



Accessing European Funding

A reference guide to finance nature conservation projects



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Overview of European Funding Opportunities for Nature conservation

The European Union is one of the main donors worldwide, and provides numerous opportunities to (co-)finance your projects on nature conservation. But it is often difficult to access information on existing EU funds as well as on their eligibility criteria. In addition, the EU is not the only European donor: the 27 EU Member States and many European foundations are also providing interesting funding opportunities.

This brochure is a toolkit for IUCN members and nature conservation organizations. It has been designed as a quick reference to provide easier access to European sources of funding for nature conservation projects, both for funds managed by the European Commission as well as some other sources of funding beyond the EU institutions.

EU Budget 2007-2013

In 2007, the EU launched new programmes for a seven-year period to replace the 2000-2006 EU budget lines and several Community Programmes. With this 2007-2013 budget, new opportunities are open to national governments, local and regional authorities, local and national organizations as well as partners across Europe to financing environmental projects. The new funding scheme consists of five Budgetary Headings representing the EU's main objectives¹, one of which is **'the preservation and management of natural resources'**. A number of funding programmes are of interest to nature conservation organizations, and most relevant EU funding instruments contain more possibilities than before for financing environmental and nature conservation priorities.

EU Funding Updates

The IUCN Representation to the EU circulates regularly up-to-date information on funding opportunities as a membership service.

This includes selected EU calls for proposals or tenders and some EU based Small Grant Facilities that can be interesting for nature conservation projects.

¹ see 'The Inter Institutional Agreement' (IIA) between the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission signed on 17 May 2006



European Commission

A. Funding from DG Environment



The Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+)

The new Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+) has entered into force in 2007. It replaces LIFE III (DG Environment's funding instrument for the environment for 2000-2006), FOREST FOCUS, URBAN and the support to European Environmental NGOs. It has thus become the EU's single financial instrument that targets exclusively the environment. LIFE+ has a total budget of 2.1 billion EUR for the period 2007-2013.

The overall objective of LIFE+ is *"to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of Community environmental policy and legislation"*.

It supports the implementation of the 6th Community Environmental Action Programme (6th EAP) and its thematic strategies: combating climate change, stopping the decline in biodiversity, minimising negative environmental effects on human health, dealing with natural resources and waste in sustainable ways.

The LIFE+ Programme consists of three components:

- Nature and Biodiversity (which will receive at least 50 % of the funds available)
- Environmental Policy and Governance
- Information and Communication

Projects funded under LIFE+ must bring added value on the European level and must be focused on innovative and demonstrative initiatives. Day-to-day operations will not be funded under these components. There is a separate call for proposals to provide financial support to European Environmental NGO's (see page 3).

Currently, LIFE+ funds may only be used for expenditure in EU27 countries although it is possible that in the future certain third countries may also participate. This would apply to European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members, candidate countries for accession to the European Union and Western Balkans countries including the ones in the Stabilisation and Association Process.

Eligible beneficiaries for LIFE+ funds are:

- Local and Regional authorities
- Administrations, States
- Research centres, Universities
- Agencies, Chambers
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Associations, Federations, Unions

The first call for proposals was issued in the autumn of 2007 for projects to start earliest in 2009. However, the EC will continue to issue annual calls for proposals and provide funding for projects under the LIFE+ programme until the end of 2013.

Project proposals have to be submitted to the national contact points in each participating country, designated by the EC as responsible for coordination, programme promotion and project pre-selection.

National Contact Points LIFE+ Homepage

European Commission
DG Environment
LIFE Unit, E.4
BU-9 02/1
B-1049 Brussels
E-mail: env-life-info@ec.europa.eu

Additional programmes of DG Environment

Financial Support for European Environmental Organizations

Under the Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+), there is a separate call for proposals for financial support to European Environmental NGOs. Through this support, the European Commission aims to strengthen the input of civil society in environmental policy-making and its implementation.

