and ecosystem accounts contributes to this. Both information systems are based on international standards and guidelines and aim to supplement the national accounts system – including the gross domestic product as the most important indicator of progress – by taking environmental aspects into consideration. The project also supported an expenditure review of all state and private sector spending for biodiversity conservation in Namibia. In order to reduce financing gaps, the activities of the Namibian government with regards to the introduction of economic instruments and the formulation of a resource mobilisation strategy for NBSAP implementation are supported.

such as conservation trust funds, payments for ecosystem services, environmental fiscal reform, ways to leverage private-sector finance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and access and benefit-sharing (ABS) mechanisms.

A priority area of German cooperation in resource mobilisation for biodiversity is the sustainable financing of protected areas. German cooperation focuses on securing funds for the management of protected areas, for example through conservation trust funds and low-interest loans. At the same time it also promotes economic instruments that incentivise conservation in and around protected areas. This not only reduces management costs but also ensures co-benefits between conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

#### Conservation trust funds and low-interest loans

Conservation trust funds are recognised as an instrument for long-term financing of biodiversity conservation and for securing the sustainability of protected area systems, as they can provide financial resources for longer periods than normal project cycles. Conservation trusts can be established as endowment or as sinking funds. Endowment funds invest their capital and fund grants only from the returns on investment, thus maintaining their capital in the long term. However, the low level of interest rates at present makes it difficult to maintain the financial contribution of endowment funds to protected areas at sustainable levels. Sinking funds, by contrast, spend not only their returns but also some of their capital on grant-making. As of 2016, Germany has provided more than EUR 263 million to capitalise 14 funds in Latin America, Africa and the Caucasus. Conservation trust funds are open to other donors and can leverage additional funding from various sources. The Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, for example, has been capitalised jointly by the German government, the World Bank, the French Agency for Development (AFD), WWF and Conservation International.

A relatively new delivery mechanism of Germany's international biodiversity finance is concessional debt, i.e. loans on particularly advantageous terms. Concessional loans are delivered either as low-interest loans or as a mixture of German government funds and loans taken out on the capital market, such as reduced-interest loans, i.e. development loans or promotional loans. Since 2012



**Selected biodiversity funds capitalised by the BMZ.**

EF = Endowment Fund, SF = Sinking Fund

Name of fund	Type	Countries	EUR million
Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF)	SF/TF	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	22.0
ARPA for LIFE	SF	Brazil	51.7
Sangha Tri-National Foundation (TNS)	SF	Cameroon, Rep. of Congo, Central African Republic	20.6
Trust Fund for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation (FBS)	SF	Costa Rica	6.0
National Environment Fund (incl. sub-funds)	SF/TF	Ecuador	24.0
National Protected Areas Trust Fund	SF	Guyana	4.0
Madagascan Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity	SF/TF	Madagascar	15.2
Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MARFUND)	SF	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras	10.0
Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)*	SF	Peru	9.0
Fondation des Savanes Ouest-Africaines (FSOA)	SF	Benin	25.9
Foundations for the Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire (FPRCI)	SF/TF	Côte d'Ivoire	24.5
Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF)	SF	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 Marine Biodiversity Trust Fund (BACoMaB)	SF	Mauritania	20.0
BIOFUND	SF	Mozambique	15.0

\* Total of different German development cooperation contributions, including funds from debt-to-nature swaps

promotional loans may come with a guarantee of the German government. Currently there are five loans in Germany's international biodiversity finance portfolio that combine German government funds with funds from KfW: two loans to the People's Republic of China and one each to Peru, Colombia and India. Concessional loans are likely to become increasingly important for biodiversity conservation and are regarded as an important instrument for leveraging additional funds.



# Biodiversity projects worldwide: Ongoing projects 2016

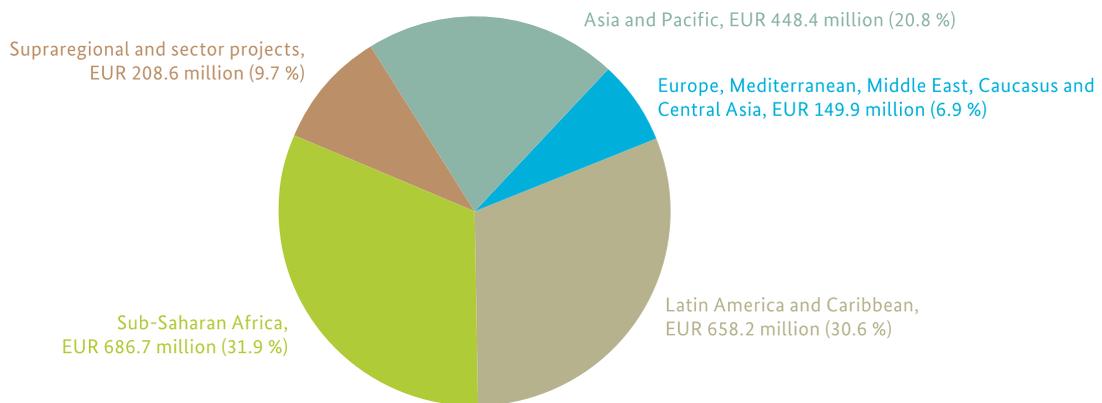
This section lists all ongoing projects and programmes related to biodiversity within the framework of German international cooperation funded by the German government through BMZ and BMUB as per June 2016. The brief overview of each project or programme in this list provides information about partner organisations as well as implementing agencies and funding periods.

The list distinguishes between two types of projects:

- ■ **Projects with main focus and principal objective to support at least one of the three objectives of the CBD (principal objective)**
- **Projects that have conservation of biodiversity as a significant, but not as the main focus (secondary objective)**

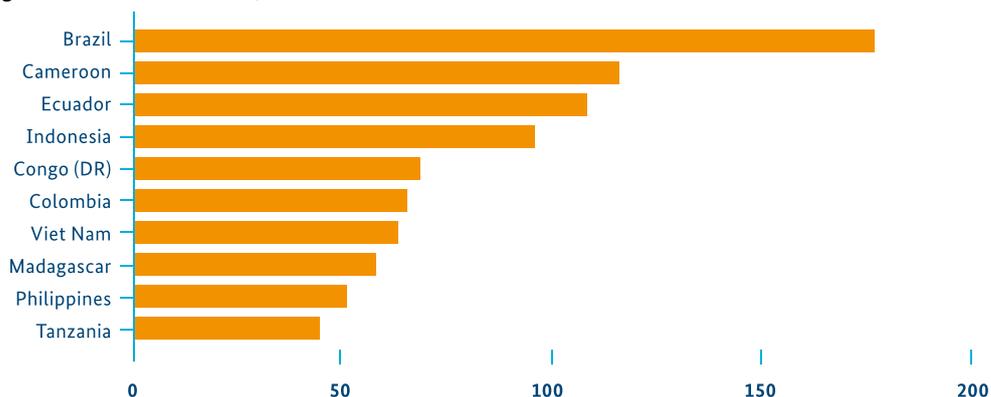
The projects and programmes have been grouped into five regional clusters: (1) Sub-Saharan Africa; (2) Asia and the Pacific; (3) Europe, Mediterranean, Middle East, Caucasus and Central Asia; (4) Latin America and Caribbean; (5) Supraregional and sector projects. Within these clusters, regional projects and projects involving several countries are listed first. Partner countries within each region are listed in alphabetical order.

## Regional distribution of ongoing biodiversity projects



Only projects whose main focus and principal objective is to support biodiversity conservation.

