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GEF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO FORESTS

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.27/14, *GEF Activities Related to Forests*, welcomes the ongoing support that the GEF has provided to sustainable forest management and endorses the approach presented in the paper for the GEF Secretariat and Implementing and Executing Agencies to jointly develop further operational guidance with the objective of further expanding GEF support to sustainable forest management. The GEF Secretariat is requested to report to the Council at its meeting in December 2006 on progress that has been made in developing such guidance.

Table of Contents

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| I. | Introduction..... | 1 |
| II. | Forests and the CBD, UNCCD, and the UNFCCC | 2 |
| III. | Sustainable Forest Management in Context | 3 |
| | Forests Matter | 3 |
| | Forests Under Pressure | 4 |
| | International Policy Dialogue on Forests..... | 4 |
| | The Elements of Sustainable Forest Management..... | 5 |
| IV. | GEF's Role in Sustainable Forest Management | 6 |
| | Modalities and Opportunities for GEF Support to Sustainable Forest Management | 9 |
| | Biodiversity Focal Area | 10 |
| | Land Degradation Focal Area | 12 |
| | Climate Change Focal Area | 13 |
| V. | Analysis of GEF Support to Sustainable Forest Management | 14 |
| VI. | Future Opportunities and Challenges for GEF to Enhance Support to Sustainable Forest Management..... | 20 |
| | Opportunities within the GEF Strategic Priorities | 20 |
| | Integration | 22 |
| | GEF's Corporate Programs | 23 |
| | Collaborative Partnership on Forests | 23 |
| | Future Directions and Challenges | 23 |
| | Annex 1: References | 27 |
| | Annex 2: List of Analyzed Projects | 28 |

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its Meeting of June 3-8, 2005, the Council requested the Secretariat to prepare a report on GEF activities related to forests, including: (a) GEF's potential to enhance sustainable forest management objectives in GEF operational programs, including activities in OP3 and OP15, and an identification of difficulties and obstacles together with strategies to enhance support; (b) an indicative breakdown of the types of GEF funding for forests (e.g., protected areas, sustainable management of productive forests, including production, reforestation and forest rehabilitation); and (c) ways to enhance Project Development Facility (PDF) financing for the development of sustainable forest management, including through attracting matching financing from the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) members.¹

2. The purpose of this working paper is to respond to all aspects of the Council request and provide both the context and substance of GEF support to forests since the inception of the GEF. The paper focuses on GEF support to forest ecosystems in boreal, temperate, tropical, sub-tropical, arid and semi-arid zones. The paper uses the terminology applied by the global environmental conventions when discussing decisions and recommendations of these conventions as they relate to sustainable forest management.² Outside of these instances, the paper will draw on forest-related terminology agreed at the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the results of the Expert Meetings on Harmonizing Forest-related Definitions to ensure clarity.

3. The first section discusses how forests are addressed in the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Section two summarizes the context of sustainable forest management at the international level, touching upon the status of forests and the state of international policy. In section three, the paper discusses the GEF role in forests and provides an overview on available instruments the GEF has at its disposal to support sustainable forest management. These include the operational programs (OP 1, OP 2, OP 3, OP 4, OP 12, and OP 15) and the strategic objectives in the focal areas of biodiversity and land degradation. In the fourth section, an analysis of the GEF project portfolio summarizes GEF and leveraged co-financing support to sustainable forest management through the various operational programs and strategic objectives. In the final section, future opportunities for the GEF to support sustainable forest management are identified and ways to enhance financing for sustainable forest management through attracting matching financing from CPF members is addressed. A number of critical issues regarding future directions that require further discussion and analysis are also highlighted.

¹ The Collaborative Partnership on Forests is an interagency partnership that supports the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests and its member countries and enhances cooperation and coordination on forest issues. Each member organization, including the GEF, participates in accord with its institutional mandate as defined by its governing body.

² For the remainder of this paper, the term "sustainable forest management" refers to the full range of elements encompassed by sustainable forest management as described in paragraph 19. Thus, it includes the objectives of the CBD as regards in-situ conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. Occasionally an emphasis will be made on the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity as defined by the CBD when this is necessary to add emphasis.

II. Forests and the CBD, UNCCD, and the UNFCCC

4. The CBD, the UNCCD and the UNFCCC, all emphasize the importance of the conservation, sustainable use and management of forests in achieving their respective objectives.

5. The CBD work program on Forest Biological Diversity (COP Decision VI/22) prioritized and elaborated the following program elements vis-à-vis forest conservation and sustainable forest management: a) conservation sustainable use and benefit sharing; b) institutional and socio-economic enabling environment; and c) knowledge, assessment and monitoring. Within these program elements, 14 goals and 27 objectives were identified. Guidance to the GEF based on this decision is provided in Decision VI/17/c which requests GEF to provide financial resources: “for country-driven projects focusing on the identified national priorities, as well as regional and international actions that assist the implementation of the expanded work program considering conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from genetic resources in a balanced way, underscoring the importance of ensuring long-term conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing of native forests.” In addition, in Decision VII/11, paragraph 7, the COP noted that “sustainable forest management, as developed within the framework established by the Rio Forest Principles, can be considered as a means of applying the ecosystem approach to forests”.

6. The importance of social and economic factors is identified by the UNFCCC which emphasizes, among others, the need to have comprehensive policies and measures to address issues related to the sources, sinks, and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, taking into account different socio-economic contexts (UNFCCC, Article 4, paragraph 3). Programs to implement the objectives of the UNFCCC also recognize the relationship between climate change and deforestation. In fact, deforestation contributes more to climate change than any other form of land degradation as it results in the release of carbon dioxide and the loss of sequestered carbon in biomass and soils. The work program of the UNFCCC, therefore, emphasizes the role of conservation and sustainable management of forests in carbon sequestration and carbon dioxide emission.

7. Finally, the UNCCD notes that actions to combat desertification (or land degradation in arid-semi-arid and sub-humid areas) should be undertaken within a framework of an integrated approach that can contribute to sustainable development (UNCCD, Article 2, paragraph 1). The UNCCD focuses on combating forest degradation and mitigating “the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective actions at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the affected areas” (CCD, Article 2, paragraph 1).

III. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN CONTEXT

Forests Matter

8. Greater than half of the major terrestrial habitat types used to categorize the planet's ecosystems are classified as forests of one type or another, ranging from tropical moist broadleaf forests to temperate coniferous forests to coastal mangrove forests to dry forests. Yet each of these forest ecosystems have many qualities in common: they all provide resources for the livelihoods of people, they all provide essential ecosystem services, and they are all critical habitats for many diverse forms of life. Beyond these contributions, forests provide social and cultural inspiration, and serve as spiritual havens.

9. Globally, forests cover almost 30 percent of total land area. The most recent Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA 2000), estimates that 3.86 billion hectares of forest remained from an originally forested area of more than 6 billion hectares. The definition includes both natural forests and forest plantations in boreal, temperate, tropical and subtropical zones. The FRA also makes reference to 56 low forest cover countries found primarily in arid- and semi-arid zones of Africa and the Near East/Asia. These countries encompass 105 million hectares of global forests and 10 million hectares of planted forests. The FRA concludes that fifty-six percent of the earth's remaining forest area is found in developing countries. Hundreds of millions of people depend on forests for their livelihoods, and forests provide a direct source of income for millions around the world: at the end of the millennium, roughly 65 million people were employed in the formal or informal forest sector. Equally important, forests also provide a safety net for the poorest communities when other means of livelihoods are limited.

10. Forests, especially tropical forests, contain a disproportionately large percentage of the world's species – more than 50 percent of the earth's species live in tropical forests. Tropical forests contain 70 percent of the world's vascular plants, 30 percent of all bird species, and 90 percent of all invertebrates. Alarming, forests are among the most threatened of the earth's ecosystems. In the 1990s, 90.4 million hectares of forest were lost, a rate of nearly 25,000 hectares per day.

11. In arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions, dry forest and woodland ecosystems are part of a mosaic of highly resilient ecosystems that are able to cope with drier climatic conditions and limited water availability. These ecosystems provide a habitat for species that have adapted to these conditions. Peoples' livelihoods are intrinsically linked to these ecosystems for the collection of fuelwood, food, medicine and as spiritual haven. They are threatened, however, by human activities (e.g. uncontrolled collection of fuelwood, fires, conversion into agricultural lands, depleting of groundwater sources) and climate change.

12. Forests can make a contribution to an improved and better regulated local and global climate. Their canopy cover and root system allow for an effective infiltration of precipitation into the soil and therefore reduce uncontrolled runoff and, thus, the potential for extreme soil erosion. In terms of climatic effects, through evaporation or fixation of atmospheric carbon dioxide, any tall woody vegetation contributes to the regulation of the local, regional and global

climate because of the connectivity between scales. In addition, forests fulfill an important ecosystem function as a natural buffer for pollutants and toxics. Recent evidence that the anticipated impact of global warming may be even higher than previously thought provides further rationale for afforestation and reforestation in order to improve the function that forests play as carbon sinks.

Forests Under Pressure

13. FRA 2000 indicates a slowdown in overall deforestation. While the forest cover in developed countries is increasing due to targeted reforestation activities, in most developing countries the net loss of forest cover continues to increase. In these countries, deforestation activities still outweigh the efforts to reforest degraded lands.

14. There is no global assessment yet for the situation and status of woodland ecosystems. The GEF has recently approved financing for a global assessment of land degradation in drylands (LADA) that will also focus on the status of woodland ecosystems. LADA is a joint initiative involving GEF, UNEP, FAO and other important stakeholders. Woodlands are severely affected by degradation processes due to aggressive land-cover and land-use changes and climate change. Perhaps as important, but much more difficult to measure, is the extent to which forest lands are degraded, a process that inhibits forests' ability to provide ecosystem services and remain viable as habitats for species even when trees remain standing.

15. There are many forces acting on forests, collectively and individually, and the trends related to these forces are not necessarily clear or easily understood. Geist and Lambin (2002) analyzed 152 cases of tropical deforestation in Africa, Asia and Latin America and developed an analytical framework that outlined four *proximate causes* of deforestation: a) agricultural expansion; b) wood extraction; c) infrastructure development; and d) "other factors" which included pre-disposing environmental factors (land characteristics), biophysical drivers (triggers such as fires, drought, pests), and social trigger events (e.g. war, revolution, social disorder, abrupt policy shifts, economic shocks). They also identified five clusters of *underlying driving forces* that lie behind the proximate causes: a) demographic factors (natural population increment, migration, population density and distribution); b) economic factors (market growth and commercialization, economic structures, etc.); c) technological factors (agro-technological change—in/extensification, agricultural production factors); d) policy and institutional factors (policies, governance, property rights); and e) cultural factors (public attitudes, values and beliefs: lack of concern about forests, frontier mentality, and individual/household behavior: rent seeking.) The analysis of the case studies concluded that no universal link between cause and effect exists that can neatly explain tropical deforestation but rather that tropical deforestation is determined by combinations of proximate causes and driving forces that are specific to time and place.

International Policy Dialogue on Forests

16. In recognition of the need to address the proximate causes and underlying forces driving deforestation summarized above, the international community has engaged in numerous processes to advance the cause of sustainable forest management. Currently, the United Nations

Forum on Forests (UNFF) serves as an intergovernmental forum to foster common understanding and advance the dialogue on sustainable forest management.

17. The UNFF followed a five-year period (1995-2000) of forest policy dialogue facilitated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). In October 2000, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) in its Resolution 2000/35 established the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a subsidiary body with the main objective to promote "... the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end..." based on the Rio Declaration, the Forest Principles, Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the IPF/IFF Processes and other key milestones of international forest policy.

