

Bilateral Donor Funding for Biodiversity

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1 UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISM – HOW DOES IT WORK ?

1.1 Overview

As this guide is about long-term, sustainable funding mechanisms, bilateral donor programmes by definition may not be the solution: They are designed to initiate and support certain conservation activities for a limited time, typically 3-10 years. Then, partners are supposedly enabled to continue with their own budgets or able to find other outside support.

But, so far bilateral donors provide one of the largest contributions to biodiversity conservation funding. Also, most conservation programmes have also short-term, project based needs, for which information about bilateral donor programs can be essential.

In a brief publication such as this it is virtually impossible to give a full orientation to the community of bilateral donors, whose programs can be as diverse as the countries they represent. Not all are present in any developing country, most have specified a focus on program countries and distinct agendas. Generally, it is best to research bilateral donors in-country by making inquiries at embassies and aid missions as well as organizations that have received bilateral donor support in the past.

This chapter will therefore mainly provide an overview of the bilateral donor's main conservation financing policies and programs, their recent funding volume, and provide links to their homepages, where you can find funding principles and application guidelines.

It is often possible to collect information about these agencies and their current programs through the World Wide Web, either by visiting the agency's own site, checking NGO network servers, or searching for the aid agencies' and their partners' programmes in your region with keywords in search engines such as www.google.com. Generally, if a donor provides bilateral assistance to your country, you can get general information from that country's embassy or the local office of its aid agency.

An excellent compilation of information on donors, their homepages, biodiversity funding opportunities and application procedures is regularly updated by the [CBD-Secretariat](#). These three homepages with the lists of [multilateral](#), [bilateral](#), and [other donors](#) are also provided on this CD. Then, however, the links go to the internet for download. Those information pages and particularly the current donor homepages are partly more up-to date than the following overview.

Ways to access bilateral agency funding:

- Direct, government-to-government grants and loans;
- Project proposals submitted by protected areas agencies, NGOs, consulting firms, or combinations of these types of organizations, usually in response to a formal Request for Proposals (RFP), or a Small Grants Program;
- Collaboration with donor-country conservation agencies (for example, the US National Park Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, US Forest Service), which often receive funding from aid agencies for their international programs;
- Collaboration with NGOs in the donor country, who often receive funding from the agency to carry out programs overseas; and
- Debt reduction or buy-back arrangements that result in generation of local currency for conservation.

1.2 Notice on reporting of donors and programs

Most of the Western development assistance countries (OECD-DAC) have reformed their aid programmes during the nineties to explicitly concentrate on poverty reduction. Gender equality, improving basic health and education, good governance and environmental sustainability have become high priorities. Though the environment has been declared a priority area by only a few countries, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is an integral part of donor countries' programs. All countries are listed alphabetically. EU information is included as most European donors channel increasing ODA funds, often about one third, through their community budgets.

Unfortunately, the reporting and documentation on biodiversity spending by such a quantity of separate sources is still somewhat difficult. The following information about donors is the result of a compilation from many diverse sources at different times over the past 5 years, including donor homepages and information provided to OECD, CBD, and other UN organisations, reviews made for OECD, CBD, IUCN and NGOs such as WRI, Birdlife international, TNC, etc.

*It must however, obviously remain incomplete and partially out of date by virtue of the limited space and the multiple changes happening since data were received or reviewed. Complete responsibility rests with the author. **Every reader, particularly from the donor community, especially invited to send us feedback with updates, corrections and additions.** (Dirk.Kloss@gmx.net)*

1.3 Multilateral Donors of biodiversity conservation

Most of the countries mentioned in this document have since UNCED 1992 reoriented their spending for biodiversity conservation. An increasingly large share, in some cases almost all, is now channelled through their multilateral contributions to GEF. Consequently, spending there has increased impressively. However, some observers of the corresponding bilateral budgets warn that for certain countries or even overall, spending actually dropped. Others question the additionally of the reported funding, which had been pledged in Rio. This document at this time does not attempt to reflect this discussion and the data necessary to answer it.

Also the funding and project quality through the other multilateral institutions, regional banks etc. has increased. For example, based on the contributions from member countries, the World Bank is the world's largest financier of biodiversity. Over the last 12 years, World Bank funding for biodiversity has involved 226 projects with \$1.0 billion of IBRD/IDA resources, \$450 million of GEF funds and an additional \$1.2 billion in co-funding from other donors, governments, NGOs, foundations and the private sector - a total biodiversity portfolio of \$2.6 billion. (<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf/Biodiversity/Front+Page>)

The next version of this guide will include a chapter on multilateral donor programs.

For more information about the Global Environment Facility, the largest dedicated funding mechanism for biodiversity conservation and management, please refer to the [Chapter about the GEF](#) in this guide.

2 EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

2.1 Policy or strategy

General environmental strategy or policy

Environment is integrated into most co-operation agreements with Asian partner countries/regions and, to date, all Latin American agreements. Environment is also mentioned specifically in the Lomé IV Convention. In Protocol 10 of the Lomé Convention, specific mention is made of the need for efforts to conserve endangered tropical forests and their biodiversity, as well as the development of buffer zones, in conformity with the Biodiversity Convention. Biodiversity is acknowledged as inter-related to all priority fields of action of the Programme (integrated water management, integrated waste management, hot spots, integrated coastal zone management and combating desertification).

Integration

Integration of environmental and biodiversity considerations into development and economic co-operation has two distinct aspects: consideration of environment in overall development and co-operation activities to reduce potentially negative impacts on the environment of large-scale infrastructure projects (dams, roads, irrigation projects) which have typically been funded in the past; and spending on specific environmental projects. In April 1997 the Council adopted Regulation 722/97 on financial assistance for activities in developing countries which enable people to integrate environmental protection and sustainable development concepts in Community programmes and thus into daily life.

Provisions on biodiversity

Integrating biodiversity objectives: integrating biodiversity objectives, and environmental impact assessment practices into community development and economic cooperation initiatives; supporting sustainable use of natural resources; strengthening the capacity of relevant agencies in third world; coordinating this strategy with those adopted by third countries; coordinating actions of the Community, Member States and other donors and international Institutions.

2.2 Funding

Funding opportunities are outlined in http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

In total, funds allocated to environmental projects by the European Commission in the period 1991-95 amounted to 1,339MECU, representing 8.5 % of the EC's total commitments to Developing Countries in the Asia, Latin America and Mediterranean and ACP regions. Of this sum, some 6 % was devoted to projects specifically targeting biodiversity. Spending on tropical forest projects also benefits biodiversity. In April 1997 the Council adopted Regulation 722/97 (*on environmental measures in developing countries in the context of sustainable development*) which provided for ECU 45 million in the form of grants to a variety of aid recipients for the period 1997-99.

Regulation 443/92 on financial and technical assistance and economic co-operation with the Developing Countries in Asia and Latin America explicitly states that 10% of resources for 1991-95 should be allocated to projects aimed at protecting the environment. The more recent Regulation 1488/96, which establishes a similar assistance and cooperation programme for Mediterranean countries, contains no specific target for allocation of funds to environmental projects but provides for special interest rate subsidies for loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB) for environmental purposes. Approximately 5% of resources have been committed to environmental spending to date, and other assistance has been provided through the participation of the Commission in METAP (Mediterranean Technical Assistance Programme) and via the activities of the EIB.