## Most important partner countries of German international cooperation in the area of biodiversity (funding volume in million euros)



## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

- ■ **Biodiversity Conservation and Utilisation of Ecosystem Services in Wetlands of Transboundary Significance in the Nile Basin**  
 BMUB Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000
- 
- ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)**  
 BMUB Benguela Current Commission (BCC)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2020; Funding Volume: € 9,000,000
- 
- ■ **Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Mono Delta (Benin, Togo)**  
 BMUB Benin: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD);  
 Togo: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources / Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières (MERF)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 7,500,000
- 
- ■ **WISE-UP to Climate (Natural Water Infrastructure as a 'Nature-based Solution' for Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development) (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya)**  
 BMUB Tana & Athi Rivers Development Authority; Volta Basin Authority  
 IUCN | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,313,272
- 
- ■ **Climate Resilient Site Network in the African-Eurasian Flyway (Ethiopia, Mali)**  
 BMUB Ethiopia: Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA); Mali: Ministry of Environment and Sanitation  
 Wetlands International (WI) | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 3,189,730
- 
- ■ **Catalyzing Forest and Landscape Rehabilitation for Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation in East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya)**  
 BMUB Ethiopia: Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC); Kenya: Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resource (MEWNR)  
 Clinton Foundation | Project Term: 2014–2016; Funding Volume: € 1,517,264
- 
- ■ **Capacity Development for Enhanced Marine Management in West Africa (Mami Wata)**  
 BMUB GRID-Arendal | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 3,498,305
- 
- ■ **Strengthening Ecological Connectivity in the Tai-Grebo-Sapo Forest Complex between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia**  
 BMZ Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves / Office Ivoirien des Parcs et des Reserves (OIPR) with partners from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000
- 
- ■ **Biodiversity Conservation through Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Cameroon, Democratic Republic Congo, Congo, Central African Republic, Gabon)**  
 BMZ WWF with local development partners | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 600,000
- 
- ■ **Protection and Management Concept of the Crossborder UNESCO Biosphere Reserve**  
 BMZ Benin: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD)  
 (regional project in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000
- 
- ■ **Sustainable Use of Forest Resources in the Niger – Burkina Faso Border Region**  
 BMZ Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE) with local development partners | Project Term: 2016–2018;  
 Funding Volume: € 551,000
- 
- ■ **Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Planning**  
 BMZ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with local development partners | Project Term: 2015–2016; Funding Volume: € 300,000
- 
- ■ **Promotion of Certified Forest Exploitation (Phase II)**  
 BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)  
 KfW | Project Start: 2015; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000
- 
- ■ **Programme Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin: Support of Tri-National Park Sangha Foundation (TNS Foundation)**  
 BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2011–2018; Funding Volume: € 25,500,000

■ ■ **Programme Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin: Access und Benefit-Sharing (ABS) in COMIFAC Member States**

BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)

GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

■ ■ **Programme Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin: Support of the Transboundary National Park BSB Yamoussa**

BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)

GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,900,000

■ ■ **Programme Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin: Support of the Transboundary National Park BSB Yamoussa**

BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

■ ■ **Programme Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin: Regional Support for the Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)**

BMZ Central African Forest Commission / Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)

GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 11,300,000

■ ■ **Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation I + II**

BMZ Southern African Development Community (SADC)

KfW | Project Start: 2009; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ ■ **Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA): Great Limpopo Park III + IV**

BMZ Southern African Development Community (SADC)

KfW | Project Term: 2010–2018; Funding Volume: € 15,000,000

■ ■ **Training Facilities and Programmes for Wildlife Rangers and Managers in the SADC Region**

BMZ Southern African Development Community (SADC)

KfW | Project Term: 2014–2020; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

■ ■ **Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources in the SADC Region**

BMZ Southern African Development Community (SADC)

GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

**BENIN**

■ ■ **Pendjari Park Trust Fund**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD)

KfW | Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 25,000,000

■ ■ **Promotion of Agriculture: Support to the Pendjari National Park**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD)

GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,700,000

■ **Conservation and Management of the Natural Resources Programme (ProCGRN): Investment Fund**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD)

KfW | Project Start: 2011; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

**CAMEROON**

■ ■ **Forest Sector Programme: Forest Basket Funding III (REDD and Land Use Planning)**

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife / Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 30,000,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (“Southwest Programme”): Supplementary Phases**

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife / Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF)

KfW | Project Term: 2011/2016–2017; Funding Volume: € 45,000,000

■ ■ **Support to the Implementation of the National Forest and Environment Programme**

BMZ Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife / Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF)

GIZ | Project Term: 2010–2019; Funding Volume: € 41,187,354

## CONGO (DEM. REP.)

■ ■ **Development of a Carbon Storage Map and Carbon Payment Modell Regions for the DR Congo Forest Belt**

BMUB Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation / Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)

KfW | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,050,000

■ ■ **Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management (Financial Cooperation)**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Water and Forests / Ministère de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts (MECNEF)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management (Technical Cooperation)**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Water and Forests / Ministère de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts (MECNEF)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 27,300,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**

BMZ Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation / Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)

KfW | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 15,000,000

## CONGO (REP.)

■ ■ **Capital Contribution to the Foundation Tri-National de la Sangha (TNS)**

BMZ Foundation for Sangha Trinational / Fondation pour le Tri-national de la Sangha (FTNS)

KfW | Project Start: 2012; Funding Volume: € 3,579,043

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

■ ■ **Protection of Biodiversity in the Taï-Grebo Tropical Forest Complex**

BMZ Foundation for the Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire / Fondation pour les Parcs et Réserves de Côte d'Ivoire

KfW | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation of Comoé National Park**

BMZ Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves / Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR)

KfW | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

■ ■ **Development of Biodiversity and Economy in the area of Taï and Comoé**

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture / Ministère de l'Agriculture (MINAGRI)

GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 26,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation of the Taï National Park III**

BMZ Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves / Office Ivoirien des Parcs et des Reserves (OIPR)

KfW | Project Start: 2008; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

## ETHIOPIA

■ ■ **Biodiversity in a Changing Climate: Community-based Strategies for the Protection, Management and Development of Wild Coffee's Region of Origin**

BMUB Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD); Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST); Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

NABU | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,363,995

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Financial Cooperation)**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

KfW | Project Start: 2015; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: Biodiversity (Technical Cooperation)**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 11,500,000

■ ■ **Participatory Forest Management (PFM) for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Protection**

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)

GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Combretum terminalia Forests in West Amhara**  
 BMZ **Wood for Life (Ethiopia) with Welthungerhilfe** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 425,000

■ ■ **Conserving Biodiversity and Strengthening Drought Resilience in the Rift Valley Lakes Basin**  
 BMZ **Kindernothilfe together with local development partners** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 708,717

■ **Strengthening Drought Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods in Ethiopian Arid and Semi-Arid Lands**  
 BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 7,500,000

## GHANA

■ ■ **From Full Sun to Shaded Cocoa Agroforestry Systems: Rehabilitation of Smallholder Cocoa Farms and Forest Ecosystems for Enhanced Conservation and Sustainable Use of Forestry Resources in the High Forest Zone of Ghana**  
 BMUB Forestry Commission  
**SNV Netherlands Development Organisation** | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 1,393,476

■ **Climate Change Adaptation of Agro-ecosystems**  
 BMZ Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

## LIBERIA

■ ■ **Protection of Biodiversity in Tai-Sapo-Forest Corridor (Sapo-Park Liberia)**  
 BMZ Forest Development Authority (FDA) / Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

## MADAGASCAR

■ ■ **Madagasy Nature Conservation Fund: Support to Conservation Endowment Fund**  
 BMZ Madagasy Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity / Fondation des Aires Protégées et de la Biodiversité  
**KfW** | Project Start: 2006; Funding Volume: € 27,000,000

■ ■ **Madagasy National Parks (MNP) Investment Fund (II + III)**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests / Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts  
**KfW** | Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests / Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 21,000,000

## MAURITANIA

■ ■ **Natural Resources Management Programme**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministère Délégué auprès du Premier Ministre chargé de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MDEDD)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 10,370,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Areas**  
 BMZ Banc d'Arguin and Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Trust Fund / Fonds Fiduciaire du Banc d'Arguin et de la Biodiversité Côtière et Marine (BACoMaB)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ **Fishery Control, Monitoring and Surveillance**  
 BMZ Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Economy together with the Delegation for the Surveillance and Control of Fisheries at Sea / Ministère des Pêches et de l'Économie maritime (MPEM) with Délégation à la Surveillance des Pêches et au Contrôle en Mer (DSPCM)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2010–2020; Funding Volume: € 12,878,288

