



# F O R E S T S   M A T T E R

GEF's Contribution to  
Conserving and Sustaining  
Forest Ecosystems



GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

## **About This Publication**

This report provides an overview of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) forest program, focusing on its support for protected areas and mainstreaming biodiversity in forest management systems and landscapes. It also highlights how these activities have helped enhance the quality of life in communities and contributed to improvements in the management and quality of forest ecosystems. A full list of GEF projects relating to forest environments appears at the end.

# FORESTS MATTER

GEF's Contribution to Conserving  
and Sustaining Forest Ecosystems

## WHAT IS GEF?

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The GEF unites 176 member governments—in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector—to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. It is the catalyst that drives actions to improve the global environment.

The GEF mobilizes international cooperation, helping to move the world toward sustainable development. It links local and global environmental challenges. In just 12 years, it has evolved into an effective and transparent entity with a solid track record of results. Today, the GEF is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF has allocated \$4.5 billion, supplemented by more than \$14.5 billion in co-financing, for more than 1,400 projects in 140 developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

At the heart of the GEF's work are its three implementing agencies—the U.N. Development Programme, the U.N. Environment Programme, and the World Bank—which share the credit for the GEF's measurable on-the-ground achievements. Also contributing to the GEF's impact are its executing agencies: the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

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**LEN GOOD**

## FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE

The Earth's many types of forest ecosystems are among the most critical biomes for sustaining life on this planet. They serve as habitat for millions of species and as a means of livelihood for a large portion of the global community, not to mention providing important ecosystem services to help keep Earth's soil, air, and water systems working in balance. In most of the world, forest ecosystems, forest organisms, and forest communities are continuously and increasingly in peril, faced with a multitude of threats.

In an effort to address the most pressing environmental concerns of our time, such as biodiversity loss and climate change, the GEF is striving to secure the future integrity of our forest ecosystems. Through June 2003, the GEF has committed more than \$777 million for environmental projects addressing threats to forests, and this funding has leveraged nearly \$2 billion in partner co-financing. In the pages that follow, you will find examples of these efforts.

Although forests worldwide have already suffered multiple degrees of degradation, they continue to present many opportunities for achieving global and local benefits. As the financial mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the GEF is supporting a range of activities directed toward the conservation and sustainable use of forests. The GEF-sponsored Roundtable on Forests, held in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, brought together recognized experts who helped spotlight the challenges that lie ahead for forests. The multitude of individuals and organizations gathered in Quebec for the World Forestry Congress are an inspiration and serve as a reminder of the global commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

The threats to forests have not abated, and the GEF's resolve to continue working in partnership to conserve forest ecosystems will not diminish. The recently strengthened strategic priorities provide guidance on how GEF resources can support innovative efforts for conservation and management of forests and can help create a framework to achieve demonstrable results. As the GEF continues to define its role as a provider of global environmental benefits in the years ahead, forests will continue to be a focus of our efforts.

Len Good  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, GEF

**AS THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, AND AS A MEMBER OF THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON FORESTS, THE GEF IS SUPPORTING A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TOWARD THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FORESTS.**

# SAFEGUARDING FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

**THE GEF IS PLAYING A KEY ROLE IN PROMOTING GLOBAL FOREST CONSERVATION.**

The term “forests” applies to a wide range of unique ecosystems—more than half of the major terrestrial habitat types used to categorize the planet’s ecosystems are classified as forests of one type or another, from tropical moist broadleaf forests to temperate coniferous forests to mangrove forests. Yet 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 quotidian contributions, forests provide social and cultural inspiration and serve as spiritual havens. Historic and traditional sacred forests are a global phenomenon, found in places as diverse as Indonesia, Nepal, western France, Ghana, Peru, and the American West. In many cultures trees symbolize renewal, rebirth, strength, and wisdom.