Support may be provided to NGOs that contribute to the implementation of Community environmental policy and the priority areas of the LIFE+ programme:

- Limiting climate change
- Nature and biodiversity
- Health and environment
- Sustainable management of natural resources and waste
- Horizontal or cross-cutting issues

Additional areas of interest are initiatives on environmental education, enlargement and third countries.

NGOs wishing to apply need to be:

- independent,
- non-profit making,
- legally established in one of the 27 EU Member States and active at European level in at least three European countries.

The grant amounts to an average of 80,000 EUR, and covers up to 70% of the eligible annual budget of the NGO.

[Financial Support for European Environmental NGOs](#)

European Commission
DG Environment
200 rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels
Tel: + 32 2 296 69 18
Fax: + 32 2 298 63 27
E-mail: env-ngo@ec.europa.eu

The Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP)

CIP encourages the competitiveness of European Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) through innovation activities such as eco-innovation and renewable energy sources. Within the framework of the CIP, the Environmental Technologies Action Plan (DG Environment) brings support to eco-innovation projects.

[Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme Environmental Technologies Action Plan](#)

European Civil Protection

The Civil Protection Financial Instrument (CPFI) was established in March 2007. This instrument aims at supporting and complementing the efforts of Member States for the protection of people, environment and property (including cultural heritage) in the event of natural and man-made disasters, acts of terrorism and technological, radiological or environmental accidents. The CPFI covers three main aspects of civil protection activities: prevention, preparedness and response.

The budget allocated to this instrument for the total 2007-2013 period amounts to 189.8 million EUR. Indicative annual amounts of 20 million EUR are available for actions within the EU and 8 million EUR for actions in third countries.

[Civil Protection Financial Instrument](#)

B. Funding from DG Research



The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7)

The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7) is the EU's main instrument for funding research projects in Europe. FP7 brings together all research-related EU initiatives under one scheme for the period 2007-2013. The FP7 programme has a total budget of over 50 billion EUR for the period 2007-2013.

The extensive objectives of FP7 have been grouped into 5 Specific Programmes: *Cooperation, Ideas, People, Capacities and Nuclear Research.*

The core of FP7 is the Cooperation Programme that encourages collaborative research initiatives across Europe and other partner countries. It represents about two thirds of the overall budget.

Research will be carried out on 10 key themes – one of them being Environment (including climate change). The main objective of the Environment theme is *"to promote sustainable management of both man-made and natural environments and their resources, by developing new technologies, tools and services for an integrated approach on global environmental issues."*

FP7 is open to countries both within and outside the EU: EU Member States, EEA countries, candidate countries, International Cooperation Partner Countries, as well as Israel and Switzerland. However, there are different rules on the level of participation and funding for the different groups of countries.

The participation in FP7 is open to a wide range of organizations and individuals:

- Research groups at universities or research institutes
- Companies intending to innovate
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Public or governmental administration (local, regional or national)
- Early-stage and experienced researchers (third countries' nationals included)
- International organizations
- Civil society organizations

National Contact Points have been appointed to give support to researchers and organizations intending to participate.

[European Research portal](#)

[7th EU Research Framework Programme](#)

[Specific information on the research programmes and FP7 Call documents](#)

[Address details of National Contact Points](#)

European Commission
DG Research
Unit I.5: Environment
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 296 62 86
Email: fp7@cordis.lu

C. Funding from DG Regional Policy

The aim of DG Regional Policy is to strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion by decreasing the disparities in level of development between the European regions. The so-called cohesion policy follows three objectives:

- convergence
- regional competitiveness and employment
- European territorial cooperation

The global budget for the period 2007-2013 accounts for nearly 36% of the EU budget with 347.4 billion EUR. This budget is mainly aimed at the convergence objective (81.54%) and the regional competitiveness and employment objective (15.95%).