## MOZAMBIQUE

■ ■ **Support to the BIOFUND Conservation Trust**  
 BMZ Biofund Conservation Trust  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 16,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity through Sustainable Use of Natural Resources by Local Fishing Community in the Quirimbas National Park**

BMZ WWF Germany with local development partners | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 623,160

■ ■ **Limpopo National Park as Integral Component of the Transnational Conservation Area Great Limpopo Park**

BMZ National Administration of Protected Areas / Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC)

KfW | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 14,000,000

■ **Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas in Beira**

BMZ Agency for the Implementation of Water and Sanitation Projects / Agência de Implementação de Águas e Saneamento (AIAS)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 13,000,000

## NAMIBIA

■ ■ **Mobilising Resources for the Effective Implementation of Namibia's updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

BMUB Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,500,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity Management and Climate Change**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 5,589,000

■ ■ **Integrated National Park Management I and II**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

KfW | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 26,000,000

■ ■ **Namparks Programme: Bwabwata, Mudumu, Mamili and Khaudum National Parks (BMMP) III**

BMZ Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)

KfW | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

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

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)

KfW | Project Term: 2010–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,500,000

■ **Support to Debushing**

BMZ Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)

GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

## RWANDA

■ ■ **Piloting Multiple-benefit Investment “packages” through Forest/landscape Restoration and REDD+**

BMUB Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA) and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

IUCN | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,811,990

## SOMALIA

■ **Sustainable Land Management in Somaliland**

BMZ Ministry of National Planning and Development

GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

## TANZANIA

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

■ ■ **Conservation of the Serengeti**

BMZ Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)

KfW | Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 20,500,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of the Selous Game Reserve**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

KfW | Project Term: 2016–2021; Funding Volume: € 18,000,000

## TOGO

- ■ **Support of REDD+ Readiness and Forest Rehabilitation in Togo (ProREDD)**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources / Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières (MERF)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

## ASIA, PACIFIC

## REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

- ■ **Scaling up Innovative, Community-based Protection of Coastal Biodiversity in Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Pacific**  
BMUB Relevant institutions in Indonesia, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and the Philippines  
Rare | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,440,000

---

- ■ **Support to the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security in the Sulu Sulawesi Seascapes (SSS) countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)**  
BMUB Regional: Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF); Indonesia: Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF); Malaysia: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI); Philippines: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

---

- ■ **Advancing Understanding of Natural Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement as part of REDD+ (ENRICH I + II)**  
BMUB Laos: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation | Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 1,341,211

---

- ■ **Delivering Environmental and Social Co-benefits from REDD+ in Southeast Asia**  
BMUB Laos: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation | Project Term: 2010–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,448,119

---

- ■ **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**  
BMUB Laos: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
KfW | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

---

- ■ **Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme**  
BMZ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  
KfW | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

## REGIONAL PROJECTS: HIMALAYA

- ■ **REDD+ Himalaya: Capacity Building for Using REDD+ to Conserve Natural Biodiverse Carbon Sinks in the Himalayas**  
BMUB International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 4,225,000

---

- ■ **Conservation of Biodiversity in the Kailash Region**  
BMZ International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

---

- ■ **Promotion of Cross-boundary Management of Natural Resources in the Himalayas**  
BMZ International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,200,000

## REGIONAL PROJECTS: ASEAN

- ■ **ASEAN Biodiversity Centre Small Grants Programme**  
BMZ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB)  
KfW | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

---

- ■ **Biodiversity-based Products as an Economic Source for the Improvement of Livelihoods and Biodiversity Protection**  
BMZ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

---

- ■ **Institutional Strengthening of the Biodiversity Sector in ASEAN**  
BMZ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

- **Forestry and Climate Change (FOR-CC)**  
BMZ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,800,000

#### REGIONAL PROJECTS: PACIFIC ISLAND STATES

- ■ **Managing Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Pacific Island States and Atolls**  
BMUB Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 8,100,000

---

- ■ **REDD – Forest Conservation in the Pacific Island States II**  
BMUB Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,500,000

---

- ■ **Natural Solutions to Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region: Implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands**  
BMUB Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 4,945,625

---

- ■ **Enabling Ecosystem-based (EBA) Adaptation in Melanesia and Micronesia**  
BMUB Relevant institutions in the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and Papua New Guinea  
**The Nature Conservancy (TNC) with the Federated States of Micronesia** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,921,561

---

- **Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region**  
BMZ Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2009–2019; Funding Volume: € 23,200,000

#### REGIONAL PROJECTS: LOWER MEKONG REGION

- **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Lower Mekong River Basin**  
BMZ Mekong River Commission (MRC)  
KfW | Project Term: 2009–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,112,919

---

- ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong River Region**  
BMZ Mekong River Commission (MRC)  
KfW | Project Term: 2016–2022; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

---

- **Transboundary Water Resources Management in the Lower Mekong Watershed**  
BMZ Mekong River Commission (MRC)  
GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

#### BANGLADESH

- ■ **Sunderbans Mangrove Forest Management for Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation to Climate Change**  
BMZ Ministry of Environment and Forests  
GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

---

- ■ **Wetland Biodiversity Protection Project**  
BMZ Department of Fisheries  
GIZ | Project Term: 2009–2016; Funding Volume: € 7,500,000

#### CAMBODIA

- ■ **Initiative for the Conservation of the Tropical Forest and Biodiversity**  
BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe with local development partners | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 595,839

#### CHINA

- ■ **Biodiversity and Natural Resources**  
BMZ People's Republic of China  
KfW | Project Start: 2012; Funding Volume: € 11,323,591

---

- ■ **Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**  
BMZ People's Republic of China  
KfW | Project Term: 2011–2017; Funding Volume: € 9,250,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Management in Communal Areas in Guizhou**  
 BMZ Forest Department of Guizhou Province  
 KfW | Project Term: 2007/2010–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

■ **Desertification Control in Ningxia II**  
 BMZ People's Republic of China  
 KfW | Project Term: 2005–2016; Funding Volume: € 9,579,857

## INDIA

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 9,600,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Development of Biodiversity in India**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2020; Funding Volume: € 12,500,000

■ ■ **Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project**  
 BMZ Government of Himachal Pradesh  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2022; Funding Volume: € 6,120,688

■ ■ **Improvement of Human Livelihoods in the Border Zone of Manas National Park**  
 BMZ Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE)  
 Karl Kübel Stiftung | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 207,075

■ **Integrated Development of the Society with Focus on Food Security, Livelihood and Biodiversity**  
 BMZ **Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE) with local partners** | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 349,000

■ **Sustainable Land-use Planning and Management**  
 BMZ Ministry of Rural Development  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,200,000

■ **Participatory Management of Natural Resources in Tripura**  
 BMZ Government of Tripura  
 KfW | Project Term: 2008–2017; Funding Volume: € 12,000,000

■ **YSC Programme for the Re-establishment of Agrobiodiversity and Natural Resources in Environmentally Damaged Areas of 16 Remote/Marginalised Communities**  
 BMZ **Terre des hommes with local development partners** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 364,797

## INDONESIA

■ ■ **Developing a Resilient and Effectively Managed Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Lesser Sunda Ecoregion**  
 BMUB East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government  
**The Nature Conservancy (TNC)** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,900,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Climate Change**  
 BMUB Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 3,800,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Climate Protection in the Leuser Ecosystem in Sumatra**  
 BMUB Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 8,460,000

■ ■ **Nature Conservation Concessions to Protect Tropical Rainforest**  
 BMUB General Directorate for Production Forests (BUK); General Directorate for Forest and Nature Protection (PHKA); Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2012–2019; Funding Volume: € 8,100,000

■ ■ **Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands with Native Tree Species (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) in Kalimantan**  
 BMUB Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)  
**Fairventures Worldwide FVW** | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 590,000

■ ■ **Conservation of the Tropical Forest in Raja Ampat**

BMZ **Oro Verde together with local development partners** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 540,000

■ ■ **Forest Programme (Support for the Ministry of Forestry); Forestry Programme II (REDD+); Forestry Programme III (Sulawesi); Forests and climate change (FORCLIME)**