## **FORESTS, A VALUABLE RESOURCE AND GLOBAL HERITAGE**

Forests cover almost 30 percent of the Earth’s land area. The Global Forest Resources Assessment, published by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), estimates that in 2000, 3.86 billion hectares of forest remained from an originally forested area of more than 6 billion hectares. Fifty-six percent of the Earth’s remaining forest area is in developing countries. Hundreds of millions of people depend on forests for their liveli-



hoods, 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. More important, forests are a safety net for the poorest communities when other means of livelihoods are limited.

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: 70 percent of the world’s vascular plants, 30 percent of all bird species, and 90 percent of all invertebrates. In Brazil’s Atlantic forest nearly 500 species of trees were identified in a single hectare, and on a single tree in Peru 43 species of ants were identified—the same number as in the entire British Isles. In addition to their importance for maintaining the integrity of the global web of life, the species found in forests provide innumerable economic benefits; one study found that nearly 6,000 species of rainforest plants in Southeast Asia have economic uses.

## **FORESTS AT A CROSSROADS**

Alarmingly, forests are among the most threatened of the Earth’s ecosystems. There are new and emerging issues, but in many regions long-standing challenges have yet to be resolved or are re-emerging. In the 1990s, 90.4 million hectares of forest were lost, a rate of nearly 25,000 hectares per day.



Several forces are acting on forests, collectively and individually, and the trends related to these forces are not necessarily clear or defined. For example, the FAO's *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000* indicates a slowdown in overall deforestation, although others dispute these findings. The extraction rates and methods associated with timber harvesting are being challenged, and growing public pressure is paving the way for improved harvesting systems, including systems of certification to verify that timber is harvested from sustainably managed forests.

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 even when trees remain standing. In the Brazilian Amazon, the area of forest that is fragmented or prone to edge effects is estimated to be 150 percent greater than the area that has actually been deforested.

Recent evidence that the impact of global warming may be even higher than previously thought suggests that forests, which are important sinks for carbon, may receive a positive boost through afforestation and reforestation. On the other hand, recent reports cite alien invasive species, which have the potential of overtaking natural systems and undermining their resilience and sustainability, as the second largest threat to forests after conversion of habitat. The central role of conservation and sustainable management of forests in the context of sustainable development cannot be overstated.

#### **THE GEF'S MANDATE FOR FOREST CONSERVATION**

The conservation of forest ecosystems is truly a global concern. The GEF, in its role as the designated financial mechanism for multiple international environmental conventions, is playing a key part in promoting global forest conservation. Working with its partner implementing agencies—the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank—the GEF is addressing the challenge

of conserving forest resources while maximizing economic and environmental benefits for communities.

#### **THE GEF'S APPROACH**

The diversity of forest ecosystems, and the numbers of species and amount of genetic diversity they harbor, makes supporting forest ecosystems a critical component of conserving biodiversity. Under guidance from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the GEF is targeting forest ecosystems as a key to the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity. In its first 10 years of operation, the GEF has focused on protected areas as a key tool for conserving forests and biodiversity. While protected areas will remain a pillar of the biodiversity portfolio under the GEF's strategic priorities for the third replenishment, the GEF supports efforts that mainstream biodiversity in production systems at the broader landscape level. Various thematic reviews and project monitoring processes have increasingly identified the need for the GEF to move beyond addressing

the immediate threats to ecosystems by identifying and targeting the underlying causes of habitat loss at the landscape scale; this means increasing attention to environments in which productive use is made of biological resources. Forest biomes are likely to be a primary component of this effort.

**THE GEF SUPPORTS EFFORTS THAT MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY IN PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AT THE BROADER LANDSCAPE LEVEL.**

#### **THE GEF'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

In August 2002, the GEF received commitments for its third replenishment of nearly \$3 billion, its largest amount yet—an overwhelming vote of confidence from the international community. Under the direction of the GEF Council and consistent with CBD guidance and country priorities, strategic priorities have been identified to assist in effectively disbursing these funds for the conservation of biodiversity.