18. To achieve its main objective, principal functions were identified for UNFF, namely to: facilitate implementation of forest-related agreements and foster a common understanding on sustainable forest management; provide for continued policy development and dialogue among governments, international organizations, and major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, as well as to address forest issues and emerging areas of concern in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner; enhance cooperation as well as policy and program coordination on forest-related issues; foster international cooperation and monitor, assess and report on progress; and strengthen political commitment to the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. The IPF/IFF processes produced more than 270 proposals for action towards sustainable forest management, known collectively as the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action. These proposals were the basis for the UNFF Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) and Plan of Action and were discussed at annual UNFF sessions. Country- and organization-led initiatives also contribute to UNFF. At UNFF-5, delegates reviewed progress and considered future actions, assessed the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests (IAF), and considered recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal mandate on all types of forests. In order to continue addressing these issues with the objective of reaching a resolution, UNFF-6 will be held in February, 2006.

The Elements of Sustainable Forest Management

19. In terms of the international forest policy dialogue "sustainable forest management" was originally cited in the non-legally binding statement of Forest Principles and in Chapter 11 of Agenda 21. Principle 2b of the Forest Principles states that: "Forest resources and forest lands should be sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations." Although there are many definitions of sustainable forest management, they all share, to some degree or another, the basic spirit embodied in Principle 2b. Since that time, and in spite of the difficulties in defining sustainable forest management, a consensus has developed around seven thematic elements (environmental, economic and social) that are considered key aspects of sustainable forest management³:

- (a) *Extent of Forest Resources*: having significant forest cover and existence of forest types and includes trees outside forests;

³ Adapted from "Towards Sustainable Forest Management", www.fao.org/forestry/site/24447/en.

- (b) *Biological Diversity*: conservation and management of biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic level;
- (c) *Forest Health and Vitality*: management of forests to reduce risks and disturbances such as wildfires, pollution, invasive alien species, pests and disease;
- (d) *Productive Functions of Forest Resources*: production of wood and non-wood forest products by forests and trees outside forests;
- (e) *Protective Functions of Forest Resources*: safeguarding the role that forests and trees outside forests play in moderating soil, hydrological and aquatic systems. This is linked to ecosystem goods and services provided by forests and contribution of forests to ecosystem conservation;
- (f) *Socio-economic Functions*: contribution of forests to economic well-being and to cultural, spiritual and recreational values and uses; and
- (g) *Legal, policy and institutional framework*: the enabling environment required to support the six aspects of sustainable forest management.

20. The International Conference on the Contribution of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management held in Guatemala in 2003 recognized these common thematic elements as a framework for the development of criteria for defining sustainable forest management and developing sets of indicators to monitor progress in applying sustainable forest management in practice. They were also acknowledged by the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2003 and by the United Nations Forum on Forests.

IV. GEF’S ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

21. The importance of the elements of sustainable forest management are implicitly acknowledged throughout the GEF project portfolio as evidenced by project designs that incorporate all or most of these elements within the context of a single project intervention in forest ecosystems. The relative weight given to each of these elements in a project intervention depends on the array and influence of the proximate causes and underlying forces that drive deforestation in a particular location as discussed earlier. Within these country-driven projects, the GEF provides, per the Instrument, “new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits” in the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, ozone depletion, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. Thus, GEF’s role, as one institution of many involved in sustainable forest management, is well prescribed.

22. In recognition of the contribution that forests make to sustainable development and the important role that GEF plays in supporting country efforts to sustainably manage forests, the GEF hosted an experts Roundtable on Forests in March of 2002 one of four roundtables sponsored by GEF to address critical global environmental and sustainable development issues as a contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The roundtable offered a vision and set of actions to advance the conservation of natural forests.

⁴ Four background papers and one main discussion paper commissioned by forest organizations and experts contributed to the work of the roundtable.⁵ Representing country governments, multilateral agencies, private business, non-governmental organizations, and academia, the panelists highlighted ways to advance the conservation of natural forests and sustainable development for the decade following the WSSD.

23. The roundtable specified four areas that are critical for enhanced forest conservation and directed these recommendations to all actors in the forest arena specific to their particular mandates and areas of expertise:

- (a) *A new generation of institutions with the capacity to deal with the complexity and unpredictability of forest systems.* Most formal institutions deal with forests in highly sectoral ways. A new generation of institutions that can “manage across jurisdictions,” from the sub-national level to the international level, and deal with forest problems in an integrative, holistic way were deemed necessary. Of particular relevance to the GEF in its interaction with client countries, the roundtable highlighted the importance of pragmatic institutional capacity building to manage forests as complex multi-faceted landscapes and to operate at levels from local to sub-national to transboundary and regional levels. Roundtable participants noted that inter-institutional coordination should be informal and not based on heavy administrative structures. Mechanisms such as the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to which the GEF and a number of the IAs/EAs of the GEF serve as members, were viewed as appropriate responses at the international level. Finally, greater integration of resource management should be sought at decentralized levels, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity and thus this recommendation is consistent with the application of the ecosystem approach.⁶;
- (b) *Knowledge generation and assessment.* A large body of information now exists on forest ecology, management, and use. Much of this information is not available in forms that are accessible to managers and decision-makers. GEF projects often include components dealing with the generation and dissemination of good practice. In the biodiversity focal area, strategic objective four “Generation, Dissemination and Uptake of Good Practices for Addressing Current and Emerging Biodiversity Issues” provides an opportunity to disseminate and encourage the uptake of good practice in forest conservation and management. Furthermore, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment has provided useful

⁴ In the context of *this* roundtable, the participants’ use of the term “conservation” included both protection and sustainable use and management thus their use of the term is analogous to the elements of sustainable forest management as described earlier.

⁵ “Forest Ecosystem Services: Can They Pay Our Way Out of Deforestation”, “Strategic Options to Advance the Conservation of Natural Forests”, “Alien Species: A Global Threat to Forest Ecosystems”, “Applying CDM to Biological Restoration in Developing Nations: Key Issues for Policy Makers and Project Managers”, and “Forest Certification and Biodiversity”.

⁶ Subsidiarity holds that nothing should be done by a larger and more complex organization which can be done as well by a smaller and simpler organization.

information on the flow of goods and services from forest ecosystems and the effective dissemination and application of this information by decision-makers is critical.

- (c) *Effective financial arrangements.* The roundtable encouraged all stakeholders (communities, governments, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations, the private sector) who have experimented with new mechanisms for financing forest conservation and who have channeled financial resources within developing countries and from developed to developing countries to improve the sustainability of project-type interventions. GEF has provided support in the biodiversity focal area to numerous payments for environmental services schemes that contribute to the sustainability of protected area systems and mainstreaming biodiversity in the production sector. In addition, the strategic objectives in biodiversity and land degradation reflect increased emphasis on more sustainable interventions. However, it is important to note that the roundtable recognized that economic development policies relating to agriculture and industrialization are likely to have a greater impact on forest conservation than direct funding for conservation programs. The mainstreaming approaches that the biodiversity focal area is supporting reflect this recognition; and
- (d) *Greater involvement of the private sector in solutions.* The private sector, especially forest industries, has often been perceived to be a major part of the problem of forest mismanagement. Roundtable participants agreed that enlisting the private sector as part of the solution is essential and feasible. The full potential of many future international mechanisms, such as those being developed within the climate change convention to finance the global benefits of environmental services, will only be realized with the full participation of the private sector. The GEF biodiversity focal area, through strategic objective two on mainstreaming, will facilitate the engagement of the private sector particularly through support of projects that promote the independent certification of forest products as a tool to encourage sustainable forest management.

Modalities and Opportunities for GEF Support to Sustainable Forest Management

24. The sustainable management of forest ecosystems is a global concern and GEF has a key role to play in promoting sustainable forest management, consistent with its mandate, through a variety of operational programs and the strategic priorities of each relevant focal area.⁷

25. Over the past 15 years, the GEF has developed numerous instruments approved by Council that support sustainable forest management across the continuum of forests and these are summarized in the table below.

| Forest Continuum based on Degree of Naturalness | FAO/FRA | Primary Forests | Modified Natural Forests | Semi-Natural Forests | Plantations (productive, protective) | Trees outside Forests |
|---|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | CBD | Primary Forests | Secondary Forests | | Plantation Forests | Agro-Forest |
| GEF Focal Area | Biodiversity | Biodiversity Land Degradation Multi-Focal Area | Biodiversity Land Degradation Multi-Focal Area | Biodiversity Land Degradation | Land Degradation Multi-Focal Area | |
| Operational Program | OP 1-4 | OP1-4 OP15 OP12 | OP1-4 OP15 OP12 | OP3 OP15 | OP15 OP12 | |
| Focal Area Strategic Priority | BD SP1 | BD SP 2 LD SP1 and 2 | BD SP 2 LD SP 1 and 2 | BD SP 2 LD SP 2 | LD SP 1 and 2 | |

⁷ In discussing the role of GEF in forests, the definition of “forests” includes both natural forests and forest plantations in boreal, temperate, arid, semi-arid, tropical and subtropical zones. In addition, agroforestry systems are included in this definition.

⁸ Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders, Rome, 17-19 January 2005. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 2005.

⁹ Biodiversity strategic objective one: “Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems”, biodiversity strategic objective two: “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors”, land degradation strategic

26. The approval of the focal area land degradation and its operational program 15 on sustainable land management completed the existing menu of potential GEF interventions in forest ecosystems that are impacted by different use intensities. While the biodiversity focal area focuses mainly on forest ecosystems with high biodiversity values and their management, the land degradation focal area focuses on forest areas that are intensely used by small-scale and/or subsistence land users to control and prevent land cover and land use changes and the total loss of forest ecosystem integrity for short-term economic gain. The increasing emphasis on integration between focal areas will become especially relevant and necessary in the forest production landscape and its interface with conservation areas.

Biodiversity Focal Area

27. Operational program 3 on forest ecosystems is the primary operational program in the focal area through which the GEF channels support to the conservation and sustainable use (as defined in the CBD) of forest ecosystems. Operational program 1 on arid and semi-arid ecosystems provides additional opportunities to support dryland forests and acknowledges the importance that local communities, particularly in Africa, place on the goods (food, fuelwood, animal fodder, materials for building and handicrafts, etc) and services (soil and water conservation, soil fertility maintenance) that are provided by dryland forests. Conservation and integrated management of semi-arid and arid lands was first recognized as a priority action to combat land degradation under the aegis of this operational program. Operational program 2 on coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems supports the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of coastal and marine resources and through this operational program mangrove forests are supported. Finally, operational program 4 on mountain ecosystems focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems, vast swaths of which are covered by forest that are biodiversity hotspots and that provide a range of environmental services (water provision, erosion control) and wood and non-timber forest products to local communities.

28. The table below summarizes how under each operational program the objectives of conservation and sustainable use (as defined in the CBD) are achieved.¹⁰

objective one: “Targeted Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management”, land degradation strategic objective two: “Implementation of Innovative and Indigenous Sustainable Land Management Practices”.

