

On behalf of:



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



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

of the Federal Republic of Germany

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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Germany's approach to measuring its international biodiversity commitments implemented through Official Development Assistance (ODA)

05 May 2015

International technical expert workshop on identifying, accessing, compiling and aggregating domestic and international biodiversity-related investments and impacts, Mexico City

Andreas Gettkant, GIZ

on behalf of:

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

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Overview

- Context
- Methodological approach
- „Sectoral Components“
- A practical example
- Mainstreaming process („interface guidance“)
- Typical examples for sectoral components

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Context

- Biological diversity and forests play a **significant role** in German Development Policy and Cooperation
=> as **priority area** and **cross-cutting** theme
- Strong **commitment** to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity, forests and ecosystem services
- As of 2015, 500 Mio. EUR will be made available annually to support partner countries in implementing the CBD and its Strategic Plan
- Germany is one of the biggest donors to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)



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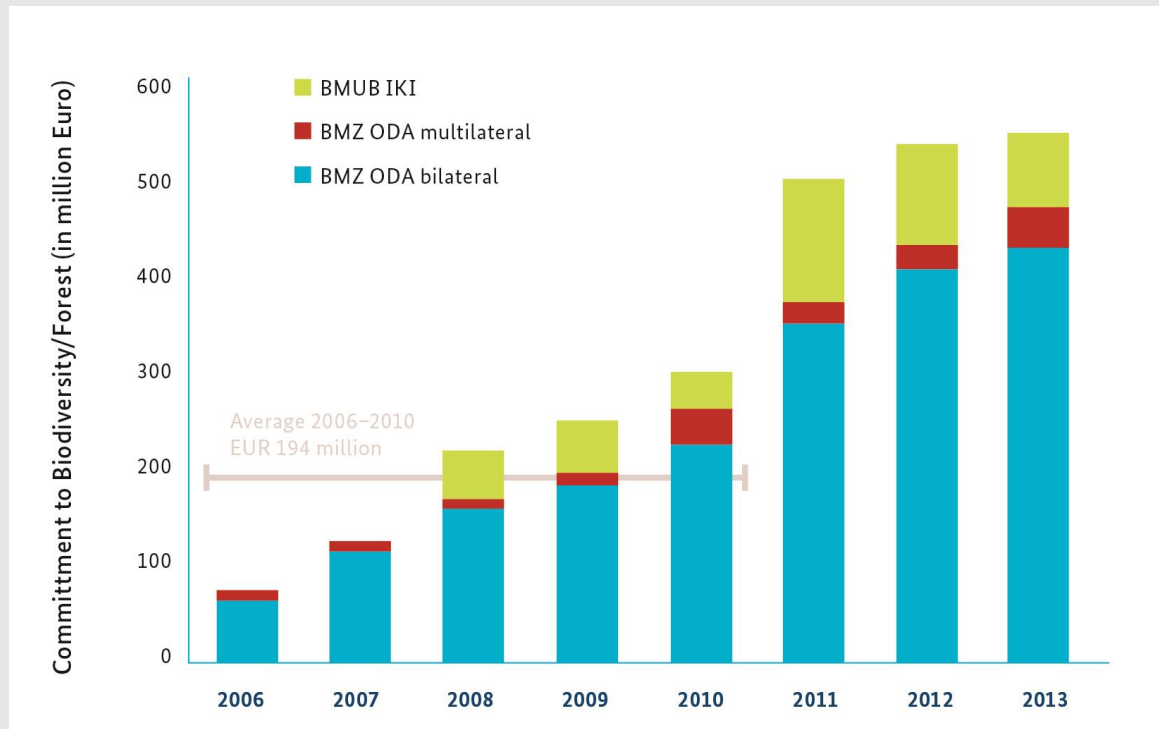


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Germany's international biodiversity finance



- Annual bilateral pledges and multilateral disbursements
- Average funding level for the years 2006-2010 of 194 Mio EUR, as a baseline in accordance with CBD

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Methodological approach - 1

- Based on (OECD DAC) Rio Marker and CRS code system
- Applying **a more detailed system** for the national reporting
- Activities need to support at least one of three CBD objectives
- Activities scoring **Rio Marker 2 are calculated as 100% contribution** towards ODA commitment („principle objective“)
- Until 2011 only those projects were reported under the CBD

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Methodological approach - 2

- Since 2012: **Mainstreaming** biodiversity through integration of biodiversity-relevant „**sectoral components**“ into projects / programmes of other sectors (e.g. water)
=> Scores Rio Marker 1 („significant objective“)
- **Only the financial volume** of the „sectoral component“ counts towards ODA biodiversity commitment
- Since these „sectoral components“ are directly biodiversity-related Germany only reports direct contributions under the CBD.

