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Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Biodiversity Conservation in German Development Cooperation

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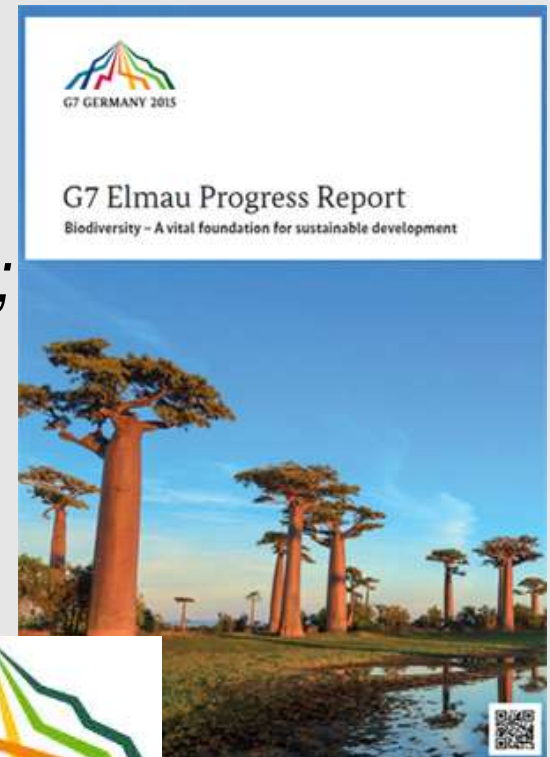
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*“The poor often depend more heavily
on nature and the services it provides;
consequently
the loss of the natural resources
affects them more severely.”*

(The G7 Elmau Progress Report)



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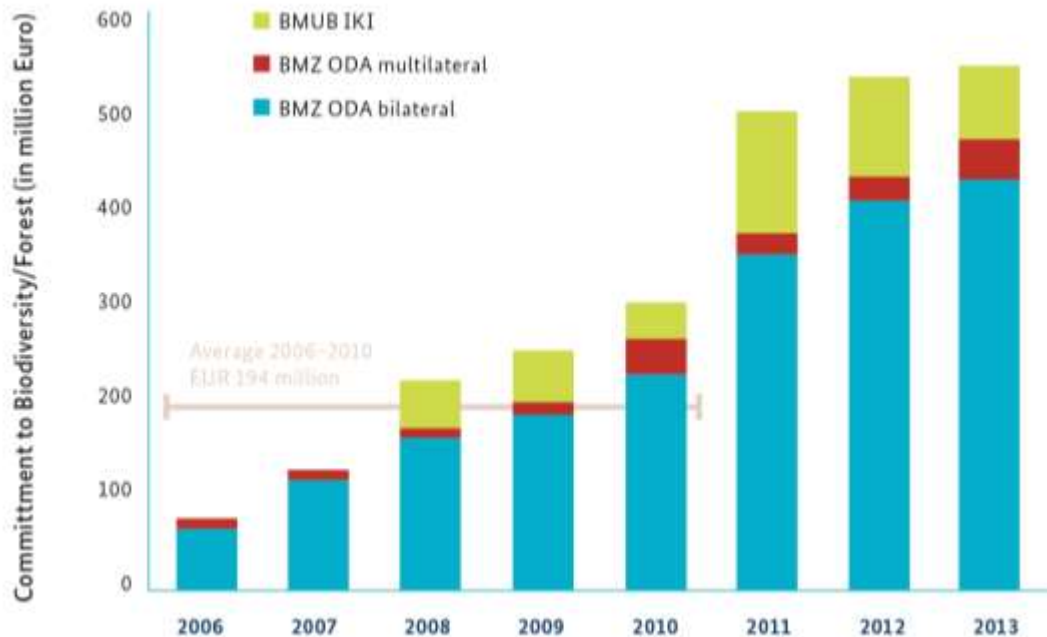
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Biodiversity and Forests – A Priority Area for German Development Cooperation

- Strong political commitment
- Guiding principles set by Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Protocols
- Framework: Strategic Plan 2011-2020
- Biodiversity as priority area as well as a cross-cutting issue in German Development Cooperation
- Bi- and multilateral cooperation with developing countries, including LDC, and countries with economies in transition.