2.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy and implementation)

[Directorate-General VIII, European Commission](#): Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Implements the European Development Fund (EDF has a special budget under an overall international agreement (the Lomé Convention) and focuses on 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and South Africa.

[Directorate-General IA, European Commission](#): administers the programs for Central and Eastern European countries and the new independent States of the former Soviet Union (TACIS and PHARE)

[Directorate-General IB, European Commission](#): External Relations Southern Mediterranean, Middle and Near East, Latin America, South and South-East Asia and North-South Co-operation (DG IB) implements the aid programme to Asian, Latin American and Mediterranean (ALA-MED) countries

Other aid organisations

[European Community Humanitarian Office \(ECHO\)](#) manages humanitarian and emergency assistance

[European Investment Bank \(EIB\)](#) provides interest-rate subsidies and risk capital (for countries signatory to the Lomé Convention).

Info-Contact

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3 AUSTRALIA

Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary

3.1 Policy or strategy

General aid policy statement

[Better Aid for a Better Future \(18 Nov 1997\) and Overview of aid 2001.](#) In February 2001, the government adopted a new poverty reduction framework for the aid program, which is based on four pillars: growth, productivity, accountability and vulnerability. Activities are underpinned by a commitment to environmental sustainability and gender equity

Australia's Overseas Aid Program 2001-02, statement by minister for foreign affairs in May 2001.

Activities to be supported will range from support for improved water, waste and natural resource management to biodiversity conservation, climate monitoring, sustainable agricultural practices and renewable energy projects

Provisions on biodiversity

Objectives: ensure continued and effective international co-operation in the conservation of biological diversity, directly between governments or through relevant international governmental and non-government organisations. Actions: -Ensure that Australia's aid program continues to be developed in such a way as to avoid any significant adverse impacts on the biological diversity of recipient countries and that, where possible, it improves biological diversity conservation. This will include: (a) continuing to ensure that projects relating to biological diversity conservation are included in the Environment Assistance Program and other aid programs; (b) continuing to assist developing countries to identify environmental priorities and strengthen environmental expertise, legislation and institutions relevant to biological diversity conservation; (c) ensuring that opportunities to increase the level of technology transfer relevant to biological diversity conservation are included in relevant aid programs and projects; (d) considering impacts on biological diversity as part of routine evaluation of aid projects, including annual environmental audits, with a view to improving future aid program contributions to biological diversity conservation. Where significant negative impacts are identified, consider the need for remedial action.

3.2 Funding

AusAID builds a portfolio of activities that directly target environmental issues, including those of global concern such as climate change and loss of biodiversity. AusAID is currently funding more than \$26 million of biodiversity-related projects and activities (1.8% of its ODA). Total environmental assistance in 2001-02 is estimated at \$70 million (around 4% of overall aid expenditure). Focus is on the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

3.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Australian Agency for International Development \(AusAID\)](#), an administratively autonomous agency within the Foreign Affairs and Trade ministerial portfolio

Other aid organisations

[Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research \(ACIAR\)](#) contributes over \$6 million each year for research into biodiversity conservation, improvement and utilisation.

Info Contact

Infrastructure and Environment Group, AusAID, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

4 AUSTRIA

Responsible Minister: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State

4.1 Policy or strategy

Incorporates biodiversity issues from three perspectives: by setting activities with immediate ecological objectives; by initiating measures with other primary goals, but that are directly useful for environment and biodiversity. Goals and recommendations of the convention are integrated into bilateral programs and the various sector policies (e.g. rural development sector, education and vocational training -capacity building, small- to medium-scale trade and industry development etc.)

4.2 Funding

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) of 456 million US\$ 1998, Austria ranked 16th among the 21 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Member countries.

The Austrian Development Cooperation aims to initiate activities directly pursuing ecological targets. In 1992, Austria initiated a Three-Year Programme (1993-95) amounting to US\$18 million for small projects related to the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of rainforests in 17 developing countries.

Austrian bilateral environment specific and environment-integrated projects totalled US\$29 million, some 4% of bilateral commitments in 1994.

A bilateral "Austrian Global Environment Cooperation Trust Fund" was established, which is administered in trust by the World Bank and to date has been endowed with special drawing rights totalling ATS 1.5 million. "National Initiative Forest –3rd world" program encompasses more than 30 individual projects. National Initiative on Rainforests until 1996.

4.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Department of Development Co-operation \(DDC\)](#), Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, is responsible for less than one fifth of Austria's ODA in recent years. It is formally charged with overall co-ordination of Austria's aid policy and manages bilateral project and programme grants, a major part of the scholarship programme, a small loan scheme and contributions to some of the UN programmes.

Other aid organisations

Kommunalkredit Austria AG is a successful special-purpose bank with a staff of more than 100 employees. Our primary fields of business include the financing and support of municipal (environmental) investments, the management of the environmental support schemes of the Federal Government, treasury operations, and international consulting projects.

Federal Ministry of Finance: responsible for the largest part of Austria's ODA. It is in charge of contributions to multilateral development banks, debt forgiveness and concessional export credits.

Ministry of the Interior: aid for refugees during their first year.

Federal Chancellery: administers projects in some Eastern European countries.

Ministry of Science and Research: involved with the scholarship programme.

Ministry of Agriculture: food aid and funding for the World Food Programme.

Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, VII/2, Minoritenplatz 9, A-1010, Austria, Tel.: +43 1 53 115 4486; Fax.: +43 1 53 185 272; email: guenther.stachel@zentrale.bmaa.gv.ada.at

5 BELGIUM

Responsible: Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for Development Co-operation

5.1 Policy or strategy

Protection of biodiversity is an important aspect of the policy, both in the form of university cooperation as well as through bilateral and multilateral channels. In principle, no programme will be implemented that involves introducing genetically modified substances into the environment. Research into the consequences or alternatives will be encouraged. International policy on tropical forests will be bolstered with a view to using and developing the Belgian expertise in this area. Under multilateral programmes, new financial means will be allocated to the work carried out on this question.

5.2 Funding

Over the last 10 years the Belgian Federal Government has supported the Special Programme for Africa (phase I and II) with roughly 1.8 billion BEF, through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Within the countries belonging to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), a similar initiative is under way through bilateral co-operation projects, totalling close to 300 million BEF for the period 1993-1997.

