



**CBD**



## **Convention on Biological Diversity**

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### **AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

Fourth meeting

Montreal, 7 - 11 May 2012

Item 6 of the provisional agenda \*

### **COMPILATION OF VIEWS, INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

1. Through paragraph 4 of decision X/3 B, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting. Submissions were received from Ecuador, India, Kuwait, the European Union together with Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and United Kingdom, in response to notification SCBD/ITS/YX/75583 (2011-071), and have been available at: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/news/>.
2. The submissions are reproduced in the form and languages in which they were received by the Secretariat.

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## **Ecuador**

### **Decisión X/3 - B – párrafo 4**

*"Invita a las Partes y organizaciones pertinentes a que presenten opiniones, información y experiencias sobre la aplicación de la Estrategia para la movilización de recursos, y pide al Secretario Ejecutivo que prepare una recopilación de la información recibida para que sea considerada por el Grupo de Trabajo especial de composición abierta sobre la revisión de la aplicación del Convenio en su cuarta reunión".*

Los Mecanismos Financieros Innovadores (MFI) son herramientas de importancia para ser incluidos en una la Estrategia para la Movilización de Recursos, considerando la importancia de llevar los valores de la biodiversidad hacia la sociedad y la economía, a partir de la inclusión de diferentes sectores económicos y de la sociedad (lo cual es un elemento clave para la consecución del Plan Estratégico de la Biodiversidad 2011-2012).

Los MFI se basan en la noción de que los incentivos económicos pueden ser utilizados para lograr resultados positivos para la conservación, siendo que estos pueden tomar diferente forma incluyendo asimismo la participación del sector privado. En términos generales, buscan influenciar la conducta de un amplio rango de sectores económicos con el objetivo de alinear diferentes intereses con aquellos objetivos de conservación. En el país

Al momento, muchos gobiernos como el Ecuador han empezado a utilizar incentivos con el fin de lograr que empresas o sectores logren tecnologías más limpias y procesos de producción más sostenibles con el medio ambiente, a través de políticas públicas o incentivos económicos. Estos procesos incluyen desde certificaciones verdes, hasta mejoras competitivas de las empresas en busca de costo-eficiencia o creación de mercados o mecanismos para los servicios que prestan los ecosistemas (por ejemplo, fondos para agua, incentivos para la mitigación de carbono, entre otros).

En el caso del Ecuador podemos citar entre otros al Programa de protección de bosques "Socio Bosque", la "Iniciativa Yasuni ITT".

## **India**

### **Notification SCBD/ITS/YX/75583 (2011-071)**

#### **Resource Mobilization**

The main problem that has affected biodiversity related projects is availability of adequate financial resources. According to the Draft Report prepared by the Expert Group on Assessment of Financial Resources for GEF 6 during December 2011, estimated funding gaps for biodiversity range upward of \$1.8 billion US per year. At a global level, the financial gap could be as high as \$18-\$30 billion US per year for PAs alone. The total amount that is needed to secure biodiversity and ecosystem resources in non PA habitats would be higher.

The advent of the 'time bound' Aichi Targets renders the challenge of biodiversity financing formidable.

The task is to mobilize resources for funding biodiversity projects and programs on an adequate and predictable basis, so as also to meet opportunity cost for not undertaking development projects in biodiversity rich areas.

The issue of resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation needs to be considered from two angles, viz Sources and Strategies.

### **India's Experience**

India has experimented with a multi mode strategy of resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation. This includes public financing from budget and plan funds for programs, project financing of specific projects based on funds provided by bilateral agencies and multilateral development financial institutions like the World Bank. We have also assessed the potential of using existing fiscal instruments like taxes and charges for the cause of biodiversity conservation. We have also set up a National Biodiversity Fund under the National Biodiversity Act 2002 to enable our ABS mechanism. India's experiments with these instruments are described in the country's National Biodiversity Action Plan 2008.

### **Lines for Future Action**

#### **Sources**

The following form the sources of biodiversity financing:

- Local, regional, national and international Public Financing (including ODA and non ODA public funding)
- International and National Private finance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization
- Climate financing sources including adaptation financing

#### **Strategies for Mobilizing Resources**

- Leveraging adaptation financing for biodiversity conservation by ensuring that adaptation projects incorporate protection of habitat and species biodiversity as objectives. Such an approach will bridge the funding gaps presently experienced for non Protected Areas
- Financial resources that are employed for realizing the goals of access and benefit sharing should not only focus on ensuring revenue flows, but also in ensuring these flows are redistributed amongst local communities.
- An international meet of donors and multilateral financial institutions may be convened to assess possibility of resource mobilization for Aichi Targets on the basis of the ideas and strategies discussed above.

### ***Kuwait***

➤ المقرر 3/10 - استراتيجية حشد الموارد لدعم تحقيق أهداف الاتفاقية الثلاثة:

باء- استعراض تنفيذ استراتيجية الاتفاقية لحشد الموارد (لغايات 1 و 3 و 4، فضلاً عن الغايتين 6 و 8):

إن مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي،

Submission of views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4:

4- يدعو الأطراف والمنظمات ذات الصلة إلى أن تقدم آراء ومعلومات وخبرات بشأن تنفيذ استراتيجية

حشد الموارد، ويطلب إلى الأمين التنفيذي أن يعد تجميعاً للمعلومات الواردة كما ينظر فيها الاجتماع

الرابع للفريق العامل المفتوح العضوية المخصص لاستعراض تنفيذ الاتفاقية؛

رأي دولة الكويت: وضع هدف استراتيجي ضمن أهداف الاستراتيجيات الوطنية للتنوع الأحيائي، وهو إنشاء الصناديق البيئية الوطنية تكون وظيفتها الأساسية تقديم الدعم اللازم لتنفيذ المشاريع البيئية لكل سنة مالية، كالتالي:

1) صدور مرسوم أو قرار وطني بإنشاء "الصندوق الوطني لدعم المشاريع البيئية" وتشكيل الهيئات الإدارية والعلمية له.

2) آليات التمويل المقترحة:

- اقرار ميزانية مالية سنوية للصندوق من وزارة المالية للدولة الطرف.
- تخصيص نسبة تمويلية دائمة من الجهات التمويلية بالدولة، مثل:
  - مؤسسات البحث العلمي،
  - الصناديق الوطنية للتنمية الاقتصادية (المحلية أو الإقليمية)،
  - الصناديق الوقفية للتنمية التابعة للدولة والمختصة بدعم المشاريع والأنشطة البيئية فيها،
  - مكاتب الدراسات والأبحاث في جميع الوزارات والهيئات والمؤسسات الحكومية،
  - تحصيل نسبة من المشاريع الإنمائية لمؤسسات الدولة في القطاع الحكومي،
  - تحصيل نسبة مالية لصالح الصندوق من شركات ومؤسسات القطاع الخاص، كالبترول والمؤسسات المالية والاستثمارية والصناعية الكبرى ... وغيرها،
  - تحصيل ضرائب مالية بيئية لصالح الصندوق من القطاع النفطي ومن المصانع والمشاريع الملوثة للبيئة،
  - تحصيل مبالغ مالية مباشرة للصندوق من مرتادي البحر لصيد الزهرة، ومقهي المخيمات في النظم الإيكولوجية المختلفة ومن المستفيدين من الخدمات البيئية الأخرى خاصة بقطاع السياحة البيئية،
  - تحويل كامل مبالغ المخالفات والغرامات وأمور الصلح البيئية الى الصندوق.

3) آليات الصرف من الصندوق: تشكيل لجنة أو لجان قانونية وعلمية لوضع أهداف إنشاء الصندوق البيئي ووضع الشروط المرجعية لآليات الصرف التي سيعتمد عليها الصندوق في تقييم المشاريع المطروحة وتقرير صلاحيتها واعتماد دعمها مالياً وتنمية المصادر المالية للصندوق.

## ***European Union***

EU submission to the CBD notification 2011-071 on views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4

The submission for this Notification has a mixed format. The common EU chapeau contains the EU views and general statements, while individual inputs from Member States provide detailed information and experience on the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS).

### **1. The EU views and general statements**

#### **Improved information base and strengthening financial institutions (Goals 1 and 3)**

Biodiversity-related development cooperation activities have been monitored in the EU by reporting on the Biodiversity Action Plan up until 2010. Ahead of the Nagoya meeting the Council asked the European Commission to continue reporting on the amount of funds related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The EU Accountability Report 2011 on Financing for Development describes the current situation in terms of EU biodiversity financing. From 2007 to 2009, the EU committed, on average, EUR 1.3 billion per year to biodiversity-related aid. The EU contribution corresponds to around half of all biodiversity-related ODA over the period 2007 to 2009. The EU's biodiversity-related aid as a share of total EU ODA increased from 2.1% in 2006 to 3.2% in 2009. Among the largest donors in EU Member States were Germany, France and Spain, and several other countries also donated substantial amounts during this period. Member States that are not the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members, such as the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Romania also contributed to the effort.

Nearly a third of the EU's biodiversity-related aid goes to Africa and around one fifth each to America and Asia. In terms of sectors, the EU's biodiversity-related aid falls primarily within environmental protection, followed by water and sanitation, agriculture and forestry.

The EU and its Member States provide contributions to a number of biodiversity-related conventions. In addition, the EU Member States are important contributors to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the UNEP Environment Fund. The GEF serves as the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity. It has been replenished five times. EU Member States provided EUR 1.096 billion to explain GEF-4, which represented 52% of total contributions. Compared to the previous replenishment, EU Member States increased their contributions considerably - by 24% - to EUR 1.357 billion, or 54% of total contributions.

#### **Strengthening national capacity for resource mobilization (Goal 2)**

In the Environment Council of 13 December 2010, the EU committed to the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and to substantially increasing resources (financial, human and technical) from all possible sources balanced with the effective implementation of the CBD and its Strategic Plan against an established baseline to be presented for agreement by the Parties at CBD COP 11 in 2012, and highlighted the need for strong EU leadership both from the Member States and the Commission on follow-up efforts at global level in order to assess the existing resource inputs and needs for the achievement of goals and objectives under the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and the targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

On 3 May 2011 the European Commission adopted the Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020', which recognises that meeting the EU global biodiversity commitments will depend on the availability and efficient use of financial resources. This will require that the Commission and Member States work to:

- ensure a better uptake and distribution of existing fund for biodiversity;
- rationalize available resources and maximize co-benefits of various funding sources;

- diversify and scale up various sources of funding, including through the promotion of the development and use of innovative financing mechanisms.

The Environment Council of 21 June 2011 endorsed the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and stressed the need to mobilise additional resources from all possible sources and ensure adequate funding through, *inter alia*, the future EU financial framework, national sources and innovative financial mechanisms, for the effective implementation of the Strategy, including predictable, adequate and regular financing for the Natura 2000 network.

Further on, in order to significantly increase resources from all possible sources for global biodiversity, the Environment Council on 19 December 2011 called on the Commission and Member States to deliver on the commitments made at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) in Nagoya as a part of the Strategy for Resource Mobilisation 1 in support of the achievement of the CBD objectives.

The Commission also adopted on 20 September 2011 a Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe recognizing that the EU economic prosperity and wellbeing depend on its natural capital, and reiterating that the Commission will promote the use of innovative financial and market-based instruments and explore their wider potential, including a possible establishment of a biodiversity financing facility and payments for ecosystem services, to address challenges to ecosystems and biodiversity at national, EU and international level. The roadmap also indicates that the Commission will put forward proposals to foster investments in natural capital to seize the full growth and innovation potential of Green Infrastructure and the 'restoration economy'. The Environment Council of 19 December 2011 welcomed the Communication on the Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe and reaffirmed the need of valuing natural capital to create, among others, possibilities to integrate the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private sector decision-making and national accounting systems and invited the Commission to work further towards this end.

#### **Exploring new and innovative financial mechanisms (Goal 4)**

The EU and its Member States have increasing experience in implementing innovative financing mechanisms as described in the EU June 2011 submission on this topic.

#### **Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation and capacity building (Goals 5 and 6)**

The Commission's Communication on Policy Coherence for Development states that the EU should 'enhance funding earmarked for biodiversity and strengthen measures to mainstream biodiversity in development assistance'. Biodiversity is indeed an integral part of EU's development cooperation policy and activities. The Commission Communication of 29 June 2011 on 'A Budget for Europe 2020' recognizes that concerns about biodiversity and ecosystem services should be mainstreamed in all development projects and programmes, focusing on sectors such as agriculture, water and sanitation, and that synergies between biodiversity and climate financing should be increased through ecosystem-based approaches to climate mitigation and adaptation. The Commission and Member States are currently discussing the next EU Multiannual Financial Framework for 2014-2020, with the aim of mainstreaming biodiversity objectives in the relevant financial instruments, including for agriculture, fisheries, regional, and external policy.

#### **Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives in support of resource mobilization (Goal 7)**

The EU is engaged in funding various projects with a view to enhance regional and national capacity in the selection, development and use of biodiversity and related indicators to ensure progress towards the CBD 2020 targets as well as facilitating the Nagoya Protocol implementation by helping the establishment of the

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1 Decision UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/11 of 30 May 2008 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting and Decision UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/3 of 29 October 2010 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting.

Nagoya Protocol clearing house as well as capacity building initiatives in strengthening national capacities in developing countries.