The following are the strategic priorities that will guide the GEF's investments in biodiversity and respond to the policy directions of the GEF:

**1. Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas**

This priority encompasses the achievement of ecological, institutional, social, political, and financial sustainability in the context of national-level protected area systems. Support for individual protected areas will be grounded in countries' long-term visions for their protected area systems.

**2. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Systems**

This priority will foster broad-based integration of biodiversity conservation within the broader development agenda through capacity building and demonstration. The specific objective will be to integrate biodiversity conservation into forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and other production systems and sectors to secure national and global environmental benefits.

**3. Capacity Building for the Implementation of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

This priority responds to guidance from the CBD and the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, for which the GEF is the designated financial mechanism. The focus will be on developing systemic and institutional capacity in recognition of the potential risks posed by modified organisms.

**4. Generation and Dissemination of Best Practices to Address Current and Emerging Biodiversity Issues**

This priority will seek to improve the effectiveness of analysis, synthesis, and dissemination of best practices, innovative approaches, and new tools from projects and programs to improve the sustainability of GEF impacts in the biodiversity focal area. In addition, emerging biodiversity issues often need to be better understood and addressed in the form of pilot projects before clear operational guidance and good practices can be established.

# GEF INVESTMENTS FOR FORESTS

**THROUGH JUNE 2003, THE GEF HAD COMMITTED \$777.6 MILLION FOR NEARLY 150 PROJECTS THAT HELP CONSERVE FOREST ECOSYSTEMS.**



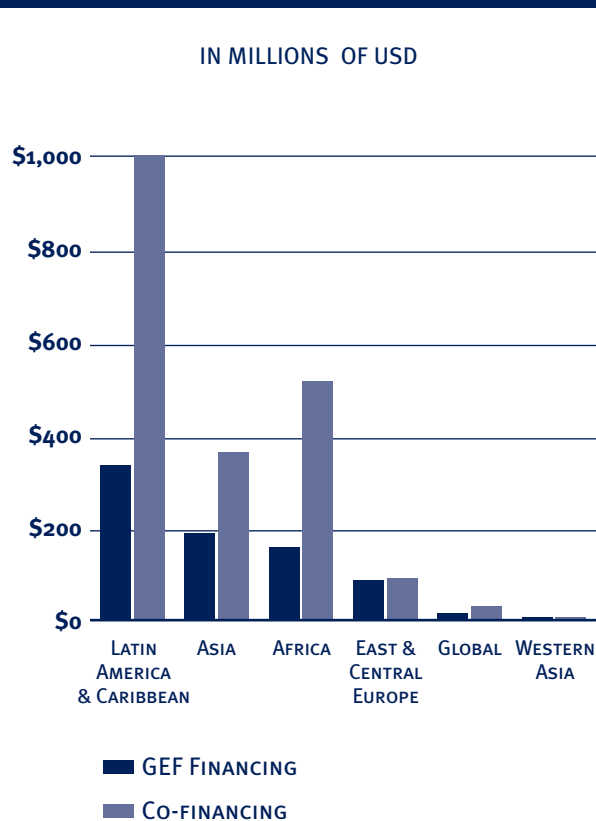
The GEF biodiversity portfolio includes many innovative projects targeting forest ecosystems. GEF-supported forest projects work to promote sustainable livelihoods by integrating best practices in the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

GEF-supported biodiversity projects with forest components conserve many different types of ecosystems, such as cloud forests, tropical rainforests, dry forests, temperate forests, boreal forests, and mangrove forests. Projects also encompass a multitude of globally recognized significant sites, such as Sinharaja Forest Reserve in Sri Lanka, a World Heritage site; El Triunfo protected area in Mexico, a Man and Biosphere Reserve; and the Valdivian Forest in Chile, an internationally recognized Center of Plant Diversity.