5.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Directorate-General for International Co-operation \(DGIC\)](#), a general directorate created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation, assigned for drawing up co-operation programmes. Previously known as Belgian Agency for development cooperation (BADC), handling some 60 percent of Belgium's development co-operation programme

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Belgian Technical Cooperation \(the BTC\)](#) responsible for the implementation and execution of governmental co-operation

Address: Belgian Agency for Development Co-operation, Environmental Department, Brederodestraat 2, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Other aid organisations

Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC): joint research projects. Yearly the financing of bilateral projects related to biodiversity and environmental protection amounts to ca. 10,000,000 BEF

Finance Ministry administers around 30 percent in relationship with the World Bank and regional development banks

6 CANADA

Responsible: Minister for International Co-operation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie

6.1 Policy or strategy

[Policy for Environmental Sustainability \(1992\); Canada in the World \(1995\); Our Commitment to Sustainable Development \(1997\); CIDA's Sustainable Development Strategy 2001-2003: An Agenda for Change in February 2001](#)

The bulk of CIDA's biodiversity-related support is devoted to the Capacity Development in environmental Management sub-priority, and relates principally to the areas of agriculture, institutional support and management, forestry and education. A lesser degree of biodiversity-related support relates to the areas of oceans and marine affairs, community development, energy, population and human settlements,

mining, water conservation, technical transfer, soil conservation, zoology, economical support, human resources development, and oil and gas.

Support implementation of the Convention in developing countries by co-operating with developing countries to improve their capacities to plan and implement biodiversity conservation policies, strategies, plans and to use biological resources in a sustainable manner

Provisions on biodiversity: Capacity-development mechanisms for other global environmental issues, such as desertification and biodiversity, explored as set out in 2001 strategy.

6.2 Funding

Since 1992, Canada has supported more than 30 specific projects designed to achieve the objectives of the Convention. CIDA financial support to biodiversity-related activities could be for the year 1995-1998 approximately Cdn \$65 million per year.

6.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Canadian International Development Agency \(CIDA\)](#): lead government organization; an administratively autonomous agency within the foreign Affairs and International Trade ministerial portfolio.

Other aid organisations

[International Development Research Centre \(IDRC\)](#): initiates, encourages, supports and conducts research into the problems of developing regions. Through the IDRC's Sustainable Use of Biodiversity program, the capacity of local and indigenous peoples to protect, access and sustainably use biodiversity and knowledge of biodiversity is enhanced.

[International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development \(ICHRDD\)](#): supports the promotion, development and strengthening of democratic and human rights institutions and programmes.

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7 DENMARK

Responsible: Minister for Development Co-operation (minister within the foreign affairs portfolio), assisted by a Secretary of State

7.1 Policy or strategy

[A Developing World – Strategy for Danish Development Policy towards the Year 2000 \(1994\) \(also called "Strategy 2000"\)](#); Partnership 2000 (1999)

Danish environmental assistance is guided by strategies and managed through a number of agencies and ministries each having specialist knowledge on programmes and approaches. The general Danish development assistance has integrated environment as a cross-cutting issue in its programme; this assistance scheme constitutes 1% of the Danish GNP.

7.2 Funding

In 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs committed USD 50.0 million to country-specific environmental projects. DKK 25 million was spent on global environmental issues.

The Environment, Peace and Stability Fund was established in 1992. It is to constitute 0.5 percent of GNP in 2005, half of which is allocated to environmental assistance (Central and Eastern Europe, a selected number of developing countries and the global environment). The fund earmarked to environmental assistance amounted to DKK 3.2 billion in 1998. It is administered by the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Energy. [DANCED \(Danish Co-operation for Environment and Development\)](#) is responsible for assistance to Central and Eastern European countries, to Malaysia and Thailand in Asia, and to Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, south Africa and Swaziland in southern Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working with Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam in Asia, and with Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in Southern Africa, and has responsibility for support to the global environment.

7.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

South Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, taking responsibility for all aspects of Danish relations with developing countries including the administration of the ODA programme. It was created by merging [DANIDA](#) with the relevant parts of the former political and economic departments within the ministry.

Other aid organisations

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also responsible for most ODA-related multilateral assistance, including relations with the World Bank and the regional development banks.

Info Contacts

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8 FINLAND

Responsible: Minister for Development Co-operation, assisted by an Under-Secretary of State for Development Co-operation

8.1 Policy or strategy

In bilateral development aid, the measures undertaken to combat the depletion of biological diversity are surveyed in cooperation with the target country. It is a stated condition of the Finnish development cooperation strategy that the recipient country must participate in combating global environmental hazards. 1996 and 1998 guidelines considered environmental sustainability as a major objective, mainstreaming development co-operation policies to match with the problem fields of sustainable use, conservation and equitable sharing. As Biodiversity can only be tackled through both internalisation within each sector and through cross-sectoral co-operation. the crosscutting issues of participation, gender, environmental protection, sustainable use, poverty eradication etc. have been mainstreamed into the different sectors (energy, water, forestry, agriculture, transport etc).

In order to include measures aiming at preserving biological diversity in developing countries an integral component of Finland's bilateral development aid cooperation, a fundamental analysis of the challenges posed by international conventions and a systematic survey of needs and opportunities for cooperation are needed as part of development cooperation programming.

8.2 Funding

Finland has contributed an estimated US\$100 million in 60 separate projects from the mid 80's to the end of 90's through its bilateral ODA towards sustainable use, conservation and equitable sharing of biodiversity. The amount of aid allocated to target countries varies greatly according to the level of development or state of ecosystems in that country. Finland will strive, in the selection, planning and implementation of development cooperation projects, to improve capacity-building in the developing countries to fulfil the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity as regards research, monitoring, administration and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Technology transfer and access to information related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the developing countries will be increased in the context of development cooperation.

Regional programs incorporate biodiversity aspects in Nordic (Baltic Sea) cooperation; Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM); Arctic cooperation; European Cooperation (PHARE, TACIS and the Structural Funds)

8.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#): geographical divisions to deal with development co-operation together with trade relations. It's Department for International Development Co-operation is responsible for policy, planning, budgeting and financial decision making for development co-operation as well as for multilateral assistance.

Other aid organisations

[Finnish Fund for Industrial Co-operation \(FINNFUND\)](#) provides equity capital, long-term investment loans and guarantees. It receives interest subsidies for its long-term lending from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Service Centre for Development Co-operation \(KePa\)](#), an NGO umbrella organization, has been contracted to run some programmes in the field and undertake activities related to NGOs and public awareness raising.

Info contact

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9 FRANCE

Responsible: Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry; Minister for Foreign Affairs; Assistant Minister responsible for Development Co-operation and the Francophonie; Secretary of State for Overseas Territories

9.1 Policy or strategy

General environmental strategy or policy

Over the past ten years France has made an effort to give new impetus to Official Development Assistance. France's international policy on environment and development is a shared responsibility among the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget; and the AFD. Within the context of official development assistance policy, France makes it a priority to encourage and support the creation of medium- and long-term environmental policies. France applies various means to achieve this objective, including: providing technical and financial assistance to recipient countries in designing and managing; environmental programmes; co-operating with Environment Ministries or other relevant bodies in project design; and, consulting with local communities via non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In early 1991, the AFD decided that the environment should become, if not the focus of inter-sectoral policy, at least an important component of all development projects. It was decided that the environment should be dealt with as an integral part of project planning, and that environmental impacts of proposed development projects should be outlined in the "Notice of Intent to Consider". Notices received by headquarters which do not include a consideration of the environment should be rejected.