**Enhance the Global engagement for resource mobilization (Goal 8)**

The EU Biodiversity public awareness raising Campaign was launched in March 2010, built around the slogan 'Biodiversity – we are all in this together', aiming at persuading people of all ages and backgrounds to become personally involved in biodiversity protection. A Campaign website and advertising in media were followed by launch events in several countries. In 2010 around 3.5 million web page views were recorded, and more than 190,000 persons from 130 countries had declared themselves 'biodiversity supporters' on the Facebook Campaign application. The Wake up call video had been viewed by more 1.5 million persons.

The campaign continued during 2011, and focused on on-line presence (website<sup>2</sup>, social media) and activities organised by partners such as the EU representations. In 2011 the campaign activities were aimed at engaging people to do something in real life. Through a new application, people were invited to commit to do something to help preserve biodiversity. A number of publications and videos were also launched<sup>3</sup>.

For 2012, a number of activities are planned to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Habitats Directive/Natura 2000 and the LIFE Regulation. High level events in a few Natura 2000 sites, LIFE project events in ca. 100 sites and celebratory brochures, including on Natura 2000, are among those.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/campaign/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/campaign/index_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/pubs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/pubs_en.htm)

## **2. National contributions of the Member States providing detailed information on experiences and examples on the implementation of the Strategy.**

### ***The Netherlands***

#### **The Netherlands submission on Notification 2011-071: Views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4**

The Netherlands welcomes this opportunity to share experiences on mobilizing resources for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We would like to emphasize that the Netherlands considers the Strategy for Resource Mobilization a solid basis for increasing funding for the three themes of the convention, from both public and private sources.

An important precondition for increasing biodiversity funding is an improved understanding of the social and economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Netherlands has commissioned a national ecosystem assessment study, which will be published end 2011. Also, a national TEEB study is being carried out, focusing on specific areas and projects, international supply chains and business and municipalities. The results of this study will be published in 2012.

In the opinion of the Netherlands it is important to generate new and additional funding from the private sector for the objectives of the CBD. This should be done at local, national and international levels. Exploration of new and innovative financing mechanisms needs to be stimulated to achieve this.

For example in the Netherlands, twenty regional funds have been set up. The goals of these funds are to finance projects, like landscape management and nature restoration. The funds are filled through sponsorships, donations and other gifts.

Fiscal transfers can also stimulate green investments. The Green Funds Scheme in the Netherlands is an example of fiscal transfer, in which green projects are stimulated by tax exemption for investors (private and institutional). Green projects with lower interest rates can thus be funded; investor's returns are normal through the fiscal compensation. Green projects need recognition from the government that can thus assess the environmental gains. Banks are the executing body and lenders. The scheme in its existence has raised more than 7 billion euro for 5000 green projects (1995-2007). There are other different financial arrangements, like payment for ecosystem services that the Dutch government and other stakeholders would like to explore.

The Netherlands is actively supporting, in its international cooperation, projects in developing countries that involve financial arrangements like PES-schemes, whereby local communities are paid for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services.

Besides assisting in the establishment of local financial arrangements, international private funding schemes are necessary. The Netherlands is one of the initiators of the Green Development Initiative (GDI). This initiative aims to significantly increase financial resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by stimulation of voluntary private funding of sustainable land management practices. The GDI proposes to set up a certification scheme to certify land management plans and practices that deliver measurable, tangible biodiversity and social development outcomes above a business as usual scenario. The revenues will compensate or reward users for their activities leading to sustainable use or conservation of biodiversity. Currently, GDI-pilots are being designed. By identifying and implementing pilot projects the GDI process creates an effective 'learning by doing' environment. On November 16th 2011, a status report on the GDI, including a report on its third expert meeting has been sent to parties to the convention through CBD-notification 2011-219.



## Germany

### German Submission on Notification 2011-071: Views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4

The following table is meant to highlight some of the recent activities of the German government regarding the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in a condensed manner. It is not meant to be an exhaustive report on all measures taken in the context of resource mobilization.

Goals of the Resource Mobilization Strategy	Selected examples of implementation (not conclusive)
Goal 1: Improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities	<p>⇒ On Goal 1.1) During CBD COP 9 in Bonn Germany inspired and since then strongly supports the establishment and functioning of the SCBD LifeWeb Initiative. LifeWeb is supporting parties to highlight their funding needs for the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and encourages donors to strengthen their cooperation in this regard. Currently the LifeWeb contains funding needs of approx. 600 Mio. Euro. Since its beginning funding matches of approx. 150 Mio. Euro could be realized. Germany supports the functioning of the LifeWeb Platform (staff and logistics) and already supported funding needs with more than 100 Mio. Euro. <a href="http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb">www.cbd.int/lifeweb</a></p> <p>⇒ On Goal 1.1) With its brochure “Biodiversity in German Development Cooperation”, published every two years, the German Government delivers a transparent and accurate report on its biodiversity related cooperation. It presents a detailed overview of supported projects and the respective funding figures and trends. (<a href="http://www.conservation-development.net/Projekte/Nachhaltigkeit/CD2/Klima/Links/PDF/german_dc_biodiversity_2010.pdf">http://www.conservation-development.net/Projekte/Nachhaltigkeit/CD2/Klima/Links/PDF/german_dc_biodiversity_2010.pdf</a>)</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 1.2) Germany together with the European Commission initiated and strongly supported the global study on “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” TEEB. The study was crucial in raising understanding and awareness on the economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services. In a follow up Germany is now supporting the implementation of the findings of the TEEB study on national level. (<a href="http://www.teebweb.org/">http://www.teebweb.org/</a>)</p>
Goal 2: Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention’s three objectives	<p>⇒ On Goal 2.4) National level: In 2010 the German Ministry for Environment established a national fund to support the implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity (“Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt”) with an annual disbursement of 15 Mio. Euro. (<a href="http://www.bfn.de/bundesprogramm.html">http://www.bfn.de/bundesprogramm.html</a> - in German only)</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 2.1) National level: The Federal Agency on Nature Conservation (BfN) published several guidelines for financing of biological diversity on the national level:  <a href="http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/foerderung/broschuere_fina_nzierungshdb-oV.pdf">http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/foerderung/broschuere_fina_nzierungshdb-oV.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/natura2000/Wege_zur_Finanzierung_von_Natura_2000.pdf">http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/themen/natura2000/Wege_zur_Finanzierung_von_Natura_2000.pdf</a> (in German only)</p>
Goal 3: Strengthen	⇒ On Goal 3.2) International financing: During CBD COP 9 in Bonn

<p>existing financial institutions and, promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments</p>	<p>Chancellor Merkel committed an additional 500 Mio. Euro from 2009-2012 and from 2013 onwards an amount of annually 500 Mio. Euro for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems. In fulfilment of this commitment the German Government already significantly increased its biodiversity related international funding from 170 Mio. Euro in 2008 to over 260 Mio. Euro in 2010 and further increases are planned in the coming years. The funds are mainly disbursed by the Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) supplemented with funding from the Ministry for Environment (BMU).</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 3.4) In the context of the above mentioned strengthening of international financing the BMU established a new funding programme which amongst others supports projects at the interface of climate and biodiversity and with the clear intention to strengthen the synergies between climate protection, adaptation to climate change and biodiversity: The International Climate Initiative (ICI): <a href="http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/news">http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/news</a> ; <a href="http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects">http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects</a></p> <p>⇒ On 3.6) Various endowment funds for the purpose of protected area management have received direct funding from German financial cooperation. Examples are: Caucasus Protected Areas Fund (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia). Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidad (FUNBIO) (Brazil); Fonds Tri-National du Sangha (Cameroon). In order to quantify the impact on nature conservation a number of comparative analysis have been conducted jointly by Agence Française de Développement (AfD), Conservation International (CI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and KfW.( <a href="http://www.fmcn.org/documentos/RapidReviewCTFsMay08Final.pdf">http://www.fmcn.org/documentos/RapidReviewCTFsMay08Final.pdf</a>)</p> <p>⇒ On 3.7) With the purpose mentioned under 3.6) also Debt-for-nature Swaps have been implemented e.g. in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.</p>
<p>Goal 4: Explore new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the three objectives of the Convention</p>	<p>⇒ On Goal 4) International level: The Federal Ministry for Environment (BMU) is supporting the exploration and discussions on innovative financial mechanisms in the CBD through different means. In the context of financing of protected areas BMU funded a study on innovative mechanisms by WWF which was added as Inf-Documents to the WGPA meeting (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/pa/wgpa-02/information/wgpa-02-inf-08-en.doc">http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/pa/wgpa-02/information/wgpa-02-inf-08-en.doc</a>). BMU also supported the Secretariat for the realisation of an international workshop on innovative financing in collaboration with UNEP-TEEB in January 2010 in Bonn (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/financial/replication.shtml">http://www.cbd.int/financial/replication.shtml</a>).</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 4) German development cooperation plays a significant role in supporting payments for ecosystem services (PES) initiatives, mainly in Latin America. Further several public private partnership (PPP) projects have been implemented, such as promoting sustainable production methods in international value chains and afforestation measures.</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 4.4) The German Government is supporting the active engagement of the business community in the financing of biodiversity. During CBD COP 9 in Bonn Germany launched the “Business and Biodiversity Initiative” which has been joined by more the 30 companies (<a href="http://www.business-and-biodiversity.de/en/homepage.html?PHPSESSID=e2af0ff311129604734c173359ca1e29">http://www.business-and-biodiversity.de/en/homepage.html?PHPSESSID=e2af0ff311129604734c173359ca1e29</a>). The BMU hosted the international conference on the</p>

	<p>“Bonn Challenge” in September 2010 (Call to restore 150 Mio. ha of forests). During this conference the German business organisation ‘Senat der Wirtschaft’ launched the “Welt Wald Klima Initiative” (World Forest Foundation), enabling German companies to invest in forest restoration. (<a href="http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47728.php">http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47728.php</a> / <a href="http://www.senat-der-wirtschaft.de/home/news-and-presse/news/senat-startet-welt-wald-klima-initiative-auf-ministerkonferenz/">http://www.senat-der-wirtschaft.de/home/news-and-presse/news/senat-startet-welt-wald-klima-initiative-auf-ministerkonferenz/</a>)</p> <p>⇒ On Goal 4.4) International Level: With the organization of the first Global Private Donor Forum on Biodiversity in June 2009 in Berlin the further involvement of the private sector was encouraged. <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-06-03-berlin-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-06-03-berlin-en.pdf</a></p> <p>⇒ On 4.6) International level: Germany is encouraging the widest possible synergies between climate protection, adaptation to climate change (including ecosystem based adaptation) and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. There is an enormous and inseparable overlap between these areas and there should be coordinated and synergetic policy approach. This is also relevant for synergies as regards financing instruments. With the International Climate Initiative (<a href="http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/news">http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/news</a>) the BMU established an innovative funding mechanism which supports these synergies strongly. The innovation of the ICI is that it generates its funding through the auctioning of emission certificates in the European Emission Trading System. These revenues are partly used for supporting projects on climate mitigation and climate adaptation explicitly including climate related biodiversity projects. Trough the ICI so far it was possible to mobilize more then 170 Mio. Euro for biodiversity related projects (date March 2011).</p>
<p>Goal 5: Mainstream biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention’s work programmes and Millennium Development Goals</p>	<p>⇒ On Goal 5) Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and ecosystem services are an important pillar of German development cooperation. Since the mid-1980s, Germany has supported over 500 programs and projects worldwide that have contributed to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. BMZ is continuously working on the further mainstreaming of biodiversity in its various cooperation programmes. Further BMZ supports its partners in mainstreaming biodiversity in other policy areas with a special focus on the linkages of biodiversity and the MDGs e.g. through preserving agrobiodiversity, generating income by marketing sustainable products of biological diversity and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, sustainable management of protected areas, and the valuation of ecosystem services: <a href="http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Environment/biodiversitaet/index.html">http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Environment/biodiversitaet/index.html</a> <a href="http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/konzept164.pdf">http://www.bmz.de/de/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/konzept164.pdf</a> (German only) <a href="http://www.gtz.de/en/themen/18459.htm">http://www.gtz.de/en/themen/18459.htm</a> / <a href="http://mdg.onlinegeneration.com/en/home/">http://mdg.onlinegeneration.com/en/home/</a></p> <p>⇒ On Goal 5) BMZ has provided funds and temporarily had seconded a Programme Officer to the Secretariat for to support the SCBD Biodiversity for Development and Poverty Alleviation Initiative. The focus of the German support is to strengthen the Secretariat’s capacities in building bridges between the Convention’s objectives and the overarching goal of poverty alleviation. (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/development/">http://www.cbd.int/development/</a>)</p>

Goal 6: Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation	⇒ On Goal 6.2) BMZ is supporting South/South and Triangular Cooperation. E.g. with Brazil Triangular Cooperation focuses on strengthening institutional capacities in order to achieve results-based South-South cooperation. Brazil and Germany are working together to implement projects in developing countries, for example by supporting an environmental technology centre in Peru.
Goal 7 Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization	⇒ On Goal 7) BMZ hosts the multi donor ABS Capacity Development Initiative. The Initiative was launched 2006 by Netherlands and Germany to support the African Group in the negotiations of an ABS agreement. Since the adoption of the Nagoya ABS-Protocol in 2010 the Initiative the ABS Capacity Development Initiative focuses on supporting developing countries in implementing suitable ABS measures at the national and (sub-) regional level. The goal is to establish and promote functioning ABS partnerships with the private sector, to the benefit of biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of the providers of genetic resources at the local level. Meanwhile Denmark, Norway, Germany, the Institute de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie and the EU are donors of the Initiative and the Initiative is also active in the Caribbean a Pacific region ( <a href="http://www.abs-africa.info/">http://www.abs-africa.info/</a> ).
Goal 8: Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives	⇒ On goal 8) Germany together with the European Commission launched and strongly supported the global study on 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity'. One of the main goals of TEEB was to raise public awareness of the crucial importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides for human wellbeing and the local, national and global economy. ( <a href="http://www.teebweb.org/">http://www.teebweb.org/</a> )

## Spain

### **Contribución Española en respuesta a la Notificación 2011-071 relativa a la comunicación de información y experiencias en la aplicación de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica.**

España viene desarrollando diversas iniciativas que contribuyen a la aplicación de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica y al cumplimiento de su objetivo de aumentar considerablemente los flujos financieros internacionales y la financiación nacional para la diversidad biológica, en apoyo a la consecución eficaz de los tres objetivos del Convenio.