## GEF INVESTMENTS IN FORESTS

Through June 2003, the GEF had committed \$777.6 million for nearly 150 projects that help conserve forest ecosystems, with nearly \$2 billion in co-financing also being leveraged, for a total of \$2.77 billion in support of forest-related projects in 76 countries. Forest ecosystems are one of the five operational programs into which the GEF classifies biodiversity projects, and forest-related projects account for more than 50 percent of the total GEF biodiversity portfolio. GEF forest projects have supported more than 741 protected areas.

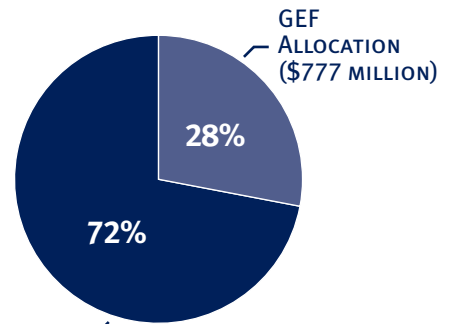
**GEF FINANCING AND CO-FINANCING FOR FORESTS BY REGION, FY 1991–2003**



**NUMBERS OF GLOBALLY RECOGNIZED SITES INCLUDED IN GEF-SUPPORTED FOREST PROJECTS, FY 1991–2003**

<b>WORLD HERITAGE SITES</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>MAN AND BIOSPHERE RESERVES</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>GLOBAL 200 ECOREGIONS</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>HOTSPOTS</b>	<b>97</b>

**THE LEVERAGING EFFECT OF GEF SUPPORT FOR FOREST PROJECTS, FY 1991–2003 (TOTAL=\$2.77 BILLION)**



**CO-FINANCING AMOUNT (\$2 BILLION)**

- SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING:**
- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
  - STATE GOVERNMENTS
  - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
  - NGOs
  - MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS
  - FOUNDATIONS
  - BILATERAL PARTNERS
  - PRIVATE SECTOR
  - ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

# CONSERVING FOREST BIODIVERSITY

## THE GEF SUPPORTS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN FORESTS AT BOTH THE LOCAL SITE LEVEL AND THE BROADER COUNTRY LEVEL.

**F**orest ecosystems—tropical rainforests in particular—are the world’s biodiversity storehouses. They hold greater numbers of species than any other ecosystem, although it is estimated that only about 13 percent of the Earth’s species have been identified and described. Of the more than 12 million estimated species that remain undiscovered, a majority are likely to be found in forest biomes. Recent research suggests that the forest canopy may be home to 50 percent of terrestrial biodiversity. Dryland forests are also important ecosystems for maintaining biodiversity. Although they may hold fewer numbers of total species, dryland forests, such as in Madagascar, often contain high percentages of endemic species. With current rates of deforestation and land degradation in different regions of the world, many species may be lost before they are even known to science.

The GEF supports biodiversity conservation activities in forests at both the local site level and the broader country level. Working at the local site level involves working within the specific parameters or unique situations of the individual site to identify and conserve certain globally significant biological resources. At the country level, the GEF works in partnership through the implementing agencies with a variety of executing partners in countries to build a conservation vision and strengthen key institutions and policy frameworks. Complementary initiatives



from multiple partners are critical to sustain overall efforts for forest conservation. Efforts such as the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the World Bank/World Wildlife Fund Alliance for Forests address key issues that the GEF would be unable to cover alone.

### SUPPORTING PROTECTED AREAS

In focusing on the conservation of biodiversity, the GEF has financed activities targeting both specific protected areas and protected area systems. The GEF provides support for all six categories of protected areas as defined by the IUCN (the World Conservation Union), as well as other significant, globally recognized sites important for biodiversity, such as World Heritage sites, Man and Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Global 200 ecoregions, and biodiversity hotspots. National and local categories of protected areas, such as wildlife sanctuaries, indigenous reserves, and important ecological areas, are also included.