¹⁰ The GEF Operational Strategy, adopted by Council in October 1995, set out ten operational programs in the four focal areas. The GEF Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies then developed reference documents on the operational programs to guide strategic planning in general and task managers in the preparation of eligible projects in particular. They were the result of an extensive consultation process that included the Implementing Agencies, the STAP and the Secretariats of the Conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change. Comments by Council Members on initial drafts and public comments were also taken into account. The guidance in the operational programs also responds to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD.

| Operational Program/Objective | Conservation | Sustainable Use |
|--|--|--|
| OP 1- arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems: Conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources in arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems. | Conservation, or in-situ protection, will be sought through protection of systems of conservation areas, focusing primarily on countries in Africa and in the Mediterranean type climatic zone threatened by increased pressure from intensified use, drought, and desertification, which lead to land degradation. | Sustainable use can be ensured by systems which combine biodiversity conservation, production, and socio-economic goals. The scope, as set out in the operational strategy, includes strict protection on reserves, various forms of multiple use with conservation easements, and full scale use. |
| OP 2-coastal marine and freshwater ecosystems: Conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources in coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems generally (including lakes, rivers and wetlands, and island ecosystems). The needs of tropical island ecosystems will receive special attention. | Conservation, or in-situ protection, can be ensured by ecosystem functioning through the establishment and strengthening of systems of conservation areas. The scope will be tropical and temperate coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems areas at risk. | Same as above |
| OP 3-conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources in forest ecosystems. | Conservation (in-situ protection) is achieved through protection of primary/old growth and ecologically mature secondary forest ecosystems by establishing and strengthening systems of conservation areas, focusing primarily on tropical and temperate ecosystems in areas at risk. | Same as above. |
| OP 4-mountain ecosystems: The objective of this operational program is the conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources in mountain ecosystems. | Conservation, or in-situ protection of biodiversity, will be sought through protection of systems of conservation areas, focusing on the Mesoamerican, Andean, East African, Himalayan regions (including Hindu-Kush - Karakoram - Pamir - Tien Shan range) and montane regions of the Indochina peninsula as well as mountain chains on tropical islands. | Sustainable use will be sought by wise use of mountain ecosystems combining productive, socio-economic, and conservation goals. The operational strategy calls for a range of uses from strict protection on reserves through various forms of multiple use with conservation easements to full scale use. |

29. Within the biodiversity focal area, four strategic objectives were approved by Council for GEF-3. Strategic Objective one: “Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems” encompasses the achievement of ecological, institutional, social, political and financial sustainability in the context of national-level PA systems. Support for individual protected areas will be grounded in countries’ long-term visions for their protected area systems. This strategic objective provides a wide array of opportunities (site and system level protected areas including valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by forests) for the GEF to respond to COP guidance as regards conservation of native forests per Decision VI/17/c.

30. Strategic objective two approved by Council for GEF-3: “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors” fosters broad-based integration of biodiversity conservation within the broader development agenda through capacity building and demonstration. Projects supported under this strategic objective seek to integrate biodiversity conservation in production systems and sectors, including forestry, to secure national and global environmental benefits.

Land Degradation Focal Area

31. Operational program 15 on sustainable land management (SLM) is the most recent addition to the GEF operational programs and was approved by Council in 2003. This program operationalizes the focal area land degradation that focuses specifically on desertification and deforestation as the two most severe types of land degradation. It advocates the landscape approach and focuses on the three main production systems: agriculture, forestry and rangelands. Regarding forests, the operational program on sustainable land management provides operational guidance to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of deforestation and forest degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable management practices as a contribution to improving people’s livelihoods and economic well-being. GEF assistance supports country-driven actions on sustainable forest management to preserve, conserve and restore the structure and functional integrity of forest ecosystems; reduce carbon dioxide emission through carbon sequestration and/or avoided deforestation; or stabilize sediment storage and release in water bodies. Incremental actions for GEF financing include pilot or demonstration activities aimed at strengthening viable traditional forest/woodland management systems; use of native multiple use tree species to rehabilitate degraded area; rehabilitation and protection of degraded ecologically sensitive areas; protection and/or rehabilitation of riparian forest and wetlands, and groundwater recharge areas; improvement of forest health, controlling damaging invasive alien species, strengthening forest inventory, monitoring, assessment and sustainable harvesting practices, establishment of community woodlots to provide fuel wood as an alternative source to natural forests and woodland; and piloting of mechanisms to compensate local communities that protect ecosystem stability, functions and services in watersheds to ensure a stable flow of high quality water for downstream users.

32. Strategic objectives within the land degradation focal area that were approved by Council for GEF-3 provide the opportunity to develop a portfolio of projects that target land degradation, especially desertification and deforestation, in an integrated and holistic manner. Strategic objective one: “Targeted Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management” focuses primarily on the development of an appropriate enabling environment for sustainable land

management targeting institutional, political and financial sustainability to facilitate the wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors as a country addresses multiple demands on land resources for economic activities, preservation of the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems, and other activities. Strategic objective two: “Implementation of innovative and traditional sustainable land management practices” fosters a broad-based integration of sustainable land management principles within the wider development agenda primarily through demonstrations on the ground. Projects supported under this strategic priority seek to improve the economic productivity of land, including forest lands, and the restoration or preservation of the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems, including forest ecosystems, to secure national and global environmental benefits.

33. Operational program 12 on integrated ecosystem management was approved by the GEF Council in 2000. It was the first operational program that advocated an integrated ecosystem management approach to achieve multiple global environmental benefits in the context of sustainable development. It provides a comprehensive framework to manage natural resources (including forest resources) across sectors, and political or administrative boundaries. The program facilitates inter-sectoral and participatory approaches to natural resources management planning and implementation on an ecosystem scale.

34. Projects under this focal area are expected to focus on the following areas of emphasis: (a) capacity building for integrated ecosystem management and (b) implementation of innovative and/or indigenous approaches to integrated ecosystem management using a combination of natural resources management approaches and technologies to achieve multiple global environmental benefits. Projects seek to apply an integrated approach to ecosystem management to address arising management issues in and between conservation areas and production systems and sectors, including forestry, to secure national and global environmental benefits.

Climate Change Focal Area

35. With respect to the climate change focal area, the Climate Convention requested the GEF to provide financial resources for “establishing pilot or demonstration projects to show how adaptation planning and assessment can be practically translated into projects that will provide real benefits¹¹.” In response to this guidance, the GEF established the Strategic Priority “*Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation* (SPA)”. In financing adaptation activities, the GEF Council requested that SPA projects “are consistent with the principles of the Trust Fund, including criteria concerning incremental costs and global environmental benefits¹²”. An allocation to the pilot of \$50 million was included in the GEF Business Plan in November 2003. As forest ecosystems are highly vulnerable to climate change, adaptation interventions in the context of sustainable forest management are a priority under the SPA, however, no projects of this type have yet been funded. Projects in the biodiversity and land degradation focal area increasingly mainstream climate change adaptation into project design.

¹¹ FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 6/CP.7

¹² Joint Summary of the Chairs, GEF Council meeting, May 19-21, 2004, paragraph 26, pp 4

V. ANALYSIS OF GEF SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT¹³

36. The analysis determining GEF support to sustainable forest management is based on a review of Council (full size projects) or CEO (medium size projects) approved projects under the operational programs 1 (arid and semi-arid ecosystems), 2 (coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems), 3 (forest ecosystems) and 4 (mountain ecosystems) of the biodiversity focal area, operational program 12 (integrated ecosystem management) as a multi-focal area program and operational program 15 (sustainable land management) of the land degradation focal area between 1991 and 2005. The operational programs addressing forest ecosystems were approved by Council as follows:

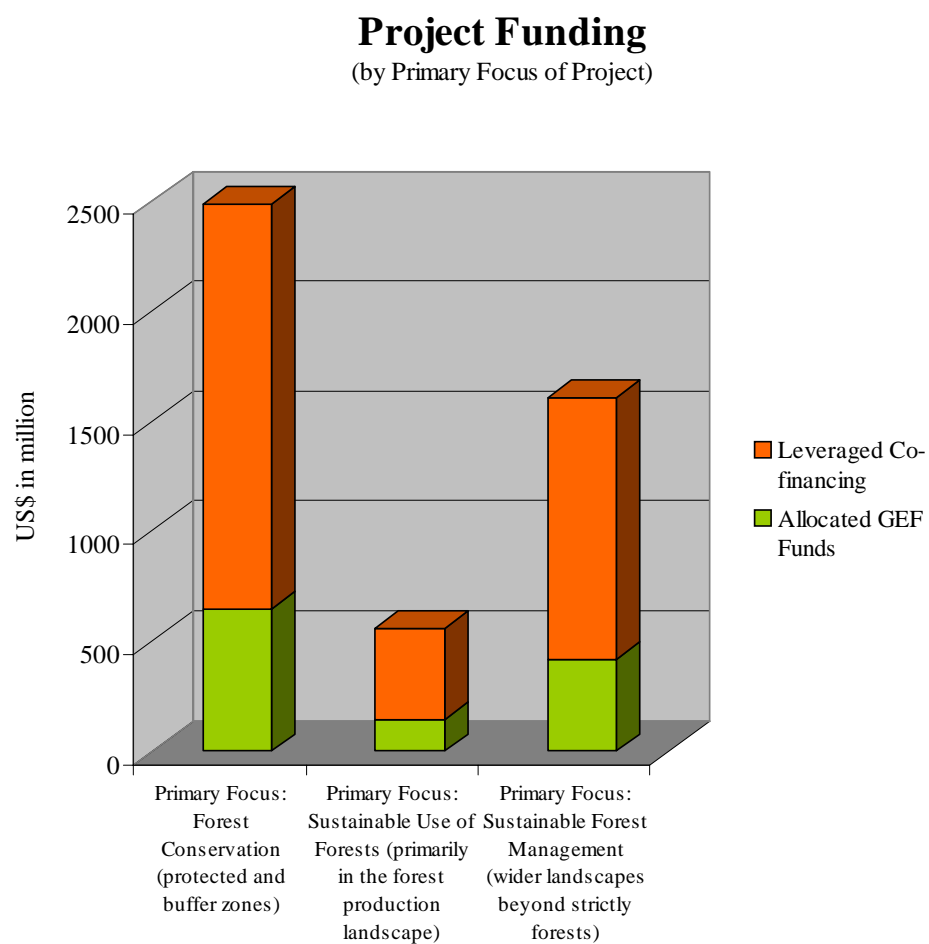
- (a) *Biodiversity Focal Area (all four Operational Programs were finalized on June, 1997.)*
 - (i) OP 1 “Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems”;
 - (ii) OP 2 “Coastal, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems”;
 - (iii) OP 3 “Forest Ecosystems”; and
 - (iv) OP 4 “Mountain Ecosystems”.
- (b) *Multi-Focal Area*
 - (i) OP 12 “Integrated Ecosystem Management” approved in 2000
- (c) *Land Degradation Focal Area*
 - (i) OP 15 “Sustainable Land Management” approved in 2003

37. Two-hundred thirty-six (236) projects approved by the GEF Council or, on an expedited basis, by the CEO, focus in one way or the other on sustainable forest management. Projects address primarily forest ecosystems or the interaction between diverse land use systems, including forests. While projects under the operational program on forest ecosystems focuses primarily on the conservation and sustainable use (as defined by CBD) of forests, the majority of projects supported under operational programs 1 on arid and semi-arid ecosystems, 12 on integrated ecosystem management and 15 on sustainable land management address the interaction between forest ecosystems and their use and other production systems, such as agriculture and animal production. These projects embrace the integrated management of those systems in the defined project area and the wider landscape.

38. The total GEF financing allocated to the 236 projects amounts to US\$1.21 billion. The GEF contributions to these projects leveraged co-financing from non-GEF sources in the amount

¹³ Enabling activities were not included in this analysis, though in some countries they have likely contributed to: a) prioritizing forests as part of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and; b) building capacity to address forests as a cross-cutting issue through the National Capacity Self Assessment process. Since GEF inception, 288 biodiversity enabling activities have been funded totaling more than US\$ 93 million; a portion of which has likely contributed to sustainable forest management.

of US\$3.45 billion. Thus, the approximate average ratio of GEF resources to co-financing is one to three. A complete list of analyzed projects is attached as Annex 2.



39. The regional distribution of projects, GEF funds and leveraged co-financing for sustainable forest management is characterized as follows in the tables that follow.