Germany's ODA for Biodiversity Increased



- Germany is honouring the financial pledge made by Chancellor Angela Merkel at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the CBD in 2008 in Bonn.
- Starting in 2013, 500 Mio. EUR is being made available annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide.
- Germany has reached the CBD financial target. The major part, 80% of the resources are provided by BMZ.

Areas of Support Include

A



Mainstreaming biodiversity

- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
- Integrating Ecosystem Services into dev. planning (IES)
- Communication, Education and Public Awareness

B



Reduce direct pressures / sustainable use

- Sustainable forest / land management
- Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
- Agrobiodiversity

C



Safeguard ecosystems, species, genetic diversity

- Protected Areas / biocorridors / landscapes
- Marine protected areas
- Combatting poaching and wildlife trade

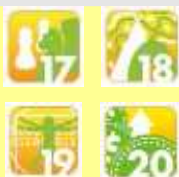
D



Enhance benefits to all from biodiv and ES

- Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)
- REDD+
- ABS
- Restoration of degraded ecosystems

E



Enhance implementation

- NBSAPs
- Sustainable financing
- South-south cooperation

Mainstreaming in German Development Policies and Processes



- Ex-ante assessment of environmental and climate related risks of all new programmes in planning stage.
- Biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue through integration of „sectoral biodiversity components“.
- + Marker system including „Poverty Orientation Marker“

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Biodiversity-Poverty-Nexus



Germany actively supports the 2030 Agenda:
Charter for the Future

- Global partnership for the world's future and that intends to enable all people in the world to live a life of dignity
- Shared responsibility to reach global goals
- Secure natural resources- including biodiversity worldwide – this also includes changing our consumption patterns in Germany and Europe, e.g. standards and certification.

Support for NBSAP: Namibia



- Evaluation of NBSAP I
- Interministerial Committee for NBSAP II
- Broad consultations including regional consultations
- Valuation of Ecosystem Services
- NBSAP II: 20 National Targets close to Aichi-Targets
- National Strategies for UNCCD, UNFCCC and CBD with joint communication strategy
- Work on resource mobilization ongoing

Convincing Arguments through Valuation of Ecosystem Services

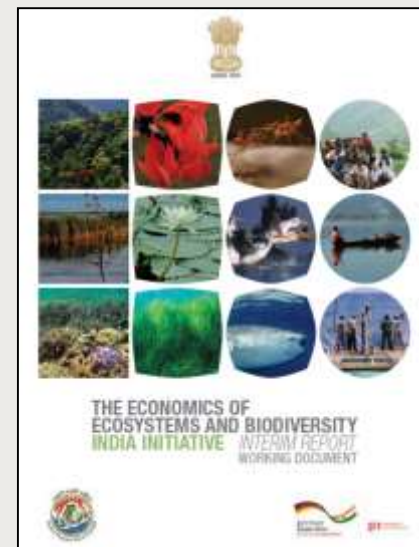
Peru

Ecosystem services in public
investment programmes



TEEB- India

Forests
Wetlands
Coastal Areas



Biodiversity & Tourism: KaZa Transfrontier Conservation Area



- 36 protected areas in 5 countries: Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia (444.000 Km²)
- 44% of all African elephants, 3.000 plant species, 600 birds
- Popular destination for nature tourism

DC supports:

- **Sustainable Tourism** (alternative jobs and sources of income)
- Eco-corridors
- Land use planning
- Sustainable forest management



Biodiversity and trade: Deforestation-free Supply Chains



- 50% of deforestation caused through expansion of commercial agriculture (mainly palm oil, soy, beef and paper production)
 - EU largest importer of agricultural products = special responsibility
 - Voluntary commitment of large companies ↑
 - Sustainability standards = instrument to safeguard „deforestation-free supply chains“
- = **sustainable economic development, not at the expense of forests and the local population depending on them**

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*„The conservation of biodiversity is
key to achieving sustainable
development and reducing poverty
worldwide“*

(Dr. Gerd Müller. Federal Minister for Economic
Cooperation and Development)

http://www.bmz.de/en/what_we_do/issues/Environment/biodiversitaet/index.html

<https://www.bmz.de/webapps/biodiversitaet/#/en>