A continuación, se señalan algunos ejemplos de medidas y experiencias desarrolladas por España que contribuyen al logro de los objetivos estratégicos de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos.

#### **• Medidas previstas en el Plan Estratégico del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad.**

El **Plan Estratégico del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad 2011-2017**, adoptado el 16 de septiembre de 2011 por el Consejo de Ministros mediante el Real Decreto 1274/2011, constituye el instrumento de planificación de referencia para la conservación de la biodiversidad y el patrimonio natural en España. Este Plan Estratégico incorpora los compromisos derivados del Plan Estratégico 2011-2020 del

Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica. Incluye asimismo previsiones, objetivos y medidas para la aplicación de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos del CDB a nivel nacional, tal y como se señala a continuación.

En primer lugar, para la aplicación y desarrollo del Plan Estratégico se establecen una serie de principios directrices, algunos de los cuales son fundamentales para contribuir a la aplicación de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos, destacando los siguientes: - la responsabilidad compartida del sector privado y la necesidad de aumentar su participación como actor clave en el desarrollo de políticas ambientales;

- la importancia de desarrollar y aplicar mecanismos innovadores de financiación, tales como el pago por servicios de los ecosistemas, para movilizar nuevos recursos financieros destinados a la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad;
- la utilidad de la valoración económica de la biodiversidad y de los servicios de los ecosistemas y de su plena incorporación en la toma de decisiones, incluyendo la integración de los valores de la biodiversidad en la contabilidad nacional;
- la necesidad de optimizar el uso de los recursos y medios disponibles, empleándose éstos del modo más eficiente posible para el logro de los objetivos;
- la necesidad de incrementar el apoyo a terceros países en la conservación de su biodiversidad para afrontar su pérdida a escala global y contribuir al alivio de la pobreza, mediante la integración de los valores de la biodiversidad en las estrategias y planes de cooperación al desarrollo y lucha contra la pobreza.
- la conveniencia de considerar y potenciar las sinergias positivas entre las políticas de conservación de la biodiversidad y las de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático.

El Plan Estratégico del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad define, a partir de un análisis y diagnóstico de la situación actual, una meta general y 8 metas específicas. Una de esas metas consiste en movilizar los recursos financieros de todas las fuentes para alcanzar los objetivos de conservación de la biodiversidad. Entre las medidas previstas para alcanzar esta meta, en cuya aplicación se está trabajando actualmente, pueden destacarse las siguientes acciones por su relación directa con la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos del CDB (en adelante, EMR):

- Desarrollar sistemas de incentivos a las externalidades ambientales positivas (contribuye al objetivo 2.4 de la EMR);
- Estudio de mecanismos fiscales que favorezcan la conservación de la biodiversidad (contribuye al objetivo 2.4 y 4.3 de la EMR);
- Analizar los subsidios estatales con efectos perjudiciales sobre la biodiversidad y sus posibilidades de supresión o reconversión (contribuye al objetivo 4.3 de la EMR); - Promover el uso de mecanismos innovadores para la financiación de la biodiversidad (contribuye al objetivo 4 de la EMR).
- Estudiar el establecimiento de sistemas de pagos por servicios ambientales (contribuye al objetivo 4.1 de la EMR).
- Estudiar y regular, si procede, la puesta en marcha de bancos de biodiversidad (contribuye al objetivo 4.2 de la EMR).
- Desarrollar un marco de acción prioritaria que identifique los objetivos y prioridades en relación con la cofinanciación para las medidas de conservación de la Red Natura 2000.
- Establecer la Contabilidad del Patrimonio Natural en el marco de las cuentas nacionales.
- Fomentar las alianzas entre el sector privado y las Administraciones Públicas para contribuir a la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad (contribuye al objetivo 2.6 de la EMR).
- Desarrollar programas y proyectos de cooperación internacional y cooperación al desarrollo para la conservación de la biodiversidad y servicios de los ecosistemas (contribuye al objetivo 3.2 y 5 de la EMR).
- Se incluyen asimismo diversas acciones encaminadas a promover la información, concienciación y participación de la sociedad para la conservación de la biodiversidad, así como para promover la custodia del territorio para la conservación de la biodiversidad (en aplicación del objetivo 8 de la EMR).

El Plan Estratégico incluye además un capítulo relativo a la estimación de las necesidades presupuestarias para la aplicación del Plan Estratégico, lo que supone la adaptación a nivel nacional de los objetivos operativos 2.2, 2.3, 3.3 y 3.7 de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos.

- *Evaluación de los beneficios derivados de la biodiversidad y de los costes asociados a su pérdida.*

El proyecto de **Evaluación de los Ecosistemas del Milenio de España**, promovida por la Fundación Biodiversidad del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino desde el año 2009, ha generado información robusta, validada científicamente, para que los gestores, los políticos y el público en general conozcan que los cambios en los ecosistemas tienen un efecto directo sobre el bienestar humano.

Este proyecto ha sido de gran relevancia para evaluar el coste económico y social de la pérdida de diversidad biológica y servicios de los ecosistemas asociados, en línea con el objetivo 1.2 de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos.

- *Fondo para el Patrimonio Natural y la Biodiversidad.*

La Ley 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre, del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad establece el régimen jurídico básico de la conservación, uso sostenible, mejora y restauración del patrimonio natural y de la biodiversidad. Entre otros instrumentos y medidas, esta Ley crea el **Fondo para el Patrimonio Natural y la Biodiversidad**, que actuará como instrumento de cofinanciación dirigido a asegurar la cohesión territorial y la consecución de los objetivos de esta Ley.

La creación y puesta en marcha de este instrumento contribuirá a nivel nacional al logro de varios objetivos operativos de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos: mejorar la identificación de prioridades para la asignación de recursos (objetivo 1.3); reforzar las capacidades institucionales para la efectiva movilización y utilización de recursos (objetivo 2.1); y aumentar los esfuerzos por movilizar co-financiación en materia de biodiversidad (objetivo 3.1).

- *Concesión de ayudas y subvenciones.*

La Ley 42/2007 regula también la **concesión de ayudas a las asociaciones sin ánimo de lucro** de ámbito estatal, para el desarrollo de actuaciones cuyo fin principal tenga por objeto la conservación, restauración y mejora del patrimonio natural y de la biodiversidad. Esta medida responde al objetivo 5.5., en cuanto que contribuye a aumentar la cooperación con organizaciones no gubernamentales e instituciones sin ánimo de lucro para la diversidad biológica y los servicios de los ecosistemas.

- *Incorporación de la diversidad biológica en la cooperación para el desarrollo.*

El **Plan Director de la Cooperación Española**, elemento básico de la planificación de la política española de cooperación internacional para el desarrollo de formulación cuatrienal, contiene las líneas generales y directrices básicas de la política española en la materia. El actual Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2009-2012) reconoce la sostenibilidad como la base del desarrollo y lo asume como una prioridad horizontal y sectorial. En este Plan Director se establece como segundo objetivo específico “promover la conservación y uso sostenible de los servicios que ofrecen los ecosistemas para la mejora de las condiciones de vida de la población”.

Partiendo de este marco conceptual, se vela por la transversalización del medio ambiente en todas las acciones de cooperación de España. Para ello se sistematiza el empleo de herramientas que integran la consideración del medio ambiente a lo largo de todo el ciclo de los proyectos (diagnóstico, identificación, formulación, seguimiento y evaluación).

Este enfoque da respuesta al objetivo 5 de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos, consistente en Incorporar la diversidad biológica y sus servicios de ecosistemas conexos en los planes y prioridades de cooperación para el desarrollo, incluyendo los vínculos que deben existir entre los programas de trabajo del Convenio y los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

• *Consideración la diversidad biológica en los mecanismos de financiación para el cambio climático*

España contribuye a diversos fondos y programas de cooperación sobre la reducción de emisiones por deforestación y degradación de bosques; el papel de la conservación; la gestión sostenible de los bosques y la mejora de los stocks de carbono de los bosques. Estas iniciativas (la Facilidad del Partenariado del Carbono Forestal del Banco Mundial, el Programa UN-REDD de FAO, PNUD y PNUMA, el Programa de Inversión Forestal de los Fondos de Inversión Climática, y el GEF Fondo Forestal para África) consideran la conservación de la biodiversidad entre sus prioridades.

Además, España participa en diferentes fondos de carbono para la adquisición de créditos de proyectos forestales dentro del Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio. En este aspecto, el órgano interministerial encargado de evaluar los proyectos en los que España participa, la Autoridad Nacional Designada, valora la contribución a la conservación de la biodiversidad de estos proyectos, (en línea con el objetivo 4.6 de la EMR).

• *Contribuciones voluntarias para apoyar los tres objetivos del CDB y para nuevos programas de financiación.*

Las acciones de cooperación española al desarrollo en apoyo a la aplicación del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica tienen una larga trayectoria. Son destacables las contribuciones voluntarias que España ha realizado a los fondos fiduciarios del Convenio, ascendiendo a más de 6 millones de euros en el período 2006-2011, incluyendo importantes contribuciones para el proceso de negociación del Protocolo de Nagoya sobre ABS y el apoyo de actividades relacionadas con el Artículo 8(j). Estas actividades son relevantes en relación con los objetivos 3.5 y especialmente con el objetivo operativo 7 de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos.

La Iniciativa España-PNUMA LifeWeb, juega un importante papel en el fortalecimiento de la financiación de áreas protegidas para conservar la diversidad biológica, afrontar el cambio climático y garantizar los medios de vida. España, segunda donante mundial de la Iniciativa por medio de una alianza con el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente, considera esta Iniciativa como una herramienta imprescindible para asegurar la conservación de la biodiversidad y la mejor gestión de los recursos naturales en los países en desarrollo.

La alianza España-PNUMA Lifeweb constituye un programa adicional de contribuciones voluntarias para apoyar los tres objetivos del Convenio. Esta iniciativa es por tanto un buen ejemplo de las acciones que se pueden llevar a cabo en relación con el objetivo 3.5 de la Estrategia de Movilización de Recursos del Convenio.

Como otro ejemplo de contribuciones voluntarias adicionales para nuevos programas de financiación que contribuyen al logro de los objetivos del Convenio, puede señalarse la aportación Española de un millón de euros al Fondo Fiduciario de la Iniciativa Yasuní ITT, puesta en marcha por el gobierno de Ecuador.

## ***Italy***

### **Italian Submission on Notification 2011-071: Views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4**

With reference to the CBD Notification 2011-071 on the Submission of views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4, Italy wishes to provide some information about the national activities on RMS.

Last July, the Ministry of Environment, CBD Focal Point, jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a meeting with different Ministries for a first exchange about the drafting of a National Resource Mobilization Strategy. During this first meeting a working group on RMS was established.



The first meeting of this working group was held in November, in the premises of the Ministry of Environment. It was attended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and by the Ministry of Economic Development. The Regions were also invited to participate but the Piemonte Region that is the leading Region could not attend the meeting.

During this working session, it was decided to develop a national RMS in the frame of the National Biodiversity Strategy that was adopted in 2010. A link with the governance institutions of the NBS will be established so that the National RMS will be part of the NBS and will be adopted by the same institutions.

This first stage will foresee the establishment of a contact group that will work on “baseline”: the aim is to account the national biodiversity resources and expenditures (baseline amount).

The working group will also try to strengthen the contribution to the global level by collaborating with the Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The next meeting will be held in January 2012.

## ***United Kingdom***

### **The United Kingdom submission on CBD notification 2011-071 on views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4**

This submission highlights some of the recent activities of the UK government regarding the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization. It is not meant to be an exhaustive report on all measures taken in the context of resource mobilization.

#### **UK National Ecosystem Assessment**

The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA) is the first analysis of the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and continuing economic prosperity reported in June 2011. The UK NEA, which analyses the value of the UK's natural environment by taking account of the economic, health and social benefits we get from nature, is the first of its kind at a fully national scale. A panel of experts involved in the process answered questions on technical aspects of the assessment and how these findings will be implemented into policy decisions. The Synthesis of the Key Findings along with the Technical Report, which forms the evidence base, can be downloaded from here:

< <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx>>

#### **Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)**

In 2011 the UK released a White Paper on the Natural Environment (NEWP) “The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature”. The NEWP is a bold and ambitious statement outlining the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver that ambition. The paper sets out a number of commitments to mainstream the value of nature across our society by: 1) facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; 2) creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other; and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; 3) strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and 4) showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance the natural assets globally.

