



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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Item 3.8 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLES 20 AND 21

In-depth review of the availability of financial resources: status concerning and trends in biodiversity finance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The present note is entirely based on the statistical information generated from the Creditor Reporting System of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, in particular under its Rio markers, and thus should be read with some caveats. First, although biological diversity has been broadly defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity, its application in the context of various development sectors has not been clearly elaborated, and thus has more or less been affected by professional judgment. Second, the Rio markers are a work in progress, and there is a patent trend in quality improvement of implementing the reporting system over time. This may have impacted the statistical capture of biodiversity project activities. Third, the number of reporting organizations has increased over time, and the reporting quality may vary across organizations and over time. It should be noted that these caveats are not unique to the Rio markers, and in fact are common in many statistical practices.

2. In 2006, the total marked development assistance to biological diversity was around 2.09 billion United States dollars from 16 developed countries and the European Communities. Japan accounted for 55% of total marked biodiversity assistance and the European Communities, the only multilateral institution with marked data for biological diversity, accounting for 21%. Other five large donors in order are France, Denmark, Spain, United States and Belgium.

3. For the period from 2000 to 2006, marked biodiversity assistance nearly tripled in nominal terms, increasing from 0.76 billion United States dollars in 2000 to 2.09 billion United States dollars in 2006. There are considerable variations in marked aid to biodiversity between years, but the overall trend-line is upward steadily. Improved reporting has likely contributed to better capture of biodiversity-related aid activities. The triple nominal increase in marked aid to biodiversity was largely due to the phenomenal growth in the European Communities' development assistance to biodiversity, which increased from a

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two-year average of nearly 2 million United States dollars in 2000-2001 to nearly 400 million United States dollars in 2005-2006. Considering bilateral assistance alone, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity increased by 170% on a two-year average basis for the period 2000-2006. France, Spain, Austria, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium and Japan have led in the rise of marked assistance to biodiversity.

5. Among 165 donor agencies/sources that provide data to the Creditor Reporting System, the marked aid to biodiversity has captured data from 77 donor agencies/sources. This implies that less than half of donor agencies/sources extend official development assistance to biological diversity.

6. On a two-year average basis for 2005-2006, Africa accounted for 22% of total marked official development assistance to biological diversity, Asia and the Pacific 59% and Latin America and the Caribbean 14%. Considering the whole period 2000-2006, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean received a slightly higher share, 22% and 16% respectively. Asia had 55% of all marked aid to biodiversity from 2000 to 2006. Comparing the two-year averages for 2000-2001 and 2005-2006, marked biodiversity aid flow to Africa increased by 71%, Asia and the Pacific by 164%, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 68%. As a result, Africa's share in total marked biodiversity assistance decreased by 4%, Latin America and the Caribbean fell by 3%, while Asia and the Pacific gained by 13%.

7. Marked biodiversity aid flow to the Least Developed Countries was 209 million United States dollars in 2006, one of the lowest years for the period under study. The two-year average of marked aid to biodiversity for 2005-2006 increased by only 63% from the 2000-2001 average, the lowest among all developing regions. Correspondingly, their share in total marked flows to biodiversity decreased from 18% in 2000-2001 to 15% in 2005-2006.

8. In the two-year period 2005-2006, marked bilateral assistance to biodiversity is 1.91 percent of total bilateral official assistance, and European Communities' marked assistance to biodiversity is 3.36 percent of its official development assistance. European Communities have made remarkable progress in increasing its official development assistance to biodiversity over the period 2000-2006. As percentage of its official development assistance, European Communities' assistance to biodiversity increased from a two-year average of 0.03% in 2000-2001 to 3.36% in 2005-2006. In contrast, the percentage of marked bilateral assistance to biodiversity to bilateral official development assistance decreased from a high of 2.63% in 2000-2001 to a low of 1.91% in 2005-2006. This shows that the increased bilateral assistance to biodiversity was largely due to the global increase in overall official development assistance.

9. For the period 2000-2006 as a whole, biodiversity accounts for 2.38 percent of total bilateral official development assistance. Several countries have a higher percentage of biodiversity in their total bilateral official development assistance from 2000 to 2006. Denmark has marked as high as 7.73% of its official development assistance as aid to biodiversity, and this is followed by Japan with 6.44%. Other above-average countries are the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, Finland and Norway. The percentage of biodiversity in bilateral official development assistance decreased by 0.73% from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. However, this percentage has increased for the same period in a number of countries, including Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, France and Austria.

10. In Asia and the Pacific as well as Latin America and the Caribbean, aid to biodiversity has positively contributed to overall increase in total official development assistance. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the growth rate of marked aid to biodiversity nearly doubles that of total official development assistance. On the contrary, official development assistance to Africa and the Least Developed Countries increased considerably higher than the global average over the period, but marked aid to biodiversity fell far behind - a drag on aid increase. The official development assistance to Africa increased by 160%, but its aid to biodiversity only grew by 71%. In the same fashion, the official development assistance to the least developed countries increased by 145%, but the aid to biodiversity only 63%.

11. Sectoral distribution of aid to biodiversity evolves over time, but certain sectors remain of principal importance to biodiversity. In 2006, water supply and sanitation, general environmental protection, agriculture, forestry, energy, Government and civil society, and fishing account for the largest sectoral shares in marked aid to biodiversity. Water supply and sanitation and general environmental protection together explain over 70% of marked assistance to biodiversity. Taking the period 2000-2006 as a whole, water supply and sanitation and general environmental protection remain the principal sectors of channelling official development assistance to biodiversity. Other important sectors are agriculture, fishing, forestry, energy, Government and civil society.

12. Sectoral contribution of aid to biodiversity for the period 2000-2006 grew in varied paces. In water supply and sanitation and forestry, marked aid to biodiversity grew faster than official development assistance in these two sectors, implying better integration of biodiversity. Marked aid to biodiversity lagged behind nominal growth of official development assistance in Government and civil society, energy, general environmental protection. In agriculture and fishing, while official development assistance increased, marked aid to biodiversity actually decreased despite strong theoretical linkages between biodiversity and these two sectors.

13. Among major categories of general environmental protection in 2006, environmental policy and administrative management accounted for 65%, biosphere protection 7%, biodiversity conservation 13%, site preservation 1%, flood prevention/control 1%, environmental education/ training 2%, environmental research 11%. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, environmental policy and administrative management made up 53% of total development assistance to general environmental protection, biosphere protection 10%, biodiversity conservation 17%, site preservation 3%, flood prevention/control 9%, environmental education/ training 3%, environmental research 6%. Policy development and administrative management has been the single important factor in driving development cooperation for general environmental protection. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), environmental research grew fastest among all categories of general environmental protection, followed by environmental policy and administrative management. Environmental education and training as well as biodiversity conservation increased modestly. Biosphere protection, site preservation and flood prevention/control actually decreased appreciably.

14. Official development assistance under Rio markers amounted 4.2 billion United States dollars in 2006. Among these, climate change only projects represented 44%, biodiversity only projects 29%, desertification only projects 5%, projects addressing more than one Rio issue 22%. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, climate change only projects comprised 45% of official development assistance under Rio markers, biodiversity only projects 24%, desertification only projects 6%, projects addressing more than one Rio issue 25%.

15. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), official development assistance under Rio markers increased by 134% from the two years 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. The largest increase was in climate change only projects, and projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and desertification. Biodiversity only projects increased by 155%, a little bit higher than average. The share of desertification only projects saw nearly no change in the past six years. The proportion of projects marked for both biodiversity and climate change actually decreased significantly. Aid projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification are mostly found in such sectors as general environmental protection, forestry, agriculture, water supply and sanitation. To a much less extent, energy generation and supply, Government and civil society, education, industry and fishing also contain projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present information note is a response to decision VIII/13, paragraph 5, in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary and invited the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to further collaborate on data collection and to provide regular reports on the status and trends of biodiversity finance to the Conference of the Parties.

2. The note first describes the brief history of Rio markers in development assistance statistics and then undertakes a comprehensive assessment of biodiversity-related data generated from the Creditor Reporting System of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Section III focuses on historical trends and geographical distribution of reported biodiversity finance. Section IV examines the significance of biodiversity in development cooperation, and section V analyzes the relationship between biodiversity and development sectors. Sections VI and VII explore biodiversity assistance in relation to general environment protection as well as to desertification and climate change.

II. RIO MARKERS IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE STATISTICS

3. In collaboration with the secretariats of the three Rio conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development introduced a marker system in its existing development assistance statistics in 1998 as a pilot phase for a three-year period from 1998 and 2000, and continued thereafter. The Rio markers allow for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio conventions (UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC), and are publicly available at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. Box 1 provides the description of the marker for aid targeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Box 1. AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as bio-diversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The activity contributes to

- a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of bio-diversity concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Water and sanitation
Agriculture
Forestry
Fishing
Tourism

- Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g.
 - Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
 - Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere and bio-diversity protection
Environmental education/training
Environmental research

- strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;
- Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
- Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
- Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.
- Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.
- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.
- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).
- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to bio-diversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.

4. The Creditor Reporting System was accessed in March 2008, and generated the data from Rio markers for the period 1998 to 2006, with the first seven sets of data last updated on 10 March 2007 and the last two on 15 February 2008. The availability of marked data is uneven for various donors, and most bilateral donors filed their reports from 2000. This note is focused on the period 2000-2006. No data are found for Luxembourg, and Italy's data are only for 2003 and 2004. New Zealand and Greece do not have data for 2000 and 2001. There are no data for United Kingdom in 2001 and 2005. In 2006, data are missing for Finland, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands and Norway. Among multilateral institutions, only European Communities provide data for all years. Asian Development Fund, Special Fund has data for 2000, and International Development Association has four year data for 2000 and 2002-2004. Multilateral organizations that report to the OECD Credit Reporting System but do not have marked data are: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Inter-American Development Bank, Special Operation Fund (IDB Fund), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Development Fund (AfDF), Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

III. STATUS CONCERNING AND TRENDS IN REPORTED BIODIVERSITY FINANCE

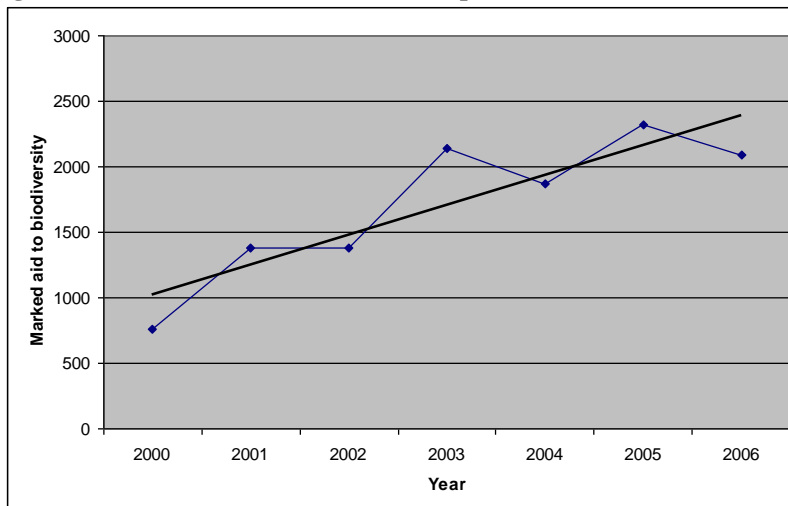
A. *Historical trends*

5. In 2006, the total marked development assistance to biological diversity was around 2.09 billion United States dollars from 16 developed countries and the European Communities. The figure should be larger since there are no data for Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway. Among the reported data, Japan accounted for 55% of total marked biodiversity assistance and the European Communities, the only multilateral institution with marked data for biological diversity, accounting for 21%. Other five large donors in order are France, Denmark, Spain, United States and Belgium.