BMZ Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)

**KfW** | Project Term: 2010/2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 56,500,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Management in Central Kalimantan**

BMZ **Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE) with local partners** | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 219,000

■ ■ **Forest and Climate Protection (FORCLIME II)**

BMZ Ministry of Forestry (MoFor)

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 14,811,500

## LAOS

■ ■ **Integrated Biodiversity Conservation (National Parks and Corridors)**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2021; Funding Volume: € 9,500,000

■ ■ **Integrated Nature Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Hin Nam No National Park**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**GIZ** | 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,330,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Forest Protection**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2021; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

■ ■ **Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CLiPAD) (REDD in Laos II)**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**KfW** | Project Term: 2011/2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 13,600,000

■ ■ **Promotion of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (PRO-FLEGT)**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,800,000

■ **Promotion of Climate-related Environmental Education**

BMZ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

## MONGOLIA

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT)

**KfW** | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 11,500,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change of Central Forest Ecosystems II**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT)

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,500,000

■ ■ **REDD – National Forest Inventory**

BMZ Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT)

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,550,000

## PAKISTAN

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

BMZ Provincial Planning and Development Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

## PHILIPPINES

- ■ **Improving Protected Area Management in the Philippines**  
 BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 9,000,000

---

- ■ **National REDD+ System in the Philippines**  
 BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,300,000

---

- ■ **Forest and Climate Protection in Panay**  
 BMUB Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,992,790

---

- ■ **Indigenous Practices for Conservation of Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

---

- ■ **Community-based Forest Management Visayas**  
 BMZ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2009–2016; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

---

- ■ **Environment and Rural Development Programme (EnRD)**  
 BMZ Departments of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Land Reform (DLR), Agriculture (DA) and of Interior and Local Government  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2009–2015; Funding Volume: € 19,720,843

## SRI LANKA

- **Climate Protection and Sustainable Livelihood in the Buffer Zone of the Sinharaja Tropical Rain Forest**  
 BMZ **Oxfam Germany with local development partners** | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 479,430

## THAILAND

- ■ **Water Management Pilot Project: Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds**  
 BMUB Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,800,000

## TIMOR-LESTE

- ■ **Managing Agro-Biodiversity for Sustainable Livelihoods in Timor-Leste**  
 BMZ Ministry of Agriculture  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,870,000

## VIET NAM

- ■ **Mainstreaming of Ecosystem-based Adaptation into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and into Land Use and Development of Viet Nam**  
 BMUB Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

---

- ■ **Program Biodiversity Advisory**  
 BMZ Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

---

- ■ **Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity as a Measure to Decrease CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions**  
 BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2021; Funding Volume: € 20,500,000

---

- ■ **Integrated Coastal and Mangrove Forest Protection in Mekong Provinces for Adaptation to Climate Change**  
 BMZ Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2011–2018; Funding Volume: € 11,720,000

---

- ■ **Integrative Protection and Management of Natural Resources in Phong Nha-Ke Bang Region**  
 BMZ Province People's Committee (PPC) of the Province of Quang Binh  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2016; Funding Volume: € 1,900,000

■ ■ **Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park**  
 BMZ Province People's Committee (PPC) of the Province of Quang Binh  
 KfW | Project Start: 2007; Funding Volume: € 12,630,000

■ ■ **Protection and Sustainable Inclusive Management of forest ecosystems in Central Viet Nam**  
 BMZ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)  
 KfW | Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

## MEDITERRANEAN, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, CAUCASUS, CENTRAL ASIA

### REGIONAL PROJECTS: SOUTH CAUCASUS

■ ■ **Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) Phase II (Ecoregional Programme) and Phase III (Contribution to Endowment Capital)**  
 BMZ Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2010/2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ ■ **Caucasus Protected Areas Trust Fund (CPAF)**  
 BMZ Caucasus Protected Areas Trust Fund (CPAF)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

■ ■ **Promotion of Ecocorridors in the South Caucasus**  
 BMZ WWF Caucasus Programme Office  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

■ ■ **Transboundary Joint Secretariat (TJS III)**  
 BMZ Transboundary Joint Secretariat (TJS) for the Southern Caucasus  
 KfW | Project Term: 2015–2021; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

■ ■ **Integrated Biodiversity Management**  
 BMZ Armenia: Ministry for Nature Protection; Azerbaijan: Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources; Georgia: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 9,900,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in the Southern Caucasus**  
 BMZ Armenia: Ministry for Nature Protection; Azerbaijan: Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources; Georgia: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2011–2017; Funding Volume: € 16,850,000

■ **Integrated Erosion Control in the South Caucasus**  
 BMZ Armenia: Ministry for Nature Protection; Azerbaijan: Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources; Georgia: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

### REGIONAL PROJECTS: CENTRAL ASIA

■ ■ **Ecosystem based Adaptation in High Mountain Regions of Central Asia**  
 BMUB Tajikistan: Committee for Environmental Protection; Kazakhstan: Ministry of Energy  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

■ **Sustainable and Climate friendly Land Use for Economic Development in Central Asia**  
 BMZ Ministries for rangeland, forest and wildlife management in the intervention countries  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,630,000

■ **Ecosystem-based Land and Forest Management for the Fight against Poverty and as a Measure for the Adaptation to Climate Change**  
 BMZ Michael Succow Stiftung with local development partners | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 533,690

### REGIONAL PROJECTS: WESTERN BALKAN

■ ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Shkodra**  
 BMZ Albania: Ministry of Environment; Macedonia (F.Y.R.): Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning; Montenegro: Ministry for Sustainable Development and Tourism  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

- **Rural Development through Integrated Forest and Water Resources Management in Southeast Europe**  
 BMZ Ministries of labour and social policy in the region  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,500,000

**ALBANIA**

- **Integrated Sustainable Development of the Southern Coastal Region**  
 BMZ Ministry of Urban Development  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 1,000,000

- ■ **Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in Rural Albania**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000

- ■ **Prespa Basin Conservation Project: Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Integrated Resource Management Programme**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment; National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2006; Funding Volume: € 3,556,459

**ALGERIA**

- ■ **Environmental Governance and Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Ministry of Land Planning and Environment / Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement; Ministry of Water Resources / Ministère des Ressources de Eau  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

**ARMENIA**

- ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas**  
 BMZ Ministry of Nature Protection  
 KfW | Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 8,250,000

**AZERBAIJAN**

- ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Samur Yalama**  
 BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources  
 KfW | Project Start: 2006; Funding Volume: € 2,550,000

**GEORGIA**

- ■ **Conservation of Unique Forests in Georgia through Establishing New Protected Areas Taking Climate Change into Account**  
 BMZ WWF Caucasus Programme Office  
 WWF Deutschland | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 598,410

- ■ **Eco-Regional Conservation Programme: Support Programme for Protected Areas**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 8,250,000

- **Promotion of Ecofarming and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity**  
 BMZ Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE) with local partners | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 850,000

- ■ **Strengthening the Ability to Adapt to Climate Change of Forest Ecosystems through Adaptive Forest Management**  
 BMZ WWF Caucasus Programme Office | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 390,396

**JORDAN**

- ■ **Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

- **Protection of Environment and Biodiversity (I + II)**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

## KAZAKHSTAN

■ ■ **Biodiversity Conservation in the Transboundary Region “North Tian Shan Mountains”**

BMZ **Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU) with local partners** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 743,400

## 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: € 5,000,000

## MOROCCO

■ **Integrated Management of Water Resources**

BMZ Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment / Ministère de l’Energie, des Mines, de l’Eau et de l’Environnement (MEMEE)

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 9,100,000

■ **Environmental and Climate Governance**

BMZ Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment / Ministère de l’Energie, des Mines, de l’Eau et de l’Environnement (MEMEE)

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,500,000

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

■ ■ **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 Economic Development; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

**KfW** | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

■ ■ **Restoring Peatlands in Russia – for Fire Prevention and Climate Change Mitigation**

BMUB Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Moscow Oblast Administration (MOV)