Primary Focus: Forest Conservation (primarily in protected Areas and their buffer zones)¹⁴

| Geographic Region | Number of Projects | Allocated GEF Funds in US\$ (millions) | Leveraged Co-financing in US\$ (millions) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Africa | 24 | 129.01 | 444.74 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 44 | 295.20 | 794.82 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 16 | 73.00 | 369.66 |
| Middle East and Northern Africa | 2 | 23.50 | 59.01 |
| South Asia | 8 | 54.33 | 81.44 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 14 | 75.73 | 91.25 |
| Global | 1 | 0.75 | 1.47 |
| Totals | 109 | 623.32 | 1802.18 |

¹⁴ Projects in this category take place in protected areas which serve as the primary management tool for the conservation of forests (as defined by the CBD) including activities associated with buffer zone management around protected areas.

Primary Focus: Sustainable Use of Forests (primarily in the forest production landscape)¹⁵

| Geographic Region | Number of Projects | Allocated GEF Funds in US\$ (millions) | Leveraged Co-financing in US\$(millions) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Africa | 8 | 9.86 | 13.69 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 13 | 48.95 | 90.72 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 2 | 17.40 | 79.50 |
| Middle East and Northern Africa | 1 | 0.56 | 0.66 |
| South Asia | 4 | 7.65 | 8.42 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 8 | 47.44 | 189.54 |
| Global | 2 | 11.46 | 35.62 |
| Totals | 38 | 143.32 | 418.15 |

Primary Focus: Sustainable Forest Management (primarily in the wider landscapes beyond strictly forests, i.e., where forest management impacts directly with other land uses and where projects explicitly address this interaction.)¹⁶

| Geographic Region | Number of Projects | Allocated GEF Funds in US\$ (millions) | Leveraged Co-financing in US\$ (millions) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Africa | 29 | 130.31 | 421.74 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 33 | 104.12 | 241.71 |
| Eastern Europe and Central | 9 | 38.14 | 87.42 |

¹⁵ Projects in this category take place primarily in the forest production landscape and apply sustainable forest management outside protected areas including sustainable harvest of timber and non-timber products, development of forest management plans, reforestation and forest rehabilitation activities.

¹⁶ Projects in this category focus on the management of forest ecosystems in the wider landscape and explicitly target the interaction between forests and other land use systems in a defined ecological and/or project unit (e.g. watershed, hydrogeological basin, biome). Activities such as the rehabilitation of riparian forests, reforestation of upstream sections of watersheds, or the management of the interface between agriculturally used lands and forest lands may be part of these projects.

| Geographic Region | Number of Projects | Allocated GEF Funds in US\$ (millions) | Leveraged Co-financing in US\$ (millions) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Asia | | | |
| Middle East and Northern Africa | 1 | 0.75 | 0.68 |
| South Asia | 4 | 23.43 | 238.59 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 5 | 24.25 | 49.13 |
| Global | 8 | 95.37 | 153.55 |
| Totals | 89 | 416.38 | 1192.82 |

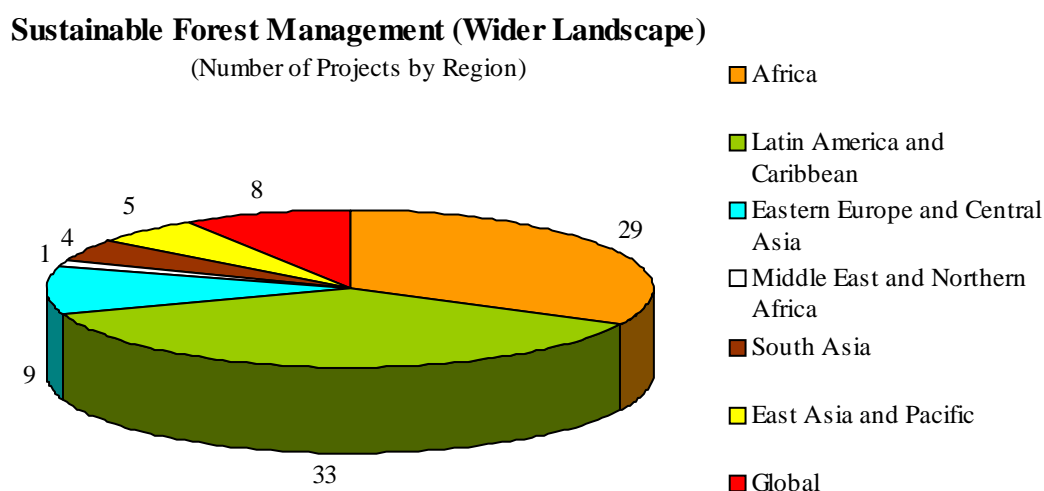
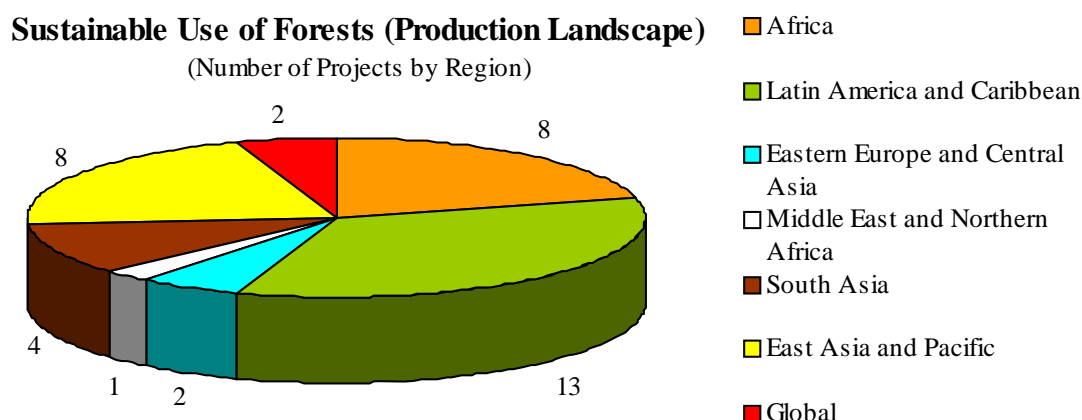
40. Of the 236 projects supporting sustainable forest management, 109 projects (46%) use protected areas and their buffer zones as the main management tool for promoting conservation of forests; 89 projects (38%) promote sustainable management of forests in the context of the wider production landscape, involving the interaction of at least two different land use systems; and 38 projects (16%) promote sustainable use of forests outside protected areas and primarily within the forest production landscape.

41. These numbers should be seen in the context of the history of GEF Council approval of the operational programs within the focal areas and an increasing focus of GEF support to the production landscape both in the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas. The forest portfolio of the biodiversity focal area is significantly larger due to the fact that it is a mature portfolio particularly when compared with those of the Multi-Focal Area /OP12 and the land degradation focal area. Operational program 12 and 15 were approved by the GEF Council in 2000 and 2003, with the assumption that the programs will take time to develop and mature. Therefore, funding was provided on the expectation that these programs would slowly grow during GEF-3 and continue expanding during GEF-4 and onward.

42. The biodiversity focal area portfolio and its operational programs are more than 10 years old. Earlier projects focused mainly on developing or strengthening individual protected areas as the main tool for biodiversity conservation. Projects in the biodiversity focal area approved in the late 90's and early part of this decade show a clear trend towards more support to sustainable forest management outside of protected areas.

43. Africa (AFR) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are well covered with projects focusing on forest conservation through protected areas (AFR: 24, LAC: 44), sustainable use of forests in the production landscape (AFR: 8, LAC: 13) and sustainable forest management in the wider landscape (AFR: 29, LAC:33). Other regions show fewer projects on sustainable use of forests, especially in the regions Middle East and Northern Africa (1), Eastern Europe and

Central Asia (2) and South Asia (4). The same observation can be made for the distribution of projects focusing on the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the wider landscape.



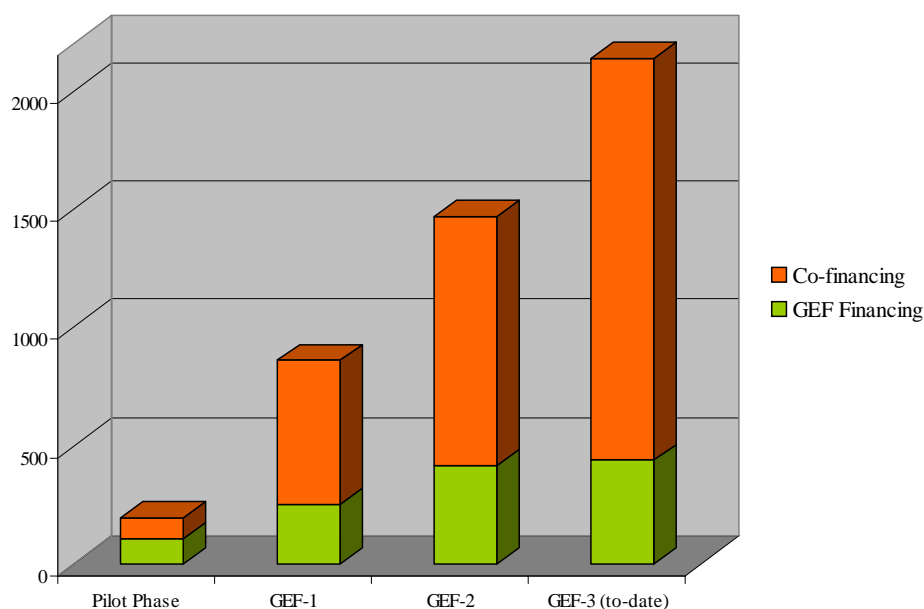
44. Since its inception, the GEF has invested a total of US\$ 1.21 billion in sustainable forest management. This represents about 14% of the overall funds pledged to the GEF.¹⁷ The extent of GEF resources allocated to the sustainable management of forest ecosystems is therefore quite sizable. The GEF funds leveraged an additional US\$ 3.45 billion provided by various co-funding sources such as governments, communities and NGOs.

45. The graph below shows that the GEF has increased financing for activities related to sustainable forest management during each successive replenishment period. In the pilot phase, the GEF financed only 18 projects related to sustainable forest management with US\$ 105.38 million of GEF resources which leveraged US\$ 91.38 million. During GEF- 1, 31 projects were

¹⁷ These numbers represent the total project budget. We have assumed that all project activities are supporting sustainable forest management either directly or indirectly.

financed to which the GEF contributed US\$ 251.56 million and which leveraged US\$ 608.98 million of co-financing. During the second replenishment period of the GEF, 85 projects were financed to which the GEF contributed US\$ 416.53 million and which leveraged US\$ 1.05 billion of co-financing. The on-going third replenishment period of the GEF shows that 102 projects have already been approved with GEF contributing US\$437.78 million which leveraged US\$ 1.7 billion in co-financing.

GEF Support to Sustainable Forest Management
(in US\$ million)



VI. FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR GEF TO ENHANCE SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Opportunities within the GEF Strategic Priorities

46. The GEF is currently finalizing the programming of resources for GEF-4, and to that end has developed focal area specific strategies to enhance country support to achieve global environmental objectives in the context of sustainable development. These strategies are based on a thorough analysis of the focal area portfolios, results of recent assessments (e.g. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Global Forest Resources Assessment), guidance to the GEF by the CBD and UNFCCC, priority settings by other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. UNCCD) and other relevant international processes (e.g. WSSD, MDGs) and, most importantly, in response to country needs. The strategic objectives for GEF-4 in the focal areas of biodiversity and land degradation can help to enhance support to sustainable forest management. These efforts can benefit further from linking up with the GEF support to address Climate Change Adaptation and GEF corporate programs.

47. As noted previously, within the biodiversity focal area four strategic objectives were approved by Council for GEF-3 and will continue to be implemented during GEF-4. Strategic objective one: “Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems” provides a wide array of opportunities (site and system level protected areas including valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by forests) for the GEF to contribute to the conservation of native forests, per COP guidance. Strategic objective two: “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors” fosters broad-based integration of biodiversity conservation within the broader development agenda through capacity building and demonstration. Projects supported under this strategic objective seek to integrate biodiversity conservation in production systems and sectors, including forest management systems and the forestry sector writ large, to secure national and global environmental benefits.