The funds that contribute to the three objectives of the regional policy are the:

- European Fund for Regional Development (EFRD)
- European Social Fund (ESF)
- Cohesion Fund (CF)

Of these funds, only EFRD is of interest to nature conservation.

[National managing authorities of the Cohesion Fund](#)

[Summaries of regional policy legislations](#)

[DG regional policy's official website](#)

Structural Funds: The European Fund for Regional Development

The European Fund for Regional Development (EFRD) is one of the EU's structural funds – together with the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund². The EFRD can provide direct aid to investments, technical assistance as well as to infrastructure. In accordance to the objectives of the European Regional Policy (ERP). Concerning the convergence objective, the EFRD contributes to the modernization of the economic structure. It can fund projects in relation to environment and risk prevention or education. As for regional competitiveness and employment, environment and risk prevention is one of the three priorities. Actions as cleaning up polluted areas, boosting energy efficiency, promoting clean public transport or creating prevention plans can be funded.

[Operational programmes co-funded under the EFRD](#)

The European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation:

The European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation is a new legal instrument to facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation. As a legal entity, it enables authorities to set up cooperation groupings: it offers indeed a legal framework to territorial cooperation joint bodies.

[European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation](#)

² Structural Funds are funds allocated to support the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy. Current programmes run from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013. Structural funds are always managed by the Member States for which the respective MS allocates a Managing Authority to coordinate the committees responsible for monitoring and programming the projects. This body is responsible for reporting to the European Commission. The project leaders shall file their requests at the local or national level. Structural funds co-finance projects but only the public co-financers are taken into account in the percentage of grant approved.

D. Funding from DG Maritime Affaires and Fisheries and DG Agriculture

Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) replaces the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) and is designed to secure a sustainable European fishing and aquaculture industry. The fund's objective is *"to grant financial support to the European fishing industry, during the period 2007-2013, with a view to help it adapt to the evolving needs"*. It both supports the industry to make it more competitive and promotes measures to protect and enhance the environment. The total 2007 – 2013 budget is around 3.8 billion EUR which is allocated by Member States between the different set priorities.

[European Fisheries Fund](#)

[List of national contact points](#)

[National operational programmes 2007-2013](#)

[Calls for tenders and proposals of DG Fisheries](#)

[DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries](#)

Agriculture

Since January 2007, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is the single instrument to finance rural development policy. The idea behind a single fund is that it will *"improve the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, the environment and rural land management, as well as improve the quality of life and diversification of the rural economy."* It also finances local development strategies and technical assistance, following a "Leader Approach" (see Leader website).

The total budget allocated to EAFRD for 2007-2013 is 78.4 billion EUR.

[Legislative summary and related acts](#)

[Information on Leader+](#)

[Calls for tenders from DG Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

[DG Agriculture and Rural Development Agriculture and Environment](#)



E. Funding from DG Development and DG External Relations

With a contribution of 55% to the total worldwide development aid, the EU can be considered as the largest donor in this field. The financial framework over the period 2007-2013 is 16.9 billion EUR; divided in 10.1 billion EUR for the geographic programmes, 5.6 billion EUR for the thematic programmes and 1.2 billion EUR for the ACP Sugar Protocol countries.

The goal of the EU's development cooperation is to combat poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The financial instrument for development cooperation replaces a range of former funds and it comprises geographical cooperation and thematic programmes.

Several instruments have been put in place by DG Development and DG External Relations in relation to the EU development policy, of which the main ones that include an environmental component are described below. The two DGs work closely with EuropeAid, the body that implements Commission's external aid instruments.

[Calls for proposals by EuropeAid](#)
[European Consensus](#)
[EU contribution towards the MDGs](#)
[Summary of development cooperation instruments and the legislative act](#)

Development Cooperation Instruments: The Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP)

One of the new programmes is the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP). The ENRTP replaces several former environmental programmes: Tropical Forests and Environment in Developing Countries; LIFE Third Countries and Intelligence Energy Europe – Cooperation on Energy in Developing Countries IEE – COOPENER. The new thematic programme for 2007-2013 is based on the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), which entered into force on 1 January 2007.