Integration

France integrates the environment and biodiversity conservation in her overseas development aid programmes. France has set up a French Global Environment Facility (*Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial* or FFEM). The proportion of funding under this instrument allocated to biodiversity conservation is steadily increasing for projects on wetlands, coastal zones, tropical forests, steppes, dry forests, protection of threatened species etc. France conducts an active policy on overseas co-operation in the field of management and conservation of water and aquatic ecosystem resources i.e. types of environment that are particularly suitable for biodiversity in all regions of the world, especially in

tropical regions. In this field, France was one of the founding countries of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) set up for protection and management of this natural environment.

9.2 Funding

Specific programs

Bilateral French aid is concentrated in a “priority zone of solidarity” consisting of more than 50 African, francophone and other ACP countries. French GEF funded 33 biodiversity projects by 160 MF between 1994-1998. It finances projects from the following institutions: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Research; Agence Française de Développement

9.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[The Treasury Directorate of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry](#), responsible for investment project funding (both loans and grants), aid for structural adjustment and the multilateral development banks

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[French Agency for Development \(AFD\)](#), previously known as the French Development Fund (CFD), principal implementing agency for French ODA, operating the [French Global Environment Facility \(FFEM\)](#)

Other aid organisations

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and the Francophonie](#), responsible for technical co-operation, food aid, emergency aid and UN programmes.

La direction generale de la cooperation internationale et du developpement (la DGCID)

[Secretariat of State for Overseas Territories within the Ministry of Home Affairs](#), responsible for French's ODA to its overseas territories

A number of other ministries, including National Education, Research, Agriculture and Public Works, participate in France's aid effort in fields related to their specific area of expertise.

Public research institutes particularly the [International Centre for Co-operation on Agronomic Research for Overseas Development \(CIRAD\)](#) and French Institute for Scientific Research in Overseas Development and Co-operation (ORSTOM), provide overseas development aid aimed at conserving and managing biological diversity in developing countries (development of agriculture, sustainable management of forests, conservation of wild fauna and flora and genetic resources, protection of soils and water resources).

The National Coast and Lakeshore Conservation Agency (CELRL), the national parks, regional nature parks, the National Forestry Office (ONF), the Water Agencies, the French Institute for Environment (IFEN), the French Agency for Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) have experience, e.g. twinning parks (France-Ivory Coast, France-Senegal - cf. study undertaken by the French Committee to the IUCN/International Agency for French-speaking Countries or ACCT), ONF's operations in the Ivory Coast, CELRL's operations in Tunisia, the Indian Ocean and the Ivory Coast.

Le Comite interministériel de la coopération internationale et du développement (CICID)

Info Contacts

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10 GERMANY

Responsible: Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development

10.1 Policy or strategy

General aid policy statement

[Basic Principles of Federal Government's Development Policy \(1986\); The Concept for Development Policy \(October 1996\); Program of Action 2015: The German Government's Contribution Towards Halving Extreme Poverty Worldwide \(April, 2001\)](#)

German development co-operation has identified three priority areas: poverty alleviation, environmental and resource protection, education and training.

Since as long ago as the mid-1980s, nature conservation projects undertaken as part of German development cooperation have increasingly focused on the care of natural areas and preservation of biodiversity. The intention is to support the developing countries in their efforts to preserve their natural resources and use them in a sustainable way, taking into account their ecological, socio-cultural and economic significance and also respecting traditional and semi-natural methods. As well as the designation of conservation areas, an important component has, from the outset, always been the sustainable management of biological resources, particularly in the buffer zones surrounding conservation areas, with the participation of the local population. The promotion of ecotourism or the extraction of basic pharmaceutical substances are just two examples of how this can be achieved. One major aspect taken into account when undertaking development cooperation in the area of environment and natural resource protection is the environmental impact of projects. The aim of the assessments, introduced in 1988, is to ensure that, for example, development projects undertaken in forest areas that are not directly linked to forestry, such as road construction, power generation and supply or the exploitation of mineral resources, do not lead to irresponsible destruction of forest areas, losses in biodiversity or any other kind of degradation. Over the last few years, development cooperation efforts have also increasingly focused on supporting the establishment and operation of national environmental institutions in order to enable the partner countries to carry out environmental impact assessments of their own measures as well.

10.2 Funding

Germany is one of the four largest donor countries in the world, almost at the same level as the much larger United States. Total net ODA disbursement is above \$7.5 billion, with about one third channelled through multilateral agencies.

Targeted project support

Germany's bilateral financial support for the objectives of the Convention amounts to DEM 1.76 billion (cumulated sum up until 1998). Each year DEM 150 to 200 million are spent on technical and financial cooperation, which supports some 150 projects in which conservation and sustainable use is either the main focus or at least one of the major components.

Specific programs

BMZ sector policies includes "Preserving Biodiversity through Nature Conservation", "Tropical Forests", "Concept for Development Cooperation with Indian communities in Latin America", and "Rural Development"; GTZ sector project "Implementing the Biodiversity Convention", "Protected Area Management and Bufferzone Development", "Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in Rural Areas", "Information and Advisory Service on Appropriate Technology" etc. BMZ has trust funds through WWF, IUCN, WRI, IIED, UNESCO. In addition to the Paris Club's bilaterally and internationally coordinated debt relief measures, to which Germany contributes, the Federal Government also grants debt relief in the form of debt swaps to those highly-indebted poor countries that have agreed with the IMF on an economic reform programme, if the funds released within the country concerned are invested in environmental protection. Between 1993 and 1995, funds of DM 240 million were authorized for use in waiving claims within the framework of such debt servicing arrangements. The domestic counterpart funds have mainly been invested in tropical forest and nature conservation.

10.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development \(BMZ\)](#) Sub-Division 412, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40, D 53113 Bonn, Germany.

responsible for aid policy guidance, both bilateral and multilateral. It and the Federal Foreign Office (AA) jointly elaborate development co-operation principles and programmes and co-operate closely on implementation.

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Agency for Technical Co-operation \(GTZ\)](#): implements technical co-operation

GTZ: OE 45 and 44 (Environmental Division), Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1, D 65760 Eschborn, Germany.

Other aid organisations

[Bank for Reconstruction \(KfW\)](#): carries out financial co-operation, loans and small grants programme

KfW: Sector Policy Department (ASb). Palmengarten Str. 5-9, D 60325 Frankfurt, Germany.

[German Development Service \(DED\)](#): administers the German volunteers programme

German Foundation for International Development (DSE) and Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG): offer advanced training courses to specialists and executive personnel from developing and transition countries

[German Institute for Development Policy \(DIE\)](#): provides post-graduate training for development professionals, undertake research on development policy issues and provides consultancy services based on its research

[Alexander von Humboldt Foundation](#) is a private/publicly funded foundation

Info Contacts

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11 IRELAND

Responsible: Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs with special responsibility for Overseas Development Assistance and Human Rights

11.1 Policy or strategy

Promoting Ireland's Interests: strategy statement of the Department of Foreign Affairs 1998 - 2000; Challenges and Opportunities Abroad: White Paper on Foreign Policy (1996) and [Irish Aid: Consolidation and growth - A strategy plan \(1993\)](#)

"systematic attention is given to environmental issues at all stages of the project cycle -implementation, review and evaluation".