**KfW** | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

## TAJIKISTAN

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

BMZ Forestry Agency

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 2,800,000

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

BMZ Forestry Agency

**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

## UKRAINE

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

BMZ Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

**KfW** | Project Term: 2015–2021; Funding Volume: € 14,000,000

## YEMEN

■ ■ **Conservation of Biodiversity**

BMZ Ministry of Water and Environment

**GIZ** | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## REGIONAL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

■ ■ **Increasing the Resilience of the Amazon Biome: Protected Areas as an Integral Element of Climate Change Adaptation (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)**

BMUB Brazil: Ministry of Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente; Colombia: National Parks of Colombia (PNC); Ecuador: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente; Redparques (Latin American Network of Protected Areas)

**WWF Germany** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 1,943,446

- ■ **Unlocking Forest Finance: Mobilisation of Private Sector Capital to Reduce Deforestation through Public-Private Partnerships for Forests and Rural Livelihoods (Brazil, Peru)**  
 BMUB Brazil: Governments of Acre State and of Mato Grosso; Peru: Regional Government of San Martin (GORESAM)  
**Global Canopy Programme (GCP)** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,722,248
- 
- ■ **REDD+ Landscape Restoration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala)**  
 BMUB Central American Integration System / Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
- 
- ■ **Transforming Evidence into Change: a Holistic Approach to Governance for EbA - GO4EbA**  
 BMUB Various partners in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama  
**IUCN** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,685,800
- 
- ■ **Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Ecosystem and Natural Resource-dependent Smallholder Farming Communities in Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)**  
 BMUB Tropical Agriculture Research and Learning Centre (CATIE), Costa Rica  
**Conservation International** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,999,970
- 
- ■ **Ecosystem based Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change in Colombia and Ecuador**  
 BMUB Colombia: Research Institute for Marine and Coastal Areas / Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras “José Benito Vives de Andrés” (INVEMAR); Ecuador: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000
- 
- ■ **Incorporating the ‘Amazon Indigenous REDD+ Proposal’ into Climate Change Strategies (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)**  
 BMUB Brazil: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Colombia: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS); Ecuador: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente; Peru: Madre de Dios Regional Government and Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)  
**WWF Germany** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,680,018
- 
- ■ **Supporting the Initiative “20 by 20”: A Country-led Effort to Bring 20 million hectares of Degraded Land in Latin America and the Caribbean into Restoration by 2020**  
 BMUB Various partners in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru  
**World Resources Institute (WRI)** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,634,068
- 
- ■ **Microfinance for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (MEBA) (Colombia, Peru)**  
 BMUB **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with local partners** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
- 
- ■ **Sustainable Development Options and Land Use-based Alternatives: Enhance Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Capacities in the Colombian and Peruvian Amazon, while Enhancing Ecosystem Services and Local Livelihoods (Colombia, Peru)**  
 BMUB Colombia: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS); Peru: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)  
**International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,874,961
- 
- ■ **National Forest Monitoring and Information Systems for a Transparent and Truthful REDD+**  
 BMUB **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with local partners** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 3,999,997
- 
- ■ **Climate-Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN)**  
 BMUB Advisory and Coordination Committee (ACC) with national contact persons from six target countries  
**The Nature Conservancy (TNC)** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000
- 
- ■ **Preservation of Biodiversity and Local Development in the Mesoamerican Biocorridor**  
 BMZ Central American Integration System / Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000
- 
- ■ **Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and the Conservation of the Marine Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2011–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000
- 
- ■ **Contribution to the Endowment Capital of the Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (Fondo SAM) for Saving Coral Reefs**  
 BMZ Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds / Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (Fondo SAM)  
**KfW** | Project Term: 2014–2020; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000
- 
- ■ **Climate Protection through Forest Conservation**  
 BMZ Central American Commission on Environment and Development / Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 5,500,000

■ ■	<b>Conservation of Marine Resources in Central America I + II (Marfund)</b>
BMZ	Central American Commission on Environment and Development / Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD) KfW   Project Term: 2010 / 2013–2017 / 2019; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000
■ ■	<b>Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI)</b>
BMZ	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) / Fondo para la Biodiversidad del Caribe KfW   Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000
■ ■	<b>Increasing the Adaptability of Ecological Systems in Biosphere Reserves close to the Borders of Haiti and the Dominican Republic</b>
BMZ	Government of Haiti; Government of the Dominican Republic GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
■ ■	<b>Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Tropical Forests and Improvement of the Livelihood of Rural Communities</b>
BMZ	Various partners in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico Oro Verde   Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 615,990
■ ■	<b>Tropical Forest Protection and Watershed Management in the Trifinio Region (Technical Cooperation)</b>
BMZ	Tri Plan Commission Trifinio / Comisión Trinacional del Plan Trifinio (CTPT) GIZ   Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
■ ■	<b>Tropical Forest Protection and Watershed Management in the Trifinio Region (Financial Cooperation)</b>
BMZ	Tri Plan Commission Trifinio / Comisión Trinacional del Plan Trifinio (CTPT) KfW   Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 12,000,000
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Financing of Nature Conservation in the Amazon Basin</b>
BMZ	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) / Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazonica (OTCA) KfW   Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000
■ ■	<b>Regional Amazon Programme</b>
BMZ	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) / Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazonica (OTCA) GIZ   Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
■ ■	<b>Financial Contribution to the Endowment Capital of the Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoameric (MAR Fund)</b>
BMZ	Fund for the Mesoamerican Reef / Fondo para el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano KfW   Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000
■ ■	<b>Eco.business Fund: SME Fund for Biodiversity Friendly and Resource-efficient Private Investments</b>
BMZ	Eco.business Fonds KfW   Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000
■ ■	<b>Business &amp; Biodiversity in Mesoamerica and the Dominican Republic</b>
BMZ	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System / Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000
■ ■	<b>Support the Economic Potential of Biodiversity and Access and Benefit Sharing in Central America</b>
BMZ	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System / Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000
■ ■	<b>REDD+ Landscape Restoration in Central America</b>
BMZ	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System / Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000
■ ■	<b>Reduction of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Central America and the Dominican Republic</b>
BMZ	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System / Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000
■ ■	<b>Protection and Sustainable Use of Selva Maya in Belize, Guatemala and Mexico (II)</b>
BMZ	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System / Secretaría General del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SG-SICA) GIZ   Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000
■ ■	<b>Integrated Environmental Management with Indigenous Peoples in Central America</b>
BMZ	Fondo Indígena / Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean KfW   Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

■ **Strengthening External Financial Control in the Environmental Sector**  
 BMZ Federal Court of Accounts / Tribunal de Contas da União (TCU) and other partners  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2020; Funding Volume: € 5,500,000

■ **Transboundary Integrated Watershed Management Rio Libon**  
 BMZ Government of Haiti; Government of the Dominican Republic  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2011–2017; Funding Volume: € 7,900,000

■ **Strengthening Indigenous Organisations in Latin America**  
 BMZ United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

■ **Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change**  
 BMZ Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,525,000

■ **Coastal Protection for the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean Small Island States**  
 BMZ Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 10,800,000

## BOLIVIA

■ ■ **Support of the Initiative for Reducing Deforestation and for Comprehensive Forest Management**  
 BMZ Ministry for Development Planning / Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000

## BRAZIL

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Climate Protection in the Mata Atlântica (Financial Cooperation Module)**  
 BMUB Brazilian Biodiversity Fund / Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO); Ministry of Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 7,865,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity and Climate Protection in the Mata Atlântica (Technical Cooperation Module)**  
 BMUB Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,435,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity Protection through the Integration of Ecosystem Services in Public Programmes and Business Activities (TEEB)**  
 BMUB Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2019; Funding Volume: € 6,500,000

■ ■ **Consolidating the Brazilian National System of Conservation Units (SNUC)**  
 BMUB Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,880,000 (Technical Cooperation)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2020; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000 (Financial Cooperation)

■ ■ **Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Fires in the Brazilian Cerrado**  
 BMUB Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2011–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,996,172 (Technical Cooperation)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000 (Financial Cooperation)

■ ■ **Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Marine Biodiversity**  
 BMUB Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