■	■	Agrobiodiversity in Central America		
■	■	Asociación coordinadora Indígena (ACICAFIOC)		
■	■	KfW Commitment for biodiversity in 2012: € 1.00 million		2012: € 2.00m
■	■	Biosphere Reserves in Haiti and Dominican Republic		
■	■	Environmental ministries of the participating countries		
■	■	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2012: € 4.00 million		2012: € 4.00m
■	■	Promotion of Economic Potentials of Biodiversity in an Equitable and Sustainable Way for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Central America (Access and Benefit Sharing ABS)		
■	■	Commitment for biodiversity in 2012: € 1.40 million		2012: € 1.50m
■	■	Quality Infrastructure for Climate Protection and Natural Resource Management in Latin America and the Caribbean		
■	■	PTB Commitment in 2013 € 2.00 million, of which € 0.99 million for biodiversity		2012: € 0.99m
■	■	Study and Expert Fund for Latin America		
■	■	GIZ Commitment for biodiversity in 2012: € 1.30 million		2012: € 1.30m
■	■	Environmental Management - Indigenous Communities in Central America		
■	■	Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA)		
■	■	KfW Project begin: 2010; Funding volume: € 7.20 million		
■	■	Strengthening Indigenous Organizations in Latin America		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2011-2014; Funding volume: € 0.65 million		
■	■	Project term: 2013-2016; Funding volume: € 4.00 million (overlapping funding cycles)		
■	■	Commitment in 2013 € 4.00 million, of which € 0.80 million for biodiversity		2012: € 0.80m
■	■	Transboundary Integrated Watershed Management Rio Libon (Dominican Republic/Haiti)		
■	■	Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo/Dominican Republic + Haiti		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2010-2015; Funding volume: € 4.50 million		
BOLIVIA				
■	■	Management of Nature Conservation Areas and their Buffer Zones/Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SNAP - MAPZA/BIAP)		
■	■	Ministry for Sustainable Development - Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible (MDS), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SERNAP)/MDSMA/El Fondo Nacional para el Medio Ambiente - FONAMA		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2006-2014; Funding volume: € 0.85 million		
■	■	KfW Project begin: 2007; Funding volume: € 4.00 million		
■	■	PRONAC Programme for the Management of Watersheds		
■	■	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua		
■	■	KfW Commitment for Biodiversity in 2012: € 5.00 million		2012: € 5.00m
■	■	PROAGRO: Sustainable Agricultural Development		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2014-2017; Funding volume: € 10.00 million		
■	■	Commitment in 2012 € 30.00 million, of which € 2.00 million for biodiversity		2012: € 2.00m
BRAZIL				
■	■	Biodiversity and Protection of Climate in the Atlantic Forest Biome		
■	■	Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
■	■	KfW Project term: 2014-2018; Funding volume: € 7.95 million		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2013-2012; Funding volume: € 4.67 million		
■	■	REDD+ for Early Movers - Acre, Brazil/REDD Early Mover, AC II		
■	■	Acre State Government (Brazilian Amazon), SEDENS		
■	■	KfW Project term: 2013-2016; Funding volume: € 9.00 million		
■	■	Commitment for biodiversity in 2012: € 0.00 million		2012: € 0.00m
■	■	REDD+ for Early Movers - Acre, Brazil/REDD Early Mover, AC		
■	■	Acre State Government (Brazilian Amazon), SEDENS		
■	■	KfW Project begin: 2012-2016; Funding volume: € 18.00 million		
■	■	Monitoring of Climate-relevant Biodiversity in Protected Areas in Consideration of Reduction and Adaptation Measures		
■	■	Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (MMA)		
■	■	GIZ Project term: 2010-2014; Funding volume: € 4.04 million		

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What are „sectoral components“?