48. For the Land Degradation Focal Area, four strategic priorities have been identified for GEF-4, all with great potential to enhance the support to forest ecosystems. They reflect the need for operational flexibility and creativity in responding to immediate country specific needs, as well as the need for long-term country programmatic approaches based on partnerships. It is expected that GEF-4 funding in this focal area will largely target activities that ensure greatest effectiveness and impact of GEF interventions while responding to needs of the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and other multi-lateral environmental agreements.

49. A concerted effort will be made to enhance the visibility of projects and programs that support activities related to sustainable forest management. Full complementarity will be sought with the operational program on forest ecosystems and on arid and semi-arid ecosystems in the biodiversity focal area. Capacity building initiatives supported through GEF’s capacity building program or operational program on sustainable land management will help to increase the significance of the sustainable management of forests on the national development agenda.

50. Strategic objective one: “Promoting the country partnership framework approach for removing barriers to sustainable land management (SLM) and foster system-wide change” aims at consolidating and expanding the country programs for sustainable land management, building on lessons and achievements made during the pilot phase. The goal of the country partnership on sustainable land management program is to assist GEF-eligible countries develop and implement a holistic, integrated and sustained program that address root causes of land degradation and deforestation, and promote mainstreaming SLM into national priorities and national development frameworks such as National Action Programs to Combat Desertification (NAPs), Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), or National Forest Programs. The partnership framework comprises a package of interventions addressing policy, regulatory and institutional reforms, capacity building, and investments needs for agriculture, rangeland and forest management, supported through a well coordinated program with predictable financing from a variety of sources, including national budgets, bilateral development cooperation agreements, country assistance programs of multilateral agencies, and private foundations.

51. Strategic objective two: “Upscale successful SLM practices for the control and prevention of desertification and deforestation through new operations” will enable the GEF to respond in an appropriate and timely manner to new country requests for GEF projects in

sustainable land management, including sustainable forest and woodland management. The focus on up-scaling would allow for demonstration of large scale impact of SLM on the ecosystem components and its functional integrity based on best practices for prevention and control of land degradation initially implemented in GEF-3 or derived from other initiatives. The strategic objective will primarily address the LDC/SIDS challenge through strong linkages to the UNDP project for LDC/SIDS on Capacity Building for SLM to be under full implementation in GEF 4. SIDS are particularly affected by severe deforestation and forest degradation processes.

52. Strategic objective three: “Generating and disseminating knowledge addressing current and emerging issues in SLM” will – related to forest issues - (a) generate knowledge that would help to lift barriers to sustainable forest management, trigger innovation, and understand the underlying factors to successful up scale sustainable forest management; and (b) enhance knowledge sharing and scientific and technical cooperation. Efforts under this objective will be cross-cutting in nature and will address knowledge use and generation in the other focal area strategic objectives. The emphasis will be on best practices and new scientific and technically sound knowledge. Information will be made available on sustainable forest management in a timely manner to enable a constant cycle of development and cross-fertilization of ideas to improve sustainability and impact of project and programmatic interventions.

Integration

53. As identified in the GEF-4 programming document, the identification and implementation of projects targeting synergies among the focal areas and programming in the broader context of integrated natural resource management will play a larger role. When appropriate, projects or programs dealing with natural resources, including forest resources, are to be conceived with multi-focal area objectives and developed accordingly applying the most appropriate approaches and methods to achieve global environmental benefits in the context of sustainable development. The management approaches will reflect the main entry point for a particular intervention, e.g., integrated water resources management, the sustainable land management approach, etc. What these approaches share in common is an understanding that sustainable environmental management is intrinsically linked to sustainable livelihoods and requires cross-sectoral collaboration. In this context, there is potential to enhance support to sustainable forest management given that forest management by necessity interacts with many other sectors.

54. Adaptation to climate change offers a concrete opportunity to test linkages across the GEF focal areas at the operational level, filling the gap between the regimes created by the conventions and the reality on the ground. GEF-supported projects aimed at increasing resilience of ecosystems to climate change impacts through natural resources management will increase the long-term sustainability of GEF projects and maximize utilization of GEF resources. The addition of the Strategic Priority “*Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation*” (SPA) has provided the necessary resources to start piloting projects and learning from experience. The SPA, introduced during GEF-3, will continue in GEF-4.

GEF's Corporate Programs

55. To enhance GEF support for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, the GEF can make better use of GEF corporate programs such as the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI), the Program on Cross-Cutting Capacity Building and the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA). The strategic link between focal area programs and their portfolios with these corporate programs will permit, for example, the NDI to focus on country-relevant thematic issues such as the role and importance of forest ecosystems for the global environment and the socio-economic development in the country. Cross-cutting capacity building efforts have potential to enhance GEF support to sustainable management of forests given its cross-cutting nature. The link of cross-cutting capacity building with a concrete theme, forest management, could bring together national institutions linked to various conventions to discuss and build capacity on how to manage forest resources in a sustainable way to contribute to convention goals and national sustainable development objectives. The results of the NCSAs should indicate the need for capacity building on how to enhance the implementation of convention-related plans and programs, including sustainable forest management.

Collaborative Partnership on Forests

56. The GEF participates in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) as do a number of GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies. The analysis of GEF support to sustainable forest management demonstrated that cofinancing to GEF forest-related projects is robust. Going forward the GEF can provide regular updates of forest-related projects in the pipeline to CPF members to facilitate the potential for collaboration, both financial and technical, during project design and implementation.

Future Directions and Challenges

57. Since its inception, the GEF has allocated considerable resources, primarily through the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas, to all elements of sustainable forest management consistent with its mandate. This paper has shown that extensive opportunities exist in the current practices and procedures of the GEF to promote sustainable forest management through strengthening protected area systems, fostering systemic changes in the sustainable management of forests (enabling environment and building technical capacity) and sustainably managing forests in the wider landscape through addressing the interaction between forests and other land use systems. The approval of the operational program 12 on integrated ecosystem management and 15 on sustainable land management as well as the introduction of strategic objectives for focal areas completes the menu of tools and instruments GEF offers to promote sustainable forest management. Pursuing integrated approaches to natural resources management when possible, as proposed for GEF-4, provides opportunities to address forest management as a cross-cutting issue across focal areas.

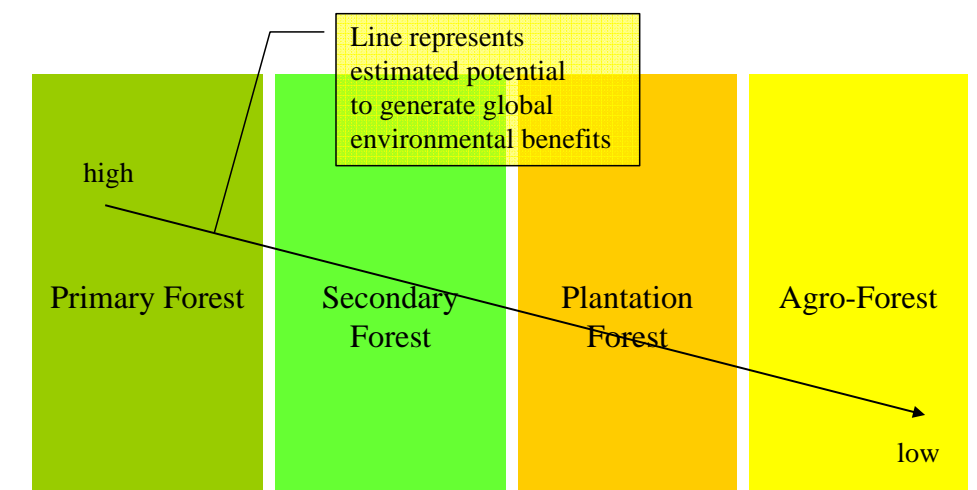
58. Historically, for reasons that have been cited previously, the majority of funding has been directed to support the conservation and sustainable use of forests, per the objectives of the CBD, through improving the management effectiveness of protected areas and protected area

systems. However, over the course of GEF-3 and looking forward to GEF-4, increasing attention has and will be paid to enhance support to sustainable forest management outside the global protected area estate.

59. The currently formulated entry points for GEF support to sustainable forest management reflect previous analyses of GEF's role in sustainable forest management particularly in the light of its mandate to provide "new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefits". The current distribution of support to sustainable forest management within the GEF project portfolio also reflects country priorities and the evolution of COP decisions of the respective Conventions that the GEF serves. As such, the *status quo* allows for considerable GEF support to the elements of sustainable forest management.

60. Were the GEF to expand its engagement in sustainable forest management beyond current practice, further operational guidance would be required. The GEF Council paper *GEF/C.24/6/Rev.2 "Scope and Coherence of the Land Degradation Activities in the GEF"* touched upon some of the areas that will need further discussion within the context of enhanced GEF support to sustainable forest management.

61. Of particular importance are two issues that are closely inter-related and require a synthetic analysis. First, the concept of incrementality as applied in the forest production landscape and second, what kinds of forests, as defined by their degree of naturalness and resulting global significance, should receive GEF support in response to country-driven requests for assistance. The graph below depicts this situation clearly, where, in *general* terms, the potential to generate global environmental benefits is highest in primary forest and this potential decreases across the forest continuum as the level of intensity of human intervention increases. The estimation of a forest's potential to generate global environmental benefits will of course be determined by an array of factors that are site specific (e.g., management practices, biological factors etc.) thus, the gradation from high to low, although accurate as a general trend, will not always be strictly linear.



Forest continuum based on degree of naturalness as described by the CBD

62. Therefore, an analysis of the incrementality of selected activities is required where conservation goals, national economic development and sustainable livelihood objectives necessitate trade-offs between global and non-global (national and local) benefits. The incrementality, if any, of management activities related to, *inter alia*, forest rehabilitation, forest restoration, forest plantations, forest harvesting, and biodiversity conservation in production forests would require examination. In addition, the role of the GEF in encouraging private sector engagement in sustainable forest management in high biodiversity areas through incentive schemes or other approaches would likely require scrutiny.

63. The review of incrementality should not be strictly limited to forest management activities, but must also examine the role of the GEF as regards market transformation in the forest sector such that negative effects on the global environment are reduced and positive impacts are increased. This could include examining the incrementality of a wide array of possible interventions ranging from improving enabling environments to influencing consumer behavior.

64. The review of the incrementality of specific activities can not be conducted in isolation from the sites where the interventions take place and where the global environmental benefits accrue and this brings us to the second interrelated point on the degree of naturalness of forests, i.e., the origin of a particular forest, how it was established, and the degree of human intervention that it has undergone.¹⁸ Along a forest continuum that ranges from primary forest to secondary forest to plantation forest, the degree of global significance of the forest in question will vary thereby defining the role that GEF can or should play in its sustainable management and the incremental costs that would be incurred. Thus, any analysis of incrementality of sustainable forest management activities will need to be conducted with this in mind.

¹⁸ Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders, Rome, 17-19 January 2005. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 2005.

65. Extending GEF engagement in sustainable forest management also requires a discussion on some tangential but salient issues. Safeguard policies are particularly relevant to project implementation in the forest sector as particular aspects of forest management may need specific attention during project design and implementation to ensure that environmental and social issues are properly evaluated and that technical and social risks are reduced and managed adequately. A review and identification of the key safeguards relevant to forest-related projects would therefore be useful.

66. The biodiversity and land degradation task forces will jointly develop further operational guidance that will address the issues highlighted above with the objective of enhancing GEF support to sustainable forest management, consistent with the GEF mandate.