An update on implementation of the NEWP can be found here:

< <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/documents/newp-imp-update-111013.pdf>>

the NEWP can be found here:

< <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>>



## Darwin Initiative

The Darwin Initiative assists countries that are rich in biodiversity but poor in financial resources to meet their objectives under one or more of the three major biodiversity Conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), through the funding of collaborative projects which draw on UK biodiversity expertise. Since its launch in at the Rio Summit in 1992, over £80 million has been invested in more than 700 projects worldwide. In 2011 the UK government scaled up the financial resource available to this initiative, making more than £25 million available over the next four year for Darwin projects. This increase in funding underscores the importance the UK attaches to biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the essential role they play in our lives. Information on the Darwin Initiative can be found here: <<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/>>

## Accounting for biodiversity when developing any funding mechanisms for climate change

The UK has been supporting CBD in implementing the Nagoya X/33 decision on biodiversity and climate change requesting the Executive Director to provide advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity under REDD+, in conjunction with discussions with national parties, the Secretariat of UNFCCC and other multilateral parties. This has included co-chairing and financially supporting a series of regional workshops for experts in forestry, climate change and biodiversity – in Singapore (March), Quito (July), and Cape Town (September). The UK also funded a project on operating safeguards for biodiversity under REDD+ projects, the results of which have been shared online, with CBD, and presented at Singapore and the UNFCCC inter-sessional in Bonn. The UK's 2010 Spending Review provides an International Climate Fund (ICF) of £2.9bn to deliver international climate finance for developing countries from 2011-2015. This will support climate change adaptation and low-carbon development in developing countries and help tackle deforestation. The UK has a ring-fenced £100m contribution to the ICF specifically to be spent on Forests in support of REDD+.

Research on operating safeguards for biodiversity under REDD+ projects can be found here:

<<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=17659&FromSearch=Y&Publisher=1&SearchText=wc1003&SortString=ProjectCode&SortOrder=Asc&Paging=10#Description>>

Research supporting the International Climate Fund - Funding for Forests: UK Government support for REDD+ can be found here:

<<http://www.decc.gov.uk/publications/basket.aspx?filetype=4&filepath=InternationalClimateChange%2f1832-funding-for-forests-uk-government-support-for-red.pdf&minwidth=true#basket>>

## Biodiversity Off-setting scheme

The UK announced in the Natural Environment White Paper that we will establish a new voluntary approach to offsetting in England and will test this in a number of pilot areas. Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to deliver biodiversity benefits in compensation for losses, in a measurable way. Good developments incorporate biodiversity considerations in their design, but are still likely to result in some biodiversity loss. One way to compensate for this is by offsetting: the developer secures a quantifiable amount of compensatory habitat expansion or restoration elsewhere. A consistent framework for biodiversity offsetting has the potential to improve the delivery of the requirements of the planning system.

Compensation is already required in many cases, but we believe that a measurable, quantitative rather than subjective, consistent approach is more likely to lead to sustainability and to help us achieve our aim of minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. 6 pilots are due to start in April 2012, and will run for 2 years.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/uk/offsetting/>>

## Supporting implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol

The UK plans to contribute US\$ 500,000 to the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund. The UK has commissioned research to understand the impact of UK implementation of the Protocol.

Further information regarding this research can be found here:

<<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=17827>>

### **Assessment of the Resource Mobilization Strategy Indicators**

The UK in collaboration with the Finnish Government commissioned research to assess application the 15 indicators to monitor progress on implementing the Resource Mobilization that were agreed to at COP-11. The UK was also a case study country for this research. This research fed into guidance on setting targets and baselines for these indicators developed by the CBD. Once the report is completed it will be available here:

<<http://www.bipindicators.net/Default.aspx>>

## ***Denmark***

**Danish contribution to Submission on Notification 2011-071: Views, information and experience on the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, pursuant to decision X/3, B, paragraph 4.**

### Development cooperation

The most recent data on Danish development assistance related to biodiversity is included in the attached document “The Danish assistance in relation to the Rio Conventions 2001 – 2010”.

### National level

Financing for nature and biodiversity within Denmark is described in the Danish 4<sup>th</sup> National Report from 2010 (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/dk/dk-nr-04-en.pdf>) especially on page 42 – 43 , “Agreement on Green Growth (2009), page 45, Table 5 “Total public expenses distributed by investment area” and page 66 – 67, “Financing and expenditure”.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**DANIDA**

## **The Danish Assistance in relation to the Rio Conventions**

**2001- 2010**

**Update for 2010**

**NORDECO**

Nordic Agency for  
Development and Ecology

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## Abbreviations:

AfDB	African Development Bank	IPD	Innovative Partnerships for Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	IUCN	The World Conservation Union
B2B	Business-to-Business Programme	IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CRS	Creditor Reporting System	MIFRESTA	Environment, Peace and Stability Facility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	NAP	National Action Programmes under UNCCD
DHI	DHI Water & Environment organisation	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
DKK	Danish Kroner	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	PPO	Programme and Project Orientation (by MFA)
EU	European Union	UN	United Nations
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
GHG	Green House Gasses	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GNI	Gross National Income	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IDB	International Development Bank	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IFC	International Finance Corporation	WRI	World Resources Institute
IIED	International Institute for Environment and development	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development		
IFU	Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries		

## 1. Background

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was a major milestone at which world leaders agreed to a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, known as Agenda 21. Among the key agreements adopted at the Rio Summit were the three Rio Conventions on biodiversity (UNCBD), climate (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD). Denmark is among the developed countries that have signed these conventions and is thereby committed to assisting developing countries in the implementation of these Conventions. Denmark and the other developed states parties are obliged to report on their Conventions-related development assistance, as required by the Conferences of the Parties for the individual Conventions.

Since 1998, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its "Creditor Reporting System" (CRS). DAC is the forum in which the governments of donor countries and multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and the UN meet to help the developing countries reduce poverty and achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. DAC uses the so-called "Rio markers", and aid activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either targeting the Conventions as a "principal objective" (score "2"), a "significant objective" (score "1"), or not targeting the objective (score "0"). For desertification-related aid, however, a score "3" is used to separately identify national, sub-regional or regional action programmes. The Rio markers allow for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions. The OECD / DAC definition of markers for the various conventions, and examples of their use, are included in Appendix 2.

Data for the years 1998-2006 were obtained on a trial basis and reporting became mandatory from 2007 on. In December 2009, DAC members approved a new marker aimed at also tracking aid in support of climate change adaptation. This will complement the existing climate change mitigation marker and thus allow a more complete picture of climate change-related aid to be presented. 2010 is the first year for which data on this new marker will become available. Danish statistics on development cooperation related to the three Rio Conventions are available from 2001 onwards. This report provides a further update, taking the inventory one year further so that it covers up to and including 2010. This is the first inventory report in English; previous reports were all in Danish.

## 2. Characteristics related to the statistical summaries

The statistical summaries of aid related to the Rio Conventions have been drafted on the basis of information from Danida's Programme and Project Database as well as information published in the Foreign Ministry's annual Programme and Project Orientation (PPO) and other official reports from the Foreign Ministry. The statistical summaries are presented in the tables of this report.

All funding of bilateral projects within the water, energy, agriculture, forestry and environment sectors has been examined. Assistance through Danish NGOs has also been examined and analyzed using the definitions of the OECD/DAC markers on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions. All the statistical summaries of Danish bilateral assistance presented here are calculated on the basis of the Rio markers.

Policy marker data are descriptive rather than quantitative: they allow for the identification of activities targeted at a policy objective. In practice, the markers are assigned by answering two questions. First, do any of the stated objectives match the "criteria for eligibility" of the Rio Markers? The marker "0" is assigned if the answer is no. The second question is whether the activity would have been undertaken without this Rio Convention-related objective. The marker "1" is assigned if the answer is no and the marker "2" is assigned if the answer is yes. The markers cannot provide the exact amount of aid specifically targeting the Rio Conventions' objective. Marker data only allow an approximate quantification of the amount targeting climate change concerns (best estimate). The common reporting rules and standards ensure data homogeneity and comparability at the international level.

An activity can target the objectives of more than one of the Conventions at the same time, so data on biodiversity, climate change and desertification-related aid should not be aggregated as this risks double counting. The two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive and activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time. Again, data should not be added up across markers.

It is not always possible, based on the formulation of objectives found in project documents, to determine with certainty whether a project or an activity is relevant to the Rio Conventions. For example, support to sustainable natural resource management is often but not always relevant to all three Rio Conventions.

Multilateral aid through the UN and other international organizations has also been examined. Due to the nature of multilateral support, it is not possible to precisely quantify the Danish multilateral support that is relevant to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions. There is still no known way of estimating how many of the activities of the different multilateral organizations are actually supporting the Rio Conventions. The statistical summaries of multilateral assistance include the full contribution to organisations that support activities targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions.



Apart from the bilateral and multilateral aid already noted, Denmark also contributes environmental assistance through the private sector. This is achieved partly through mixed credits and partly by supporting cooperation between companies in Denmark and developing countries ("Mixed Credits" is currently undergoing a modernisation process and is changing its name to Danida Business Finance. B2B and IPD are being replaced by Danida Business Partnerships.) Much of the assistance through the private sector relates to the Rio Conventions and, in particular, to the Climate Convention. This assistance is not included in the statistical summaries of aid relating to the Rio Conventions as presented in this report. The assistance through the private sector is described under Danish assistance to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Chapter 5) as this assistance has always been covered in the Danish National Communications on Climate Change.

Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the UNCBD: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

Desertification-related aid is defined as activities that combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas by preventing and/or reducing land degradation, rehabilitating partly degraded land, or reclaiming desertified land.

Climate change mitigation-related aid is defined as activities that contribute to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

In December 2009, the DAC members approved a new marker that will also track aid in support of climate change adaptation. This new marker will complement the existing climate change mitigation marker and thus allow a more complete picture of aid in support of developing countries' efforts to address climate change to be presented. An activity should be classified as climate change adaptation-related aid (score Principal or Significant) if its intention is to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

### 3. Environment and Development Assistance

#### 3.1 Development cooperation

In 2010, Denmark launched a new strategy for development cooperation. This strategy places the defence and promotion of human freedom at the centre of Denmark's development cooperation while maintaining the fight against poverty as the overarching goal. Denmark's development policy priorities are expressed in the 2010 Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation, "Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change" which focuses Denmark's development cooperation on five priority policy areas including *Environment and climate*. Focusing on these five priorities aims to ensure that Danish efforts achieve the greatest possible impact and support Denmark's contribution to the international efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation, "Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change":

<http://um.dk/en/~media/UM/English-site/Documents/Danida/Goals/Strategy/Freedom%20from%20poverty.ashx>

In 2010, Danish development assistance amounted to approx. DKK 16.1 billion, or 0.91% of GNI (Danida annual report 2010). This assistance is primarily funded through Section 06(3) of the Danish Finance Act. Denmark will continue to be among the countries that grant the most development assistance and will also devote at least 0.8% of GNI to development assistance in the years to come. Danish assistance will thus remain significantly above the UN target of 0.7% of GNI. Denmark seeks actively to encourage countries, including EU member states whose development assistance is below the UN objective of 0.7% of GNI, to increase their assistance.

A general distinction is made between bilateral and multilateral development cooperation:

- Direct development assistance to some of the poorest countries and regions in the world – or bilateral development cooperation. Most of this support goes to national development programmes implemented by the partner countries and to furthering human rights and democracy. This is the primary instrument of development policy.
- Support for international organisations such as the UN, the EU and the World Bank – or multilateral cooperation.

Table 1 shows total Danish development assistance over the 2001-2010 period.

**Table 1.** Total Danish development assistance, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

Bilateral	6,161	5,876	6,274	6,679	7,111	7,889	8,422	8,312	8,707	9,591
Multilateral	5,266	4,087	4,056	3,670	3,729	3,684	3,994	4,065	3,390	3,629
Administration	644	658	607	611	647	657	693	715	804	797
Other ODA	794	2,335	560	1,167	1,158	1,159	836	1,378	2,121	2,107
Total ODA	13,600	12,956	11,497	12,127	12,645	13,389	13,945	14,470	15,022	16,124
ODA as % of GNI	1.03	0.96	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.88	0.91

Source: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

### 3.2 Environment and climate

Denmark supports efforts in the areas of environment, natural resources, adaptation to and prevention of climate change and access to sustainable energy in a great number of developing countries. Denmark is also active in international fora where the countries of the world discuss and draw up strategies for sustainable development.

Sustainable global development requires an ability to link protection of the environment, the climate and nature with economic growth, poverty reduction and social development. Denmark is working to achieve this under the heading of “green economy”.

Green economy implies that we show consideration for the protection of natural resources alongside considerations of economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries. For example, Denmark’s efforts to promote growth and employment in many countries also have a green aspect.

Investment in sustainable energy can provide poor population groups with access to energy while simultaneously creating less greenhouse gas emissions, less smoke and pollution and new jobs.

Denmark supports international endeavours to preserve the highest degree of biodiversity and, among other things, grants support to a programme that helps developing countries and their local communities to sustainably use genetic resources in relation to the sale of, for example, local medicinal plants to the pharmaceutical industry.

Denmark assists developing countries to build their capacity to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner through a number of multilateral and bilateral programmes. Denmark supports the UN and World Bank forest programmes, the aim of which is to assist developing countries to formulate and implement national policies and make efforts to conserve and sustainably use forests when considering economic and social development. Denmark finds it particularly important to involve local population groups who depend on the forest and who share in the proceeds from forestry. This is why Denmark also grants support to the World Conservation Union’s (IUCN) forests programme, which seeks to safeguard the rights and

participation of poor population groups. Forest conservation is of decisive importance for the global climate.

By supporting the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and also a number of global and regional land and water initiatives, Denmark supports the protection of water resources and the sustainable utilisation of agricultural land, helping to ensure future food security. Land and water are limited resources, under rising pressure from population growth and non-sustainable exploitation.

