

Biodiversity in bilateral agency policy

Country	Agency		Comments	More information ¹
Australia	AusAid		The environment policy is focused on climate change but the Environmental Management Guide (2003) recognizes the link between resource and ecosystem degradation and poverty.	http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/Environmental_Management_Guide.pdf
Austria	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)		There is a biodiversity policy dating from 2003 which is focused on mainstreaming biodiversity into ADA programmes at the local level, supporting sustainable use and local capacity development. The environment policy has four priorities of which one is “sustainable natural resource management, combating desertification and preserving biodiversity.” This includes “Promotion of nature reserves and innovative incentives for resource protection” and “sustainable forest management “	http://www.entwicklung.at/upload/media/Biodiversitaet.pdf
Belgium	Belgian Development Cooperation (DGDC)		Biodiversity is mentioned within the environment “topic” (e.g the theme of the 2010 Belgian Development Cooperation Prize is “Biodiversity and Environment”). but the overall focus of the environment policy is moving increasingly to climate change	http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development_cooperation/topics/environment_and_climate/index.jsp
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)		Canada's international assistance is focused on three thematic priorities: Food Security, Children and Youth, and Sustainable Economic Growth. Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned but environmental sustainability is seen as integral to the achievement of all three priorities.	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-1015144121-PWW
Denmark	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		A “New Strategy for Danish Development Cooperation” is currently in draft format (March 2010) but includes a chapter on environment and climate. Here the focus on biodiversity is through the development and implementation of green growth strategies and through REDD “We want to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity in forests “.	http://www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/488604D3-DB2A-4F12-B1B7-C484BDE2E8CC/0/NewStrategyforDanishDevelopmentPolicy_RE V.pdf
Finland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Ecologically sustainable development is identified as a key objective of Finland's development cooperation. Biodiversity is not addressed as a specific sector within that but is seen as an outcome of other target interventions – sustainable forest management, agriculture, land use planning etc. The role of biodiversity in adaptation is also noted.	http://formin.finland.fi/Public/default.aspx?contentid=180138
France	France Diplomatie and Agence Francaise de Developpement (AfD)		The Ministry of Foreign Affairs with AfD has produced a sectoral strategy document “Protecting Biodiversity” which supports a number of international biodiversity objectives. In addition, AFD has three objectives of which “Protecting Global Public Goods” is one. This includes “preservation of biodiversity”. A primary focus for interventions is on forest management in	http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/GouvernanceAFD

¹ Website details correct as of 25.06.2010

			Central Africa	
Germany	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		German development policy is aligned with the MDGs . Within its focus on environmental sustainability BMZ prioritises 5 issues of which one is biodiversity. The biodiversity strategy notes “the core philosophy is to make a connection between conservation of biodiversity and poverty reduction”. It also stresses that biodiversity is not just a field of action in its own right but also needs to be mainstreamed into other development projects and programmes.	http://www.bmz.de/en/issues/Environment/biodiversitaet/index.html
Greece	Hellenic Aid		There is no specific environment policy and no biodiversity policy	http://www.hellenicaid.gr/frontoffice/portal.asp?cpage=NODE&cnode=1&clang=1
Ireland	Irish Aid		Irish Aid policy is aligned with the MDGs with environment treated as a cross cutting strategy rather than as a priority in itself. The environment policy notes the importance of addressing global environmental problems including biodiversity loss – but again through encouraging their mainstreaming in national sustainable development strategies. A “key sheet” on biodiversity acts a resources for promoting mainstreaming amongst agency staff	http://www.dci.gov.ie/Uploads/3%20Environment%20and%20Biodiversity.pdf
Italy	Italian Cooperation		.The website includes a section on “environmental cooperation” which notes the Italian Cooperation believes that the conservation of biodiversity is vital for food security, water availability, health and disaster mitigation. The 2010-2012 “Programming guidelines and directions” note that the 2010-2012 period will be dominated by environmental issues – but include no specific mention of biodiversity except as a co-benefit of REDD.	http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/inglese/intro.html
Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)		Within its mid term policy (2005) MOFA highlights environmental protection (including biodiversity conservation) as one of three environmental priorities. JICA – the technical cooperation agency within MOFA has recently announced an intent to step up its biodiversity conservation activities.	http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sector/environment/action.html http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mid-term/index.html
Korea, Republic of	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)		Protection of ecosystems is mentioned within KOICA’s environment theme but no further details are available	http://www.koica.go.kr/english/aid/environment/index.html
Luxembourg	Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres		Tackling biodiversity loss is included in the “Environment and Climate Change” strategy as part of the commitment to MDG 7. The role of biodiversity in enhancing resilience to climate change is noted.	http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Strategies-et-orientations
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Minbuza)		“Sustainability Climate and Energy “is one of 5 priorities identified in the policy document 'Our common concern, Investing in development in a changing world' (2007). Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned but forest conservation is included within this theme as an intervention area. However	http://www.minbuza.nl/dsresource?objectid=buzabeheer:32207&type=pdf

			the government as a whole has articulated a policy programme - “Biodiversity Works” - for the period 2008 – 2011 which covers both national and international interventions and emphasizes the alignment of sectoral policy with environmental sustainability.	
New Zealand	NZAid		The 2006 environment policy identifies 4 strategic outcomes of which one is “sustainable and equitable development” which includes sustainable natural resources management and maintenance of biodiversity.	http://www.nzaid.govt.nz/library/docs/environment-international-development.pdf
Norway	Norad – within the MFA		The Action Plan for Environment in Development Cooperation (2006) identifies four thematic priority areas of which “sustainable management of biological diversity and natural resources” is one. In practice support for biodiversity is channelled largely through the International Climate and Forest Initiative – as emphasised in the latest white paper (2009).	http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/UD/Vedlegg/Utvikling/ActPlanEnv.pdf
Portugal	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Environment is not listed among the priority areas for Portuguese development cooperation	
Spain	Spanish Agency for International Development AECID		Environment and climate change listed as one priority on website. The latest “Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation” plan (2009-2012) emphasizes the role of ecosystem services and highlights their conservation and valuation as key objectives.	http://www.aecid.es/export/sites/default/web/galerias/publicaciones/descargas/libro1_PlanDirector_LR.pdf
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)		Sustainable development is one of 5 priority areas for Swedish development assistance. Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned within this but the importance of good ecosystem management for poverty reduction is.	http://www.sida.se/English/About-us/How-we-operate/Important-Areas-of-Development/Environment-Climate-Change-and-Sustainable-Services/
Switzerland	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		“Agriculture and Rural Development” and “Climate change and Environment” are two of 10 priority themes for SDC. Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned in either – although sustainable use of natural resources – particularly forests – is.	http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes
UK	Department for International Development (DFID)		Following the change of government in May 2010 specific approaches are currently being worked out.	http://www.dfid.gov.uk/
United States	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		The Foreign Assistance Act requires that USAID address biodiversity and earmarks an allocation of ODA specifically for biodiversity projects. Biodiversity also integrated within USAID's forests programme – again mandated by the FAA – forest investments prioritizing those that are biologically significant and activities that conserve biodiversity. The emphasis of the biodiversity programme is on landscape level conservation and on community based conservation.	http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/biodiversity/