6. The marked biodiversity assistance was 2.32 billion United States dollars in 2005, 11% higher than in 2006. This may be due to the fact that marked biodiversity data are available for Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway in 2005. For the period from 2000 to 2006, marked

biodiversity assistance nearly tripled in nominal terms, increasing from 0.76 billion United States dollars in 2000 to 2.09 billion United States dollars in 2006. Figure 1 shows the historical trends in marked biodiversity assistance. There are considerable variations in marked aid to biodiversity between years, but the overall trend-line is upward steadily. Improved reporting has likely contributed to better capture of biodiversity-related aid activities.

Figure 1 Trends in marked official development assistance to biodiversity



7. The triple nominal increase in marked aid to biodiversity was largely due to the phenomenal growth in the European Communities’ development assistance to biodiversity, which increased from a two-year average of nearly 2 million United States dollars in 2000-2001 to nearly 400 million United States dollars in 2005-2006. Considering bilateral assistance alone, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity increased by 170% on a two-year average basis for the period 2000-2006. France, Spain, Austria, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium and Japan have led in the rise of marked assistance to biodiversity. Table 2 provides the detailed percentages in increasing assistance to biodiversity by these countries.

Table 1 Percentage increase in marked aid to biodiversity by country

Country	Increase based on the two-year averages (2000-2001 versus 2005-2006)
France	379%
Spain	379%
Austria	320%
Denmark	262%
Portugal	246%
Belgium	228%
Japan	179%
Bilateral	171%

8. Among 165 donor agencies/sources that provide data to the Creditor Reporting System, the marked aid to biodiversity has captured data from 77 donor agencies/sources. This implies that less than half of donor agencies/sources extend official development assistance to biological diversity. Depending upon national administrative structure, several countries have one or two agencies to provide assistance to biological diversity and other countries have involved many ministries in international cooperation for biodiversity. Table 2 provides a full list of donor agencies/sources for the marked aid to biodiversity.

Table 2 Agencies with marked aid to biodiversity

Australia	Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
Austria	Austrian Development Agency (ADA) Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BMA) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

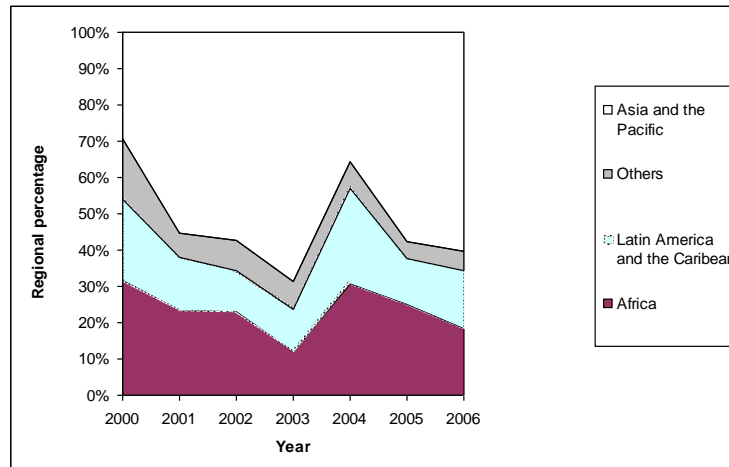
	(BMLFUW) Various ministries (MIN) Provincial governments, local communities (Reg)
Belgium	Other Official Federal Services (ASPF) Directorate General for Cooperation and Development (DGCD) Flanders Official Regional Ministries (MPRF) Walloon Official Regional Ministries (MPRW) Official Federal Service of Foreign Affaires (SPAÉ)
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Denmark	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
Finland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
France	French Development Agency (AFD) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI)
Germany	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ) Germany Investment and Development Company (DEG) Federal Ministries (Fed.Min.) Foundations/Societies/Misc. (non federal) (Found.) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Federal States & Local Governments (L.G.)
Greece	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (YPEJ) Ministry of National Economy (YPEUO) Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation (YPESDDA) Ministry of National Defence (YPEUA) Ministry of the Environment, Land Planning and Public Works (YPEHODE) Ministry of National Education and Religions (YPEPU) Ministry of Agriculture (YPGE) Miscellaneous (Alloi)
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
Italy	Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (DGCS) Central Administration (CA) Local Administration (LA)
Japan	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Other Ministries (Oth. MIN) Prefectures (PRF)
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) (MFA)
New Zealand	International Aid & Development Agency (NZAID)
Norway	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) NORFUND (NORFUND)
Portugal	Portuguese Government (GP) Portuguese Cooperation Institute (ICP)
Spain	Autonomous Governments (AG)

	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (AGR) Ministry of Education and Science (EDUC) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (EMP) Ministry of Environment (ENV) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Ministry of Industry and Energy (MIE) Miscellaneous (MISC.) Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Public Administration (MPA) Ministry of Public Works (MPW) Ministry of Science and Technology (MST) Municipalities (MUNIC)
Sweden	Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
Switzerland	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL) Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Seco)
United Kingdom	Department for International Development (DFID)
United States	Ministry of Agriculture (AGR) Agency for International Development (AID) Department of Interior (INTERIOR) Miscellaneous (MISC.) State Department (STATE) Trade and Development Agency (TDA)
European Communities	Commission of the European Communities (CEC) European Development Fund (EDF)
World Bank	International Development Association (IDA)

B. Geographical distribution

9. In 2006, Africa received 382 million United States dollars of marked official development assistance for biological diversity, Asia and the Pacific 1262 million United States dollars and Latin America and the Caribbean 337 million United States dollars. On a two-year average basis for 2005-2006, Africa accounted for 22% of total marked official development assistance to biological diversity, Asia and the Pacific 59% and Latin America and the Caribbean 14%. Considering the whole period 2000-2006, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean received a slightly higher share, 22% and 16% respectively. Asia had 55% of all marked aid to biodiversity from 2000 to 2006.

10. Comparing the two-year averages for 2000-2001 and 2005-2006, marked biodiversity aid flow to Africa increased by 71%, Asia and the Pacific by 164%, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 68%. As a result, Africa's share in total marked biodiversity assistance decreased by 4%, Latin America and the Caribbean fell by 3%, while Asia and the Pacific gained by 13%. Figure 2 provides graphic details of changes in regional distribution.

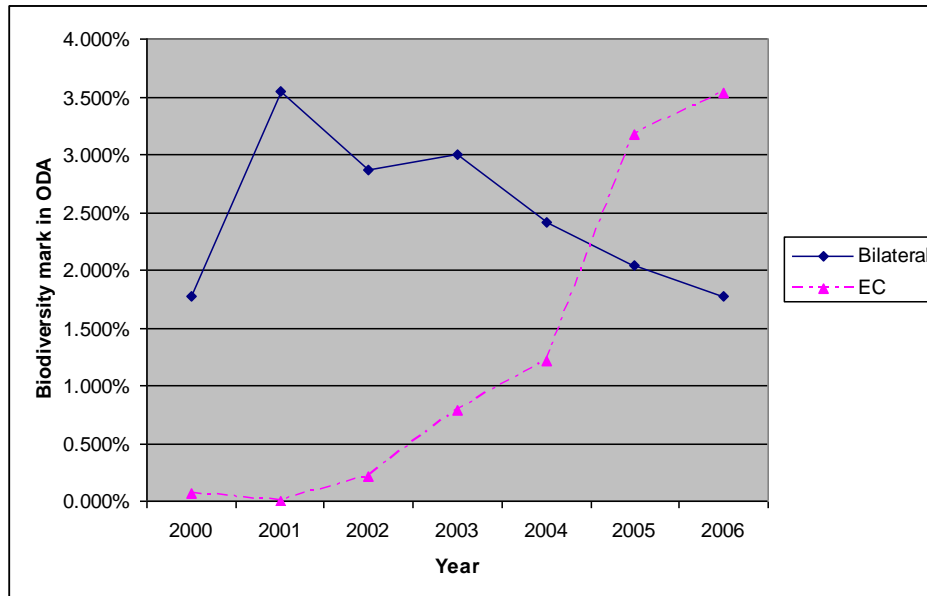
Figure 2 Regional pattern of marked aid to biodiversity

11. Marked biodiversity aid flow to the Least Developed Countries was 209 million United States dollars in 2006, one of the lowest years for the period under study. The two-year average of marked aid to biodiversity for 2005-2006 increased by only 63% from the 2000-2001 average, the lowest among all developing regions. Correspondingly, their share in total marked flows to biodiversity decreased from 18% in 2000-2001 to 15% in 2005-2006.

IV BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

A. *Official development assistance*

12. A nominal increase in marked assistance to biodiversity may simply be derived from overall growth of official development assistance, and also can be a reflection of increased efforts. The latter is generally measured by changes in the percentage of marked biodiversity assistance to official development assistance. Figure 2 describes the status concerning and trends in marked biodiversity assistance as percentage of official development assistance for bilateral channels and the European Communities. In the two-year period 2005-2006, marked bilateral assistance to biodiversity is 1.91 percent of total bilateral official assistance, and European Communities' marked assistance to biodiversity is 3.36 percent of its official development assistance.