■ ■ **Amazon Fund for Forest Conservation and Climate Protection (Fundo Amazonia)**  
 BMZ Brazilian Development Bank / Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2011–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,200,000

■ ■ **Amazon Region Protected Areas Programme (ARPA II)**  
 BMZ Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 20,000,000

■ ■ **Transition Fund ARPA for LIFE**  
 BMZ Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2015–2021; Funding Volume: € 31,704,840

■ ■	<b>Establishment of Ecological Corridors in Amazonia and Mata Atlântica</b>
BMZ	Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) KfW   Project Term: 2004–2016; Funding Volume: € 16,361,340
■ ■	<b>REDD Programme for Early Movers: Country Component Acre</b>
BMZ	Institute of Climate Change and Environmental Services Regulation (Acre) / Instituto de Mudanças Climáticas e Regulação de Serviços Ambientais (IMC) KfW   Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 16,000,000
■ ■	<b>Protection of Atlantic Coastal Forests in Minas Gerais II</b>
BMZ	The State Forest Institute of the State of Minas Gerais / Instituto Estadual de Florestas (Minas Gerais) KfW   Project Term: 2009–2017; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Forest Management in Amazonia</b>
BMZ	Brazilian Forest Service / Serviço Florestal Brasileiro (SFB); Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation / Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMbio) KfW   Project Term: 2011–2019; Funding Volume: € 15,000,000
■ ■	<b>Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon Region</b>
BMZ	Secretary of State for the Environment and Sustainable Development / Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável KfW   Project Term: 2010–2017; Funding Volume: € 10,500,000
■	<b>Land Governance in Amazonia – Terra Legal</b>
BMZ	Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,500,000
■	<b>Land Use Rights and Sustainable Use of the Tropical Forest in Rondônia</b>
BMZ	Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE) together with local development partners   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 360,000
■	<b>Green Markets for Sustainable Use of Socio-Biodiversity in the Brazilian Amazon</b>
BMZ	Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) GIZ   Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 1,000,000
■	<b>Green Markets for Sustainable Use of Socio-Biodiversity in the Brazilian Amazon</b>
BMZ	Ministry of Agrarian Development / Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário (MDA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 1,000,000
■	<b>Strengthening Indigenous Peoples in the Roraima State for Promoting Legal Certainty and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Ways of Subsistence Economy</b>
BMZ	Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE) together with local development partners   Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 262,000
■	<b>Environmental Rural Land Register (CAR II)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) KfW   Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 23,000,000
■	<b>Land and Environmental Management (CAR)</b>
BMZ	Ministry of the Environment / Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000

## COLOMBIA

■ ■	<b>Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Magdalena River Basin</b>
BMUB	National Planning Department / Departamento Nacional de Planeación; Colombia Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Magdalena Great River / Corporación Autónoma Regional del Río Grande de La Magdalena (CORMAGDALENA) The Nature Conservancy (TNC)   Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000
■ ■	<b>Strengthening the National Park System to Foster Climate Change Mitigation and Biodiversity Conservation</b>
BMUB	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) GIZ   Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

■ ■ **Forestry as Production Alternative for the Coffee Board Area: Biodiversity Component**  
 BMZ National Federation of Coffee Producers / Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (FNC)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2009–2019; Funding Volume: € 17,600,000

■ ■ **Global REDD Programme for Early Movers: Colombia Country Component**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 10,500,000

■ ■ **Protected Areas and Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Colombian Protected Areas Administration / Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia (PNN)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2013–2020; Funding Volume: € 15,000,000

■ **Programme on Sectoral Reform on the Environment, Phase I**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation / Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional  
 KfW | Project Term: 2015–2016; Funding Volume: € 4,955,099

■ ■ **Environment Policy and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation / Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 9,200,000

■ ■ **Forest and Climate Protection (REDD+)**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation / Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

**COSTA RICA**

■ ■ **Implementation of the National Bio-Corridor Programme (PNCB) in the Context of the National Biodiversity Strategy**  
 BMUB Ministry for Environment and Energy / Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2020; Funding Volume: € 5,978,802

**ECUADOR**

■ ■ **Yasuní Biosphere Reserve – Protected Area Management**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,500,000

■ ■ **Yasuní Biosphere Reserve – Support of the National Forest Monitoring**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,500,000

■ ■ **Applied Research Cooperation on Biodiversity and Climate Change between Ecuador and Germany**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE); National Biodiversity Institute / Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 3,000,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development (ProCambio)**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 10,515,000

■ ■ **Forest Conservation Programme (Sociobosque) and REDD**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2010–2017; Funding Volume: € 21,500,000

■ ■ **Yasuní Biosphere Reserve – Foresat Conservation (Sociobosque)**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2019; Funding Volume: € 6,500,000

■ ■ **Global REDD Programme for Early Movers – Country Component Ecuador**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 11,000,000

■ ■ **Living Forests – Conservation of the Tropical Forest and the Territory of the Indigenous Kichwa of Sarayaku**  
 BMZ **Oro Verde with local development partners** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 491,751

■ ■ **Programme for the Protection of Biodiversity, Forests and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (Amazonía Norte)**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

■ ■ **Galapagos Project**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2003–2018; Funding Volume: € 7,857,273

■ ■ **Protected Areas Programme**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2009–2017; Funding Volume: € 20,500,000

■ ■ **Increasing the Resilience to Climate Change through Conserving and Sustainably Using Fragile Ecosystems**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2020; Funding Volume: € 9,000,000

## GUATEMALA

■ ■ **Development of Business Models for Cooperation with the Private Sector as a Tool for Socially Acceptable Restoration of Near-natural Forests**  
 BMUB Foundation for Nature Conservation / Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza (FDN); National Agency for Protected Areas / Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas (CONAP)  
 Oro Verde | Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

■ **Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dry Zone (corredor seco) of Guatemala**  
 BMZ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources / Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
 KfW | Project Term: 2016–2023; Funding Volume: € 9,000,000

■ ■ **Improvement of Protected Areas Management – LifeWeb**  
 BMZ National Agency for Protected Areas / Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas  
 KfW | Project Term: 2014–2022; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

## GUYANA

■ ■ **Tropical Forest Protection (Phase I + II)**  
 BMZ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2009–2019; Funding Volume: € 4,800,000

## HAITI

■ ■ **Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe with local development partners | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 499,320

## HONDURAS

■ ■ **Community Forestry and Adaptation to Climate Change (CLIFOR)**  
 BMZ Technical Secretariat of Planning and Cooperation / Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Cooperación (SEPLAN)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

■ ■ **Sustainable Management of Resources in the Focus of Climate Change**  
 BMZ Ministry for External Relations and International Cooperation / Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2019; Funding Volume: € 8,000,000

■ **Municipal Rural Development and Conservation Rio Plátano**  
 BMZ Regional Office of the State Forestry Administration, Honduran Forest Development Corporation / Región Forestal de la Administración Forestal del Estado-Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (AFE-COHDEFOR)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2010–2016; Funding Volume: € 6,700,000

## MEXICO

■ ■ **Valuation of Mexico's Protected Areas Climate and Ecosystem Services: a Tool for Innovative Climate Change and Biodiversity Financing**  
 BMUB Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE); National Commission on Protected Areas / Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 5,070,000

- ■ **Protecting and Sustainably Using Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in the Gulf of California, Mexico**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources / Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2018; Funding Volume: € 9,430,000

---

- ■ **Access and Benefit Sharing of Biodiversity**  
 BMZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE); National Biodiversity Commission / Comisión Nacional de Conocimiento y uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

---

- ■ **Integrated Landscape Planning for the Biodiversity Protection in the Sierra Madre Oriental (Phase II)**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation and Development / Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2016–2021; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

---

- ■ **Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eje Neovolcánico**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation and Development / Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,000,000

---

- ■ **Protection of Biodiversity in Sierra Madre Oriental**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation and Development / Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 7,000,000

PANAMA

- ■ **Protection of Carbon Pools and Sinks in Wetlands and Protected Areas**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 2,468,325