The bilateral and multilateral Danish development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions over the 2001-2010 period is given in Table 2. Some caution is needed when reading this table. The bilateral development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions fluctuates significantly from year to year and was at an all time high in 2010. The main contribution to the bilateral figures comes from a few large programmes. Several of the large programmes funded in 2010 had objectives relating to the environment, and climate change concerns in particular. The high level of this aid in recent years may be the result of efforts to mainstream environment as a cross-cutting issue in the Sector Programmes. In 2010, a total of DKK 1,843 million was contributed by just eight sector programmes and climate programmes with objectives related to the Rio Conventions' objectives. Another DKK 434 million was contributed by five large Danish NGOs currently operating under multi-annual Framework Agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with objectives relating to the Rio Conventions' objectives.

The figures for multilateral aid that targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions relate to the total Danish contribution to all multilateral organisations with objectives related to the Rio Conventions. As described in Chapter 2, there is no known way of estimating how much of the Danish contribution to these multilateral organizations actually goes towards supporting the Rio Conventions.

**Table 2.** Danish development assistance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bilateral	992.7	1,443.1	710.9	2,316.8	2,329.9	1,078.6	1,124.2	1,095.4	1,505.7	2,871.5
Multilateral	1,385.2	1,456.1	1,285.0	1,300.9	1,248.1	1,165.2	1,302.6	1,581.5	1,276.1	1,512.3
Total	2,377.9	2,899.2	1,995.9	3,617.7	3,578.0	2,243.8	2,424.6	2,676.9	2,781.8	4,383.8

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

### 3.3 Bilateral efforts

Danish bilateral development assistance is decentralised, and the relevant embassies have primary responsibility for development cooperation in the partner countries. Denmark supports a broad network in many countries: public and local authorities, civil society organisations, private companies, the research environment and other relevant actors. The public authorities are important cooperation partners in the great majority of cases. These are the state, provincial and municipal administrations.

Most Danish bilateral assistance is granted in the form of sector programme support. This means that Denmark supports the national plans and strategies of selected sectors in a country.

Denmark supports environmental sector programmes in Bhutan, Bolivia, Egypt and Nicaragua. In addition, there is environment work funded by the special environment assistance. This includes environment activities in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam and Zambia. Environmental aspects are also incorporated in a number of other sector programmes, not least the water, energy, agriculture and fisheries sectors. A number of independent projects are also supported by Denmark through Danida's authority to make decentralised grants.

Greater results and impact require more focus, in the form of greater engagement in fewer countries. This also opens up the possibility of new interventions. In the coming years, the government will therefore reduce its partner countries from the current 26. This will create greater impact in the remaining partner countries and provide space for further efforts in the priority areas of Denmark's development cooperation strategy – including, for example, fragile states and the promotion of freedom, democracy and human rights – and assisting countries to create the economic growth and increased employment that are essential for them to work themselves out of poverty.

It is planned to phase out development cooperation in seven partner countries: Bhutan, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Zambia, Benin and Cambodia. This means that, in the future, Denmark will focus its aid on 19 partner countries.

Up until 2003, Denmark made funds available for environmental action from both Section 06(3) of the Finance Act and from a special Environment, Peace and Stability Fund (MIFRESTA). In 2004, the government decided to integrate environment assistance into overall assistance and replace MIFRESTA with a separate budget heading for special environmental assistance under Section 06(3) of the Finance Act. The decision not to continue MIFRESTA was made out of a desire to improve the coordination of environment activities with other Danish international development efforts. Irrespective of whether the financing of environmental and environment-related assistance is through separate budgets inside or outside of Section 06(3) of the Finance Act, it is difficult to assess whether there are new and/or additional assistance funds. The difficulties primarily lie in methodological problems in determining additionality. Nevertheless, the total scope of Danish assistance for the environment in developing countries will continue to be extensive.

**Table 3.** Danish bilateral development assistance and special environmental assistance to developing countries, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

Bilateral development assistance	6,409	5,876	6,274	6,679	7,111	7,889	8,422	8,312	8,707	9,591
Special environmental assistance	646	560	467	404	420	397	374	447	612	718

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, Annual assistance reported to OECD/DAC.

### 3.4 Multilateral efforts

Multilateral environmental assistance is channelled through international organizations such as UN agencies, the World Bank Group, the international development banks and the EU. Denmark's international development assistance covers global environment programmes such as contributions to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and a number of other efforts to promote international cooperation for sustainable development. In addition, environmental issues have figured in the collaborative agreements with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Denmark's overall contribution to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2009-11 amounted to DKK 40 million. In addition to annual general contributions to UNEP, Denmark has provided both technical and financial support to a number of UNEP's specific activities, especially activities that take place in the special cooperative Energy and Environment (UNEP Risø) and Water & Environment (UNEP DHI) centres.

Denmark is working to strengthen the Global Environment Facility (GEF) both financially and organisationally. The Danish contribution to GEF's replenishment for 2006-2010 was DKK 310 million, or DKK 62 million annually. Danish contributions to the GEF give special priority to reforming the GEF in order to improve efficiency and on Climate Change and Biodiversity.

Table 4 presents an overview of the trend in Danish multilateral assistance and the share that is relevant for the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

**Table 4.** Total Danish multilateral contributions to international organizations and total contributions of relevance to the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Contributions, former reporting method	4,320	4,087	4,056	4,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions, new reporting method	-	-	3,490	3,670	3,744	3,684	3,994	4,065	3,390	3,629
Contributions relevant to the Rio Conventions	1,385	1,456	1,285	1,301	1,248	1,165	1,303	1,587	1,276	1,512
Contributions relevant to UNCBD	1,332	1,418	1,241	1,254	1,260	1,153	1,286	1,532	1,253	1,490
Contributions relevant to	1,368	1,443	1,271	1,284	1,264	1,165	1,286	1,599	1,261	1,512

UNFCCC											
Contributions relevant to UNCCD	1,332	1,418	1,241	1,254	1,260	1,153	1,286	1,532	1,267	1,490	

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

The Danish contribution to the Rio Conventions and to multilateral institutions and programmes with objectives related to the Rio Conventions can be found in Table 5.

**Table 5.** The Danish contribution to multilateral organizations and programmes relevant to the Rio Conventions, 2002-2010 (million DKK).

Organization	Contributions (million DKK)										Relevant UN conventions		
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CBD	FCCC	CCD
1. World Bank	541.5	520.5	464.1	543.5	503.4	471.0	449.1	749.1	584.4	622.4	x	x	x
2. IFC	20.5	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.9	9.0	12.5	14.0	15.0		x	
3. AfDB	210.4	289.5	207.1	145.4	179.0	163.2	240.1	177.3	154.1	173.7	x	x	x
4. AsDB	24.5	105.9	66.5	57.7	57.8	60.7	50.7	50.8	25.0	91.9	x	x	x
5. EBRD	26.0	25.1	25.1	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		x	
6. IDB	15.3	7.2	11.0	9.7	10.0	6.5	0.3	-	-	-	x	x	x
7. UNDP	420.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	383.5	331.1	388.1	x	x	x
8. UNEP/ Sp. Prg.	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	31.0	15.5	50.4	39.3	40.3	57.1	x	x	x
9. UNFCCC/Sup.f.	0.5	-	-	0.9	-	-	1.2	33.9	3.2	1.3		x	
10. UNEP/Risø	6.4	7.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	6.4	6.4	8.0	6.4	6.4		x	
11. UNEP/DHI	3.8	3.8	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	x	x	x
12. GEF	56.1	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	62.0	77.5	77.5	62.0	100.0	x	x	x

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, PPO 2010.

### 3.5 Support to international environmental organizations

Denmark also contributes to the development aid being implemented by international NGOs whose work is relevant to the Rio Conventions. The Danish contribution to these NGOs can be found in Table 6.

**Table 6.** *The Danish contribution to international environmental organizations and other international NGOs relevant to the Rio Conventions, 2001-2010 (million DKK).*

Organization	Contributions (million DKK)										Relevant UN conventions		
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CBD	FCCC	CCD
1. IUCN	19.6	21.3	21.1	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	x	x	x
2. IIED	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.1	3.6	x	x	x
3. WWF	-	-	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	x	x	x
4. IISD	1.7	-	0.8	1.1	-	1.3	3.9	3.9	2.9	5.1	x	x	x
5. IWGIA	17.4	13.3	13.8	17.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	16.7	15.0	15.0	x	x	x
6. WRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.0	-	1.1	x	x	x

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010. PPO 2010.

### 3.6 Assistance through the private sector

Denmark has the following instruments for providing aid to developing countries through the private sector: Mixed Credits and the Business-to-Business (B2B) Programme and Partnership Facility Programme. With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B and IPD Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships (mid-2011).



#### 4. Danish assistance to the Convention on Biological Diversity

One of the key agreements adopted at the Rio summit was the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), which sets out shared commitments for maintaining the world's biological diversity.

The UNCBD has three main goals: (i) the conservation of biodiversity, (ii) the sustainable use of its components, and (iii) the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Other important issues raised by the UNCBD include: access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, impact assessment, benefit sharing of research and technology transfer, and financial resources and mechanisms to achieve conservation goals. The Convention has suggested an ecosystem approach to the management of forest and biodiversity and includes provisions on cross-sector integration, technology transfer and cooperation, compliance, cooperation and reporting.

In line with the OECD/DAC, an activity is classified as biodiversity-related if it contributes to:

- a) protecting or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- b) integrating bio-diversity and ecosystem service concerns into recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making through institution building, capacity development, strengthening of the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the UNCBD.

The marker for "principal objective" is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for "significant objective" is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

**Table 7.** Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention (UNCBD), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

Rio Marker	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Principal objective	149.8	177.6	86.1	73.5	6.3	35.3	40.4	12.0	6.6	14.5
Significant objective	595.2	292.0	352.3	1,038.8	928.2	776.2	519.3	844.0	614.4	1,796.2
Total	745.0	469.6	438.4	1,112.3	934.6	811.5	559.7	856.0	621.0	1,781.7

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

Danish support to sustainable management of natural resources is included in environmental sector programmes, water, agricultural and natural resource programmes and programmes under the special environmental assistance through bilateral cooperation.

The fourth Danish national report submitted to UNCBD in 2010 by the Ministry of the Environment included a nine-page section on international co-operation. The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decided that the fifth national reports would be due by 31 March 2014 and that reports should focus on implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The format of the fifth national report is the same as that adopted for the fourth national report, i.e. concise narrative substantive reporting complemented by tables, figures or graphics.

## 5. Danish assistance to the Framework Convention on Climate Change

The ultimate goal of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level must be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Work under the Convention has been focusing on activities relating to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The parties to the Convention have met every year since 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. The treaty itself set no mandatory limits to greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was concluded, establishing legally binding obligations on developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The first period emission reduction commitments expire at the end of 2012. UNFCCC now has 194 states parties, including Denmark, which signed the Convention back in 1992.

The increasingly visible consequences of climate change underline the need for a move towards a green economy. At the same time, it is clear that adaptation to climate change is urgent, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. It is crucial that the private sector must be involved in financing the necessary climate investments. Denmark's contributions to climate investments in the developing countries is based on these considerations. When the Climate Pool was set up in 2008, a sum of DKK 100 million was allocated in the first year, increasing gradually to DKK 500 million in 2012. The Climate Pool is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Climate and Energy within the Danish development assistance framework. This makes sense because, in practice, it is extremely difficult to separate the financing of climate activities from development assistance, both of which must of necessity form part of the national development plans of the recipient country.

In connection with the 2009 Copenhagen Agreement, the industrialised countries pledged USD 30 billion in 2010-12 for the rapid implementation of the necessary climate activities. The Danish contribution to this sum amounts to DKK 1.2 billion, financed through the climate pool funds. Using these funds, contributions are made to a number of different multilateral and bilateral activities that support the adaptation of the most vulnerable developing countries to climate change and also initiatives to limit greenhouse gas emissions, including promoting sustainable energy and, on a more general level, the organisation of green economic growth. As part of this, Denmark supports, among other things, activities related to climate-adapted agriculture, limiting deforestation, reforestation and coastal protection and disaster prevention.

Denmark's fifth National Communication on Climate Change

[http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/dnk\\_nc5rev.pdf](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/dnk_nc5rev.pdf) was submitted to UNFCCC towards the end of 2009.

The Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy has been in charge of coordinating the work relating to Denmark's Fifth National Communication. This report included a thirteen-page chapter on financial

resources and transfer of technology, contributed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This chapter reports on international co-operation. The sixth National Communications are due by 1 January 2014.

Until recently climate change-related aid was defined as activities that contribute to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration. The climate change marker therefore only related to mitigation aspects. DAC approved a new marker in December 2009, with a view to separately identifying flows related to climate change adaptation in members' reporting. Members must apply this marker as from 2011's reporting on 2010 activities. The two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive: activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time, and data should not be aggregated across markers.

The marker for "principal objective" is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for "significant objective" is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

**Table 8**, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

Rio Marker	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Principal objective	150.0	862.5	171.3	46.9	391.4	30.3	492.9	362.0	273.6	443.4
Significant objective	646.7	342.5	255.4	1,282.5	1,121.1	514.7	573.4	689.0	1,225.5	2,417.5
Total	796.7	1,204.9	426.7	1,329.4	1,512.5	545.0	1,036.3	1,151.0	1,499.1	2,860.9

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

## 5.1 Climate Change Mitigation

An activity is classified as climate change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

**Table 9**, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the climate change mitigation objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

Rio Marker	2010
Principal objective	327.4
Significant objective	2,194.8
Total	2,522.2

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

## 5.2 Climate Change Adaptation

An activity should be classified as adaptation-related if its intention is to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

**Table 10**, Danish bilateral development aid targeting the climate change adaptation objectives of the Climate Convention (UNFCCC), 2001-2010 (million DKK).