Figure 3 Marked biodiversity assistance as percentage of ODA

13. European Communities have made remarkable progress in increasing its official development assistance to biodiversity over the period 2000-2006. As percentage of its official development assistance, European Communities' assistance to biodiversity increased from a two-year average of 0.03% in 2000-2001 to 3.36% in 2005-2006. In contrast, the percentage of marked bilateral assistance to biodiversity to bilateral official development assistance decreased from a high of 2.63% in 2000-2001 to a low of 1.91% in 2005-2006. This shows that the increased bilateral assistance to biodiversity was largely due to the global increase in overall official development assistance.

14. For the period 2000-2006 as a whole, biodiversity accounts for 2.38 percent of total bilateral official development assistance. Several countries have a higher percentage of biodiversity in their total bilateral official development assistance from 2000 to 2006. As shown in Figure 3, Denmark has marked as high as 7.73% of its official development assistance as aid to biodiversity, and this is followed by Japan with 6.44%. Other above-average countries are Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, Finland and Norway.

15. As noted above, the percentage of biodiversity in bilateral official development assistance decreased by 0.73% from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. However, this percentage has increased for the same period in a number of countries, including Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, France and Austria. The increase in marked biodiversity assistance of these countries has come not only from overall trends in official development assistance but also from enhanced efforts to increase support to biodiversity in their development cooperation systems. Figure 4 indicates that biodiversity in Japan's official development assistance increased by 4.38% from 2000-2001 to 2005-2006, followed by Denmark (3.51%).

Figure 4 Biodiversity as percentage of official development assistance (2000-2006) by country

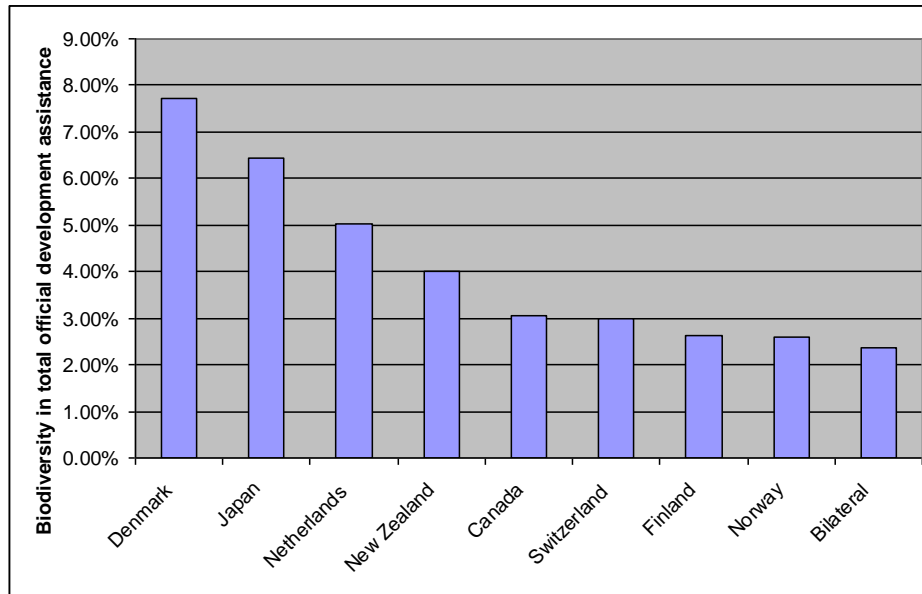
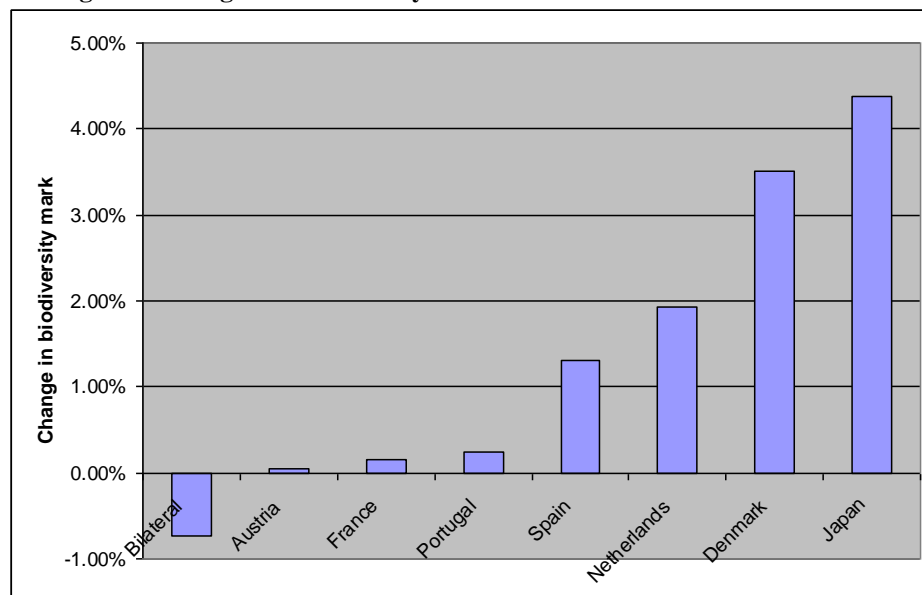


Figure 5 Changes in biodiversity mark between 2000-2001 and 2005-2006

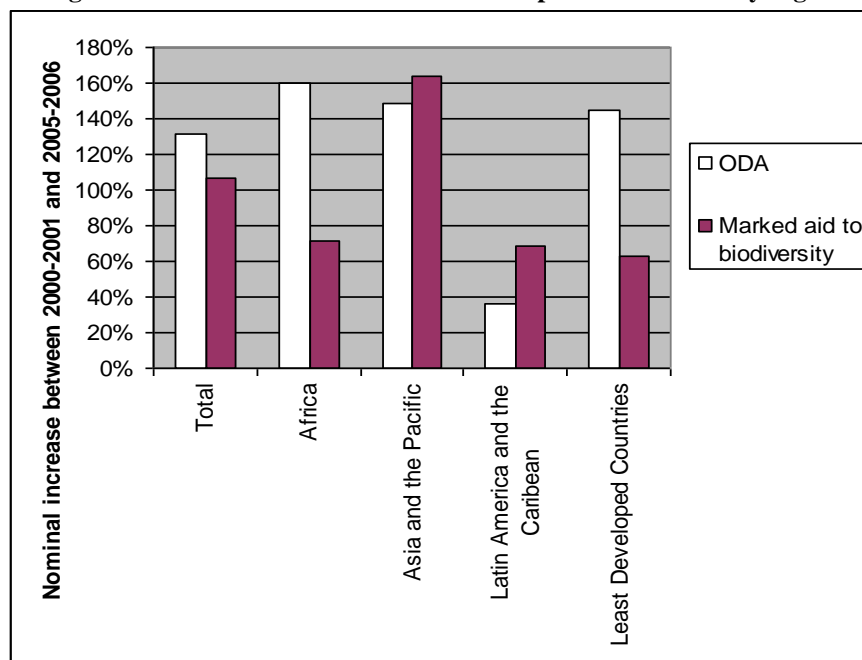


B. Regional distribution

16. Despite the remarkable growth in marked aid to biodiversity over the period 2000-2006, aid flow to biodiversity has not caught up with the overall increase in official development assistance. Based on the two-year averages for bilateral agencies and European Communities (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), official development assistance increased by 132% nominally, whereas marked aid to biodiversity increased only by 106%. Figure 6 provides a comparison of increasing official development assistance versus aid to biodiversity by region. In Asia and the Pacific as well as Latin America and the Caribbean, aid to biodiversity has positively contributed to overall increase in total official development assistance. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the growth rate of marked aid to biodiversity nearly doubles that of total official development assistance. On the contrary, official development assistance to Africa and the Least Developed Countries increased considerably higher than the global average over the period, but marked aid to biodiversity fell far behind - a drag on aid increase. The official development assistance to Africa increased by 160%, but its aid to biodiversity only grew by 71%. In the same fashion, the official

development assistance to the least developed countries increased by 145%, but the aid to biodiversity only 63%.

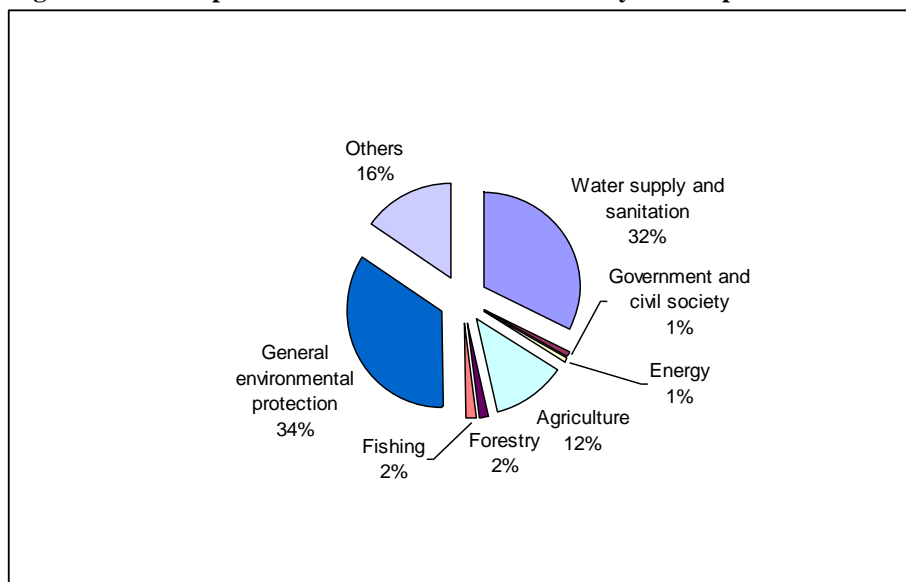
Figure 6 Nominal increase in official development assistance by region