- Concrete **services and / or products** that can be attributed to a specific project / programme
- Represented in **planning, implementation and monitoring / reporting**
- Captured at least by one **specific indicator**
- Follow established **criteria** (cf. guidelines for the application of „sectoral components“)
- Can capture **existing commitments** in activities of other sectors, and aim to **promote the active integration** of biodiversity

BMZ Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

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Wasser und Biodiversität

Die Herausforderung
Wassereinzugsgebiete, Feuchtgebiete und Binnengewässer sind der Lebensraum einzigartiger Arten und Lebensgemeinschaften. Sie bieten zudem eine Vielzahl an Ökosystemdienstleistungen. Ein den Wasserkreislauf und leisten damit einen direkten und indirekten Nutzen für den Menschen. Süßwassersysteme spielen eine Schlüsselrolle bei der Bereitstellung einer der wichtigsten Lebensgrundlagen, dem Trinkwasser. Weitere Ökosystemfunktionen sind Wassereingung und -speicherung sowie Hochwasserabschwächung und Erosionsschutz.

Die COP-Studie (Cost of Policy Inaction) hat 2008 errechnet, dass bei anhaltendem Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt, die kumulierten Wohlfahrtsverluste im Jahr 2050 bis zu 14 Billionen Euro betragen werden. Dies entspricht ca. 7% der für 2050 prognostizierten weltweiten Wirtschaftsleistung.

Die Herausforderung liegt deshalb darin, die Biodiversität der Süßwassersysteme zu schützen – zum Schutz der Arten und des Naturhaushaltes an sich, aber auch um das ökologische Gleichgewicht und die damit verbundenen Ökosystemdienstleistungen für den Menschen zu erhalten.

Unser Lösungsansatz
Zur Bewältigung dieser Herausforderungen ist es notwendig, die wirtschaftliche Nutzung von Wasserressourcen und den Schutz der Biodiversität in Wassereinzugsgebieten, Feuchtgebieten und Binnengewässern in Einklang zu bringen. Hierzu verfügt die GIZ über einen Ansatz eines integrierten Wassermanagements, das die verschiedenen Wechselbeziehungen zwischen Wasser und Biodiversität berücksichtigt. Wir beraten Ministerien, Wassereinzugsgebietsräten, Verbände von Wassernutzern, Wasserwerke und weitere Partner darin, Strategien zur nachhaltigen Sicherung der Biodiversität in Süßwassersystemen zu entwickeln und

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A practical example:

Project for **securing water supply** has a German contribution of **4 mio. EUR**

Principal objective is the improvement of water supply

For improving water quality, it also works to **restore and sustainably manage a watershed** (=> natural reforestation, establishment of PES scheme = one indicator out of four)

This contributes **significantly to improvement of biodiversity** (=> hence Rio Marker 1)

⇒ Therefore considered a „**sectoral biodiversity component**“ (CRS code 41030 for biodiversity)

⇒ \$-Volume behind this indicator accounts for biodiversity-related ODA (in this case: **25% = 1 mio. EUR**)

⇒ Other 75% components (indicators) do NOT account for biodiversity-related ODA



Rio Marker Biodiv – 2	The entire financial volume (100%) of the project or programme is accounted as a contribution to biodiversity.
Rio Marker Biodiv – 1	Accounts only with a certain amount of the overall financial volume. The specific amount can vary and depends on the scope of positive impact on biodiversity . If indicator(s) meets criteria, the “sectoral component” contributing to this indicator is fully accounted.

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Mainstreaming process („interface guidance“)

- Highlight **options and potentials** for integrating biodiversity sectoral components
- Give **concrete examples** for such components and provide **samples of good practice** projects
- **Provide guidance** for integration in planning (indicators) and for implementation
- Integrate biodiversity into the corresponding **policy background** (sectoral strategies)



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Typical examples for sectoral components (selection)

Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support of agrobiodiversity in the context of sustainable land management- Support of organic farming with focus on conservation of biodiversity
Water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Protection and rehabilitation of water basins and integrated management of watersheds, discharging areas and river basins and preservation of water-related ecosystems- Use of ecological systems at the coastlines to prevent flooding as result of climate change (rehabilitation of mangrove systems)
Sustainable economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development of incentive mechanisms for the conservation of biodiversity in the context of the development of financial systems- Implementation of biodiversity-related measures in tourism management- Developing and applying methods and instruments to analyse, valorise, and preserve ecosystem services
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Integration of biodiversity / environment components into curricula development

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Thank you for your attention!

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