

Statistics on biodiversity-related aid



Source

Data shown are derived from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database where members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and multilateral donors report their aid activities. Data are available online at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Definition

Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD): 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.

See full definition in Annex.

Methodology

Figures shown relate to DAC members' **BILATERAL** aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity.

Figures are based on indications of the **policy objectives** of bilateral aid activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through "markers" which apply to the project as a whole and which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities' contribution to the objectives. Thus, the figures are approximate (best estimates) and should be treated this way in any further analysis.

DATA BY DONOR

Figure 1. Biodiversity-related bilateral aid by DAC member
Commitments 2003-2006, annual averages

	USD million (2006 prices)		% of total bilateral aid	
	2003/2004	2005/2006	2003/2004	2005/2006
Australia	0.6	18.6	0.0%	1.1%
Austria	6.4	14.4	1.7%	1.2%
Belgium	11.3	29.9	0.7%	1.9%
Canada	161.6	40.7	6.4%	1.4%
Denmark	115.6	152.1	9.0%	10.1%
Finland	10.0	3.0	2.1%	0.5%
France	85.7	99.0	1.1%	1.0%
Germany	209.7	282.7	3.3%	3.0%
Greece	5.8	3.3	2.6%	1.6%
Ireland	0.9	..	0.2%	..
Italy	0.3	..	0.0%	..
Japan	835.8	1112.9	6.5%	7.5%
Luxembourg
Netherlands	280.4	334.9	9.7%	9.2%
New Zealand	4.8	14.1	2.9%	4.8%
Norway	48.5	12.0	2.6%	0.5%
Portugal	0.9	0.9	0.1%	0.4%
Spain	38.0	73.7	2.0%	3.0%
Sweden	23.3	15.4	1.1%	0.5%
Switzerland	34.7	25.3	3.0%	1.9%
United Kingdom	3.1	6.1	0.1%	0.1%
United States	153.4	38.1	0.6%	0.1%
EC	95.0	409.5	1.0%	3.4%
Total (partial)	2125.6	2686.8	2.5%	2.6%

Note on coverage: Not all donors reported complete information, and thus totals are partial. For Canada, data cover CIDA only; for France, data cover AfD, Natexis and partly Ministry of Foreign Affairs; for Germany, data cover GTZ and KfW and BMZ also in 2004. For Finland (2005/2006), Norway (2004/2006) and United States (2005/2006) data are incomplete. Data shown for 2003/2004 refer to year 2004 for Italy, and 2003 for Spain ; data shown for 2005/2006 refer to 2005 for Netherlands. Complete absence of data is indicated by the sign “..”.

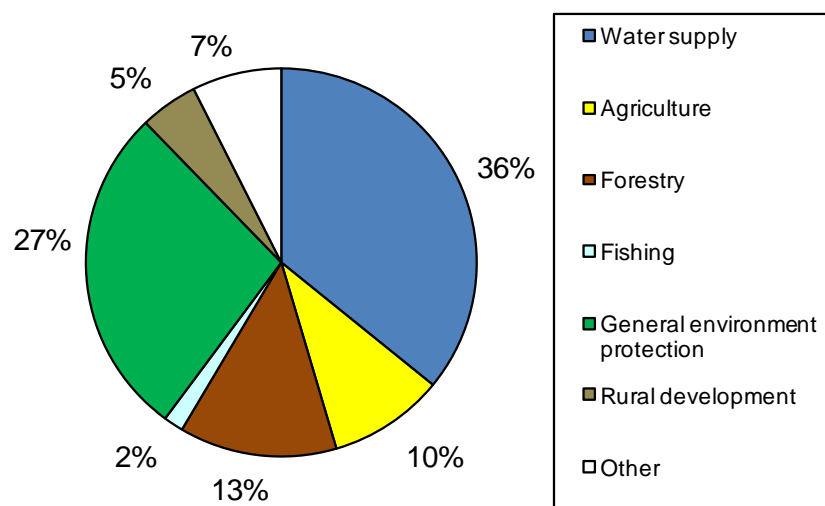
DATA BY RECIPIENT

Figure 2. Top ten recipients of biodiversity-related aid
Commitments 2003-2006, annual averages, USD million (2006 prices)

China	454.3
India	325.8
Viet Nam	93.4
Brazil	84.5
Indonesia	70.9
Ghana	62.0
Morocco	55.8
Bangladesh	48.0
Kazakhstan	45.8
Nicaragua	35.8

DATA BY SECTOR

Figure 3. Biodiversity-related aid by sector, commitments 2003-2006



Note: The “general environmental protection” sector includes a sub-sector titled “biodiversity” covering nature reserves and actions in the surrounding areas, and other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats.

ANNEX

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

DEFINITION

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

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

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.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation
Agriculture
Forestry
Fishing
Tourism*

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

2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere and biodiversity protection
Environmental education/training
Environmental research*

- Preparation of national biodiversity plans, strategies and programmes; biodiversity 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, biodiversity 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.