The majority of Irish Aid programmes are of a small scale social sectors and focus as directly as possible on the alleviation of poverty, providing assistance at a level and pace that allows local capacity to absorb it using local resources and expertise. Irish Aid has not traditionally been involved in major infrastructure projects in high-risk sectors such as mining, energy, waste disposal, industry and large-scale agricultural development which require detailed Environmental Impact Assessments. Of the 1995 programme 7% was devoted to agriculture while only 3.4% was devoted to directly environment-related activities. Nevertheless, funding for development co-operation has been steadily increasing

11.2 Funding

Under the Bilateral Aid Programme, a number of specific environment projects have been identified. The environment will become an area of increasing importance as the Programme expands. (1993 paper)

11.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency

[Irish Aid](#), Development Co-operation Division (DCD) within Department of Foreign Affairs, manages bilateral and most multilateral development co-operation: 76-76 Harcourt St., Dublin 2, Ireland.

[Agency for Personal Service Overseas \(APSO\)](#): manages Ireland's volunteer programme and provides skilled personnel for Irish technical co-operation projects

National Committee for Development Education (NCDE): encourages and supports development education activities

12 ITALY

Responsible: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

12.1 Policy or strategy

General aid policy statement

The Italian aid programme is administered pursuant to Law No. 49/87 of 1987; The guidelines governing Italian development co-operation were set by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) in June 1995; Minister's annual report, Prospective and programmatic report on development co-operation activities for the year 2000 (Prospective 2000)

Environmental conservation is one of the aims of the Law. One major theme covered by the CIPE Guidelines include the environment which is also a sectoral priority in Prospective 2000

Provisions on biodiversity

co-operation with the developing countries through bilateral initiatives to be implemented with the help of other ministries having jurisdiction for the various sectors (Foreign Affairs, Industry etc.); strengthening of Italian participation in multilateral co-operation programmes (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, GEF); adoption at the national and international level of codes of behaviour and other measures for protection against the negative environmental and socio-economic impact related to the use of biotechnology.

12.2 Funding

12.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Directorate-General for Development Co-operation \(DGCS\) under Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#)

Other aid organisations

The Treasury supervises relations with the multilateral development banks

OECD study on EIA

Directorate-General for Development Co-operation, Technical Unit, Headquarters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Via S. Contarini 25, 00194 Rome, Italy.

13 JAPAN

Responsible: Minister of Foreign Affairs

13.1 Policy or strategy

One of the principles of Japan's development co-operation, as stated in Japan's development co-operation Charter (cabinet resolution), is that environment and development should be pursued in tandem. The Environment Law, a comprehensive legislation passed in 1993, requires the Government to make efforts to consider global environmental conservation, etc., in areas where its international co-operation is implemented. In "the Initiatives for Sustainable Development toward 21st Century (ISD)" presented to the 19th special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in June 1997, which introduces the environmental policies mainly including Japanese ODA comprehensively emphasizing on biological diversity.

Japan's development co-operation policy, including environmental policy, is stated in the Official Development Assistance Charter adopted by cabinet in 1992. *Basic Philosophy*: Basic elements include i) humanitarian considerations, ii) recognition of inter-dependence in the international community, iii) environmental conservation and iv) supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries moving towards economic take-off. *Priorities*: i) global problems, such as the environment and population, ii) basic human needs, iii) human resources development and research and other co-operation for improvement and dissemination of technologies, iv) infrastructure improvement, and v) structural adjustment.

13.2 Funding

Japan remained the leading bilateral donor in 1997 with net official development assistance (ODA) disbursements of \$9.36 billion. However, its ODA share as a per cent of gross national product (GNP) remained at 0.22 per cent for 1997, which placed Japan at 19th amongst 21 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors.

In recent years, Japan has placed high priority on the environmental front and has allocated large amounts of resources. Assistance towards water supply and sanitation has taken up half the share of social sector allocation, partially due to construction of large urban water supply and sewerage facilities and support for research institutions. Targeting poor areas where the shortage of water is more acute will be increasingly in line with the alleviation of poverty. A more active approach in policy dialogue with recipient countries regarding user fees and cost recovery for urban and industrial use could contribute in shifting resources to ensure better access to water by the rural poor.

Support for NGO activities is less than 3 per cent of the Japanese ODA programme. There is therefore room to foster more collaboration by NGOs in enhancing effectiveness, particularly to compensate the shortage of official ODA staff in the field. Japanese NGOs are still underfunded, understaffed, underskilled, and relatively young. In Japan, corporate and individual contributions to NGOs are not widespread.

13.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Economic Co-operation Bureau of Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) plays a central role in policy and management of grant aid and technical co-operation. Policies on loans are formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Economic Planning Agency

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Japan International Co-operation Agency \(JICA\)](#): manages technical co-operation and volunteers programmes and is involved with the implementation of grant-funded projects. It is under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It accounts for 34% of Japan's total ODA budget.

Other aid organisations

[Japan Bank for International Cooperation \(JBIC\)](#): Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) provides ODA loans and private sector investment finance. Loans not sufficiently concessional to qualify for recording as ODA are handled by the Export-Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM)

The Japan Foundation (ODA budget from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Ministries of Finance and [Foreign Affairs](#) are responsible for relations with the multilateral development banks

Some 14 other ministries and agencies receive ODA budget allocations, in particular the ministries of Education, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, and Labour. Environment Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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Ms. Kudo, Environment, WID and other Global Issues Division, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Shinjyuku Maynds Tower Bldg, 10th Floor, Yoyogi, 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 151-8558, Japan, Tel: (81 3) 5352 5343, Fax: (81 3) 5352 5490, E-mail: Kudomi@jica.go.jp

13.4 The Netherlands

Responsible: Minister for Development Co-operation (minister within the foreign affairs portfolio)

13.5 Policy or strategy

The policy document *A World of Difference: A New Framework for Development Co-operation in the 1990s*, March, 1991 and *A World in Dispute*, 1993, and *Aid in Progress 1995*. *Main Provisions*: - Sets sustainable development as main policy objective. - Recognises environmental assessment for policies and programmes as an activity to reach the policy objective. - Protection of the "ecoscope" is critical; ecoscope includes all economic uses of the environment. - Integration of environmental assessment into the policy of the Ministry is necessary to avoid a reduction in the ecoscope. - Priorities are poverty alleviation, women in development (WID) and environmental protection. - Environmental assessment is a prior condition for funding of certain projects. - Environmental assessment must be integrated into the project cycle "as an overall aspect of project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation". - Consultation with target groups and the local population is considered important.

General environmental strategy or policy

The Netherlands are contributing 0.1% of their GEF on international cooperation in the field of nature and environment (UNCED commitment). More than one third of this budget is spent in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. this enables developing countries to integrate and implement environmental measures and obligations of the Convention

Integration

Programme international nature management 1996-2000. The focus of the Dutch cooperation biodiversity strategy is now on mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into other sectors. In that respect, the Netherlands supports biodiversity related capacity development work in particular in the area of forestry (including tropical rain forests).