GEF-financed forest conservation projects take a number of innovative approaches to forest conservation. Projects supporting forest ecosystems are undertaking the following activities:

- Promoting sustainable finance for protected areas in Uganda’s Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park

- Increasing community support through education and awareness for formally and informally protected forests in Indonesia's Sangihe-Talaud Islands
- Encouraging public-private partnerships for protected areas in Chile's Valdivian Forest Zone
- Developing an integrated management system for Lebanon's Tannourine-Hadath El-Jebbeh Cedar Forest
- Integrating biodiversity conservation in forestry and range management through the establishment of protected areas and wildlife corridors in Georgia's Caucasus forest ecosystem
- Supporting the indigenous management of protected areas in the Peruvian Amazon to ensure equitable benefit sharing from the establishment of communal reserves

#### SUPPORTING NATIONAL PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS

To promote the long-term conservation of forests and other ecosystems, the GEF supports projects that work at the level of national protected area systems to catalyze protected area sustainability. A suite of projects on three continents highlights these efforts.

Brazil is home to the world's largest intact tracts of tropical rainforest, which contain more than 10 percent of the world's known species. The *Amazon Region Protected Areas* program, implemented by the World Bank, is supporting the expansion and consolidation of strict protected areas in the Amazonian region. The project will develop long-term sustainable management tools and mechanisms for effective protection within all Amazonian strict protected areas. The project emerged from a commitment by the government of Brazil to expand protection to at least 10 percent of the biome.

The government of Mexico received GEF support as it embarked on a substantial strengthening and rationalization of its protected area system, including the establishment of an endowment fund. The GEF also supported the *Consolidation of Protected Areas* program, bringing up

to 22 the number of protected areas directly contributing to the sustainability of Mexico's protected areas system. The overseeing ministry is considering action on a variety of initiatives, including developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation plan of the national park system's biological resources. The World Bank is implementing this project.

Following an initial successful effort to establish a trust fund to support the protected area system of Bhutan, the recently approved *LINKPA* project, implemented by the UNDP, is developing a policy framework to manage biological corridors linking nine protected areas in the country's temperate broadleaf forest ecoregion. Straddling the transition zone from tropical lowlands to Himalayan peaks, Bhutan is home to a wide range of unique species. In keeping with its strong Buddhist tradition, the government of Bhutan is demonstrating its commitment to preserving the country's natural and cultural heritage.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON ANY GEF-SUPPORTED PROJECTS, PLEASE VISIT [WWW.GEFONLINE.ORG](http://WWW.GEFONLINE.ORG).**

# PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY THROUGHOUT THE LANDSCAPE

**THE GEF IS WORKING WITH PARTNER GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITIES TO MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS IN NONTRADITIONAL SECTORS AND IN THE BROADER DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.**

In order to achieve long-term conservation of biological resources, biodiversity conservation must be integrated and given appropriate consideration at the wider landscape level. To achieve this aim, the GEF is working with partner governments and communities to mainstream biodiversity considerations in nontraditional sectors and in the broader development agenda. When biodiversity is considered in everyday management decisions in natural resource use sectors, significant progress can be made in securing the integrity of the overall ecosystem. Nontraditional sectors relevant to biodiversity include tourism, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and other production systems. Close monitoring of biodiversity within productive landscapes, such as managed forests, is strongly advocated. Management under these circumstances must be adaptive and participatory and guided by continuous feedback.

Examples of mainstreaming activities that the GEF encourages include the following:

- Enhancing in-country capacity by providing appropriate information, tools, and methodologies to reform and/or improve institutional and policy arrangements critical to bringing about long-term, sustainable gains in biodiversity
- Developing market incentives by promoting innovative incentive structures to catalyze market forces, notably through the development of part-



nerships with private sector stakeholders, small- and medium-scale enterprises, and others to provide biodiversity and production system gains

- Piloting site-based projects with high demonstration and replication value

## **BIODIVERSITY IN FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

The scope for biodiversity conservation in managed forests is often limited by institutional capacity and constraints that inhibit integrating or harnessing biodiversity considerations in forest production landscapes. In this context, the GEF has a critical role to play in increasing the strategic and operational coherence of biodiversity objectives in countries' forest management systems to promote favorable systemic change.