V. BIODIVERSITY AND SECTORAL COOPERATION

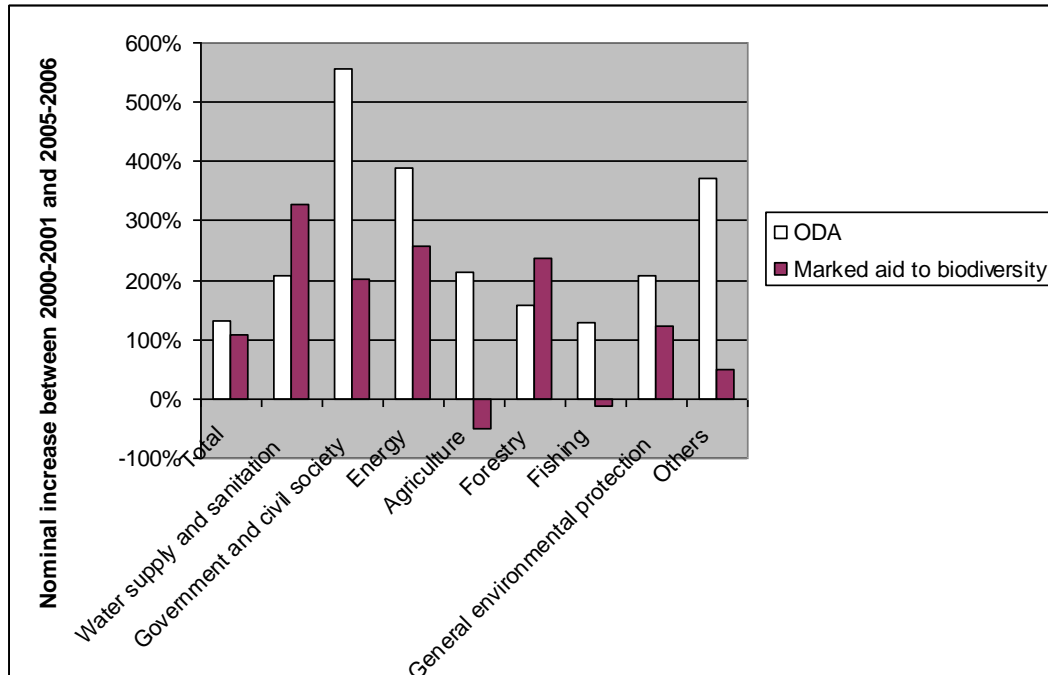
17. Sectoral distribution of aid to biodiversity evolves over time, but certain sectors remain of principal importance to biodiversity. In 2006, water supply and sanitation, general environmental protection, agriculture, forestry, energy, Government and civil society, and fishing account for the largest sectoral shares in marked aid to biodiversity. Water supply and sanitation and general environmental protection together explain over 70% of marked assistance to biodiversity. As shown in figure 7 and taking the period 2000-2006 as a whole, water supply and sanitation and general environmental protection remain the principal sectors of channelling official development assistance to biodiversity. Other important sectors are agriculture, fishing, forestry, energy, Government and civil society.

Figure 7 Sectoral pattern of marked aid to biodiversity for the period 2000-2006



18. Sectoral contribution of aid to biodiversity for the period 2000-2006 grew in varied paces. In water supply and sanitation and forestry, marked aid to biodiversity grew faster than official development assistance in these two sectors, implying better integration of biodiversity. Marked aid to biodiversity lagged behind nominal growth of official development assistance in Government and civil society, energy, general environmental protection. In agriculture and fishing, while official development assistance increased, marked aid to biodiversity actually decreased despite strong theoretical linkages between biodiversity and these two sectors.

Figure 8 Nominal increase in official development assistance by sectors of relevance to biodiversity



A. Education

19. In 2006, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity in education was 14 million United States dollars, accounting for 0.88% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.17% of total bilateral aid to education. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, bilateral aid to biodiversity education was about 0.29% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.09% of total bilateral aid to education.

20. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related education assistance grew much faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to education. Development assistance in education for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was nearly five times higher than in 2000-2001, while development assistance to education was more than doubled and marked bilateral aid to biodiversity only increased by 71%.

21. Table 3 extracts examples of education development assistance related to biodiversity. Biodiversity support has appeared in major categories of education, including basic, secondary and post-secondary education. In general, biodiversity features in development assistance to education policy and administrative management, education facilities and training and teacher training, but not in educational research. In basic education, biodiversity-related development assistance appears in primary education and basic life skills for youth and adults, but not in early childhood education. In secondary education, biodiversity is captured in vocational training, but not in second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels. In post-secondary education, assistance to higher education contains

biodiversity elements, but not advanced technical and managerial training. This is in striking contrast with secondary education.

Table 3 Examples of biodiversity in education cooperation

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
<i>General</i>	
Education policy and administrative management	Community-based training; education policy & administrative management; curriculum development plan formulation mission; technical advisors unit
Education facilities and training	Distribution of school materials; education facilities and training; rehabilitation of primary school and training
Teacher training	Poverty reduction budgetary support
Educational research	
<i>Basic education</i>	
Primary education	Promoting environment at school as a tool for development; budget support in education; support for the plan on education for everyone through a common fund
Basic life skills for youth and adults	Cooperation to reduce illiteracy; production, transformation, communication of medicinal and aromatic plants
Early childhood education	
<i>Secondary education</i>	
Secondary education	
Vocational training	Training center; coordination of workshop schools; professional training; basic technical training programme; strengthening women's leadership role; tourism training; vocational training
<i>Post-secondary education</i>	
Higher education	Environmental information services; ecosystem management course in Burkina Faso; courses on ecological and biogeographical basis for environmental management, and on sustainable development of the tropical forests; post-graduate training; geography, environment and territorial planning Masters' degree programme in Havana; student scholarship; African Fellowship Programme; intensive river aquaculture in Senegal
Advanced technical and managerial training	

B. Health

22. In 2006, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity in health was nearly 4 million United States dollars, accounting for 0.23% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.07% of total bilateral aid to health. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, bilateral aid addressing both biodiversity and health was about 0.13% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.07% of total bilateral aid to health.

23. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related health assistance grew much faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to health. Development assistance in health for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was seven times higher than in 2000-2001, while development assistance to health was more than doubled and marked bilateral aid to biodiversity only increased by 71%.

24. Table 4 extracts examples of health development assistance related to biodiversity. Despite only a limited number of projects involved, biodiversity-related assistance appears in almost all categories of health development cooperation, mostly in protected areas and neighbouring areas.

Table 4 Examples of biodiversity in health cooperation

Sectoral Activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
<i>General</i>	
Health policy and administrative management	Provincial health fund; health workshops
Medical education/training	Animal food research; post-graduate in marine aquaculture
Medical research	Network on medicinal plants and traditional medicine (Eastern Africa)
Medical services	Health residues collection
<i>Basic health</i>	
Basic health care	Integral health for agricultural employees and colonizers to protect biodiversity in Bolivia; integrated health and nutrition education; livelihood and healthy aging strategy; medicinal plants; rehabilitation zone
Basic health infrastructure	Rural medical clinic; centre for rehabilitation
Basic nutrition	Basic needs initiative
Infectious disease control	Public health emergency management in Vietnam
Health education	Kanaivasu-Aceh trauma counselling project
Health personnel development	--

C. *Water supply and sanitation*

25. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in water supply and sanitation was about 886 million United States dollars, accounting for 42% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 19% of total aid to water supply and sanitation. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and water supply and sanitation was about 32% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 17% of total assistance to water supply and sanitation.

26. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related water supply and sanitation assistance grew much faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to water supply and sanitation. Nominal development assistance in water supply and sanitation for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was over three times higher than in 2000-2001, while nominal development assistance to water supply and sanitation increased by only 85% and marked aid to biodiversity by 108%.

27. Table 5 extracts examples of water supply and sanitation development assistance related to biodiversity. A significant number of projects were marked as relevant to biodiversity, so do all categories of water supply and sanitation development cooperation.

Table 5 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to water supply and sanitation

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Water resources policy and administrative management	Water week; waternet; international conferences; water forum; workshops; exposition to raise awareness; Australia-China Environment Development Programme (ACEDP); ACP-EU water facility; agency support for Lukus basin; Zambezi wetland; water supply and sanitation projects; Andhra Pradesh watershed development; water policy; backstopping mandate water food and nature; strengthening water sector; budget support and co-funding for strategic environmental

	assessments; building an alliance for water in Central America; capacity building in the water sector of Zimbabwe; water quality management; water information system; community participation; local practices and good governance; software for monitoring water loss; water cooperation/partnership funds; crossing boundary water; dams and environment; database; strategy and planning; monitoring and review; water management improvement; water and climate; integrated coastal management; flood management; water and poverty; global water partnership; sustainable management of water resources; groundwater sector; institutional reform; institutional strengthening; integrated water resources management; national watershed programme; Nassar flood and draught; local water management strengthening; Mekong River Commission; national water resources management; Neretva Delta ecosystems control centres; Nile base capacity building; water management applied research programme; soil and water conservation; sustainable development of ground water; sustainable management of water cycles; Niger basin initiative; specialist courses; water for peace; water resources policy; regional actions
Water resources protection	Satellite image set inventories; courses in limnology; lake conference; water pollution; water law and policy; groundwater development; identification, description and measure of the water resources; integrated development programme for Santiago catchment areas; implementation of integrated water resources management approach; Swaminathan Research Foundation; water and environment planning; reduction of water contamination; water resources protection projects
Water supply and sanitation - large systems	Zambezi river study book; drainage and sanitation project; waste water treatment and sewage; using no-dig methods; lake OHRID environmental protection programme; water and sanitation fund; global programme of actions; mountain water resources; water development programme; innovative financing; experts
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	(Very large number of projects): support to sectoral policy; drinking water systems and transportation; biolatrine technique project; Aswan Water Authority; water treatment systems; environmental cleaning; Niger delta integrated water management; ground water development; hydrogeological assessment; rural water supply; sustainable development of irrigated agriculture; institutional support water sector; lake sewage; raining water canalization; sector wide approach
River development	River basin management programme; World Commission on Dams; the Senegal river basin and basin-wide cooperative programme for transboundary land and water management; Mekong river basin; integrated planning initiatives; water resources protection; regional water resource strategy for Zambezi river; Gorja river restoration; transboundary river basin management;
Waste management/disposal	Capacity development of wastewater management authority; environmental capacity building throughout the public sector; environmental sanitation; wastewater treatment technology; wastewater treatment; seminar on danger and toxic waste management; hazardous waste centres; pollution abatement programme; Thumen river wastewater study
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	Post-graduate course in limnology; partners for water education; conferences; fellowships; integral management of water master's

	degree; strengthening of municipal management in the environmental area; course in hydrologic and hydro-chemical process in water-bearings; study trip and seminar in China; institutional support to improve the national water sector programme; seminar on water and environment; water & sanitation diploma; caring for nature; youth world water forum
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D. Government and civil society

28. In 2006, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity in Government and civil society sector was about 31 million United States dollars, accounting for 1.91% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.38% of total bilateral aid to Government and civil society. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and Government and civil society was 0.67% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.17% of total bilateral assistance to Government and civil society.

29. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related Government and civil society assistance grew much faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to Government and civil society. Nominal bilateral development assistance in Government and civil society for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was twice higher than in 2000-2001, while nominal bilateral development assistance to Government and civil society increased by 188% and marked bilateral aid to biodiversity by 71%.

30. Table 6 extracts examples of Government and civil society development assistance related to biodiversity. Strengthening civil society and policy planning appear to be the main area of focus for biological diversity.

Table 6 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to Government and civil society

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Economic and development policy/Planning	Programmatic approach to regional development; economic policy coordination; correction of economic imbalances and social inequality and poverty bags; environmental and structural adjustment; environment and poverty; conservation strategy; local pathways to global wellbeing; sea level and climate monitoring; Sri Lanka responsive facility; sustainable development and natural resources consultancies; participation in regional organization
Public sector financial management	Niger delta
Legal and judicial development	Legal capacities in African countries; legal and judicial development; promotion and effective application of the rights and duties of the Albanian population in environmental questions; parliamentary support; treaty on plant genetic resources and traditional know-how
Government administration	Support to communities in land use planning; forest-environment sector support; course on environmental and natural resources management; environmental management of the Victoria Falls project area; land register; maritime boundary delimitation for sustainable oceans and coastal development strategy; sustainable local development; technical support for the state modernization for socioeconomic, environmental and cultural development; water policy
Strengthening civil society	Environment responsive fund; Equator Initiative; good local government promotion at indigenous municipalities; Kaltim social forestry; legal and administrative support programme for indigenous peasant population;

	life condition improvement of aboriginal communities; sustainable management capacity building in Mekong basin; climate change support fund; small farmer organizations; strengthening of institutional political capacity; strengthening of indigenous populations; postgraduate training in endogenous development for the strengthening of planning capacities and management of indigenous leader projects; increase awareness and population participation in WSSD
Elections	Return consolidation and balance stabilization
Human rights	International conference on social and cultural development of indigenous people; institutional building of indigenous organizations in Latin America
Free flow of information	Development and environment backstopping; global section for natural resource environment; international press service; journalism training in Somaliland
Women's equality organisations and institutions	Increase women's monetary income; rural women cooperative; poor women's access to agricultural resources and implications for biodiversity; small companies support for local women of national park in Mauritania; regional programme in South America; economic integration and social discrimination reduction of women in Magreb
<i>Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security</i>	
Security system management and reform	
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	Border-crossing initiatives for peace building; contribution to conflict prevention through environmental order in the department of Nariño
Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	UNEP Balkan task force
Reintegration and SALW control	
Land mine clearance	
Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)	

E. Social infrastructure and services

31. A limited number of social infrastructure and service projects were marked for biological diversity. Table 7 provides some examples of biodiversity-related development assistance to social infrastructure and services.

Table 7 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to social infrastructure and services

Social/ welfare services	Integrated project of social-community development; information campaign
Employment policy and administrative management	Support indigenous organizations; young employment in Latin America
Housing policy and administrative management	Forum on habitat improvement; consulting services for transportation and public works; Mantra rural energy and housing
Low-cost housing	Improve housing condition in Betania community; improvement of the habitability, sanitation, environmental and organizational basis needs
Multisector aid for basic social services	Community development program; food security nutrition; improvement of the food safety of six rural communities; programme support fund; Pamir high mountains integrated project; agrarian reform support project
Culture and recreation	Promotion of communal development

Statistical capacity building	
Narcotics control	
Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	

F. Transport

32. In 2006, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity in transport was about 6.4 million United States dollars, accounting for 0.39% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.14% of total bilateral aid to transport. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and transport was about 1.27% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.54% of total bilateral assistance to transport.

33. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), nominal development assistance in transport for biodiversity in 2005-2006 decreased by 3% than in 2000-2001, while nominal bilateral development assistance to transport increased by 27% and marked bilateral aid to biodiversity by 71%. Table 8 extracts examples of transport development assistance related to biodiversity.

Table 8 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to transport

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Transport policy and administrative management	Monitoring; environmental study of transport and infrastructure
Road transport	Feasibility study; handbook on construction methods for African low volume sealed roads; improvement of construction equipment for the rehabilitation and improvement of rural roads; rural feeder roads construction and sustainable timber solutions; pre-studies road project
Rail transport	
Water transport	Navigational safety project; Gorai river restoration project; environmentally mobile ship deconstruction
Air transport	
Storage	
Education and training in transport and storage	

G. Communications

34. A few projects marked for biodiversity are related to communications policy and administrative management as well as information and communication technology.

H. Energy

35. In 2006, marked bilateral aid to biodiversity in energy was about 67 million United States dollars, accounting for 4.06% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 1.84% of total bilateral aid to energy. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and energy was about 1.19% of total marked bilateral aid to biodiversity and 0.62% of total bilateral assistance to energy.

36. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related energy assistance grew much faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to energy. Nominal bilateral development assistance in energy for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was nearly three times higher than in 2000-2001, while nominal bilateral development assistance to energy increased by 136% and marked aid to biodiversity by 71%.

37. Table 9 extracts examples of energy development assistance related to biodiversity. Biodiversity-related projects mainly appear in energy policy and administrative management, power generation/renewable sources, electrical transmission/distribution, hydro-electric power plants, solar energy, biomass, energy education/training, and energy research.

Table 9 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to energy

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Energy policy and administrative management	Documenting good practices; organizational restructuring and policy reforms in energy sector; institutional cooperation; global section on natural environmental resources; decentralization of rural electricity; demand side management model; Clife-environment initiatives; institutional support; hydro power master plan; petroleum sector co-operation; training in hydropower development
Power generation/non-renewable sources	
Power generation/renewable sources	Alternative energy; development of sustainable energy for rangelands; feasibility study; improved charcoal stoves; renewable energies in depressed and remote rural zones; small hydro implementation phase; promotion of renewable energy; sustainable energy activities in local areas; technical support for the development of renewable energies
Electrical transmission/distribution	Rural electricity study; sustainable basic infrastructures and production ability; rehabilitation of rural electrification
Gas distribution	
Oil-fired power plants	
Gas-fired power plants	
Coal-fired power plants	
Nuclear power plants	
Hydro-electric power plants	Collection of hydrological data; World Commission on Dams
Geothermal energy	
Solar energy	Photovoltaic electrification; integrated development project; rural electrification in national reserve
Wind power	
Ocean power	
Biomass	Biogas support programme; bio-gas unit for genesis farms in Ethiopia; SADC programme on biomass energy conservation; biomass fuels management; biogas and improved water mills as a sustainable energy source for rural household in Nepal
Energy education/training	Environmental impact assessment; exchange of personnel between partners in Norway and in the South; courses in hydropower, environmental and resource management
Energy research	Management consulting

I. Banking and financial services

38. Several projects marked for biodiversity are related to financial policy and administrative management as well as monetary institutions and formal sector financial intermediaries, such as local courses and seminars; environmental protection in appraisal and ex-post evaluation; credit financing /consulting for credit line for industrial pollution control.

J. Business and Other Services

39. A few projects marked for biodiversity are related to business support services and institutions, such as eco production/export; improve the business environment for small and medium enterprises in the Pacific.

K. Agriculture

40. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in agriculture was about 104 million United States dollars, accounting for 4.97% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 3.88% of total aid to agriculture. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and agriculture was about 12% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 9% of total assistance to agriculture.

41. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related agriculture assistance decreased by 50% in 2005-2006 than in 2000-2001, while nominal development assistance to agriculture increased by only 37% and marked aid to biodiversity by 108%.

42. Table 12 extracts examples of agriculture development assistance related to biodiversity. Despite only a limited number of projects involved, biodiversity-related assistance appears in almost all categories of health development cooperation, mostly in protected areas and neighbouring areas.

Table 10 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to agriculture

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Agricultural policy and administrative management	Integrated production and pest management; agri-food policy research and capacity building; conservation biology research and alternative development strategies; wetlands resource management; agricultural diversification and food security; green biotechnology; inforesources; strengthening biodiversity-based livelihoods; strategic plan for certification of organic agricultural products; meeting on phitogenetic resources; thematic webpartnerships natural resources; soil and water conservation; environment and ethnic solidarity; institutional development program; agricultural sector investment programme consultative forum; agriculture man and ecology programme; business development in agriculture; coastal rural support program; comprehensive Africa agriculture development programme; decentralized natural resources management; development of agricultural technology; export of vegetables and fruit; food and agricultural budgetary support; global crop diversity trust; improving productivity and market success; women's contribution in agriculture; integrated policies for bio-innovation in agriculture and health in Asia; training course on access to plant genetic resources; local biodiversity and global trade; biodiversity of Southern Africa; poverty and food insecurity mapping; private sector development programme; national programme for agricultural development in Mozambique; sector fund for agriculture; social forestry support programme; small farmers adapting to global markets; sustainable agricultural development programme; sustainable grassland management; agriculture roundtable; technical cooperation; vulnerability in Indian agriculture
Agricultural development	Rural development workshop; integrated agrarian reform support programme; agricultural conditions and community organization improvement; poverty reduction and environment; cattle restocking training program; gender biodiversity and local knowledge; synergy and networking among institutions to develop practices for sustainable agriculture for rural development; promotion of agroforestry; sustainable use of natural resources; improvement in productive and commercialization capacities of Alpacan families; self management of productive systems and natural resources;