Provisions on biodiversity

Development co-operation policy integrates biodiversity and sustainable nature management objectives in an effort to achieve sustainable development; negative impacts on nature and the environment in developing countries will be avoided. Biodiversity is an important criterion in the environmental screening procedure, and an environmental impact assessment is required for activities which take place in ecologically sensitive areas. Where possible biodiversity and sustainable nature management objectives will be incorporated in projects designed to alleviate poverty and in economic development programmes. Special attention is paid to the protection of natural ecosystems, forests, species habitats and traditional agricultural breeds and cultivars, and so great value is attached to areas of origin of agricultural crop varieties. The Government has drawn up a statement on tropical rain forests in which the protection and sustainable management of these forests are the main objectives. The Directorate-General of Development Co-operation has drawn up Sectoral Policy Papers on biodiversity and on forests and forestry which fill in the details of its policy concerning biodiversity, tropical rainforests, wetlands, marine ecosystems and coastal zones, savannahs, steppes and mountain ecosystems.

13.6 Funding

Targeted project support

Dutch expenditure on international biodiversity is channelled through a number of different programmes. The Directorate-General for Development Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reserved NLG 150 million for policy development and forest projects, of which NLG 50 million is reserved for tropical rain forests. Money has been explicitly earmarked for other ecosystems as well - wetlands in particular - and for general aspects of biodiversity, including the development of institutions to carry policies through. In addition, attention is also paid to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity issues within regular development co-operation activities (but this is not quantified).

13.7 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#): regional departments created in 1996 to take over responsibility for bilateral relations including development co-operation. Its embassies in the field assumed greater responsibility for designing and managing development co-operation programmes, and for conducting policy dialogue with recipient countries.

Other aid organisations

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries: its budget for international nature management (including international contributions) is NLG 4.5 million annually. In 1996 an additional NLG 4 million was made available for nature management in Central and Eastern Europe. This budget doubled in later years: in 1997 NLG 6.6 million, and from 1998 on NLG 8 million per annum. This budget is for biodiversity in general, European nature, forests, wetlands, migratory birds, and small innovative nature conservation projects. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries' budget for international nature management (including international contributions) is NLG 4.5 million annually.

Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment

Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management

In 2001, 23% of ODA (almost USD 800 million) for NGOs: [NOVIB](#) (social-democrat organisation); [CORDAID](#) (network of Catholic organizations); [ICCO](#) (Protestant inter-church organisation); [HIVOS](#) (humanist institute); [NCDO](#) (National Committee for International Co-operation and Sustainable Development) receives USD 12 million (4 million for activities in developing countries) over a four-year timeframe; [SNV](#) (Netherlands Development Organisation) provides technical assistance in the context of overseas development co-operation; [PSO](#) (Association of Dutch Nongovernmental Organisations for Personnel Services Overseas)

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14 NEW ZEALAND

Responsible: Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

14.1 Policy or strategy

[Policy Framework- Investing in a Common Future \(Revised May 1998\)](#)

New Zealand Official Development Assistance (NZODA)'s 1996 *Investing in a Common Future - Policy framework for New Zealand Official Development Assistance* has four components: 1. Effective integration of environment protection into the Development Assistance Programme. 2. Implementation of procedures for assessing and monitoring the environmental impact of development activities which New Zealand assists. 3. Co-operation with developing countries to strengthen their capacity to anticipate, identify, assess and resolve issues of environmental protection, natural resources management and nature conservation. 4. Co-operation with other donors to ensure that aid programmes and projects contribute to social and economic development which is environmentally sustainable.

Much of the work NZODA does in the area of biodiversity is integrated into broader development projects. In fact, nearly all NZODA projects are designed to meet goals under a number of CBD areas or are designed to meet other environmental goals which have a component a number of CBD markers. The principal focus of NZODA is the Pacific region

14.2 Funding

It was estimated that some 6.6 million NZ Dollars were spend on biodiversity in 1998/99.

Examples are supports to South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Initiative for the Environment (PIE)

14.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Development Co-operation Division \(DEV\), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#), responsibility for overall co-ordination and aid implementation

Info Contact

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15 NORWAY

Responsible: Minister of International Development and Human Rights (minister within the foreign affairs portfolio), assisted by a Secretary of State

15.1 Policy or strategy

Norway currently provides around 0.9% of its GNP as aid to developing countries and is aiming to raise this to 1.0%. NGOs play a crucial role in Norway and 24% of total ODA was channelled through them in 1998, most of Norwegian humanitarian assistance. Short-term are mostly in emergency situations, while NORAD examined requests from almost 100 organisations covering about 1 000 projects of a longer-term nature. [Report No. 19 to the Storting \(1995/96\) "A Changing World. Main elements of Norwegian policy towards developing countries"; A Strategy for Environment in Development Co-operation \(1997\)](#)

The main objective of environmental assistance is to contribute to a "sound management of the global environment and biological diversity". The following four areas have been given priority: - Development of sustainable production systems. - Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. - Reduced

pollution of soil, air and water. - Preservation of cultural heritage and management of the natural environment's cultural values.

Provisions on biodiversity

A central element of Norwegian development assistance policy both before and after the entry into force of the Convention on biological diversity has been support for sustainable natural resource management in partner countries. Norway has for many years used development assistance to support measures that have a positive effect on nature management and biological diversity in recipient countries, which can be viewed as steps in the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity.

Capacity

Under NORAD's new Environment Strategy, there will be a greater focus on the sustainable use of natural resources and biological diversity instead of classical protection. The importance of a precautionary approach in the management and use of natural resources is emphasized. Priority areas for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity related to capacity development include: Implementation and follow-up of developing countries' commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international nature conservation agreements should be supported. This also applies to participation in relevant international processes; Contribution to the preservation of genetic diversity when this is an important resource base for sustainable development in the primary industries. A high-priority task is therefore to support the protection of genetic material both in the field and in local, national and regional gene banks, as well as, in plant and animal breeding; Support for monitoring and control in connection with the introduction of diseased organisms, pests, weed species and higher forms of animal life, as well as genetically modified organisms, will be important both in environmental efforts and in relation to international trade. Research pertaining to the relationship between biodiversity and sustainable production processes; Measures that are initiated by or directly involve local population groups (particularly indigenous populations and their user rights).

15.2 Funding

Norwegian bilateral and regional development cooperation includes a number of projects and programmes that are either directly concerned with conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or which include them as an important component of the work. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) has provided financial support

Specific programs:

The Special Grant for Environment and Development (1991); Integration of Environmental Concerns into Norwegian Bilateral Development Assistance: Policies and Performance (1995). The program: "special grant for expanded environmental cooperation" was started in 1995 and primarily covers countries in Asia. The aim of this grant is to: Establish priority areas for environmental cooperation (including global and regional problems as well as cooperation in the environmental technology field) with recipient countries; Strengthen the recipient country's institutional capacity and technical/economic basis for integrating environmental concerns so that the countries themselves are in a position to address their own environmental problems and to international commitments.