Recognising that a healthy environment and sound management of natural resources are crucial for lasting poverty reduction, the ENRTP's priority areas are: integrating environmental sustainability in decision making, promoting implementation of Community initiatives and agreed commitments on environment and sustainable management of natural resources, improving environmental integration and promoting coherence in EU policies affecting third countries, promoting EU energy policies and cooperation and development. The

aims of the ENRTP are: *"To integrate environmental protection requirements into the Community's development and other external policies and to help promote the Community's environmental and energy policies abroad."*

The ENRTP is open to participants coming from: EU Member States, Candidate countries, ACP countries, New Independent States and developing countries. For global issues, participation by normally ineligible third country partners is allowed, particularly candidate and pre-candidate countries, as well as industrialised countries.

A broad range of beneficiaries are eligible:

- research centres
- local & regional authorities
- administrations
- states
- agencies
- chambers
- development NGOs
- universities
- associations

Contrary to other financial instruments of the European Commission, ENRTP provides the possibility to address issues that are common to groups of countries. Moreover, it addresses the external dimension of EU environmental and energy policies.

[ENRTP Official Website](#)
[Publications and working Documents](#)

European Commission, EuropeAid
Cooperation Office
AIDCO-F3, Central Management of
Thematic Budget Lines
Environment and Natural Resources
Sector
Office L-41 2/94
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: + 32 2 296 50 50
Fax: +32 2 296 04 23
Email: europaaid-enrtp-2007@ec.europa.eu

**DG External Relations:
The European Neighbourhood and
Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was established in 2004 to avoid new dividing lines between the newly enlarged EU and its immediate neighbouring countries (by land or by sea) in order to offer them a privileged relationship with the EU.

Since 2007, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) provides the European Commission's financial assistance to the neighbouring countries as it was previously covered under various geographical programmes including TACIS (for the EU's eastern neighbours and Russia) and MEDA (for the southern Mediterranean neighbours),

as well as thematic programmes such as EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights).

The ENPI's goal is *"to target sustainable development and approximation to EU policies and standards, supporting the priorities agreed in the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans."* Among its priority actions are environmental protection and good management of natural resources as well as supporting policies aimed at poverty reduction.

Over the period 2007-2013, approximately 12 billion EUR is allocated to support this instrument. EU assistance under the ENPI is implemented through national programmes for each partner country (approximately 4 billion EUR), 3 regional programmes (two for eastern and southern countries and one inter-regional programme), 15 cross-border cooperation programmes (1.2 billion EUR) as well as 5 thematic programmes.

[European Neighbourhood Policy and ENPI](#)

[EU regulations and programme documents](#)

European Commission, DG External
Relations, Dir. D
Rue de la Loi, 200
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 11 11
Email: enp-infoc@europa.eu

The European Development Fund

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the main instrument for the European Community aid for development cooperation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the EU's Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs). It finances projects or programmes which contribute to the economic, social or cultural development of the respective countries. It consists of several instruments, including grants (managed by the European Commission), risk capital and loans to the private sector (managed by the European Investment Bank).

The EDF is not yet part of the Community's general budget³ and remains funded by the Member States. It has its own financial rules and is managed by a specific committee. The aid granted to ACP States and OCTs will continue to be funded by the EDF, or at least for the period 2008-2013.

Each EDF is concluded for a period of around five years. The 10th EDF was concluded for the period 2008-2013 (by the "Revised Cotonou Agreement"). It covers a total budget of 22,7 billion EUR. Of this amount, 22 billion EUR are allocated to the ACP countries, 0.3 billion EUR to the OCTs and 0.4 billion EUR to the EC as support to expenditures for programming and implementation of the EDF.