	national plan of fight against desertification; Goba income generation project; smallholders crop diversification; institutional collaboration and educational support; Bionet-CABI; business partnership program; community development among ethnic minorities; community-based agriculture development; sustainable rural development; eco production and export contribution; organic resources; exchange of personnel; integrated agricultural development; income and agricultural diversification; integrated rural development; integrated environmental development; integrated family farm plan; Pan-African bean research alliance; participatory plant breeding; promotion of eco-farming; promotion of economic and environmental initiatives and gender equity; rural household livelihood security; root crops development project; searice genetic resources; seeds of life; policy development and national programmes; Mekong river commission fisheries programme; private agricultural sector; sustainable agroforestry development; Taro genetic resource conservation; technical assistance for food security; improved livelihoods projects
Agricultural land resources	African conservation tillage network; Meghna estuary study; arid land crops; soil fertility management; sustainable grassland management project; sustainable management of natural resources in the microbasin of el Almendral; agro-ecological planning and sustainable agrarian land use; Asia drainage programme for the humid tropics; biotechnology; CABI international; comprehensive watershed development project; conservation of soil and vegetation protection; conservation tillage and development; conversion of national action-programme for combating desertification; crops and trees at arid areas; desertification control convention project; drainage research program; environmental protection agency land and water; sustainable utilization of natural resources; site appropriate sustainable land use; global crop diversity trust; watershed development programme; integrated forestry development; integrated pest management facility; international fertilizer development centre; international conference on promoting community-driven conservation and sustainable use of dryland agrobiodiversity; international waterlogging and salinity research; land use planning and resource management; low cost structures for water conservation; natural resources management pasture development; biological erosion control; restoration of degraded areas; Swan river integrated watershed management project
Agricultural water resources	Groundwater sector; waternet; small scale water resources; strengthening participatory approaches in the irrigation sector; irrigation management for diversified crops; irrigation water supply and establishment of agroforestral systems; sustainable watershed management; comprehensive assessment of water management; Red river basin; sustainable use of natural resources; improve donor and recipient investment decision-making; residual water use and ecological agriculture; water for food and ecosystems
Agricultural inputs	Increased food production; impact of genetically modified organisms on small farmers; investment fund; seed production; sustainable fertilizer product
Food crop production	Conserving plant resources; Cabi centre agriculture and bioscience international; income generating medicinal and ornamental plant; central region livelihood security; forest garden Zimbabwe program; recovery and promotion of indigenous farming; sustainable exploitation of natural resources in indigenous communities; alimentary production system under ecological management; food security for the poor; global crop diversity trust; fruit and horticultural centre; sustainable horticulture and floriculture; strengthen in-situ conservation; green belt movement; food security program; sustainable food production; promoting sustainable agriculture in Borno state; sustainable soil management; support organic producers; good seed initiative
Industrial crops/export	Bio coffee; conference on African biological cotton; indigenous fruit tree planting; environmental and health impacts of floriculture in Ecuador; ranch construction,

crops	sowing medicinal plants; production of organic coffee; programme to support the small coffee producer
Livestock	Beef production systems; indigenous families life quality improvement; integrated livestock project; technical conference on animal genetic resources; cattle sustainable development; natural resources mapping; poverty reduction in the Andean communities by means of the cattle raising development; conservation and productive sustainable practices in the protected areas; technical assistance and consulting
Agrarian reform	
Agricultural alternative development	Traditional indigenous alternative production; sustainable rural development in the high and low basin of the Haina river; ecofondo rural recovery program; rural sustainable development for the rural indigenous communities; integrated sustainable use of forestry resources
Agricultural extension	Environmental education and capacity building in rural areas; sustained development with gender equality in rural communities; genetic diversity in the legume plant; honeybees partnerships; rural family schools
Agricultural education/training	Planning of regional Master's program; training in financial services; sustainable farming; empowerment and social mobilization; integrated pest management; rainforest for the agricultural science college; sustainable productive development and socio-environmental interaction; improvement of rural family schools; farming organizations; integrated pastoral development; PhD economy of natural resources and sustainable development; scholarship program; sustainable agriculture training; sustainable organic agriculture; agricultural university; training in horticulture; changes in the tropics seminar; urban greening partnership program; vegetable farmer training
Agricultural research	Biotechnology and development; eco-regional programs; botanic gardens access to genetic resources; world conferences; agroforestry for integrated development in semi-arid areas; new useful banana genotypes; plant resources; interuniversity cooperation program; degree in biotechnology of plants; integrated pest management; sustainable development of the fragile Mediterranean ecosystems; SADC gene bank; biodiversity and plant-animal interactions; biodiversity study of vegetal; biology research; biotechnology programme; breeding for durable resistance; capacity building for biosafety and ecological impact assessment of transgenic plants; determinants of plant use diversity among cultural groups; Danish Government institute of seed pathology for developing countries; development of strategies for marker assisted selection; diseases in rice and millet; forum for agricultural research in Africa; gender and biodiversity; genetic diversity and rapid propagation of two indigenous fruit trees; genetic resources policy; sustainable banana system; improved land management; indigenous bee species applied research; international center on insect physiology and ecology; international assessment of agricultural science and technology; international courses about exotic animal illness; international course about genetic animal improvement; network for agricultural research for development; monitoring strategic agricultural research; promotion of biodiversity; public knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards LMOs; regional research on beans and maize in East Africa; research on arid land crops; Taro genetic resources; technology for the recovery of indigenous races; African conference on biodiversity and impact of biotechnology
Agricultural services	Integrated upland farming; income generation through ecological fruit processing; food security and production in ecological balances
Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Plant protection program; African plant protection policies harmonization; Africa-specific studies on biological pest control; integrated pest management; integrated plant protection; floral studies; plant variety

Agricultural financial services	Securing natural resources in Zinder and Diffa
Agricultural co-operatives	Income generation and food safety for vulnerable families; consultancy door program; land law dissemination; building of a cooperative centre; national programme to support farmer organizations
Livestock/veterinary services	Communal wildlife management project; conservation education and extension programme; international genetics swine training; assess animal genetic resources; Swaziland big game parks

L. Forestry

43. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in forestry was about 225 million United States dollars, accounting for 10.75% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 51.75% of total aid to forestry. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and forestry was about 14% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 59% of total assistance to forestry.

44. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related forestry assistance grew much lower than overall aid to biodiversity but higher than assistance to forestry. Nominal development assistance in forestry for biodiversity in 2005-2006 was 71% higher than in 2000-2001, while nominal development assistance to forestry increased by only 22% and marked aid to biodiversity by 108%.

45. Table 5 extracts examples of forestry development assistance related to biodiversity. Forestry policy and administrative management, forestry development and forestry research have captured a large number of marked projects related to biodiversity, and other categories of forestry assistance also have some biodiversity-related projects.

Table 11 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to forestry

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Forestry policy and administrative management	Advisory services on forestry and environmental policy; agroforestry guide; agroforestry network in East Africa; natural forest management; forest fire management; peatland resources management; community resource management and livelihoods project; conservation and development; sustainable management of national parks; district forestry development and integrated natural resources; Asia forest partnership; EcoFAC; eco-forestry programme; forest governance learning group; strengthening forest management in post conflict; forest crimes monitoring and reporting project; forestry management for carbon sequestration; forest people programme and world rainforest movement; national forest program; PROFOR forest program; forest protection; forest rehabilitation; forest resource assessment; forest resources management and conservation programme; forest sector support programme; forest trends; forestry trust funds; national forestry strategy to promote sustainable use of natural forest resources; Guyana Shield initiative; African academy of science; forestry inventory; forestry study; institutional transformation; conservation of agrobiodiversity; regional workshops; watershed protection; global forest coalition participation; indigenous rights in forestry policy; institutional capacity building for forest management; integrated forest conservation; international forest policy; national forestry plan; sustainable management of woodland; protection and maintaining of biosphere; management of natural resources

	<p>in the forest; local people greater access and control over the forest resources; Mama Graun conservation trust fund; forest wildlife law; monitoring and management information systems; non-timber forest production; Pacific forests and trees support project; participatory forestry management programme; poverty reduction and forest development; programme support to biodiversity; provincial forestry action plans; promoting good forest governance practice; protection of tropical forests; regional forest program; regional model forest centre; regional workshop on forest policy; reinforcement of capacities of the national centre for forest seeds; support to ministry of forestry/forestry administration; international tropical forest programme; sustainable forest management; sustainable forestry; sustainable management of natural forest resources; technical cooperation in forestry preservation; tree planting and sustainable use of wood resources; tropical rainforest program; sustainable forest utilization project; wildlife management</p>
Forestry development	<p>Afforestation and sustainable management of forest land; agricultural and forestry training; Amazon forests sustainable management; forestry training programme for biodiversity recuperation and community development; integrated fire management; centre for forestry, landscape and planning; CIFOR study for sustainable forest management; community level management of natural resources; development of a sustainable public productive management model –the tropical forest in emerald; participatory approach to conservation and sustainable management; dry forest management; eco-environmental construction and treatment project; leaseholder forestry project; establishment of a self reliance tree growers association; forest conservation; forest genetic resources; forest incentives; forest production control project; forest-related environmental services; NGO programme on forestry development; watershed management and waste; city fuelwood project; renewable energy development; forestry support programme; integrated initiatives for biodiversity; Pacific heritage foundation; trust fund partnership development; sustainable mountain development; global forest watch; natural resource management and poverty reduction; illegal logging response centre; integrated natural forestry development; inventory on forest resources; mountains sustainable forest use and conservation project; living earth forestry project; Kalimantan peatlands project; Misitu Yetu biodiverse forests; national forest programme facility; natural resource management feasibility design; natural resources and economic development program; community forestry project; Probona conservation Equator; reforestation; regional forestry planning; regional wood project; social forestry development; socio-economic empowerment of rural poor and protection of natural resources; South Alliance for indigenous resources; institutional capacity building of the tree seed sector; forestry structural macro support; sustainable land and forest management; sustainable use of wood resources; prevent desertification; walnut natural forests; woods protection; PROFOR trust fund</p>
Fuelwood/charcoal	<p>Natural resource development in the charcoal production areas; household energy strategy; environment-friendly energy supply; small environmental activities</p>
Forestry education/training	<p>Education on forestry; think global, act local; forest genetic resources;</p>

	forestry human resource development; educative and socioeconomic development of the vulnerable population; institutional capacity building; international centre for research in agroforestry; seminar on forest and biodiversity; SADC forest college; training in forest resource protection
Forestry research	Carbon sequestration; categorization of secondary forestry species; community based natural forest and tree management; coniferous woodlands research and training project; conservation and poverty alleviation; forest management for timber and non-timber products; forestry essences of Angola; sustainable management of the tropical wet wood; tropical timber database use of more species; global forest coalition project; integrating biodiversity concerns and community forestry; montane conservation; investigate logging, timber exports and their impacts; participatory natural resource management systems; regional forestry research; South Pacific regional forest genetic protection; regional model forest network; sustainable forestry management programme
Forestry services	Certification system for wood from well-managed forests; map community forestry; conversation of lowland coastal forests; regional collaboration; Madagascar debt conversion

M. Fishing

46. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in fishing was about 21 million United States dollars, accounting for 1% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 11% of total aid to fishing. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and fishing was about 1.68% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 13.74% of total assistance to fishing.

47. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), nominal development assistance in fishing for biodiversity decreased by 11% in 2005-2006 than in 2000-2001, while nominal development assistance to fishing decreased by 1% and marked aid to biodiversity by 108%.