15.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overall responsibility for foreign policy, trade and development assistance matters.](#)

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation \(NORAD\)](#), subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, implements Norway's bilateral development co-operation

16 PORTUGAL

Responsible: Minister for Finance; Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

16.1 Policy or strategy

[Principal Themes of Portugal's Foreign Policy: Cooperation for development](#)

Portuguese Development Co-operation Policy constitutes one of the main aspects of the country's foreign policy and addresses such fundamental values as the promotion of peace and solidarity, the consolidation of democracy, the law-abiding and human freedom-respecting State, and the defence and promotion of the use of the Portuguese language and culture. The "environment and development" aspect of this policy embraces two concepts which are unquestionably related and are ever-more present in Portugal's co-operation policy, both in terms of the preparation of projects and as regards the support for concrete actions in this particular area of development.

16.2 Funding

The main aim of Public Development Aid (PDA) – taken to mean the total volume of aid flow (e.g. donations and/or the granting of loans on at least a 25% basis) intended for developing countries and multilateral institutions created by public bodies – is to promote the economic development and well-being of those countries. The total amount of Portuguese PDA in 1996 was 217.93 million USD, which represents 0.21% of the Gross National Product at market prices. 56% of this was specifically allocated to the environmental sector, which demonstrates the relative weight which this sector possesses in the overall context of Portugal's co-operation policy.

16.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#): ODA is provided by several ministries and other institutions. From 1999, when the government approves the overall budget it also approves the integrated budget for development co-operation, defining the allocation for each ministry and secretariat of state involved with the aid programme.

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Institute for Portuguese Co-operation \(ICP\)](#): ensures the planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development co-operation as an integrated part of Portuguese foreign policy. The ICP reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but has administrative and financial autonomy.

Ministry of Finance is in charge of the vast majority of Portuguese ODA. It deals with financial assistance (both bilateral and multilateral), grants for budget support and technical co-operation related to its areas of expertise. **The Economic Co-operation Fund (FCE)**, financed by the Ministry of Finance but under the responsibility of both the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, promotes Portuguese investments and business interests in developing countries

Other aid organisations

Ministries of Planning, Youth, Employment and Social Security

17 SPAIN

Responsible: Ministry of Economy and Finance, assisted by a State Secretary for Trade, Tourism and Small and Medium Enterprises; Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted by a Secretary of State for International Co-operation and Latin America

17.1 Policy or strategy

Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2001-2004; Estrategia para la Cooperación Española (a Study). Global environment is a horizontal priority of the intervention strategy

17.2 Funding

Targeted project support

La mayor parte de la ayuda exterior bilateral se centra en cooperación al desarrollo. La proporción de proyectos relacionados con medio ambiente o con el uso racional de los recursos naturales y la preservación de la biodiversidad es difícil de determinar, pero en general es muy bajo. En 1996, de un total de casi 57.000 millones de pesetas invertidas en cooperación exterior, solo 798 millones es directamente atribuible a proyectos ambientales, incluida la formación e investigación medioambiental, y 143 millones (el 0,25%) a biodiversidad específicamente. Iberoamérica recibe aproximadamente el 43% de esta ayuda (58 proyectos de contenido ambiental en 16 países), le sigue África con el 37% (Marruecos, Argelia, etc.), luego Oriente Próximo con el 15% y, finalmente, Asia con el 5%. Estos fondos son gestionados por la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI) y en una gran proporción (53% para el caso de Iberoamérica) se aplican a través de organizaciones no gubernamentales. El presupuesto de Iberoamérica se ha visto incrementado en un 23% para 1997.

Specific programs

Araucaria programme was started in 1998, aiming at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Latin America. It was launched by 4 Spanish ministries (Foreign Affairs, Economy, Environment and Science and Technology). It has been providing around 10 million US\$ a year. Around half is spent on "integral projects"

17.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

Secretariat of State for International Co-operation and Latin America (SECIPI); Ministry of Foreign Affairs, manages a considerably smaller, but growing, share of ODA. SECIPI funds the AECI –the primary operational unit for Spain's aid activities—as well as a grant scheme and UN contributions

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Spanish Agency for International Co-operation \(AECI\)](#)

Other aid organisations

Ministry of Economy and Finance plays a large role in Spain's aid programme, responsible for more than half of Spain's ODA and manages a soft loan scheme [Development Aid Fund (FAD)], debt matters and contributions to multilateral development banks and the European Development Fund.

Other ministries and regional authorities also provide ODA

Inter-ministerial Commission for International Co-operation (CICI) has representatives from twelve ministries and meets twice a year to discuss the annual plan of aid activities to be carried out and their funding

Inter-ministerial FAD Commission, with representatives from several ministries, meets monthly to consider proposals for FAD credits, following which it forwards recommendations to the Council of Ministers for approval

18 SWEDEN

Responsible: Minister for International Development Co-operation, Migration and Asylum Policy, assisted by a Secretary of State for International Development Co-operation

18.1 Policy or strategy

One of the objectives of Swedish development cooperation is to promote sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment. SIDA manages a special environmental appropriation which is primarily for method development, trials and pilot programmes, and for strategically important activities for which country framework funds cannot be used. In addition, the conservation and use of biological diversity is one important component under SIDA's work in environment. The Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) was established in July 1995, through a merger of SIDA, SEARCH, BITS, SwedeCorp and Sandö U-Centrum. Now Sida is the only agency responsible for Sweden's official bilateral development co-operation. Part of the multilateral development co-operation is channelled directly through the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Since 1992, the following policy and strategy activities relevant to the promotion of biodiversity, have been undertaken or initiated: Guidelines on activities relating to biodiversity were adopted in 1994. Sida's seas and coastal zones initiative is in preparation (focusing on eastern and southern Africa and south-east Asia). Guidelines on activities relating to forestry were elaborated in 1997. Sida's guidelines on environmental impact assessment were revised in 1997. Guidelines on activities relating to agriculture began to be prepared in 1997. In addition, in 1998, a strategy for biodiversity activities in the medium term (3–5 years) and an action plan for 1998 and 1999 was adopted.

Bilateral development cooperation priority is being given to a number of areas of particular importance in achieving sustainable development and promoting biodiversity: freshwater management, agriculture and forestry (including soil conservation), the coastal zone environment and the urban environment. The main instrument used in this context is support for capacity- and institution-building in a broad sense.

18.2 Funding

1995/96, if only projects more or less *directly* concerned with biological diversity are included (gene banks, seed programmes, plant breeding, nature conservation), the total is an estimated SEK 100 million a year (not including the Global Environment Facility). This does not include the broad-based bilateral natural resources programmes in the agricultural, forestry and marine sectors (apart from those directly concerned with seeds, for example). 'Green' development assistance, with the ultimate aim of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, accounts for an estimated 10–12 per cent of the bilateral aid budget, which in 1997 came to almost SEK 12 billion.

18.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) has overall responsibility for the policy direction of Swedish development co-operation, both multilateral and bilateral, including assistance channelled through UN agencies, the World Bank, regional development banks and the European Union.

Principal aid agency (implementation)

[Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency \(Sida\)](#), the executing agency for bilateral development co-operation. In 1995, five former development agencies merged into the new Sida: SIDA, BITS, SAREC, Swedecorp, Sandö. Within Sida, the main departments directly involved in biodiversity projects are Natural Resources and the Environment (NATUR) and Research Cooperation (SAREC).