## **DECENTRALIZING FOREST MANAGEMENT: INCREASING COMMUNITY CONTROL OF FORESTS**

A historic transition in global forest tenure is currently under way. Nearly one-fourth of the forest estate in the most forested developing countries—more than 380 million hectares—is now legally owned or officially administered by indigenous and local communities. This is more than three times the area of forests owned by individuals and private firms in developing countries. The percentage of forest under community control has doubled in the past 10 years, and, given recent and ongoing legal

## STRENGTHENING FOREST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

The GEF-financed *Sustainable Forest Development Project*, in China's southwestern temperate forests, has two main objectives. This project, implemented by the World Bank, aims to develop and apply innovative and effective approaches to managing the last remaining natural forest areas in China and to conserving globally significant forest and mountain biodiversity. The second objective is to establish tree plantations to relieve pressures on natural forest resources. The approaches to be developed and applied in pilot areas will provide models for wider application under the government's national *Natural Forest Protection Program*.

Papua New Guinea is home to one of the world's largest remaining tracts of tropical rainforest. The World Bank–implemented *Forestry and Conservation Project*, with financial support from the GEF, is promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and more equitable sharing of benefits accruing from forest resources. Other activities include improving forest management, promoting the environmental sustainability of forest harvests, and implementing a strategy to promote conservation and small-scale sustainable-use enterprises in biodiversity-rich areas. This project built upon lessons learned from an earlier GEF-supported project, the *Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management Project*, implemented by the UNDP.

In Tanzania's Eastern Arc Mountains, the GEF-financed project *Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests*, implemented by the World Bank, is encouraging institutional reforms to strengthen the capacity of national forestry institutions. These institutions will in turn provide services that foster participatory processes in forest biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Arc.

## PLANNING FUTURE EFFORTS WITH GEF SUPPORT

In numerous other countries the GEF is supporting efforts to develop projects that address forest sector interventions for increased biodiversity considerations. The initiatives below are in the planning and development stages.

**Vietnam:** This project's goal will be to contribute to the sustainable management of forests, thus protecting biodiversity, alleviating poverty in rural areas, and enhancing forestry's role in the development of local and national economies.

**Gabon:** The project's overall objective will be to promote the forestry and environment sectors within the national economy, while ensuring both the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity and improving the standard of living of the Gabonese population.

**Cameroon:** The project's main objective will be to strengthen public and private sector efforts to achieve management of forest and savanna ecosystems that is socioeconomically and ecologically sustainable. It aims to establish a coherent framework for all activities that help fulfill the objectives of the forest and fauna policy.



**A HISTORIC TRANSITION IN GLOBAL FOREST TENURE IS CURRENTLY UNDER WAY. NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE FOREST ESTATE IN THE MOST FORESTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS NOW LEGALLY OWNED OR OFFICIALLY ADMINISTERED BY INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.**

communities in forest management decisions. This transition represents great progress in rationalizing and securing forest ownership and thus establishing conditions more conducive to conservation and sustainable forest management. It also offers a historic opportunity to dramatically improve the livelihoods of millions of forest inhabitants. The GEF has helped facilitate transitions to local management in an effort to ensure the greatest possible global benefits for biodiversity,

**THE GEF HAS HELPED FACILITATE TRANSITIONS TO LOCAL MANAGEMENT IN AN EFFORT TO ENSURE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GLOBAL BENEFITS FOR BIODIVERSITY, WHILE SECURING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE COMMUNITIES.**

while securing the livelihoods of the people who depend on forest resources for sustenance and income. One of the many incentives for conserving biodiversity is the great medical benefits derived from many species. Scientists have identified more than 2,000 tropical plants as having anti-

reforms in many developing countries, the portion of the global forest estate owned or officially administered by communities could double again by 2020.