Rio Marker	2010
Principal objective	116.0
Significant objective	2,383.5
Total	2,499.5

Sources: UM CRS forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

As already explained, the two climate change markers are not mutually exclusive and activities can target both mitigation and adaptation objectives at the same time. Data should not be aggregated across markers.

## 5.3 Assistance through the private sector

Denmark has three different commercial instruments for aid to developing countries through the private sector:

- Mixed Credits

- Business-to-Business Programme (B2B)
- Innovative Partnerships for Development (IPD)

Mixed Credits is currently undergoing a modernisation process and is changing its name to Danida Business Finance. B2B and IPD are being replaced by Danida Business Partnerships as part of the implementation of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment". Ongoing cooperation already approved for support under the B2B and IPD programmes will continue to be administered according to the guidelines for these programmes.

Assistance through the private sector is not included in the statistical summaries of aid related to the Rio Conventions presented in this report but has always have been covered in the Danish National Communications on Climate Change.

### 5.3.1 Mixed Credits

The overall objective of Danish development aid is to reduce poverty, improve standards of living and contribute to economic growth in developing countries. This is also the objective of the Danish Mixed Credit Programme which was established in 1993 – a programme that offers interest free or low interest loans. The loans are used to finance equipment and related services for development projects in developing countries. The immediate objective of mixed credits is to help mobilize funds for projects that are financially "non-viable" and would therefore not be carried out without financial subsidies. By offering a mixed credit facility, Denmark is able to support development projects that cannot be financed under normal market conditions or solely by grant aid. Mixed credits can be provided in relation to projects within both the public and the private sector. Climate change has been an integral part of the overall policy of the Secretariat for Mixed Credits since 2008. Many projects can be regarded as directly promoting climate change mitigation. These include wind energy, energy efficiency and district heating projects in particular. Due to the organisation, way of working and set-up of the Secretariat for Mixed Credits, the projects are seldom linked to other bilateral assistance interventions. "Climate proofing" of infrastructure projects during planning and design is increasingly becoming a standard quality assurance element of good engineering.

Over the 2001-2010 period, assistance was granted through mixed credits to 108 projects, with a total contract sum of DKK 10.3 billion (See Table 11). There is still considerable demand for the Mixed Credits scheme. The DKK 350 million allocated to the scheme in 2010 was fully utilized.

**Table 11.** Number of projects and total allocation of expenditure under the mixed credits scheme, 2001-2010.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of projects funded	14	15	15	14	14	10	10	4	6	6

Contract amount (million DKK)	418	874	1,178	1,788	2,193	587	746	486	282	1,838
Grant (million DKK)	141	379	509	931	1,045	331	385	232	140	1.118

Sources: Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010, Beretning fra Udvalget for Blandede Kreditter 2001-2007

### 5.3.2 Business-to-Business (B2B) Programme

The B2B Programme aims to develop the private sector in a range of programme countries, including Egypt and South Africa, by supporting the establishment of long-term and mutually committed partnerships between Danish companies and companies in developing countries. By using business linkages as an instrument for economic growth, the B2B Programme seeks to improve the living conditions of people in the selected countries. The overall objective is to contribute to reducing poverty by promoting economic growth and social development. The partnerships are, in addition to the knowledge and technology transfer, also assessed against following development impact criteria: employment opportunities (especially for women), the promotion of corporate social responsibility and the strengthening of the local company's competitiveness. The programme aims to generate economic growth in the recipient country's private sector through job creation, for example, local skills development, and environmental improvements. Many of the projects supported are environmentally related, such as projects related to renewable energy and energy savings through the transfer of cleaner technologies. The annual commitments allocated to the B2B programme for the period 2006-2010 were DKK 150-200 million.

The Business-to-Business Programme was supplemented in 2008 by an additional component, known as the B2B Environment. The B2B Environment Programme replicated the proven B2B programme structure first in China and then, in 2009, in Indonesia as a catalyst to encourage cutting-edge Danish companies in the environmental field to transfer their technology to local partners and develop long-term commercial partnerships. The B2B Environment Programme in China will be phased out over the 2010-12 period and is no longer open for new project proposals. The focus of B2B Environment in Indonesia is on renewable energy and energy efficiency, water supply and treatment and solid waste management, reflecting national priorities and Danish core competencies.

With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships.

### 5.3.3 Innovative Partnerships

The innovative partnerships development (IPD) programme was launched in 2009. The programme evolved from what used to be called the PPP (public-private partnerships programme). The objective of the IPD Programme is to promote better working and living conditions for employees, their families, the local community and society at large by advancing

strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Socially Responsible Innovation, targeting the population at the Base of the Pyramid (BoP). All project proposals are assessed against six development impact criteria reflecting the Global Compact and the MDGs, including protection of the environment.

With the launch of Danida's new policy on "Growth and Employment", the B2B and IPD Programmes will be replaced by Danida Business Partnerships (mid-2011).

#### **5.3.4 The Partnership Facility Programme**

The Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) was established in 1996 by the Danish EPA (Danced) and taken over in 2001 by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The overall objective of the Partnership Facility Programme (PFP) was to help reduce pollution and environmental degradation, transferring technology and knowledge from the Danish private environmental sector counterparts in Thailand and Malaysia by establishing commercial partnerships. The PFP was extended to China in 2005. Final commitments under the PFP were entered into in 2007 and ongoing PFP projects were completed by the end of 2010. Over the 2001 to 2007 period, commitments totalling DKK 87.5 million were made for support under the PFP. The PFP was succeeded in 2008 by the B2B Environment, which was made available for new activities in China and Indonesia.

#### **5.3.5 Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries**

The mission of the Industrialisation Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) is to enhance global economic growth, development and more equitable income distribution through an increased global flow of socially and environmentally responsible, productive investments, making optimal use of comparative advantages. IFU invests in joint ventures in developing countries, including joint ventures on renewable energy. Investments are either as share or loan capital, to be repaid to the financing institution. The IFU can also make grants for training personnel in companies in developing countries. The IFU administers the Danish Fund for Environment and Training.

In 2010, the IFU experienced a high demand for advice and financing. In total, the Fund contracted investments of DKK 559 million in 45 project companies. The IFU invested DKK 241 million in Africa and DKK 212 million in Asia. The remaining amount was invested in Latin America and a global microfinance fund.

#### **5.4 Transfer of technology**

Danish support to technology transfer in relation to implementation of the Climate Convention includes a broad spectrum of activities. These activities comprise transfer of both "soft" and "hard" technology. The extent of this technology transfer is significant and cannot be clearly



separated from the other activities of Danish development cooperation, just as there is often an unclear boundary between the transfer of soft and hard technology. The most important example of Danish-supported activities leading to technology transfer is Danish sector programme support to the energy sector in China, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Nepal and Malaysia.

These sector programmes include elements such as energy planning, including plans for the use of renewable energy, the establishment of large wind farms, the renovation of power stations, the promotion of energy efficiency and the promotion of the sustainable use of biomass as a fuel. Within these sector programmes, transfer of soft and hard technology goes hand-in-hand.

## 6. Danish assistance to the Convention to Combat Desertification

The main objective of UNCCD is to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and / or desertification. Desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas and does not refer to the expansion of existing deserts. Land degradation is defined as a reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land use or from a process or a combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns such as soil erosion, deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological economic properties of soil and long-term loss of natural vegetation. Land degradation is mainly due to climate variations and unsustainable human activities, including over-cultivation, over-grazing, deforestation and poor irrigation practices. Ignorance, errors, natural disasters such as floods and droughts and manmade disasters such as wars can also contribute to land degradation. Since dryland ecosystems are extremely vulnerable to over-exploitation and inappropriate land use, there may be no way to correct such degradation once it has occurred. Combating land degradation (desertification) is therefore essential to ensure the long-term productivity of inhabited dry lands.

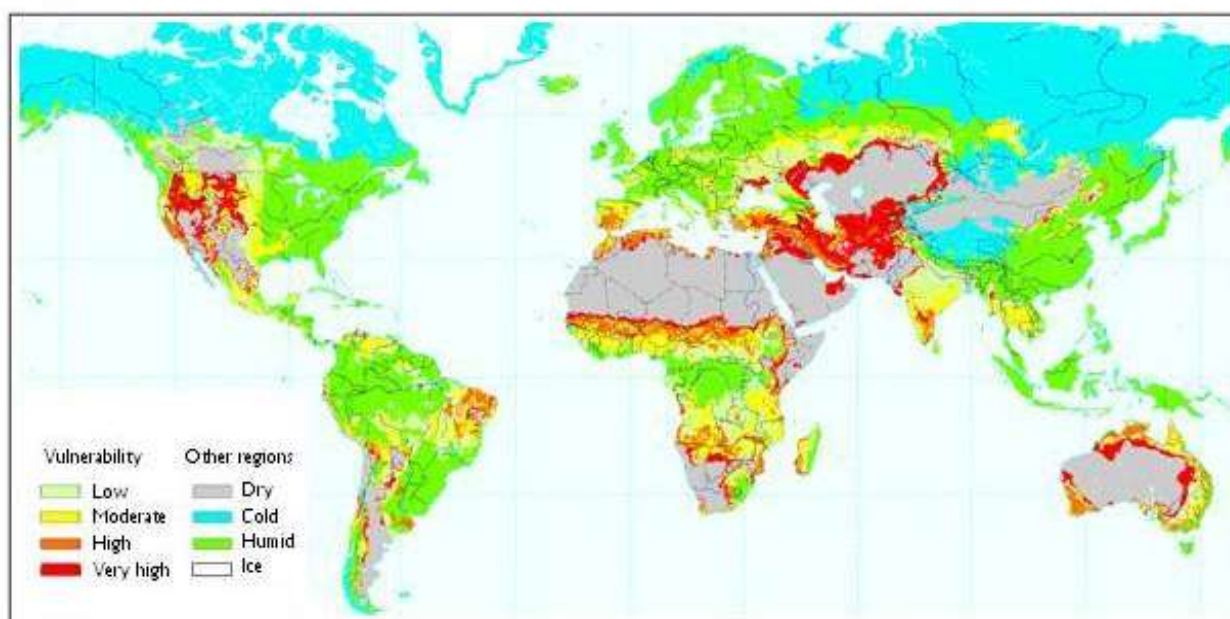


Figure 2: Areas vulnerable to desertification

UNCCD is the first and only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The primary focus of the Convention is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and the practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. The Convention is based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization - the backbone of Good Governance and Sustainable Development. There are now 194 states parties to the Convention, making it truly global in reach.

The industrialized nations have committed themselves to actively supporting the drought-stricken countries' efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. An important aspect of implementing the UNCCD is the development of National Action Programmes (NAP), which aim to identify the factors leading to desertification and practical measures needed to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Denmark signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1994 and it was ratified by Parliament on 22 December 1995.

Danish support to the implementation of the CCD is illustrated below, in Table 11, which includes subsidies between 2001 and 2009.

Desertification-related aid is defined as activities that combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas by preventing and/or reducing land degradation, rehabilitating partly degraded land, or reclaiming desertified land.

The NAPs are the core of the Convention because it is through them that the Convention is being implemented. The purpose of the NAPs is to identify the factors contributing to desertification, drought and land degradation along with practical measures to combat desertification and land degradation at the national level. Each contracting party should formulate a National Action Programme to combat land degradation/ desertification and to mitigate the impacts of drought.

Local communities are expected to participate fully in NAP preparation. National Action Programmes must address the underlying causes of desertification / land degradation and pay particular attention to preventive measures by considering all aspects of the problem.

The marker for "principal objective" is assigned if the project or activity would not have been undertaken without the Rio Convention-related objective. The marker for "significant objective" is assigned if the project or activity has an objective related to the Rio Conventions but would have been undertaken even without this objective.

**Table 12,** *Danish bilateral development aid targeting the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 2001-2010 (million DKK).*

<b>Rio Marker</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Principal objective	9.3	4.3	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	140.0	0
Significant objective	208.2	192.5	70.2	1,715.9	1,350.0	492.0	488.7	638.9	379.9	1,409.8
Total	217.5	196.8	70.2	1,715.9	1,350.0	492.0	489.9	638.9	519.9	1,409.8

Sources: MFA CRS-forms 2001-2010, Danida Annual Reports 2001-2010.

## **Annex 1: The Rio Markers**

### **Definition of OECD/DAC markers on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions**

#### **Sources:**

Biodiversity: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/56/46782010.pdf>

Climate Change Mitigation: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/15/46782000.pdf>

Climate Change Adaptation: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/1/45/45303527.pdf>

Desertification: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/58/46782074.pdf>

#### **1. Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

An activity should be classified as biodiversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if: It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, 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 biodiversity 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.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Tourism. They include:

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 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.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere and biodiversity protection; environmental education/ training; and environmental research. They include:

- Preparation of national biodiversity 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 biodiversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to biodiversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.
- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services

#### 1. Aid targeting the objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change - Mitigation

An activity should be classified as climate-change-mitigation related (score Principal or Significant) if: It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

The activity contributes to:

- A. the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or
- B. the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or
- C. the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- D. 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 four criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Transport; Energy; Agriculture; Forestry; and Industry. They include:

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere protection; environmental education/training; and environmental research. They include:

- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and other marine and coastal ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness areas and other ecosystems.
- Preparation of national inventories of greenhouse gases (emissions by sources and removals by sinks); climate change related policy and economic analysis and instruments, including national plans to mitigate climate change; development of climate-change-related legislation; climate technology needs surveys and assessments.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Education, training and public awareness related to climate change.
- Climate-change-related research and monitoring as well as impact and vulnerability assessments.
- Oceanographic and atmospheric research and monitoring.