PARAGUAY

- ■ **Protecting Forest for the Benefit of Climate, People and Nature – a Multi-level Approach**  
 BMUB National Forestry Institute / Instituto Forestal Nacional (INFONA); Ministry of Environment / Secretaría del Ambiente (SEAM)  
 WWF Germany | Project Term: 2012–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,128,446

PERU

- ■ **Integrated Climate Change Management in Communal Reserves in the Amazon Rainforest**  
 BMUB Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation / Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI); Ministry of Economy and Finance / Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas; Ministry of Energy and Mines / Ministerio de Energía y Minas; Ministry of Transport and Communication / Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC); The Peruvian Amazon Research Institute / Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía (IIAP)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 6,000,000

---

- ■ **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Co-management in the Amazon**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,000,000

---

- ■ **Supporting the Implementation of REDD+**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2011–2016; Funding Volume: € 6,300,000

---

- ■ **Compensatory Payments for the Protection of Indigenous Community Forests within the context of Peru’s Tropical Forest Programme (CBC II)**  
 BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,987,000

---

- ■ **Forest Protection and Management of Natural Resources in Manu Biosphere Reserve**  
 BMUB National Protected Areas Agency / Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP)  
 Frankfurt Zoological Society | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 2,000,000

---

- **Agro-environmental Programme Ceja de Selva (PROCEJA)**  
 BMZ San Martín Regional Government / Gobierno Regional de San Martín Regional (GORESAM)  
 KfW | Project Term: 2008–2016; Funding Volume: € 12,406,957

---

- ■ **Sustainable Use and Protection of natural Resources in Peru / Contribution to the environmental goals of Peru (ProAmbiente)**  
 BMZ Agency for International Cooperation / Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional (APCI)  
 GIZ | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 18,750,000

## VENEZUELA

- **Conservation of the Forest and the Biodiversity, and Improvement of the Livelihood through Sustainable Development of Communities in the Cerbatana Mountains**  
BMZ **Oro Verde with local development partners** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 504,235

## SUPRAREGIONAL AND SECTOR PROJECTS

- ■ **Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory, Rhino Horn) in Africa and Asia**  
BMUB **GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,300,000 (BMUB)  
BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,700,000 (BMZ)

---

- ■ **Global Nature – Protecting the Earth's riches**  
BMUB **Deutsche Welle (DW)** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,507,273

---

- ■ **Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems (Trust Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation) (Nepal, Peru, Uganda)**  
BMUB Nepal: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, and Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE); Peru: Ministry of Environment (MINAM); Uganda: Ministry of Water and Environment and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)  
**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** | Project Term: 2010–2016; Funding Volume: € 11,500,000

---

- ■ **Support to Indigenous Peoples' and Community-conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)**  
BMUB Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** | Project Term: 2013–2019; Funding Volume: € 12,000,000

---

- ■ **BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes**  
BMUB **BioCarbon Fund** | Project Start: 2014; Funding Volume: € 35,000,000

---

- ■ **Supporting Developing Country Capacity to Address Science-Policy Questions through IPBES via the UNDP managed Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services capacity Network (BES-Net) and the UNEP-WCMC hosted Sub-Global Assessment Network (SGA Network)**  
BMUB ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; Georgia: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection; Mexico: National Commission for Research and Utilisation of Biodiversity (CONABIO); Southern Africa: South African Development Community (SADC); South Africa: South African National Biodiversity Institute  
**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** | Project Term: 2016–2020; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

---

- ■ **Global Forest Survey (GFS)**  
BMUB Various partner organisations in Angola, Colombia, Ecuador, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Zambia, South Africa and Tanzania  
**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 3,500,000

---

- ■ **Promoting Community Conservation Resilience**  
BMUB Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance (CBD Alliance); Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC); International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF); Natural Justice  
**Global Forest Coalition Paraguay** | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 2,158,960

---

- ■ **Development of Business Models to Address Drivers of Deforestation**  
BMUB Various partner organisations in China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Paraguay and Viet Nam  
**UNIQUE GmbH** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 1,908,655

---

- ■ **Ecosystems, Risk and Climate Adaptation**  
BMUB **The Nature Conservancy (TNC)** | Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 631,000

---

- ■ **Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation: Strengthening the Evidence and Informing Policy**  
BMUB Chile: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA); Costa Rica: Ministry of Environment and Energy / Ministro de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE); Ecuador: Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente; El Salvador: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources / Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN); Peru: Asociación Andes  
**International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)** | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 1,815,760

---

- ■ **Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA): Strengthening EbA in Decision Making Processes**  
BMUB **GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,900,000

---

- ■ **Blue Solutions: Implementing the CBD Strategic Plan in the field of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity**  
BMUB Various partner organisations in Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico und Philippines  
**GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 6,300,000

■ ■ **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)**

BMUB **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 17,300,000

■ ■ **ValuES: Methods for Integrating Ecosystem Services into Policy, Planning and Practice**

BMUB **GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

■ ■ **Inspire, Support, and Mobilize Forest and Landscape Restoration**

BMUB Brazil: Ministry of Environment and Secretariat of the Environment for the State of Pará; Indonesia: Ministry of Environment and Forestry and State Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS); Rwanda: Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)

**World Resources Institute (WRI)** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,998,593

■ ■ **Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)**

BMUB **IUCN** | Project Term: 2012–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,004,645

■ ■ **Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)**

BMUB Government of the Republic of the Seychelles; Governments of Central America (Honduras, Guatemala); International Seabed Authority (ISA), Jamaica; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Seascope Consultant** | Project Term: 2016–2021; Funding Volume: € 5,282,200

■ ■ **Utilising Landscape-scale Forest Ecosystem Rehabilitation as a Cost-effective Bridge for the Integrated Deployment of National land-based Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies**

BMUB Various partner organisations in El Salvador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda and Viet Nam

**IUCN** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 2,986,626

■ ■ **REDD+ Benefits: Designing REDD+ Benefit-sharing Systems that Reduce Poverty**

BMUB Various partner organisations

**IUCN** | Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 4,755,103

■ ■ **Operationalising National Safeguard Requirements for Results-based Payments from REDD+**

BMUB Ministry of Environment / Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM), Peru, with UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

**SNV Netherlands Development Organisation** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 1,966,384

■ ■ **From Climate Research to Action under Multilevel Governance: Building Knowledge and Capacity at Landscape Scale**

BMUB Interregional Amazon Council (CIAM); Indonesia: Presidential Work Unit for Development Monitoring and Control (UKP-PPP); Mexico: National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

**Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)** | Project Term: 2015–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,591,268

■ ■ **Protected Area Solutions for Biodiversity and Climate Change**

BMUB Colombia: Parques Nacionales de Colombia; Kenya: Kenya Wildlife Service; Peru: National Protected Areas Administration / Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP); Viet Nam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

**IUCN** | Project Term: 2015–2019; Funding Volume: € 3,368,657

■ ■ **Integrated Planning to Implement the CBD Strategic Plan and Increase Ecosystem Resilience to Climate Change**

BMUB Various partner organisations in Zambia, Tanzania, Colombia and Viet Nam

**IUCN** | Project Term: 2014–2018; Funding Volume: € 3,094,112

■ ■ **Sector Project: Implementing the Biodiversity Convention**

BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 4,500,000

■ ■ **Sector Project: International Forest Policy (IWP)**

BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2013–2017; Funding Volume: € 4,450,000

■ ■ **Global Support Initiative Forest Governance**

BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2011–2018; Funding Volume: € 10,000,000

■ ■ **REDD-Programme for Early Mover (REM) (Technical Cooperation)**

BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2011–2019; Funding Volume: € 11,967,851

■ **Sector Project to Combat Desertification**

BMZ **GIZ** | Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 5,240,000

■ ■	<b>Implementing the Nagoya-Protocol of the Convention on Biological Diversity (ABS Initiative)</b>
BMZ	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity GIZ   Project Term: 2015–2018; Funding Volume: € 2,150,000
■	<b>Sector Project: Sustainable Development through Tourism</b>
BMZ	GIZ   Project Term: 2013–2016; Funding Volume: € 2,050,000
■ ■	<b>Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT)</b>
BMZ	KfW   Project Term: 2015–2020; Funding Volume: € 25,000,000
■	<b>Change of the Global Nutrition System for Strengthening a Biodiversity-based and Locally Controlled Agriculture</b>
BMZ	Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE)   Project Term: 2016–2018; Funding Volume: € 400,000
■	<b>Sector Project: Sustainable Fisheries und Aquaculture</b>
BMZ	GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2017; Funding Volume: € 1,200,000
■	<b>Promotion of Agricultural Genebanks</b>
BMZ	Various Genebanks GIZ   Project Term: 2014–2015; Funding Volume: € 5,500,000
■ ■	<b>International Agricultural Research</b>
BMZ	Various institutes for agricultural research GIZ   Annual funding of approximately € 20,000,000

# The role of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were also influenced by biodiversity objectives. Alongside the goal of protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, a separate goal for the conservation of oceans and marine life was adopted. In addition, the conservation of natural ecosystems and biological diversity is enshrined as a cross-cutting issue in other goals such as those relating to food security, water supply, urban development and climate change mitigation.