Info Contacts

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19 SWITZERLAND

Responsible: Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Federal Department of Public Economy

19.1 Policy or strategy

SDC Guidelines North-South (1994); SDC Environmental Strategy (1993); SDC Environmental Programme, 1994/95-98/99, [Strategy 2010](#)

The establishment and sustaining of an ecological and demographic balance is mentioned explicitly as one of the objectives (Art. 5). Current strategic policy objectives in the *Guidelines North-South (1994)* include protection of the natural environment. Environmental objectives rank high among the strategic objectives of Swiss development co-operation as formulated in overall policy documents. Environmental issues are interpreted as cross-sectoral issues that must be addressed in an appropriate manner depending on the nature of the projects.

The strategy chosen by Switzerland relies heavily on the capacity and responsibility of its staff and less on formalised procedures for screening and scoping.

Under the aegis of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (FOFEA), Switzerland has drawn up a strategy and an environmental programme to integrate environmental concerns into all levels of cooperation in development. Whilst benefiting the local population, the projects should have a positive effect on policy concerning the natural environment, and should be incorporated into national or international plans.

19.2 Funding

Switzerland has made available a credit line of Sfr. 300 million for the global environment in developing countries, agreed in 1991 for the period 1991–1997, and in addition to the regular amounts of public funding for development. During this period, Sfr. 124 million of this credit were contributed to GEF, which, over the years, has devoted 30 to 40% of its resources to biological diversity. Sfr. 65 million of the same credit have been used to support bilateral projects specifically intended for the conservation of biological diversity. Within its programme of bilateral cooperation, Switzerland, and more particularly SDC, has a portfolio of 26 projects devoted specifically to biological diversity in developing countries, in Latin America as well as in Asia and Africa. These activities particularly concern the conservation of protected zones and of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farm animals, as well as programmes for education and public awareness about biological diversity. The projects relating to the conservation of agro-biodiversity are principally developed in collaboration with the institutions of CGIAR (Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research).

19.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation \(SDC\)](#), a Directorate in the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, responsible for technical co-operation, financial co-operation and humanitarian aid, some three-quarters of Swiss ODA.

Other aid organisations

Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (FOFEA) in Federal Department of Economic Affairs, responsible for economic aid and aims to encourage policy reforms which will induce trade and private sector development. FOFEA has developed conservation activities in developing countries and concentrates particularly on the management of tropical forests.

Both SDC and the FOFEA are involved with Switzerland's multilateral aid programme and assistance to transition countries.

SAEFL is involved in most of the Swiss projects of cooperation concerning biological diversity. It offers advice and technical support at the time of formulation and in the evaluation of several of these projects.

Info Contacts

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FOFEA: Head, Investment Promotion and Mixed Financing Section; Head, Trade, Policy and Development Section, Development Policy Division, FOFEA, Effingerstr.1, 3003 Bern, Switzerland.

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20 THE UNITED KINGDOM

Responsible: Secretary of State for International Development, assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development

20.1 Policy or strategy

The Department for International Development (DFID, formerly the Overseas Development Administration ODA) supports projects which contribute to sustainable development in poorer countries. The environment has a high priority and activities are guided by its own biodiversity strategy. The most important goal is to eliminate poverty, ensuring that the poorest people in the world benefit as we move towards a new global society. With this goal in mind, the Government is helping developing countries, often rich in species and habitats but lacking in other resources, to manage and benefit from their biodiversity. DFID plans to help them conserve such natural resources and gain income from them, which offers benefits both for the alleviation of poverty and the safeguarding of biodiversity.

20.2 Funding

Since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 until 1999, DFID has committed £175 million to bilateral projects which assist over 40 countries with the conservation or sustainable use of their biological diversity.

The Darwin Initiative was part of the UK's commitment to the Earth Summit in 1992. This £3m a year grant programme aims to fund UK biodiversity experts in projects to help developing countries meet their obligations under the Biodiversity Convention. Since 1993 over 140 projects involving over 70 UK institutions and over 70 developing countries have been funded. The objectives of the Initiative look for British biodiversity expertise working in collaboration with partners from countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources. The projects must have a real lasting impact on the capacity of the developing country and wherever possible funding will be used as a catalyst to lever in additional funding.

20.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency (policy)

[Department for International Development \(DFID\)](#) replaced the former Overseas Development Administration (ODA) in 1997, under the ministerial responsibility of a cabinet-level Secretary of State, administer bilateral and multilateral development co-operation programme. Thus Britain has separate Departments for aid and foreign relations, each reporting to a cabinet-ranking minister.

Other aid organisations

[Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation \(CFTC\)](#): provides long-term financing and assists in structuring business proposals, providing management for industrial companies and manages funds for third-party investors.

Info Contacts

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21 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Responsible: Secretary of State

21.1 Policy or strategy

[The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 \(NEPA\), which came into effect in January 1970; USAID Strategic Plan](#) requires all agencies of the United States Government to integrate environmental factors into their decision making processes, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

USAID environment programs in more than 50 countries work to improve national policies, promote technology development and use and build capacity to plan, promote, monitor and enforce community empowerment to protect the environment. The Agency strategic goal number 5 is that: the world's environment is protected for long-term sustainability. Under this strategic goal, the agency has 5 objectives related to the environment, two of which are related to conventions, namely: The Agency objective 5.1: Biological diversity conserved; and The Agency objective 5.2: The threat of global climate change reduced. Within that context, USAID's initial approach in a region often involves national environmental policy reform and strategy development to lay a foundation for later program interventions. USAID's approach to biodiversity will focus on promoting innovative approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of the planet's biological diversity at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels. USAID will focus on developing sustainable economic uses of biological resources; building local capacity for the management of biodiverse areas, including management of parks and protected areas; supporting innovative, non- governmental conservation and research programs; encouraging the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities at every stage of decision making; and facilitating the setting of conservation priorities that respect the rights of indigenous peoples at the local, national, and regional levels. USAID supports a very comprehensive biodiversity conservation program. According to USAID, biologically diverse ecosystems can be conserved by strengthening national policies, shoring up institutions, and creating incentives such as debt-for-nature swaps and tropical forests trust funds. Collectively, these activities permit host country NGOs and government agencies to protect fragile environments. They also give people who directly use the land more authority and good reasons to better manage their own natural resources

21.2 Funding

The USA is one of the largest donor countries in the world, of ODA and of biodiversity. USAID's six development and humanitarian assistance objectives are also used for financial tracking. USAID has activities that are biodiversity and Convention related that can be found within all objectives. Drawing only from the objective "protecting the world's environment for long-term sustainability," the figures include about \$12 million in 1998; over \$50 million by 1990; and reached #105 million in 1995. The estimates for 1999 expenditures are approximately \$70 million.

21.3 Institutions

Principal aid agency

[United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#): an independent agency, has primary responsibility for promoting sustainable development, providing humanitarian assistance on a bilateral basis and managing bilateral aid programmes and activities.

Other aid organisations

- [State Department for UN programmes and some refugee and humanitarian programmes](#)
- Treasury for multilateral development banks
- [Peace Corps for the volunteer programme](#)

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