Forests provide livelihoods and act as a “safety net” for millions of people, and promoting biodiversity considerations at the landscape level means including local and indigenous

communities in forest management decisions. This transition represents great progress in rationalizing and securing forest ownership and thus establishing conditions more conducive to conservation and sustainable forest management. It also offers a historic opportunity to dramatically improve the livelihoods of millions of forest inhabitants. The GEF has helped facilitate transitions to local management in an effort to ensure the greatest possible global benefits for biodiversity, while securing the livelihoods of the people who depend on forest resources for sustenance and income.

#### **SUSTAINABLE USE: CURES, COFFEE, AND KOLA NUTS**

Under guidance from the Convention on Biological Diversity, the GEF is supporting the sustainable use of biodiversity and equitable

## MANAGING RESOURCES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

In Madagascar, a 1996 law, known as GELOSE, provided for the management of natural resources by local communities. A project co-implemented by the UNDP and the World Bank, financed in part by the GEF, is working to reverse environmental degradation trends and promote sustainable management of natural resources. The *Environment Program Support Project* is seizing the opportunities presented through the GELOSE law by helping set up appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, training environmental mediators, and building capacity in the land tenure administration. The project faced difficulties during the country’s political upheavals, but lessons learned are being incorporated into the planning of future efforts.

Throughout the late 1990s, Indonesia underwent a process of broad administrative and governance decentralization, including the extension of resource management decisions to local communities. A GEF-supported project, *Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangehi-Talaud Islands*, is being executed by a partnership of international and local NGOs and is strongly supported by local leaders. The project offers an excellent opportunity to engage local governments and communities in forest protection and will be a useful model to replicate in other parts of Indonesia under its new decentralized governance system.

cancer properties. In Southeast Asia, traditional healers use 6,500 plants in treatments for assorted disorders. In the northwestern area of Amazonia, indigenous peoples use more than 1,300 plant species as medicines.

Another sustainable economic activity that has shown promise for benefiting biodiversity is coffee production. While international price instability has

limited the economic benefits from coffee production in recent years, potential remains in this sector to encourage global environmental benefits. Two GEF-supported projects implemented by the World Bank in Uganda and El Salvador are attempting to harness the power of the market for biodiversity conservation.

In Cameroon, the sustainable harvest of nontimber forest products, such as kola nuts, is helping promote alternative livelihoods for biodiversity conservation.

## BIODIVERSITY FOR LIFE: CURES

In Africa and Latin America, the GEF is supporting initiatives to conserve medicinal plants, many of which are found in forests. In Ethiopia, the World Bank–implemented *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants* project is supporting cultivation trials of selected threatened and indigenous species in home gardens. The project employs advice from elders—mostly women—who use herbal remedies to identify and conserve medicinal plants, with the support of youth groups.

In Zimbabwe, the *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants* project, implemented by the UNDP, is promoting the conservation, sustainable use, and cultivation of endangered medicinal plants. The project is demonstrating effective models at the local level and developing a legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits from medicinal plants.

A regional Latin America and Caribbean project, *Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean*, implemented by the UNEP, is working with traditional communities and local and national partners to provide detailed

assessments of the conservation status of medicinal plants in key forest ecoregions in Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. This information will be used to develop conservation and management strategies for important medicinal plant species and habitats and, more broadly, to support the integration of primary health and sustainable use objectives within national policy and programs concerning medicinal plants.

In Sri Lanka, the *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants* project will design and implement a medicinal plants conservation program for five botanical reserves where medicinal plants are collected from the wild. The program will support baseline research, monitoring, conservation planning, community organizing, enrichment plantings, research on traditional medicinal plant knowledge, sustainable economic activities related to medicinal plants or taking pressure off wild resources, improved marketing of such plants, and education. *Ex situ* cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants will also be supported, through researching and promoting *ex situ* cultivation and enhancing *ex situ* collections. Last, legal and policy reforms in support of medicinal plant conservation, a national information network, and training and awareness campaigns will be financed.