ANNEX 1: REFERENCES

1. Geist, H.J. and Lambin, E.F. 2002. Proximate causes and underlying driving forces of tropical deforestation. *BioScience* 52 (2): 143-149.
2. Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders, Rome, 17-19 January 2005. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 2005.
3. GEF/C.24/6/Rev.2, Scope and Coherence of the Land Degradation Activities in the GEF June 2005.
4. GEF/C.25/Inf.7/GEF/R.4/7, Programming Document for GEF-4. June 2005.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF ANALYZED PROJECTS

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|--|------|--------|--|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 1197 | 1 | Enhancing the Effectiveness and Catalyzing the Sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) Protected Area System | UNDP | AFR | Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) | 5.62 | 18.59 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 2 | 2092 | 2 | Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems | UNEP | GLO | Global (Cameroon, Tanzania, Fiji, India) | 1.00 | 1.00 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2006 |
| 3 | 2104 | 2 | Catalyzing Sustainability of the Wetland Protected Areas System in Belarusian Polesie through Increased Management Efficiency and Realigned Land Use Practices | UNDP | ECA | Belarus | 2.41 | 9.09 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 4 | 2491 | 2 | Building Local Capacity for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Okavango Delta | UNDP | AFR | Botswana | 4.28 | 8.65 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |
| 5 | 1156 | 3 | Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plant Diversity in Three Indian States | UNDP | Asia | India | 5.28 | 6.48 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2006 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|--|------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 | 1718 | 3 | Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Production Systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem | UNDP | Asia | Pakistan | 1.00 | 1.54 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2006 |
| 7 | 1854 | 4 | Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Gissar Mountains of Tajikistan | UNDP | ECA | Tajikistan | 1.00 | 0.75 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 8 | 2120 | 4 | Biodiversity Conservation in the Productive Landscape of the Venezuelan Andes | UNDP | LAC | Venezuela | 7.70 | 29.55 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 9 | 1537 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Prespa Lakes Basin of Albania, FYR-Macedonia and Greece | UNDP | ECA | Regional (Albania, Macedonia) | 4.51 | 9.40 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |
| 10 | 2358 | 15 | Sustainable Land Management | WB | SOA | Bhutan | 7.66 | 214.80 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |
| 11 | 2380 | 15 | Sustainable Co-Management of the Natural Resources of the Air-Tenere Complex | UNDP | AFR | Niger | 4.23 | 5.24 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |
| 12 | 1666 | 15 | Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds | UNEP | AFR | Kenya | 0.95 | 1.50 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |
| 13 | 2440 | 15 | Sustainable Land Management in Drought Prone Areas of Nicaragua | UNDP | LAC | Nicaragua | 3.34 | 17.49 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2006 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|-----|--|------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 14 | 1034 | 1,3 | Strengthening Romania's Protected Area System by Demonstrating Best Practices for Management of Small Protected Areas in Macin Mountains National Park | UNDP | ECA | Romania | 1.00 | 2.10 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 15 | 2635 | 2,3 | Protected Areas Consolidation and Administration | World Bank | LAC | El Salvador | 5.35 | 8.40 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 16 | 2817 | 3,2 | Tabuleiro State Park: Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Rehabilitation | World Bank | LAC | Brazil | 1.00 | 1.35 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2006 |
| 17 | 1186 | 3 | Environmental Services Project | WB | LAC | El Salvador | 0.75 | 11.37 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 18 | 1895 | 3 | Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management | UNEP | GLO | Global | 10.46 | 34.62 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 19 | 2077 | 3 | Lambusango Forest Conservation, Sulawesi | WB | EAP | Indonesia | 3.75 | 7.80 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 20 | 2237 | 3 | Developing Incentives for Community Participation in Forest Conservation through the Use of Commercial Insects in Kenya | UNDP | AFR | Kenya | 2.46 | 3.44 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 21 | 2003 | 3 | Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Sustainable Tourism Development Project | WB | AFR | Mozambique | 1.00 | 0.56 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|---|------|--------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 22 | 1735 | 3 | Conservation of Dry Forest and Coastal Biodiversity of the Pacific Coast of Southern Nicaragua: Building Private-Public Partnerships | UNDP | LAC | Nicaragua | 1.00 | 1.44 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 23 | 2140 | 3 | Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa | UNEP | AFR | Regional | 0.99 | 0.47 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 24 | 1776 | 3 | Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for Protected Area Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach | UNEP | ECA | Regional | 1.00 | 3.49 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 25 | 1175 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forest Protected Areas | UNDP | AFR | Uganda | 1.00 | 2.25 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 26 | 2669 | 12 | Natural Resources Development Project | WB | ECA | Albania | 5.00 | 14.64 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 27 | 2057 | 12 | Renaturalization and Sustainable Management of Peatlands to Combat Land Degradation, Ensure Conservation of Globally Valuable Biodiversity, and Mitigate Climate Change | UNDP | ECA | Belarus | 1.00 | 2.31 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 28 | 2166 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in Northern Bohemia | UNDP | ECA | Czech Republic | 1.00 | 2.23 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production | Mixed Land Use (incl. | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|---------------|----|--------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|-----|----------|----|---------------|----|--------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | bufferzone management) | Landscape) | SFM) | |
|----|------|------------|--|-----------|-----|------------|-------|--------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------|------|
| 29 | 1848 | 12 | Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management (MKEPP) | UNEP/IFAD | AFR | Kenya | 5.05 | 21.86 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 30 | 1035 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Cotahuasi Basin | UNDP | LAC | Peru | 0.90 | 3.96 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 31 | 2356 | 15 | Ecosystem Restoration of Riparian Forests in Sao Paulo | WB | LAC | Brazil | 7.05 | 11.87 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 32 | 1503 | 15 | National Fadama Development Program II (NFDPII): Critical Ecosystem Management | WB | AFR | Nigeria | 10.31 | 44.32 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 33 | 2373 | 15 | Sustainable Land Management in the Semi-Arid Sertao | IFAD | LAC | Brazil | 5.94 | 9.23 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 34 | 1329 | 15 | Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) | UNEP/FAO | GLO | Global | 7.73 | 9.06 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 35 | 2354 | 15 | Forest Protection and Reforestation | WB | ECA | Kazakhstan | 5.00 | 58.50 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 36 | 2726 | 15 | Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Bulgaria | UNDP | ECA | Bulgaria | 0.98 | 12.21 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 37 | 1064 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Support to Gabon's Forest and Environment Sector Program (PSFE) | WB | AFR | Gabon | 10.27 | 116.53 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production | Mixed Land Use (incl. | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|---------------|----|--------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|-----|----------|----|---------------|----|--------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | bufferzone management) | Landscape) | SFM) | |
|----|------|-----------------------------------|--|------|-----|-----------|-------|--------|-----|---------------------------|------------|------|------|
| 38 | 2099 | 1,2, 3, 4, 12 | Corazon Transboundary Biosphere Project | WB | LAC | Regional | 10.35 | 24.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 39 | 1994 | 1,2, 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe | UNEP | ECA | Regional | 13.50 | 135.35 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 40 | 2594 | 1,2, 3,4 | DHEKUANA NONOODO: Sustainable Use and Conservation of Biodiversity Resources of Dhekuana Indigenous Lands | WB | LAC | Venezuela | 10.23 | 17.75 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 41 | 1268 | 1,2, 3,4, 5,6, 7,8, 9 | Effective Management of the National Protected Areas System | UNDP | AFR | Zambia | 1.00 | 2.34 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 42 | 1143 | 2,3 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Ecologically-Sustainable Island Development | UNDP | SOA | India | 3.73 | 6.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 43 | 1104 | 2,3, 4, 13 | Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation Capacity in the Forest Protected Area System of Rwanda | UNDP | AFR | Rwanda | 6.28 | 44.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 44 | 2718 | 3, 4 | Development Marketplace | WB | GLO | Global | 9.70 | 39.89 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|-------------|---|------|--------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 45 | 2102 | 3, 4 | Second Rural Poverty, Natural Resources Management and Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project | WB | LAC | Panama | 0.99 | 1.26 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 46 | 1475 | 3,12 | Establishing the Basis for Biodiversity Conservation on Sapo National Park and in South-East Liberia | WB | AFR | Liberia | 8.14 | 36.24 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 47 | 1836 | 3,4 | Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project in Bolikhamxay Province | WB | EAP | Lao PDR | 5.35 | 9.50 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 48 | 2670 | 3,4 | Central American Markets for Biodiversity (CAMBio): Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use within Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Development and Financing | UNDP | LAC | Regional | 1.00 | 0.61 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2005 |
| 49 | 1036 | 3,4 | Conservation of "Tugai Forest" and Strengthening Protected Areas System in the Amu Darya Delta of Karakalpakstan | UNDP | ECA | Uzbekistan | 0.75 | 0.35 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2005 |
| 50 | 1203 | 3,4, 12, 13 | Fire Management in High Biodiversity Value Forests of Amur-Sikhote-Alin Ecoregion | WB | ECA | Russian Federation | 12.40 | 21.00 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2005 |
| 51 | 1043 | 3 | Establishing Conservation Areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains | UNDP | EAP | Cambodia | 1.00 | 1.14 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|--|----------------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 52 | 1063 | 3 | Forestry and Environmental Sector Adjustment Credit (FESAC) | WB | AFR | Cameroon | 2.51 | 2.67 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |
| 53 | 1061 | 3 | Inka Terra: An Innovative Partnership for Self-Financing Biodiversity Conservation & Community Development | WB/IF C | LAC | Peru | 1.00 | 1.06 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2004 |
| 54 | 1544 | 12 | Rio de Janeiro Integrated Ecosystem Management in Production Landscapes of the North-Northwestern Fluminense | WB | LAC | Brazil | 7.00 | 8.03 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 55 | 1855 | 12 | Community-Based Ecosystem Management Project | WB | AFR | Chad | 6.25 | 46.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 56 | 1353 | 12 | Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin | UNEP | EAP | China | 4.00 | 22.95 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 57 | 2183 | 12 | Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project in Okyeman | WB | AFR | Ghana | 0.85 | 0.86 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |
| 58 | 1362 | 12 | Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project | WB | AFR | Kenya | 4.30 | 5.45 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 59 | 2520 | 12 | Development of Sub-Regional Environmental Action Plans of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) | UNEP/ WB/ UNDP | AFR | Regional | 1.00 | 0.14 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|---|---------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 60 | 1022 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management of Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase I: Strengthening of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Collaboration and Pilot Demonstrations of IEM | UNEP | AFR | Regional | 5.38 | 9.12 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 61 | 1872 | 12 | Community Agriculture and Watershed Management | WB | ECA | Tajikistan | 4.50 | 13.30 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 62 | 2357 | 15 | Agricultural Rehabilitation and Sustainable Land Management Project | WB | AFR | Burundi | 5.35 | 37.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 63 | 2441 | 15 | LDC and SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach For Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management | UNDP | GLO | Global | 29.00 | 30.95 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 64 | 2402 | 15 | Sustainable Land Management for Mitigating Land Degradation, Enhancing Agricultural Biodiversity and Reducing Poverty (SLaM) | UNDP | AFR | Ghana | 0.95 | 0.81 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 65 | 2173 | 15 | Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin | UNEP | AFR | Regional | 1.00 | 1.83 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 66 | 1092 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities | WB/ID B | LAC | Regional | 0.98 | 0.75 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|--|---------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 67 | 1884 | 1,2,3 | Third Environment Programme | WB/UNDP | AFR | Madagascar | 6.33 | 36.01 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 68 | 1095 | 1,2,3,4 | Conservation of Transboundary Biodiversity in the Minkebe-Odzala-Dja Interzone in Gabon, Congo, and Cameroon | UNDP | AFR | Regional | 1.00 | 1.37 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 69 | 1734 | 1,2,3 | The Development and Management of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor | UNDP | AFR | Tanzania | 5.73 | 6.17 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2004 |
| 70 | 1907 | 1,2,3,4 | Natural Resources and Poverty Alleviation Project | ADB | SOA | Afghanistan | 0.90 | 2.09 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 71 | 1030 | 1,2,3,4,13 | Making the Link: The Connection and Sustainable Management of Kon Ka Kinh and Kon Cha Rang Nature Reserves | UNDP | EAP | Vietnam | 1.00 | 0.00 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2004 |
| 72 | 1356 | 1,2,3,4,13 | Forest Sector Development Project | WB | EAP | Vietnam | 9.00 | 65.59 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |
| 73 | 1176 | 3,4 | Conservation of Biological Diversity through Improved Forest Planning Tools | UNDP | EAP | Malaysia | 9.20 | 65.59 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |
| 74 | 1446 | 3,2 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Peruvian Amazon by the Indigenous Ashaninka Population | UNDP | LAC | Peru | 0.99 | 3.89 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2004 |
| 75 | 1733 | 3,4 | Consolidating a System of Municipal Regional Parks (MRPs) in Guatemala's Western Plateau | UNDP | LAC | Guatemala | 5.75 | 7.98 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2004 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|-----|--|---------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 76 | 1091 | 3,4 | Building the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) | WB | LAC | Regional | 0.97 | 1.18 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2004 |
| 77 | 957 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands | UNDP | LAC | Peru | 0.99 | 0.89 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 78 | 1296 | 3 | The Green Corridor | WB | EAP | Vietnam | 1.00 | 1.06 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2003 |
| 79 | 1485 | 3 | Poison Dart Frog Ranching to Protect Rainforest and Alleviate Poverty | WB/IF C | LAC | Peru | 0.81 | 1.03 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2003 |
| 80 | 1489 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Mbaracayu Natural Reserve | WB | LAC | Paraguay | 1.00 | 2.15 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 81 | 1707 | 3 | Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries | UNEP | MNA | Lebanon | 0.56 | 0.66 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2003 |
| 82 | 1852 | 3 | Linking and Enhancing Protected Areas in the Temperate Broadleaf Forest Ecoregion of Bhutan (LINKPA) | UNDP | SOA | Bhutan | 0.79 | 1.06 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 83 | 1943 | 3 | Integrating Watershed and Biodiversity Management in Chu Yang Sin National Parkv | WB | EAP | Vietnam | 1.00 | 19.98 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 84 | 1107 | 3 | Landscape Level Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal's Western Terai Complex | UNDP | SOA | Nepal | 7.15 | 26.14 | FSP | 1 | - | - | 2003 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|---|-----------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 85 | 1343 | 12 | Demonstrations of Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management in the Caatinga, Phase I | UNDP | LAC | Brazil | 4.10 | 22.26 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 86 | 1178 | 12 | Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management (SILEM), Phase I | WB | AFR | Burkina Faso | 4.84 | 20.52 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 87 | 956 | 12 | PRC/GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems: Project I-Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation | ADB | EAP | China | 8.05 | 7.30 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 88 | 1769 | 12 | Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity | UNEP | GLO | Global | 1.00 | 1.58 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 89 | 1047 | 12 | Promoting Integrated Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management | UNDP | LAC | Honduras | 4.52 | 39.36 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 90 | 1589 | 1, 12 | Integrated Management of Dryland Biodiversity through Land Rehabilitation in the Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe | UNEP/UNDP | AFR | Regional | 7.83 | 5.59 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 91 | 1024 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People | UNEP | GLO | Global | 0.75 | 1.47 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|--|----------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 92 | 2078 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) - Second Tranche | WB | LAC | Mexico | 2.21 | 15.23 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 93 | 1516 | 1, 2, 4, 3 | C.A.P.E. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Project | WB/ UNDP | AFR | South Africa | 5.85 | 6.40 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 94 | 969 | 1, 3 | Securing the Environment for Economic Development (SEED) | WB | AFR | Zambia | 1.00 | 1.18 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 95 | 1168 | 1, 3 | Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project | WB | AFR | Swaziland | 15.30 | 31.40 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 96 | 1438 | 1, 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dibeena Nature Reserve | UNDP | MNA | Jordan | 15.15 | 15.91 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 97 | 1604 | 2, 1, 3, 4 | Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource | UNEP | LAC | Regional | 0.77 | 0.80 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 98 | 1101 | 2,3, 4 | Participatory Management of Protected Areas | WB | LAC | Peru | 0.75 | 3.19 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 99 | 1642 | 3, 2 | Formoso River -- Integrated Watershed Management and Protection | WB | LAC | Brazil | 1.00 | 1.02 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|---------|---|------|--------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 100 | 1794 | 3, 4 | Removing Obstacles to Direct Private-Sector Participation in In-situ Biodiversity Conservation | WB | LAC | Bolivia | 11.32 | 44.45 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2003 |
| 101 | 1876 | 3, 4 | Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector | WB | LAC | Colombia | 1.00 | 9.00 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 102 | 1163 | 3,2, 12 | An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA) | UNEP | ECA | Russian Federation | 0.75 | 3.23 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2003 |
| 103 | 1301 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity in Pastaza | WB | LAC | Ecuador | 0.79 | 0.25 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2002 |
| 104 | 1302 | 3 | Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangihe-Talaud Islands | WB | EAP | Indonesia | 0.84 | 0.36 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2002 |
| 105 | 1410 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean | UNEP | LAC | Regional | 0.75 | 0.80 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2002 |
| 106 | 1637 | 3 | Community Management of the Bio-Itza Reserve Project | WB | LAC | Guatemala | 0.75 | 0.75 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 107 | 1590 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in Namibia through the National Conservancy Network | WB | AFR | Namibia | 7.40 | 23.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |

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|-----|----------|-------------|---|---------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 108 | 1275 | 12 | Community-based Integrated Ecosystem Management Program under the Community Action Program | WB | AFR | Niger | 4.35 | 34.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 109 | 1325 | 12 | Institutional Strengthening and Resource Mobilization for Mainstreaming Integrated Land and Water Management Approaches into Development Programs in Africa | WB | AFR | Regional | 1.00 | 0.30 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 110 | 972 | 12 | Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems | WB | AFR | Rwanda | 4.65 | 44.41 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 111 | 1330 | 12 | Sustainable Land Management in the Zambian Miombo Woodland Ecosystem | WB | AFR | Zambia | 0.75 | 0.60 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2002 |
| 112 | 1571 | 13, 1, 3, 4 | EcoEnterprises Fund | WB/IF C | LAC | Regional | 5.30 | 3.58 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 113 | 1224 | 13, 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I | UNEP | GLO | Global | 10.35 | 14.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 114 | 968 | 3, 2 | Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas | UNDP | LAC | Cuba | 0.75 | 1.10 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2002 |
| 115 | 1086 | 3, 4 | Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains | UNDP | EAP | Cambodia | 1.00 | 19.98 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2002 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|---------|--|----------|--------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 116 | 1170 | 3, 4 | Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests | WB/ UNDP | AFR | Tanzania | 0.75 | 2.24 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2002 |
| 117 | 1287 | 3, 4 | Parana Biodiversity Project | WB | LAC | Brazil | 0.77 | 0.68 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 118 | 1303 | 3, 4 | Strengthening Protected Areas Network for Sikhote-Alin Mountain Forest Ecosystems Conservation in Khabarovsky Kray | WB | ECA | Russian Federation | 0.75 | 0.68 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2002 |
| 119 | 1397 | 3,1, 2 | Private Land Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation in Mexico | WB | LAC | Mexico | 4.24 | 11.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 120 | 1384 | 3,2, 4 | Biodiversity Indicators for National Use | UNEP | GLO | Global | 8.35 | 6.40 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 121 | 1206 | 3,4, 12 | Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction | WB | ECA | Armenia | 6.00 | 4.60 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 122 | 1377 | 4, 3 | Santiago Foothills: Mountain Ecosystem Conservation | WB | LAC | Chile | 0.75 | 0.83 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2002 |
| 123 | 844 | 3 | Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation | WB | LAC | Chile | 0.75 | 0.00 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 124 | 863 | 3 | Community-managed Sarstoon Temash Conservation Project | WB | LAC | Belize | 0.83 | 0.26 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 125 | 868 | 3 | Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado | UNDP | LAC | Brazil | 0.75 | 0.10 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 126 | 877 | 3 | Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP II) | WB | LAC | Mexico | 16.45 | 60.30 | FSP | ✓ | 0 | 0 | 2001 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|----|---|---------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 127 | 878 | 3 | Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation Project | WB/A DB | SOA | Sri Lanka | 10.53 | 24.50 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 128 | 887 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve | UNDP | LAC | Mexico | 6.73 | 13.92 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 129 | 906 | 3 | Landscape-scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and Around Chitwan National Park | UNDP | SOA | Nepal | 0.75 | 0.98 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 130 | 907 | 3 | Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project | UNEP | SOA | Nepal | 0.63 | 0.18 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2001 |
| 131 | 925 | 3 | Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I | UNDP | LAC | Colombia | 4.03 | 6.87 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 132 | 977 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants | UNDP | AFR | Zimbabwe | 1.00 | 0.63 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2001 |
| 133 | 1020 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Mataven Forest | WB | LAC | Colombia | 0.75 | 0.64 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 134 | 1021 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Chiloé Globally Significant Biodiversity | UNDP | LAC | Chile | 1.00 | 3.25 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 135 | 1477 | 3 | Conservation of Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Limestone Landscape | WB | EAP | Vietnam | 0.75 | 0.56 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |

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|-----|----------|-------|---|------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 136 | 839 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in 3 Priority Ecoregions | UNDP | LAC | Mexico | 15.65 | 61.72 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2001 |
| 137 | 984 | 12 | Dynamics of Biodiversity Loss and Permafrost Melt in Lake Hovsgol National Park | WB | EAP | Mongolia | 0.83 | 0.64 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 138 | 847 | 12 | Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice | WB | LAC | Nicaragua | 0.75 | 1.44 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2001 |
| 139 | 947 | 12 | Integrated Silvo-Pastoral Approaches to Ecosystem Management | WB | LAC | Regional | 4.77 | 3.90 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 140 | 933 | 12 | Integrated Ecosystem Management in Four Representative Landscapes of Senegal, Tranche 1 | UNDP | AFR | Senegal | 4.35 | 10.50 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 141 | 945 | 2,3,4 | National Protected Areas System | WB | LAC | Ecuador | 0.85 | 0.61 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 142 | 939 | 3,4 | Sustainable Forest Development Project, Protected Areas Management Component | WB | Asia | China | 0.75 | 0.46 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 143 | 979 | 3,4 | Biodiversity Conservation in Cacao Agro-forestry | WB | LAC | Costa Rica | 0.71 | 0.43 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |
| 144 | 927 | 3,4,2 | Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resources Management | WB | LAC | Guatemala | 8.00 | 24.86 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2001 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|--------|--|------|--------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 145 | 932 | 4,3, 2 | Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase I | UNDP | ECA | Russian Federation | 0.75 | 1.00 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 146 | 1133 | 4,3, 2 | Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project | WB | ECA | Croatia | 12.20 | 63.30 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2001 |
| 147 | 2 | 3 | Samar Island Biodiversity Project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of a Forested Protected Area | UNDP | EAP | Philippines | 6.11 | 7.20 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 148 | 26 | 3 | Conservation of Elephant Landscapes in Aceh | WB | EAP | Indonesia | 0.74 | 0.30 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 149 | 672 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity in the Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor | UNDP | LAC | Costa Rica | 0.75 | 0.52 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 150 | 798 | 3 | Sustainable Management of Mount Isarog | UNDP | Asia | Philippines | 0.75 | 1.48 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 151 | 803 | 3 | Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development | UNDP | AFR | Tanzania | 0.75 | 0.85 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 152 | 818 | 3 | Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rainforests of Southwest Sri Lanka | UNDP | SOA | Sri Lanka | 0.75 | 0.23 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2000 |
| 153 | 834 | 3 | Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Frontier Forests of Northwestern Mato Grosso | UNDP | LAC | Brazil | 6.98 | 9.13 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|---|------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 154 | 793 | 12 | Program for the Management of Forests and Adjacent Lands | WB | AFR | Benin | 6.30 | 22.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 155 | 18 | 1, 3 | Lewa Wildlife Conservancy | WB | AFR | Kenya | 7.52 | 1.50 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 156 | 794 | 1, 3 | Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management | UNEP | LAC | Regional | 12.37 | 38.45 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 157 | 816 | 2, 3 | Restoration of Round Island | WB | AFR | Mauritius | 5.21 | 11.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 158 | 770 | 3, 1, 2, 4 | Millennium Ecosystem Assessment | UNEP | GLO | Global | 16.35 | 46.15 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 159 | 16 | 3, 2 | Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park | WB | LAC | Guatemala | 0.75 | 0.94 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 160 | 771 | 3, 2 | Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) | WB | LAC | Brazil | 30.35 | 51.5 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 161 | 671 | 3, 4 | Ecomarkets | WB | LAC | Costa Rica | 2.36 | 2.78 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 2000 |
| 162 | 775 | 3, 4 | Choco-Andean Corridor | WB | LAC | Ecuador | 3.55 | 9.56 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 163 | 779 | 3,2, 4 | Mesoamerican Biological Corridor | WB | LAC | Mexico | 3.38 | 4.63 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 164 | 772 | 4, 3 | Community Based Conservation in the Bamenda Highlands | UNDP | AFR | Cameroon | 0.75 | 2.29 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 2000 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------|---|------|--------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 165 | 774 | 4, 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Andes Region | WB | LAC | Colombia | 1.00 | 3.33 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 2000 |
| 166 | 778 | 4, 3 | Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation (COINBIO) | WB | LAC | Mexico | 5.30 | 3.33 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 2000 |
| 167 | 490 | 3 | Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project | WB | AFR | Uganda | 0.75 | 3.40 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 1999 |
| 168 | 495 | 3 | Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project | WB | ECA | Croatia | 0.75 | 1.10 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 169 | 496 | 3 | Northern Belize Biological Corridors Project | WB | LAC | Belize | 0.75 | 3.17 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 170 | 497 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management | WB | MNA | Syria | 0.75 | 0.68 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 1999 |
| 171 | 503 | 3 | Paraguayan Wildlands Protection Initiative | UNDP | LAC | Paraguay | 9.21 | 3.56 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1999 |
| 172 | 513 | 3 | Forestry and Conservation Project | WB | EAP | Papua New Guinea | 17.30 | 38.50 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1999 |
| 173 | 621 | 3 | Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park | WB | EAP | Cambodia | 2.75 | 2.25 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 174 | 626 | 3 | National Protected Area Management Program | WB | AFR | Cote d'Ivoire | 16.51 | 51.72 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|--|------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 175 | 631 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants | WB | AFR | Ethiopia | 1.91 | 4.90 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 176 | 661 | 3 | Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guayana Shield | UNDP | LAC | Suriname | 9.59 | 8.79 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 177 | 681 | 3 | Effective Protection with Community Participation of the New Protected Area of San Lorenzo | WB | LAC | Panama | 0.75 | 1.50 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 178 | 682 | 3 | Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities in Vilcabamba | WB | LAC | Peru | 0.75 | 0.42 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 179 | 620 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Sustainability of the National System of Protected Areas | WB | LAC | Bolivia | 30.35 | 59.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 180 | 665 | 1,3, 4 | Protected Areas Management | WB | MNA | Yemen | 8.35 | 43.10 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 181 | 625 | 2, 3 | Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo | WB | LAC | Colombia | 1.00 | 2.09 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 1999 |
| 182 | 635 | 2, 3 | Maluku Conservation and Natural Resources Management | WB | EAP | Indonesia | 15.35 | 15.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 183 | 651 | 2, 3 | Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon | WB | LAC | Peru | 15.20 | 78.11 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|------------|--|------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 184 | 650 | 3, 1 | Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve | WB | LAC | Peru | 7.58 | 11.20 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 185 | 499 | 3, 2 | Creating A Co-Managed Protected Areas System | UNDP | LAC | Belize | 0.75 | 1.35 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 186 | 512 | 3, 4 | Protected Areas Development | WB | ECA | Georgia | 8.33 | 51.90 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1999 |
| 187 | 644 | 3, 4 | El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive Landscapes | WB | LAC | Mexico | 1.00 | 2.35 | MSP | - | - | ✓ | 1999 |
| 188 | 136 | 3 | Natural Resource Management | WB | AFR | Ghana | 8.93 | 44.70 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 189 | 248 | 3 | Rehabilitation of Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | UNDP | AFR | Congo DR | 6.33 | 13.64 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 190 | 536 | 3 | Conservation Priority-Setting for the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystems, West Africa | UNDP | AFR | Regional | 0.74 | 0.21 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 191 | 465 | 2, 1, 3, 4 | Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity | UNEP | GLO | Global | 12.90 | 5.53 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1998 |
| 192 | 134 | 3, 2 | Cape Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Project | WB | AFR | South Africa | 4.00 | 5.70 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |

| Nr. | GEF-PMIS | OP | Project title | IA | Region | Country | GEF-Dollar | Co-financing | Project Type | Conservation of Forests (PA, incl. bufferzone management) | Sustainable Use of Forests (Production Landscape) | Mixed Land Use (incl. SFM) | Fiscal Year of Approval |
|-----|----------|--------|--|------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 193 | 243 | 3, 4 | Establishment of a Programme for the Consolidation of the Meso-American Biological Corridor | UNDP /UNEP | LAC | Regional | 5.00 | 1.80 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 194 | 466 | 3, 4 | Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation within Coffee Landscapes | WB | LAC | El Salvador | 0.75 | 1.39 | MSP | - | ✓ | - | 1998 |
| 195 | 458 | 3,1, 4 | Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project | WB | ECA | Turkey | 9.05 | 24.10 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 196 | 87 | 3,4, 2 | Protected Areas Management Project | WB | SOA | Pakistan | 20.90 | 5.90 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 197 | 110 | 4, 3 | Central Asia Transboundary Biodiversity Project | WB | ECA | Regional | 7.43 | 43.60 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1998 |
| 198 | 47 | 3 | Regional Environment and Information Management Project (REIMP) | WB | AFR | Regional | 4.38 | 11.31 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 199 | 95 | 3 | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants | WB | SOA | Sri Lanka | 4.92 | 20.40 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 200 | 101 | 3 | Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU) | WB | AFR | Uganda | 2.29 | 11.85 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 201 | 109 | 3 | Protected Areas System - Phase 1 | WB | LAC | Guyana | 6.33 | 2.10 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 202 | 1830 | 3 | Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (PAMSU) | WB | AFR | Uganda | 8.00 | 30.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |

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|-----|----------|--------|---|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 203 | 125 | 3, 2 | Environment Program Support Project | UNDP /WB | AFR | Madagascar | 5.33 | 1.60 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 204 | 117 | 3, 4 | Atlantic Biological Corridor | WB | LAC | Nicaragua | 7.30 | 41.70 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 205 | 121 | 3, 4 | Honduras Biodiversity Project | UNDP /WB | LAC | Honduras | 21.30 | 135.20 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 206 | 129 | 3, 4 | Biodiversity Conservation Management Project | WB | ECA | Romania | 8.59 | 30.90 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 207 | 133 | 3, 4 | Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project | WB | LAC | Panama | 12.39 | 80.80 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 208 | 103 | 3,1, 4 | Biodiversity Resources Development | WB | LAC | Costa Rica | 10.50 | 3.50 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1997 |
| 209 | 541 | 4,3, 2 | Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa | UNDP | AFR | Regional | 7.31 | 17.61 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1997 |
| 210 | 361 | 3 | Action for a Sustainable Amazonia | UNDP | LAC | Regional | 3.85 | 0.70 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1996 |
| 211 | 209 | 3,2, 4 | Vietnam PARC - Creating Protected Areas for Resources Conservation (PARC) in Vietnam Using a Landscape Ecology Approach | UNDP | EAP | Vietnam | 10.94 | 12.77 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1996 |
| 212 | 83 | 3 | Nature Reserves Management | WB/ UNDP | EAP | China | 19.58 | 5.70 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1995 |
| 213 | 102 | 3 | Biodiversity Restoration | WB | AFR | Mauritius | 1.20 | 0.40 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1995 |

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|-----|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 214 | 218 | 3 | A Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use: The Bangassou Dense Forest. | UNDP | AFR | Central African Republic | 2.50 | 1.00 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1995 |
| 215 | 90 | 3, 2 | Biodiversity Conservation | WB | ECA | Russian Federation | 14.40 | 25.50 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1995 |
| 216 | 99 | 3, 4 | Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development | WB | EAP | Indonesia | 7.28 | 13.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1995 |
| 217 | 197 | 3, 4 | Integrated Biodiversity Protection in the Sarstun-Motagua Region | UNDP | LAC | Guatemala | 6.04 | 0.66 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1995 |
| 218 | 84 | 3,1, 4 | India Ecodevelopment | WB/ UNDP | SOA | India | 11.14 | 15.70 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1995 |
| 219 | 85 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation and Management | WB | AFR | Cameroon | 6.10 | 6.43 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1993 |
| 220 | 362 | 3 | Conservation Strategies for Rhinos in South East Asia | UNDP | EAP | Regional | 2.00 | 1.65 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1993 |
| 221 | 57 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation | WB | LAC | Bolivia | 4.54 | 3.85 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |
| 222 | 77 | 3 | Biodiversity Collections | WB/ UNDP | EAP | Indonesia | 8.76 | 4.20 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |
| 223 | 364 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La Osa Conservation Areas | UNDP | LAC | Costa Rica | 8.00 | | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |

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|-----|----------|------|---|------|--------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 224 | 538 | 3 | National Trust Fund for Protected Areas | WB | LAC | Peru | 5.02 | 2.86 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |
| 225 | 61 | 3, 2 | Biodiversity Protection | WB | LAC | Ecuador | 20.21 | 54.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |
| 226 | 352 | 3, 2 | Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Management | UNDP | SOA | Sri Lanka | 8.55 | 2.00 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1992 |
| 227 | 347 | 3, 4 | Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management | UNDP | EAP | Papua New Guinea | 4.09 | 5.24 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1992 |
| 228 | 48 | 3 | Wildlands Protection and Management | WB | AFR | Congo | 10.11 | 3.80 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |
| 229 | 78 | 3 | Wildlife and Protected Areas Conservation | WB | EAP | Lao PDR | 5.00 | 0.20 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |
| 230 | 348 | 3 | Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region | UNDP | LAC | Panama | 3.00 | 0.50 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1991 |
| 231 | 349 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade | UNDP | AFR | Gabon | 1.00 | 0.06 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |
| 232 | 360 | 3 | Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Amazon | UNDP | LAC | Regional | 4.50 | 0.86 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |

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|-------|----------|----|---|------|--------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 233 | 366 | 3 | Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Biogeographic Region | UNDP | LAC | Colombia | 6.00 | 3.00 | FSP | - | - | ✓ | 1991 |
| 234 | 368 | 3 | Programme for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest Programme) | UNDP | LAC | Guyana | 3.00 | 0.78 | FSP | - | ✓ | - | 1991 |
| 235 | 537 | 3 | Biodiversity Protection | WB | ECA | Belarus | 1.00 | 0.25 | MSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |
| 236 | 539 | 3 | Forest Biodiversity Protection | WB | ECA | Poland | 4.50 | 1.70 | FSP | ✓ | - | - | 1991 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 1183.02 | 3413.14 | | 109 | 38 | 89 | |