[Summary of the legislation](#)

[More information on the 10th EDF](#)

3 The Commission however recommended to fully incorporate the aid granted under the EDF into the EU budget.

Which EU Funds are available in your Region?

Region	Countries	Funds
EU27	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	LIFE+ (incl. NGO support) FP7 EFRD EFF EAFRD ENRTP
EFTA (European Free Trade Association)	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland	LIFE+ FP7
Candidate Countries	Croatia, Macedonia, Turkey	LIFE+ FP7 ENRTP
Western Balkan Countries	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo	FP7
New Independent States (NIS)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine	ENRTP FP7
Neighbourhood Countries	Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine	ENPI FP7
ACP (Africa-Caribbean-Pacific)	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St.-Kitts & Nevis, St -Lucia, St.-Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago Cook Islands, East Timor, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	ENRTP EDF FP7
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)	Greenland, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Territories, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelo, Aruba, Netherlands Antilles, Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena and Dependencies, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda.	ENRTP EDF
International Cooperation Partner Countries	ACP Countries, New Independent States, Neighbourhood countries and: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela	FP7 ENRTP

Additional funding opportunities beyond the European Commission

Several other European based organizations beyond the European Commission provide funding relevant to nature conservation organisations. The information contained in this brochure is not exhaustive, but is intended to provide a brief introduction to these opportunities.



European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank was created in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome. It contributes to the balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member States. Its task is to further the objectives of the EU by making long-term finance available. The various services of the EIB are: loans (to private and public entities), technical assistance, guarantees and venture capital. Environmental projects is one of the fields that the EIB invests in order to protect and improve the natural environment and promote the social well-being in the interest of sustainable development.

[European Investment Bank](#)



French Global Environment Facility (FFEM)

The French Global Environmental Facility (Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial, FFEM) is a bilateral public fund created by the French government in 1994 after the Earth Summit in Rio. The objective is to encourage the protection of the global environment in sustainable development projects in developing and transition countries. It aims at encouraging actions towards the protection of environment, and especially actions responding to the following six 'major threats' to the environment:

- the loss of biodiversity
- climate change
- the degradation of international waters
- depletion of the ozone layer
- land degradation
- impacts of persistent organic pollutants

The selected projects must contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The FGEF co-supports projects between 15% and 35%, i.e. between 0.3m and 3m EUR.

The FEGF has also launched a "Small Initiatives" programme. The fields of actions for this programme are; the loss of biodiversity, the fight against climate change and the fight against the persistent organic pollutants. The aim is to support around 40 projects within two years in countries where the French cooperation is

active. Grants are maximum 50,000 EUR. A new call for proposals for the Small Initiative Programme might be re-launched as from mid 2009; see the website for more information.

[Small Initiatives Programme](#)

(in French only).

[French Global Environment Facility \(FFEM\)](#)



IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands

IUCN-NL currently manages three funds.

1. Ecosystem Grants Programme

The general objectives of the Ecosystem Grants Programme are:

1. to mainstream ecosystem and biodiversity management in production environments, aimed at securing livelihoods of the rural poor;
2. to strengthen ecosystem and biodiversity conservation for future generations;
3. to create an enabling environment at local, national and international levels for objectives 1 & 2 above.

This fund is open to local NGOs as well as community-based organisations with an established commitment towards the protection of ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources. The

programme brings a maximum support of 85,000 EUR.

The project must contribute to one or several objectives of the Programme. The eligible countries depend on each call for proposal.

2. Tourism and Biodiversity fund

The Tourism and Biodiversity fund belongs to the 'ecosystem grants programme' and contributes therefore to the achievement of the general goals and objectives of the programme. This fund supports sustainable tourism projects which contribute to the protection of ecosystems and their biodiversity, linked to the Dutch (or European) tourism market. The maximum amount available is EUR 25,000 per project.

Beneficiaries: local NGOs, community-based organisations as well as private enterprises having committed themselves towards the protection of ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources.