### 3. Aid targeting the objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change - Adaptation

An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant) if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if:

- a) the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and
- b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above.

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

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Examples of typical enabling activities for adaptation (The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled):

- Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes.
- Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt.
- Education, training and public awareness raising related to the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation.
- Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, early warning systems, etc.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Health; Water and sanitation; Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing; Flood prevention/control and Disaster prevention and preparedness. They include:



- Implementing measures to control malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.
- Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.
- Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.
- Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change.
- Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested.
- Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration.
- Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters.
- Implementing measures to respond to glacial lake outburst flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems and widening or deepening of glacial lake outlet channels

#### 4. Aid targeting the objectives of the Convention to Combat Desertification

An activity should be classified as desertification related (score Principal or Significant) if it aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

The activity contributes to:

- A. protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- B. integration of desertification 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 criteria.

Significant (secondary) objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Typical activities take place in the sectors of: Water and sanitation; Agriculture; and Forestry. They include:

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes);
- Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources;
- Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects;
- Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.

Typical non-sector specific activities are: Environmental policy and administrative management; environmental education/training; and environmental research. They include:

- Preparation of strategies and action programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; establishment of drought early warning systems; strengthening of drought preparedness and management; observation and assessment of CCD implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of impact indicators;
- Measures to promote the participation of affected populations in planning and implementing sustainable resource management or improving security of land tenure;
- Support for population/migration policies to reduce population pressure on land.
- Capacity building in desertification monitoring and assessment; education, training and public awareness programmes related to desertification and land degradation.
- Research on desertification and land degradation.

## **Annex 2: 2010 grants with scores under the DAC marker system**

The Statistics Working Group under the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, DAC has defined criteria (markers) for which activities may be classed as support for the three Rio conventions. There is, for each grant listed in the table including an assessment of whether it is relevant to the Convention and whether it supports this out of his primary project objective (Principal Objectives, here indicated with a score of 2) or from a sub objective (positive contribution Objective, here indicated with a score of 1). Allowances is below is sorted by year and country / region.

Danida File No.	CRS ID No.	Country / Region	UNCBD	UNFCCC Mitigation	UNFCCC Adaptation	UNCCD	DKK (mill.)	Title/objective (abbreviated)
46.H.7-1-183.	101219	Afghanistan	0	0	1	0	2	Capacity building of Afghan Red Crescent Society
104.Afrika.34-4.	101637	Africa	1	1	0	0	300	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
104.Mekong.19	101203	Asia	0	0	2	0	5	Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative
104.Mekong.21	101517	Asia	1	1	1	1	10	Support to MRC Environment Programme
104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC.	101414	Bangladesh	0	1	2	1	2	Channeling Solutions: CCA-DRR in flood prone areas
104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC.	101415	Bangladesh	0	1	2	0	1	Community based Adaptation with Local Government
104.Bangladesh.814-300-5	101499	Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	6	Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (unallocated)
104.Bangladesh.1.MFS.11.DAC.	101516	Bangladesh	0	1	2	1	1	Channeling Solutions: CCA-DRR in flood prone areas (scaling up)
104.Bangladesh.814-300-2	101680	Bangladesh	0	0	1	0	174	SWSSS HYSAWA Fund Component
104.Bangladesh.814-300-1	101681	Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	13	SWSSS Policy Support Component
104.Bangladesh.814-300-3	101682	Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	5	Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (Mgt & review)
104.Bangladesh.814-300-4	101683	Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	2	Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (Adviser)
403.Belarus.1-10-10	101352	Belarus	1	1	1	1	2	Environmental NGOs in Belarus
104.Bolivia.805-301.	101396	Bolivia	0	1	1	1	79	Strengthening of strategic management and public service delivery
104.Bolivia.805-302.	101398	Bolivia	0	1	1	0	39	Support to SME and OECAS
104.Bolivia.805-303.	101401	Bolivia	0	0	0	0	30	Improved access to financing for SME and producers
104.Bolivia.805-304.	101402	Bolivia	0	1	1	1	6	Support to the Agri. and Prod. Sector (Admin., consult. and mgt)
104.Bolivia.805-305.	101403	Bolivia	0	1	1	1	4	Support to the Agriculture and Productive Sector (advisor)
104.Bolivia.805-306.	101404	Bolivia	0	1	1	1	14	Support to the Agriculture and Productive Sector (unallocated)
104.Bolivia.34.49.	101515	Bolivia	1	1	0	0	3	Blood Processing Plant (B2B)

104.Bolivia.21.100-24	101556	Bolivia	1	1	0	1	2	UNODC Coca monitoring
104.Burkina Faso.43-102	101656	Burkina Faso	0	1	1	1	2	Support to Private Sector Development
104.BKF.813-200-3	101669	Burkina Faso	0	0	1	0	10	Support to Education Sector
104.Burkina Faso.43-102	101672	Burkina Faso	0	0	1	0	1	Support to Private Sector Development (other initiatives)
104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-49.RG	101018	Burma	1	1	1	1	3	Food Security, Poverty Reduction and NRM
104.A.1.b.MRD.2.Burma.2-55.RG	101442	Burma	1	1	1	1	5	Continued Food Security, Poverty Reduction and NRM
104.C.6.RGN.	101447	Burma	1	1	1	1	25	Assistance to Grassroot Communities in Dry Zone
104.O.30.kina.66	101678	China	1	2	0	1	2	Shangri-La Heating Project
104.Egypten.29-317	101015	Egypt	1	1	0	0	2	Libra/SEKEM and BioProduction (B2B)
104.Mekong.20	101361	Far East Asia	1	0	1	0	25	Fisheries Programme
104.Ghana.20-248.1	101602	Ghana	1	0	0	1	3	DGE Group and Bezalel Company (B2B)
46.C.41-3-127	101010	Haiti	1	1	0	1	10	Humanitarian contribution to the victims for the earthquake in Haiti
46.H.7-1-179.	101014	Haiti	0	0	0	0	10	Support to Red Cross relief efforts Haiti earthquake
46.C.41-3-127	101048	Haiti	1	1	0	1	20	Danish contribution to Emergency relief Fund, Haiti
46.H.7-4-137.	101066	Haiti	0	0	1	0	8	Emergency response and early recovery for children in Haiti
28.C.54.m.1-231.	101093	Haiti	0	0	0	0	20	UNICEF Emergency Response to the affected people in Haiti Earthquake
104.G.12-29-5.b.	101429	Indonesia	1	2	1	0	3	Bilateral fast start Indonesia 2010
104.N.445.b.2.	101615	Indonesia	2	1	1	1	9	Sustainable and Integrated Management of Mbeliling Forest
104.Indonesien.16-2	101627	Indonesia	0	2	1	1	3	Development of Landfill Gas to Energy Projects (B2B)
104.N.139.a.	101002	Interregional	1	1	1	1	115	Support to national NGOs (DCA)
104.N.171.a.	101003	Interregional	1	1	1	1	70	Support to national NGOs (DRC)
104.N.13.	101004	Interregional	1	1	1	1	156	Support to national NGOs (MS)

104.N.251.a.	101005	Interregional	1	1	1	1	43	Support to national NGOs (CARE)
104.N.80.a.	101006	Interregional	1	1	1	1	50	Support to national NGOs (Save the Children)
119.k.1.c.	101205	Interregional	0	0	1	0	13	OHCHR - core contribution
104.a.1.b.1-3-23-107	101227	Interregional	1	1	1	1	2	Support to ODI/Humanitarian Policy Group
104.G.12-29-1.	101296	Interregional	0	2	1	0	6	2010 contribution to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation
104.G.12-100.	101303	Interregional	0	2	1	0	6	Danish Climate Attachés
104.G.12-29-2.	101395	Interregional	1	2	1	1	33	2010 contribution to UN REDD Programme Fund
104.G.12-29-3.	101411	Interregional	1	2	1	1	126	Contribution to WB Strategic Climate Fund (CIF-FIP, -SREP, -PPCR)
104.G.12-29-4.	101435	Interregional	0	1	2	0	8	Danish 92 Group - Southern voices capacity building programme
104.G.12-29-7.	101446	Interregional	0	1	2	0	80	2010 contribution to LDCF (Least Developed Countries Fund)
104.G.12-29-6.	101453	Interregional	0	2	1	0	6	Pilot activities 2010 - Green Facility - UNEP-Risoe
104.G.12-29-8.	101492	Interregional	0	2	1	0	40	UNEP - technology and capacity building (FIRM)
46.H.3	101534	Interregional	0	1	2	0	7	Support to ISDR's secretariat Biennial Workplan for 2010-2011
104.M.87.	101661	Interregional	1	1	1	1	36	Support to three centres at KU-LIFE
104.Ken.135-288.NBO	101385	Kenya	1	0	0	0	1	Josefina A/S and Burooj Auto Spares (B2B)
104.G.12-29-5.a.	101430	Kenya	1	1	2	1	2	Bilateral fast start Kenya 2010
104.Kenya.135-287	101536	Kenya	1	1	0	0	4	North Sea Ship Agency & Kenya Boats (B2B)
104.Ken.809.200-2	101565	Kenya	0	1	1	0	90	Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - MSME competitiveness
104.Ken.809.200-1	101566	Kenya	0	1	1	0	110	Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - Business environment
104.Ken.809.200-3	101567	Kenya	0	2	1	0	100	Business Sector Programme Support Ph II - Innovation and piloting
104.Ken.809.200-4	101568	Kenya	0	1	1	0	20	Business Sec. Prog. Supp. Ph II - Research, Studies, Reviews and Mgt
104.KEN.820-6-1.NBO	101599	Kenya	1	1	2	1	1	Ngwesi Ecosystem Resource Project (Laikipia II - Wajibu)

104.KEN.820-6-2.NBO	101600	Kenya	0	1	1	0	3	LifeLink- Installation of sustainable water solutions in ASALs in Kenya
104.KEN.820-6-5.NBO	101601	Kenya	1	1	1	1	4	WFP Schools Meals Programme - Energy Efficient Cook Stoves
104.Ken.120-151 (72)	101642	Kenya	1	1	0	1	4	Population, Health & Environment Linkages
104.G.12-29-5.c.	101431	Maldives	0	0	2	0	5	Bilateral fast start 2010 - Maldives
104.Mellemøsten.5.	101507	Middle East	1	1	1	1	15	Middle East Agricultural Programme
403.Moldova.1-1-02	101490	Moldova	0	0	0	0	27	Rural Economic Growth through Youth Entrepreneurship
104.O.30.Mongoliet.1	101462	Mongolia	1	1	0	0	3	Rehabilitation of Darkhan-Selenge Electricity Distribution Network
104.Mozambique.806-200-1	101416	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	127	Support to Environmental Sector Phase II
104.Mozambique.806-200-1	101417	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	4	Support to Environmental Sector
104.Mozambique.809-2	101422	Mozambique	0	1	1	0	192	Agri-Business Development
104.Mozambique.50-174	101450	Mozambique	0	1	0	0	3	Donation of garbage trucks and training of women drivers
104.Mozambique.806-200-3	101458	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	15	Support to Environmental Sector - Support to civil society
104.Mozambique.806-200-4	101460	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	11	Support to Environmental Sector - Administration and reviews
104.Mozambique.806-200-2	101461	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	75	Support to Environmental Sector - Support to municipalities
104.Mozambique.806-200-5	101463	Mozambique	1	1	1	1	4	Support to Environmental Sector - Unallocated funds
104.O.30.Mozambique.7	101663	Mozambique	0	0	0	0	17	Reinforcement and extension of the national power transmission grid
104.N.424.b.5.	101277	Nepal	1	1	1	1	5	A Step Closer: Supporting development in the Karnali Zone
104.Nicaragua.31/III/05	101355	Nicaragua	1	1	2	1	2	Alternative renewable energy at San José de los Remates
104.nicaragua.31/III/10	101643	Nicaragua	0	1	0	0	1	Support the Decentralisation of CSR in Nicaragua
104.N.250.b.22.	101233	Rwanda	0	0	1	0	27	ADRA Country Programme for Rwanda 2010-2012
403.Serbien.1-1-01-01	101509	Serbia	1	1	1	0	12	Capacity building of Agricultural Advisory Service
403.Serbien.1-1-01-02	101510	Serbia	1	1	1	0	18	Agricultural Advisory Service Finance Facility

403.Serbien.1-1-01-04	101511	Serbia	1	1	1	0	5	Agricultural Advisory Service - Administration, audit, review, etc.
403.Serbien.1-1-01-03	101512	Serbia	1	1	1	0	5	Agricultural Advisory Service - Advisor
104.Sydafrika.14-245	101035	South Africa	0	2	0	0	2	Develco and NatPower (B2B)
104.sydafrika.14-259	101384	South Africa	0	2	1	0	1	Contec/LTE Consulting (B2B)
104.Tanzania.220-285	101255	Tanzania	0	1	0	0	1	VG Entrepreneur and AfricScan (B2B)
104.Tanz.160-285	101452	Tanzania	2	0	0	0	5	Eradication of Indian House Crows
104.Uganda.101/10/02	101025	Uganda	1	1	1	1	5	ADRA Uganda Nakayot food security project
104.Uganda.814-401	101059	Uganda	1	1	1	1	208	Joint Water and Sanitation Programme
104.N.506.b.2.	101260	Uganda	1	1	1	1	10	ECO-Community School Programme in Uganda
104.Uganda.62-270	101377	Uganda	0	1	0	0	4	Nile Agro Industries and DTI (B2B)
46.B.87.a.5-5	101569	Uganda	1	1	1	1	2	Territorial approach to CC in the Mbale region
104.Uganda.101.10.07.	101581	Uganda	1	1	1	1	5	Youth Cultures Project
104.Uganda.814-402	101673	Uganda	1	1	1	1	75	Water and Sanitation Joint Partnership Fund
104.Uganda.814-404	101675	Uganda	1	1	1	1	5	Water and Sanitation Programme. Monitoring, reviews and adm.
104.Uganda.814-405	101676	Uganda	1	1	1	1	12	Water and Sanitation Programme. Long term advisors
104.Vietnam.40-307/NIRAS	101240	Vietnam	0	1	0	1	2	Delivers CMD and CC consulting services (B2B)
104.N.424.b.4.	101271	Vietnam	1	0	1	1	9	Livelihood improvement and climate adaptation in Northern Vietnam
104.Vietnam.30.m.131	101520	Vietnam	1	1	2	1	3	Radio Programme for Behaviour Change to Address Climate Change
104.Zambia.60-216 (2)	101497	Zambia	1	0	0	0	2	Vetlab Zambia and FOSS (B2B)
104.Zimbabwe.86-300-1	101318	Zimbabwe	1	0	1	1	60	Rural Agro-dealer Restocking Program

## ***France***

### **Soumission française relative à la notification 2011-071 (Décision X/3, B, paragraphe 4)**

Cette soumission sous forme de tableau a pour objectif de présenter de manière synthétique les activités mises en œuvre récemment par la France en matière de mobilisation des ressources. Cette présentation ne constitue pas une compilation exhaustive de toutes les mesures prises dans ce domaine.