48. Table 14 extracts examples of fishing development assistance related to biodiversity. Biodiversity-related projects have been concentrated in fishing policy and administrative management and fishery development.

Table 12 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to fishing

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Fishing policy and administrative management	Analysis of the pelagic fisheries possible partnership; artisanal fishing communities livelihoods project; aquatic biodiversity support project; molluscs production and monitoring; construction of the shellfish collecting centre; Phare programming in the fisheries sector; Caribbean sea ecosystem assessment; certification in fisheries; general trust fund; pan-African congress on environment; global fish services; development of controlling fishery industry; fisheries management advisors; fish stock monitoring; capacity development of local state institutions and agencies; sustainable fishing resources management; increase in productivity and access to fishing products markets; strengthening a sustainable management model of fishing resources in the marine reserve; fisheries agency budget support; south-south partnership on global aquaculture and aquatic genetic resources; globefish partnership; implementation of a fisheries management plan; traditional fishing; conservation and

	protection of marine biodiversity; marine fisheries cooperation; maritime safety support and aquaculture training; monitoring and evaluation; oceanic development; Pacific fisheries framework; programme of canoe licence plates; regional sea protection education programme; responsible fishing conference; rural coastal fisheries development project; SADC regional monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing; shrimp and shellfish production; socio-economics of Nile perch fishery; strengthening of the fisheries administration; sustainable management of the fishery resources; technical cooperation in fisheries; training of trainers of the Costa Rican fishing fleet; conservation and sustainable economy
Fishery development	Advanced seminar in management of coastal systems; aquaculture and trout farming; aquatic resources research unit; building of a fish farm; craft fishing communities support; development of traditional fishing; post-graduate in marine aquaculture; extension of rural pisciculture in indigenous communities; fisheries management cooperation; regional fisheries and environmental organizations; sustainable development of agriculture towards an ecosystem approach; control and monitoring of fishing activities; sustainable exploitation of fishing resources; coastal watershed; advanced seminar on programs of statistical documents from regional fishing organizations; faculty of science; marine research and training; fishing sector development support programme; institute of marine research; investments in environment and R&D; livelihood development of fisheries communities; marine resources sustainable management; natural pools fish-farming promotion; natural resources of flood areas; Pacific regional coastal fisheries development programme; participatory fisheries management; programs for marine environment and fishery in South-East Asia; rural fishing enterprises project; small fisheries; strengthening of capture fisheries management; production, transformation and marketing of fish from indigenous communities; traditional fishing communities and rural development; sustainable aquaculture development; regional sea programmes; training for trade unions of the maritime sector; symposium on traditional fishing
Fishery education/training	Advanced seminar on coastal systems management; advanced seminar on maritime health; development of a fishing and sea culture centre; seminar on fight against marine contamination; information system on marine resources; fishing inspection courses; special management of the thorny lobster; advanced seminar on technological improvement of the fishing arts for a sustainable management; network for sustainable management of fishing resources; professional training for fishermen and fish farmers; regional centre of marine and fishing studies; strengthening of theoretical and practical scientific knowledge
Fishery research	Aquaculture training and production centre; marine turtle conservation; aquaculture and investigation centre; care for indigenous species; assessment of fisheries resources; construction and equipment of a national investigation laboratory in aquatic animals; improved capacity for research, education and extension for sustainable aquaculture; international centre for living aquatic resource management; oceanic fisheries program; research on inland fishery; training fishery resource assessment
Fishery services	Investment in specific environmental protection measures; sustainable management of the aquarium reef trade

N. Industry

49. Marked aid to biodiversity in industry sector is not significant. Table 15 provides a glimpse of projects marked as of relevance to biodiversity.

Table 13 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to industry

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Industrial policy and administrative management	
Industrial development	Environment protection investments of Moroccan industrial enterprises; off-farm job creation and promotion of small and medium enterprises
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	Integrated pest management; business development services initiative; creation of a network for sustainable and responsible tourism; environmental protection investments
Cottage industries and handicraft	Construction and conditioning of an African art centre; traditional and indigenous artisanal production
Agro-industries	Communal agro-forestry pilot programme and conservation of buffer zones of national parks; apiculture forest; drainage advisory panel; grapevine varieties introduction; production and marketing of honey and its derivatives
Forest industries	Medicine plant nursery; remediation mercury contamination; tree farms
Textiles, leather and substitutes	Promoting environmental technology in tanneries of Huai river basin
Chemicals	Rotterdam convention on chemicals; chemical production and pesticides
Fertilizer plants	
Cement/lime/plaster	
Energy manufacturing	
Pharmaceutical production	
Basic metal industries	
Non-ferrous metal industries	
Engineering	
Transport equipment industry	
Technological research and development	Advanced participatory technology; agricultural bioscience centre; network of biogeography and systematic entomology; search and development of natural antifungal and analogous; network of microbial biofertilizers for agriculture; effect of global changes on Latin America's humidity; development of Microsystems and sensors to monitor the environment; development of technologies for integrated management of plant diseases; indicators and appropriate technologies on the use of sustainable water in dry lands; ecological interactions between plants and animals as generators of biodiversity; standardization of natural products obtained from species of aromatic flora; optimization of food and feeding strategies for a sustainable shrimp cultivation

O. Mining

50. There are only a few projects marked for biodiversity in mineral resources and mining sector, which consists of mineral/mining policy and administrative management; mineral prospection and exploration; coal; oil and gas; ferrous metals; nonferrous metals; precious metals/materials; industrial minerals; fertilizer minerals; and offshore minerals. Projects marked for biodiversity are found in mineral prospection and exploitation as well as oil and gas.

P. Construction

51. No project in construction sector has been marked as of relevance to biodiversity.

Q. Trade

52. Trade sector includes trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements; multilateral trade negotiations; trade-related adjustment, and trade education/training. Projects marked as of relevance to biodiversity are in trade policy and administrative management as well as in multilateral trade negotiations.

R. Tourism

53. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in tourism was 4.6 million United States dollars. Project examples include: common ecotourism and cultural revitalization in ethnic group; community tourism; development of ecotourism; ecotourism micro-business of local ecotourism; global change system for analysis; national park monitoring; non-agricultural alternative development linked to tourism; planning and development of ecological tourism; activities for financial sustainability of protected areas; rural tourism circuit development in indigenous communities; community ecotourism strategy; strengthening of institutions and training activities; sustainable development of tourism; sustainable regional and tourist development; technical assistance in monitoring of community based tourism; tourism and solidarity; tourism and sustainable development; expert course on tourist protected areas in a sustainable environment; seminar on environmental management of the tourist activities; consolidation actions of rural tourism; tourist development plan; consolidation of eco tourist strategy; human resources training in the tourism sector; development of a touristic and cultural sector; strengthening of community ecotourism process; support for tourism and environmental ministry; support for legal development, management and tourist promotion; NEPAD tourism.

S. General environmental protection

54. In 2006, marked aid to biodiversity in general environmental protection was about 647 million United States dollars, accounting for 31% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 9% of total aid to general environmental protection. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, development assistance addressing both biodiversity and general environmental protection was about 35% of total marked aid to biodiversity and 11% of total assistance to general environmental protection.

55. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), biodiversity-related general environmental protection assistance grew a little bit faster than overall aid to biodiversity or to general environmental protection. Nominal development assistance in general environmental protection for biodiversity increased by 124% in 2005-2006 than in 2000-2001, while nominal development assistance to general environmental protection increased by only 70% and marked aid to biodiversity by 108%. Further analysis of general environmental protection assistance will be provided in section VI of the present note.

T. Commodity aid and general programme assistance

56. This sector includes general budget support; developmental food aid/Food security assistance; import support (capital goods); and import support (commodities). Only very few projects were marked as of relevance to biodiversity, such as support for general budget; food sovereignty promotion in the areas most affected by drought; food safety for population affected by hurricane; reducing food insecurity vulnerability due to coffee crisis; rural community infrastructure works.

U. Action relating to debt

57. This sector includes action relating to debt; debt forgiveness; relief of multilateral debt; rescheduling and refinancing; debt for development swap; other debt swap; and debt buy-back. Only

projects marked for biodiversity in this sector are lump-sum dissolution of aid loans; Enterprise for the Americas Act and Tropical Forest Conservation Act.

V. *Emergency assistance and reconstruction*

58. This sector is not monetarily significant for biodiversity. Table 14 provides examples of projects relevant to biodiversity.

Table 14 Examples of biodiversity in development assistance to emergency assistance and reconstruction

Sectoral activities	Examples of biodiversity-related development assistance
Material relief assistance and services	Food aid to draught victims; Cambodian humanitarian activities; publication and dissemination; flood urgency aid; rehabilitation of agricultural systems and sustainable management of natural resources in municipalities affected by hurricane; support for water, health and sanitation services in refugee camps; integrated demining and development; draught prevention;
Emergency food aid	Ethiopia managing environmental resources to enable transition
Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	Post disaster response facility; agency linkages; disaster preparedness and geo-hazard mapping
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	Integrated mine action; post-conflict environment; Maldives tsunami reconstruction project
Disaster prevention and preparedness	Institutional strengthening; risk reduction of natural disasters

VI. BIODIVERSITY AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

59. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development characterizes multisector and cross-cutting sector to encompass environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere protection; bio-diversity; site preservation; flood prevention/control; environmental education/ training; environmental research; urban development and management; rural development; non-agricultural alternative development; multisector education/training; research/scientific institutions. Table 15 provides coverage under each sectoral activity.