3. Purchase of Nature

The objective of this Programme is *"to support local NGOs in the purchase of vulnerable nature, with the aim to conserve biodiversity on the long term"*. The fund is open to local NGOs from tropical countries and NGOs from Eastern Europe and from the Community of independent states. The maximum financial support is EUR 85,000.

Funds of the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands

Submit applications through the Eeconet Action Fund

There will be no more open deadlines for the Ecosystem Grants Programme and the Tourism and Biodiversity fund after 15 September 2008. Information on possible future funding possibilities will be published on the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands website.



Darwin Initiative

The "Darwin Initiative" was launched at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 and is financed by DEFRA (the UK Department

for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). It funds projects in collaboration with British experts to support countries in their implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB).

The total budget of the Initiative is around 7 million GBP which includes the on-going projects. The average amount of the financial support is around 200,000 GBP but cannot be higher than 300,000 GBP.

The objective of the Darwin Initiative is to use the British skills in the field of protection of biodiversity and to collaborate with local partners in order to achieve:

- the protection of the biological diversity
- the sustainable use of its components
- a fair share of benefits from the use of genetic resources

In order to be eligible, the main applicant must live in Great-Britain and must establish a partnership with organisations from 'guest' countries, i.e. developing countries, non-EU States as well as English overseas territories. There must be a clear link with the implementation of the CBD. In addition to the implementation of the CBD, the priority themes are:

- strengthening of institutional capacity
- training
- research
- environment awareness

Darwin Initiative

Email: darwin-projects@ectf-ed.org.uk



Fondation Ensemble

'Fondation Ensemble' is a private state approved humanitarian

foundation. Its mission is to lead solidarity actions

at the national (France) and international level, with the emphasis on actions dealing with the protection of environment and of all living species. The goal is to strengthen capacities, to involve different actors as well as train them. At the international level, projects are implemented in the following fields:

- water and sanitation (65%)
- sustainable development (21%)
- animal biodiversity (14%)

Fondation Ensemble provides two funds:

- The Programme Fund (85% of the Foundation funds) aims at initiatives led by small and medium associative structures. The financial support is between 40,000 EUR and 300,000 EUR per year. There is a minimum of 50% co-financing and the project duration is required to be a minimum of 2 years.
- The Small Grants Fund (15% of the foundation fund) focuses on shorter-term actions. The maximum grant is 30,000 EUR, with a total project budget of 60,000 EUR. Co-financing is not needed.

For both funds, project proposals can be submitted all year round.

[Fondation Ensemble](#)

Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation acts as an accelerator of projects and solutions for the environment. It supports and develops initiatives in the fields of research and studies, technological innovation and socially-aware practices. The three main areas are:

- climate change
- biodiversity
- water

The financial support is open to any type of private or public organisations, with no size nor geographical conditions. However, co-financing is required.

[Pre-application form](#)

[Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation](#)

Nordic Development Fund

The Nordic Development Fund is a multilateral development financing institution funded by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. It supports development projects in low income countries, specifically it has a long term cooperation with the following countries:

Africa:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

Asia:

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Vietnam

Latin America:

Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua

NDF also supports private sector development which is not limited to partner countries. Priority is given to poor countries, in particular in Africa. Other countries may be eligible for direct investments, in particular countries which have earlier received benefits from NDF credits with government guarantee.

[Nordic Development Fund](#)



Swedish International Development cooperation Agency – SIDA

Sida's objective is to help create conditions that will enable the poor to improve their lives. Natural Resources and the environment is one of the several fields of actions and include Biological diversity. In 2007, around 140 million EUR were provided in funding. SIDA specifically allocates funds to support the operations of charities and non-governmental organisations in developing countries. The principal requirement is that an NGO must co-finance at least ten per cent of the total sum for a project or programme.

[Grant for NGOs](#)

[All grants](#)

[SIDA Website](#)

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