Objectifs relatifs à la stratégie de mobilisation des ressources	Exemples de mise en œuvre (non exhaustifs)
But 1 : Améliorer les informations détenues sur les besoins, lacunes et priorités de financement	<p>Conformément à l'objectif énoncé dans la décision X/26, paragraphe 4, une mission d'expertise a été lancée sous l'égide du Secrétariat exécutif en juillet 2011 afin d'établir un rapport sur l'évaluation détaillée des fonds nécessaires et disponibles pour la reconstitution du FEM (6ème FEM) sur la période juillet 2014 – juin 2018, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Cette évaluation permettra d'éclairer les besoins plus généraux nécessaires à l'atteinte des cibles de Aichi notamment dans les pays récipiendaires de l'aide publique au développement. La France participe à cette mission en la personne de M. Gilles Kleitz, chef de projets biodiversité - ressources naturelles, à l'Agence française de développement (AFD).</p>
But 2 : Mobiliser, à l'échelle nationale, des ressources financières en faveur des objectifs de la Convention	<p><b>Stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité (2011-2020) :</b> En 2010, Année internationale de la biodiversité, la France a entamé le processus de révision de sa première stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité. Cette nouvelle stratégie a été lancée le 19 mai 2011:  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB_2011-2020WEB.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB_2011-2020WEB.pdf</a> (français) ;  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/1_bis_-_French_National_Biodiversity_Strategy_-_May_2011.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/1_bis_-_French_National_Biodiversity_Strategy_-_May_2011.pdf</a> (anglais)</p> <p><b>En complément, un certain nombre d'engagements ont été pris pour la période 2011-2013, en particulier dans le domaine du financement</b>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB20112020engagement_etat-4.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB20112020engagement_etat-4.pdf</a></p> <p><b>En 2011, un groupe de travail animé par le Centre d'analyse stratégique s'est penché sur les subventions dommageables à la biodiversité et a identifié des pistes de réformes potentielles. Un rapport relatif aux aides publiques dommageables a été publié en octobre 2011 :</b>  <a href="http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/system/files/2011-21-10-cas_rapp_biodiversite.pdf">http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/system/files/2011-21-10-cas_rapp_biodiversite.pdf</a></p>
But 3 : Renforcer les institutions financières en place et favoriser la reproduction et augmenter l'échelle des mécanismes et instruments de financement qui ont fait leurs preuves.	<p>Diverses évolutions fiscales sont à l'étude (le droit annuel de francisation et de navigation, qui bénéficie à la protection du littoral, pourrait notamment être étendu).</p>

<p><i>But 4 : Etudier des mécanismes de financement nouveaux et novateurs à tous les niveaux en vue d'augmenter le financement à l'appui des trois objectifs de la Convention</i></p>	<p><b><i>La France promeut, depuis longtemps déjà, le développement des mécanismes de financement innovants. Un rapport de synthèse transversal est actuellement en préparation.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>L'AFD est engagée depuis plusieurs années sur des mécanismes de financement innovants : fonds fiduciaires de conservation (Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritanie, République Centre Africaine), prêts bonifiés pour les aires protégées (Kenya, Maroc), paiement pour services environnementaux (Mexique, étude de capitalisation 2011), étude de capitalisation 2011-2012 sur les pratiques des bailleurs en matière de compensation des dommages à la biodiversité.</i></b></p>
<p><i>But 5 :Intégrer la diversité biologique et les services associés fournis par les écosystèmes dans les priorités et plans de coopération au développement, en établissant notamment des liens entre les programmes de travail de la Convention et les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement</i></p>	<p><b><i>Dans le domaine de la biodiversité et de la protection de l'environnement, les actions de l'AFD s'inscrivent largement dans le cadre des objectifs de la Convention sur la diversité biologique pour la période 2011-2020. L'AFD a développé et diversifié son portefeuille de projets ciblés sur la mise en place d'aires protégées et la conception de plans d'aménagement et de gestion durable des ressources naturelles. L'AFD accorde une attention particulière à leur valorisation économique et à la mise au point de mécanismes de retour des bénéfices vers les populations locales. Aux nouveaux mécanismes de financement, tels les concessions de conservation ou les fonds fiduciaires de conservation, s'ajoutent également des réflexions autour du financement des biens publics mondiaux ou de la valorisation des biens et services environnementaux. L'AFD a contribué à hauteur de 86,4 millions d'euros d'engagement en 2010 pour la biodiversité, avec notamment une importante partie consacrée à la préservation et la gestion durable des forêts du bassin du Congo.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Le Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial (FFEM), dont la gestion administrative et financière est assurée par l'AFD, soutient des projets de protection de l'environnement mondial. Sa stratégie et ses décisions sont arrêtées par un comité de pilotage interministériel (Economie, Affaires étrangères, Ecologie, Recherche) auquel participe également l'AFD. En 2010, année de la biodiversité, le FFEM a consacré 30 % de ses engagements à la protection de celle-ci. Tous domaines confondus, il a engagé 17 projets pour 21 millions d'euros. En 2011, 20 projets ont été engagés pour 26 millions d'euros dont 8 projets "Biodiversité" pour 12 millions d'euros (soit 46% des engagements annuels).</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Le FFEM soutient la protection et la gestion des ressources marines comme terrestres, l'utilisation des ressources génétiques au bénéfice des populations traditionnelles ainsi que la diversité des espèces cultivées. Pour ce faire, il encourage la conservation des espèces et des espaces, l'usage traditionnel des ressources naturelles par les populations, et une exploitation durable des ressources. Le FFEM valorise la biodiversité pour en faire un atout de développement économique et social en prenant soin d'impliquer les populations locales dans sa gestion.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Documentation :</i></b>  <a href="http://www.afd.fr/lang/fr/home">http://www.afd.fr/lang/fr/home</a>  <a href="http://www.ffem.fr/site/ffem/">http://www.ffem.fr/site/ffem/</a></p>

	<p><i>Depuis 2005, la France est liée à l'UICN par un accord de coopération au niveau mondial. L'objectif global de cette coopération est de promouvoir la gestion durable de la biodiversité dans les pays du Sud en privilégiant les synergies entre les objectifs, les expertises et les ressources des deux partenaires (France et UICN) en matière de conservation de la biodiversité, et de favoriser la prise en compte intégrée de la biodiversité à l'échelle de l'outre-mer européen. Ce partenariat se concrétise par un soutien annuel au budget général de l'UICN (2,1 millions d'euros entre 2009 et 2012), le co-financement de projets (pour un total de 2,6 millions d'euros entre 2009 et 2012) et la mise à la disposition de l'UICN de cinq assistants techniques. Au total, la France contribue à cet accord pour un montant d'environ 6,5 millions d'euros.</i></p>
<p><i>But 6 :Renforcer les capacités en matière de mobilisation et d'utilisation des ressources et promouvoir la coopération Sud-Sud en complément de la nécessaire coopération Nord-Sud</i></p>	<p><i>Créé en 2006, le Programme de Petites Initiatives (PPI) du FFEM a pour objectif de soutenir les organisations de la société civile des pays africains actives dans la protection de la biodiversité et la lutte contre le changement climatique, à travers le financement de projets de petite taille. Grâce à ce programme, les structures de la société civile peuvent agir concrètement sur le terrain, améliorer leurs compétences en montage, gestion et suivi de projets, renforcer leurs capacités d'influence sur les choix environnementaux de leurs pays, et partager leurs expériences. Depuis 2009, le suivi du programme de petites initiatives est confiée au Comité français de l'UICN.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation : <a href="http://www.ffem.fr/accueil/PPI">http://www.ffem.fr/accueil/PPI</a></i></p> <p><i>En 2012, l'AFD mettra en place un guichet spécifique ONG sur l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité par les communautés villageoises. Plusieurs projets associant des ONG de développement et de conservation du Sud comme du Nord seront financés dans ce cadre sur les prochaines années. Les objectifs visés incluent, dans le cadre d'actions de conservation et de gestion durable des ressources biologiques, la coopération Sud-Sud, la lutte contre la pauvreté et les questions de genre.</i></p> <p><i>Créé en 2000, le « Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund » (CEPF) est un fonds multi-bailleurs, géré par Conservation International, et dédié à la protection des écosystèmes menacés dans ces hotspots. Le Fonds finance des projets d'ONG opérant dans ces zones pour la conservation ou la gestion durable de la biodiversité. Il contribue ainsi au renforcement des capacités de la société civile du Sud. La France contribue à la deuxième phase de ce fonds (2007-2012) à hauteur de 25 millions d'euros et met à disposition un assistant technique.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation : <a href="http://www.cepf.net/fr/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.cepf.net/fr/Pages/default.aspx</a></i></p>

<p><i>But 7 : Accroître la mise en œuvre d'initiatives d'accès et de partage des avantages et de mécanismes à l'appui de la mobilisation de ressources</i></p>	<p><i>La France contribuera à hauteur d'un million d'euros au fonds fiduciaire établi au sein du FEM sur initiative japonaise.</i></p> <p><i>Par ailleurs, la France, via le FFEM, vient d'accepter le financement à hauteur de 900 000 euros d'un projet en Afrique Australe sur la certification de produits naturels pour préserver la biodiversité et appuyer le développement local des populations.</i></p> <p><i>Au niveau national, la France a signé le Protocole de Nagoya en septembre 2011. Dès 2009 et dans l'attente d'un cadre international contraignant sur l'APA, les ministères du développement durable et de l'outre-mer français ont lancé une étude sur la pertinence et la faisabilité de dispositifs d'APA en outre-mer. Cette étude a été menée par la Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité, avec l'appui d'experts de haut niveau et de nombreux acteurs locaux. A travers une revue bibliographique et trois missions de terrain en Guyane, Nouvelle-Calédonie et Polynésie française, l'étude a fait un état des dispositions et pratiques existantes, des enjeux et des attentes. Synthèse de l'étude : <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Synthese-etude-APA-outre-mer-FRB.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Synthese-etude-APA-outre-mer-FRB.pdf</a> et résumé : <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Resume-4p-etude-APA-outremer.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Resume-4p-etude-APA-outremer.pdf</a></i></p> <p><i>Le 28 juin 2011, les ministères du développement durable et de l'outre-mer français ont organisé une conférence sur la mise en œuvre de l'APA en outre-mer, à partir des résultats de l'étude. La conférence a permis d'identifier les enjeux à traiter dans les prochains mois, et poser les bases de la concertation avec les acteurs des outre-mer, dans leur diversité. La conférence a fait ressortir toute l'importance d'inclure les «communautés autochtones et locales» comme acteurs à part entière d'un dispositif d'APA. Le lancement d'un réseau de correspondants APA a été annoncé et est en cours de constitution.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation disponible :</i>  <a href="http://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/les-programmes-frb/etude-apa-outre-mer">http://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/les-programmes-frb/etude-apa-outre-mer</a>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/ED48.pdf?bcsi_scan_1fe59ba8c561fa18=1">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/ED48.pdf?bcsi_scan_1fe59ba8c561fa18=1</a></p> <p><i>D'autres séminaires ont par ailleurs été organisés sur l'APA en 2010 et 2011 à l'initiative du ministère du développement durable, des fédérations d'entreprises et de centres de recherche.</i></p> <p><i>Dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité adoptée en mai 2011, l'Etat s'est engagé à mettre en place un groupe de travail chargé d'élaborer en 2012 une proposition de cadre juridique national sur l'APA, en tenant compte des spécificités institutionnelles et des dispositifs existants en outre-mer, et en coordination avec les travaux menés au niveau de l'UE. Une concertation des parties prenantes est prévue dans ce cadre.</i></p>
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