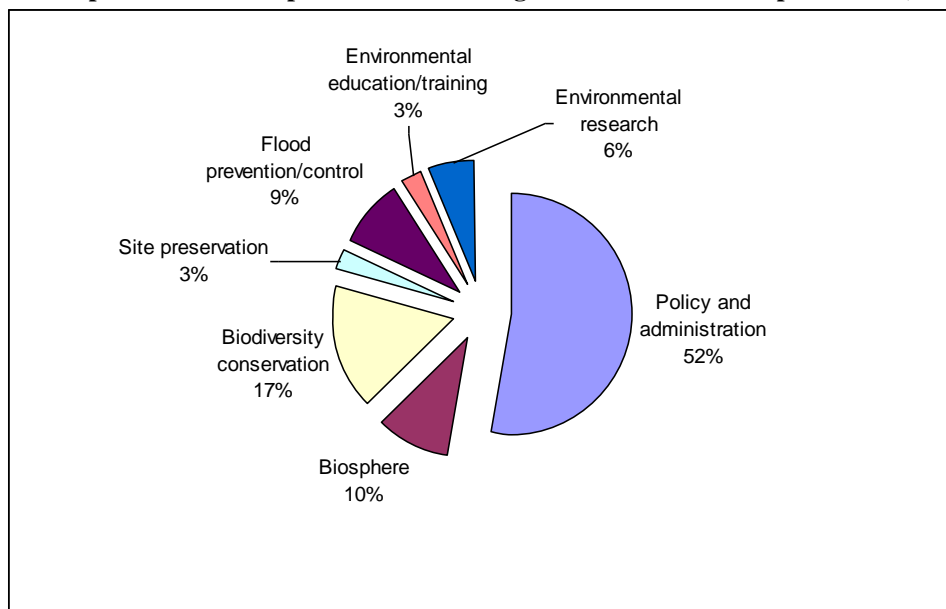
Table 15 OECD/DAC categories of general environmental protection and other multisector

Sectoral activities	Clarification/Additional notes on coverage
Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
Biosphere protection	Air pollution control, ozone layer preservation; marine pollution control.
Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
Site preservation	Applies to unique cultural landscape; including sites/objects of historical, archeological, aesthetic, scientific or educational value.
Flood prevention/control	Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.
Environmental education/training	
Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.

Multisector aid	
Urban development and management	Integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; municipal finances; urban environmental management; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; land information systems.
Rural development	Integrated rural development projects; e.g. regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; implementation of regional development and measures (including natural reserve management); land management; land use planning; land settlement and resettlement activities [excluding resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (72010)]; functional integration of rural and urban areas; geographical information systems.
Non-agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through, for example, non-agricultural income opportunities, social and physical infrastructure (see code 31165 for agricultural alternative development).
Multisector education/training	Including scholarships.
Research/scientific institutions	When sector cannot be identified.

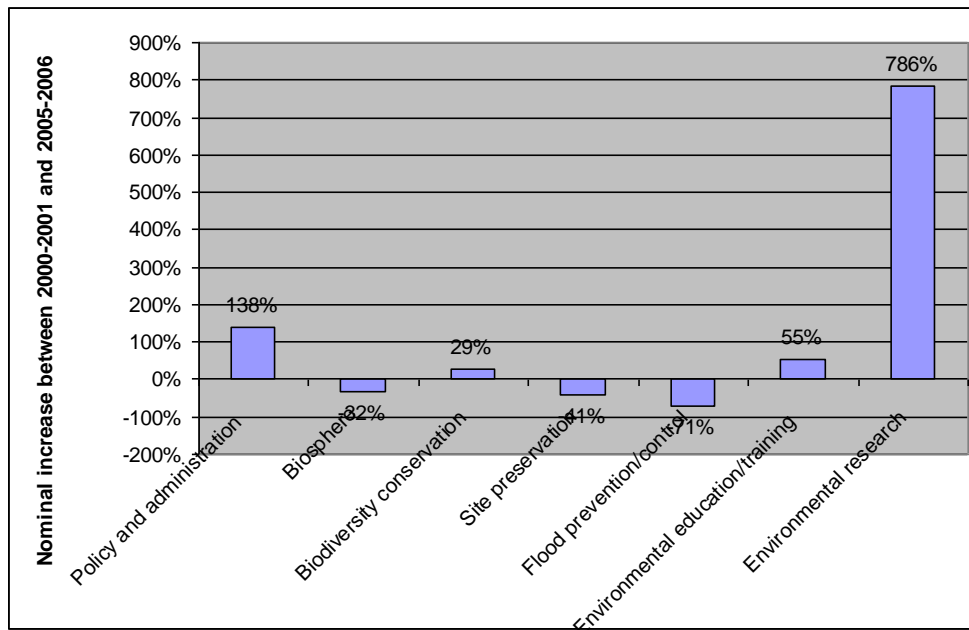
60. Among major categories of general environmental protection in 2006, environmental policy and administrative management accounted for 65%, biosphere protection 7%, biodiversity conservation 13%, site preservation 1%, flood prevention/control 1%, environmental education/ training 2%, environmental research 11%. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, environmental policy and administrative management made up 53% of total development assistance to general environmental protection, biosphere protection 10%, biodiversity conservation 17%, site preservation 3%, flood prevention/control 9%, environmental education/ training 3%, environmental research 6%. As shown in figure 9, policy development and administrative management has been the single important factor in driving development cooperation for general environmental protection.

Figure 9 Composition of development assistance to general environmental protection (2000-2006)



61. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), environmental research grew fastest among all categories of general environmental protection, followed by environmental policy and administrative management. Environmental education and training as well as biodiversity conservation increased modestly. Biosphere protection, site preservation and flood prevention/control actually decreased appreciably. Figure 10 provides the graphic results.

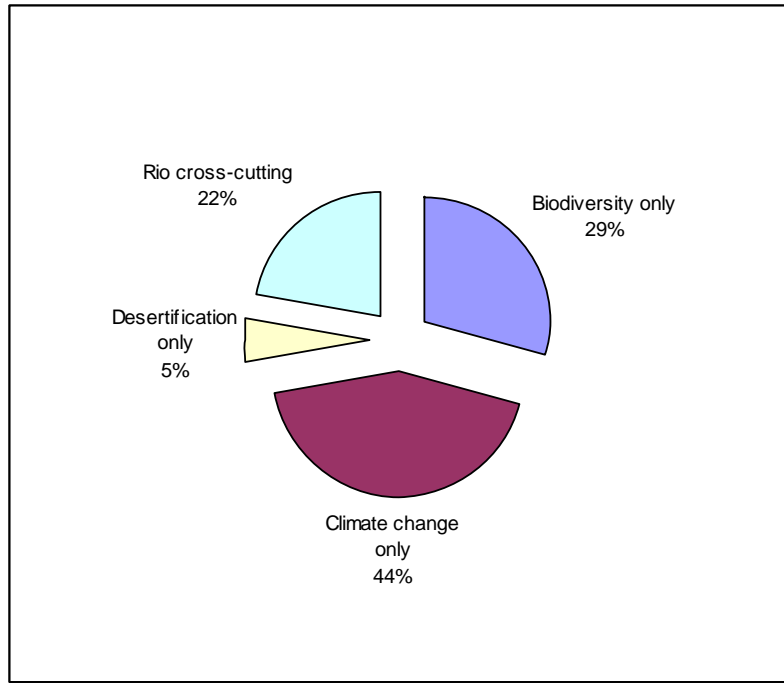
Figure 10 Nominal change in major categories of general environmental protection



VII. BIODIVERSITY, DESERTIFICATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

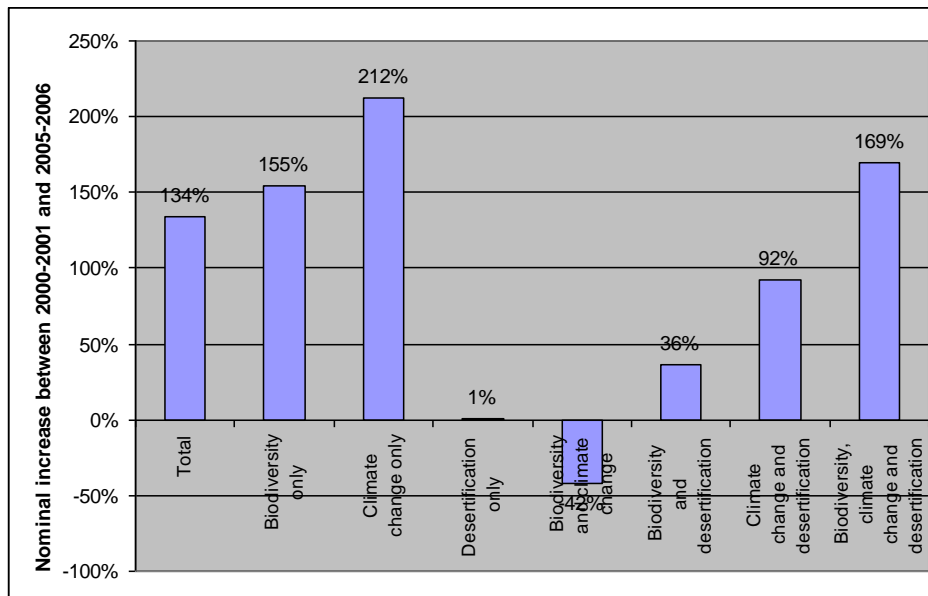
62. Official development assistance under Rio markers amounted 4.2 billion United States dollars in 2006. Among these, climate change only projects represented 44%, biodiversity only projects 29%, desertification only projects 5%, projects addressing more than one Rio issue 22%. For the whole period between 2000 and 2006, climate change only projects comprised 45% of official development assistance under Rio markers, biodiversity only projects 24%, desertification only projects 6%, projects addressing more than one Rio issue 25%.

Figure 11 Composition of official development assistance under Rio markers in 2006



63. Taking two-year nominal averages of bilateral assistance (2000-2001 and 2005-2006), official development assistance under Rio markers increased by 134% from the two years 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. Figure 12 offers the calculated results for all sub-categories of Rio markers. The largest increase was in climate change only projects, and projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and desertification. Biodiversity only projects increased by 155%, a little bit higher than average. The share of desertification only projects saw nearly no change in the past six years. The proportion of projects marked for both biodiversity and climate change actually decreased significantly.

Figure 12 Nominal increase in sub-categories of Rio markers



64. Aid projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification are mostly found in such sectors as general environmental protection, forestry, agriculture, water supply and sanitation. To a

much less extent, energy generation and supply, Government and civil society, education, industry and fishing also contain projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification. Table 16 affords the percentage of project activities in each relevant sector to total number of project activities addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification for the period 2000-2006.

Table 16 Sectoral frequency of aid projects addressing biodiversity, climate change and/or desertification

Sectors of development cooperation	Percentage in total number of project activities (2000-2006)
Multisector/cross-cutting including general environmental protection	50.56%
Forestry	15.59%
Agriculture	13.97%
Water supply and sanitation	12.98%
Energy generation and supply	1.83%
Government and civil society	1.23%
Education	0.73%
Industry	0.62%
Fishing	0.56%
Emergency assistance and reconstruction	0.43%
Tourism	0.32%
Health	0.28%
Other social infrastructure and services	0.24%
Banking and financial services	0.21%
Transport	0.13%
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	0.13%
Mineral resources and mining	0.09%
Business and other services	0.06%
Trade policy and regulations	0.06%