The greater consideration of the ecological dimension of sustainability in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs has given biodiversity conservation new impetus. On the other hand, the implementation of the Aichi Targets also contributes to the achievement of the SDGs – not only as regards SDGs 14 and 15, which have a clear link to biodiversity and terrestrial/marine ecosystems. There are numerous other links between the two target systems. For example, the rehabilitation and protection of ecosystems providing services essential to human health (Aichi Target 14) also contributes to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing).

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda can therefore draw on synergies with existing target systems and the corresponding implementation plans and monitoring mechanisms. This enables resources to be combined (e.g. for data collection purposes), the level of ambition in relation to the implementation of the SDGs to be raised, and the conception of individual SDGs to be improved. It can also simplify countries' decisions on action to be taken at national level to meet the requirements of the 2030 Agenda and to incorporate the necessary measures into the revision and implementation of their national development plans and into their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

## SHORT VERSION OF THE AICHI TARGETS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011–2020



1 Awareness of biodiversity, its conservation and sustainable use



6 Manage and use marine resources sustainably



11 Protect terrestrial and marine areas



16 Nagoya Protocol is in force and operational



2 Integration of biodiversity into development strategies



7 Manage agriculture, aquaculture and forestry sustainably



12 Prevent extinction of threatened species and improve their conservation status



17 Develop and implement NBSAPs



3 Eliminate or reform incentives harmful to biodiversity, create and implement positive incentives



8 Reduce environmental pollution



13 Maintain genetic diversity



18 Respect indigenous and local practices and knowledge



4 Achieve sustainable production and consumption



9 Manage invasive alien species and their pathways



14 Safeguard and restore ecosystems providing essential services



19 Improve, share and implement biodiversity knowledge and technologies



5 Reduce rate of habitat loss, deterioration and fragmentation



10 Minimise anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems



15 Restore and conserve (degraded) ecosystems



20 Mobilise financial resources from all sources

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) →



**1.4** Ensure equal rights and access to resources, technologies and services

**1.a** Mobilize resources from a variety of sources to end poverty



**2.4** Ensure sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

**2.5** Maintain the genetic diversity of biodiversity and promote ABS

**2.b** Ensure equitable trade in world agricultural markets



**3** Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

**3.9** Reduce health impacts from hazardous chemicals, pollution, and contamination



RELEVANT SDG-TARGETS →

CONTRIBUTING AICHI-TARGETS →



**4.7** Ensure education for the promotion of sustainable development



**5.a** Give women equal rights to resources and access to ownership and control over property,... and natural resources...



**6.1** Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

**6.3** Improve water quality by reducing pollution

**6.4** Increase water-use efficiency and address water scarcity

**6.6** Protect and restore water-related ecosystems



**7.2** Increase share of renewable energy



**8.4** Improve global resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation



**9.4** Increase resource-use efficiency and clean technologies and processes in infrastructure and industries



**10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows to States in need



**11.4** Protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage

**11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban and rural areas



# Vision: Sustainable Development for People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.



This diagram by the authors, which does not claim to be complete, is based on UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/9 (2015) 'Links between the Aichi biodiversity targets and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development' and Balakrishna Pisuapati, UNEP/DEL/C (2016) 'Role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'.



## Imprint

Published by  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  
and Development (BMZ)

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

### Addresses of the BMZ offices

BMZ Bonn  
Dahlmannstraße 4  
53113 Bonn, Germany  
[www.bmz.de/biodiversity](http://www.bmz.de/biodiversity)

BMZ Berlin | im Europahaus  
Stresemannstraße 94  
10963 Berlin, Germany

### Addresses of the BMUB offices

BMUB Bonn  
Robert-Schumann-Platz 3  
53175 Bonn, Germany  
[www.bmub.bund.de](http://www.bmub.bund.de)

BMUB Berlin  
Stresemannstraße 128–130  
10117 Berlin, Germany

### Implemented by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

### Registered offices

GIZ Bonn  
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40  
53113 Bonn, Germany  
T +49 228 44 60-0  
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

GIZ Eschborn  
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1–5  
65760 Eschborn, Germany  
T +49 6196 79-0  
F +49 6196 79-1115

[info@giz.de](mailto:info@giz.de)

[www.giz.de/biodiversity](http://www.giz.de/biodiversity)

### In cooperation with

KfW  
Palmengartenstraße 5–9  
60325 Frankfurt a. M., Germany  
T +49 69 7431-0  
F +49 69 7431-2944  
[info@kfw-entwicklungsbank.de](mailto:info@kfw-entwicklungsbank.de)  
[www.kfw.de](http://www.kfw.de)

### Edited by

BMUB Division N I 4, BMZ Division 310, GIZ Sector Project Implementing the Biodiversity Convention, KfW Competence Centre Energy,  
Water and Agriculture

### Design

die basis | Wiesbaden, Germany

### Printed by

Schleunungdruck GmbH | Marktheidenfeld, Germany. Printed on FSC-certified paper.

### Photos

© Jörg Böhling: Cover  
© Arif Goheer p. 61 | © Ben Sekamatta p. 33 left, 62 bottom | BfN Vilm: © Andrea Strauss p. 63 right | BMUB: © Andre Joseph p. 33  
right, Harald Franzen p. 2 right | © BMZ: p. 2 left | © Christina Sandig p. 9 | Deutsche Welle: © Marion Hütt p. 14 | © Eden Jhan G. Licay-  
an p. 39 | En Haut ([www.enhaut.org](http://www.enhaut.org)): © Simon Nancy p. 34, 43 | Grid Arendal (<http://www.grida.no/photolib/>): © Peter Prokosch p. 19  
right, 46 bottom, 50, © Glenn Edney, p. 35, Yannick Beadoin p. 36 | © IISD/ENB ([www.iisd.ca/ipbes/ipbes3/13jan.html](http://www.iisd.ca/ipbes/ipbes3/13jan.html)) p. 64 | © Palê  
Zuppani p. 16, 41, 46 top, 67 | © Ricardo María Garibay p. 32 | Verve Ltd.: © Sala Lewis p. 17, 21 right, 28, 38, 40, 42 | © Werner Rudhart  
p. 13, 55 | © Peter Rudhart p. 21 left, 59 left | GIZ: © Cristina Georgii p. 15, © Holger Treidel p. 18, © Ritesh Sharma p. 19 left,  
© Raquel Agra p. 22 right, © Kay Kallweit p. 22 left, 24 bottom, © Christiane Ehringhaus p. 24 top, © Karin Desmarowitz p. 25, © Mi-  
chael Tsegaye p. 29, © Oliver Hölcke p. 30, © Patrick Schwab p. 52, © Flora Müller p. 49, © Oscar D. Daguro Jr. p. 54, © Felix Ries p. 57,  
© Hartmut Meyer p. 58, © Eva Axthelm p. 59 right, © Lisa Feldmann p. 60, © Wolfgang Hesse p. 62 top, © Markus Kirchgessner p. 63  
left, © Rolf Bäcker p. 66 | WCS: © Deo Kujirakwinja p. 48

### As at

October 2016