## THE POWER OF PLANTS: COFFEE AND KOLA

The *Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project* assisted Uganda's implementation of its national biodiversity strategy by regulating uncontrolled coffee harvesting, confining harvesting to buffer zones, and ensuring that all activities in these areas reflect best practices for sustainable management of tropical humid forest ecosystems. The project also worked to make the whole system financially self-sustainable through a funding channel that gives villages an incentive to become partners of Kibale National Park in conserving the biodiversity of Kibale Forest.

The *Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation Within Coffee Landscapes* project in El Salvador worked to conserve critical biodiversity by maintaining and enhancing habitats within shade coffee plantations. Specifically, the project increased the extent of coffee plantations under biodiversity-friendly shade regimes to serve as habitats for globally significant biodiversity; initiated the establishment of biological corridors composed of shade coffee plantations; and promoted the development of a biodiversity-friendly coffee production system in El Salvador, along with certifying and marketing it abroad.

A GEF-financed project in Cameroon, implemented by the World Bank, helped to conserve seven sites in the species-rich lowland forests of the southeast and in the northern savanna ecosystem. The *Biodiversity Conservation and Management* project increased the capacity of natural resource management institutions and promoted the development of alternative livelihoods in buffer zones around protected areas, including microenterprises such as bee-keeping, woodcarving, and harvesting nontimber forest products such as kola nuts.

## EXPANDING OPTIONS: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Recognition of the nonmonetary economic value of protected areas is an important step in ensuring that these areas are maintained in perpetuity. One way to achieve this outcome is by developing systems for payments of ecosystem services. Forests provide many different types of ecosystem services, including nutrient cycling, flood and storm protection, hydrological services, climate regulation, and soil maintenance. The possibility of payments for carbon sequestration has become especially attractive with the progression of multilateral efforts to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This new and dynamic method for promoting biodiversity conservation has great potential, but the mechanisms for the most effective approaches remain to be determined. The GEF is helping develop markets and create value for stakeholders to maintain forest environments for ecosystem services.

One of the pioneering efforts in this realm is a GEF supported project in Costa Rica implemented by the World Bank. The *Ecomarkets* project supports Costa Rica's progressive forestry laws by giving forest owners in buffer zones and interconnected biological corridors market-based incentives to protect forest-related environmental services such as carbon sequestration and reduction of carbon emissions, biodiversity conservation, scenic beauty, and hydrological functions. The project will support implementation of environmental policies in the forest and energy sectors. This cutting-edge project provides opportunities to showcase the many synergies and linkages between biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

**THE GEF IS HELPING TO DEVELOP MARKETS AND CREATE VALUE FOR STAKEHOLDERS TO MAINTAIN FOREST ENVIRONMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.**

# GEF PARTNERSHIPS FOR FORESTS

**THE GEF WAS ORIGINALLY CREATED AS A UNIQUE PARTNERSHIP, AND PARTNERSHIP IS THE BASIS OF THE GEF'S EXISTENCE.**



The GEF brings together stakeholders from local to international levels of governance and leverages the advantages of international organizations and agencies that have a limited history of working together. Partnership is the basis of the GEF's existence: in a strict functional sense, the GEF is a partnership of countries, implementing agencies, and environmental secretariats. However, the GEF works with all stakeholders in the conservation field, from local communities and NGOs to international organizations. This is evident from the GEF's participation in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, an international effort to support the United Nations Forum on Forests process.

## **PARTNERSHIPS...**

### **...WITH COUNTRIES**

The GEF has matured and expanded, and 175 countries are now partners in this unique venture to galvanize conservation action for the world's natural heritage. The GEF and its implementing agencies work with countries to ensure that their conservation and development priorities and objectives are represented in national conservation strategies. To facilitate this process, each country has designated GEF "political and operational focal points" to help coordinate its efforts and communication. This is especially important with respect to forests, which represent a great potential economic resource for

local communities, private actors, and governments intent on improving the lives of their citizens. The GEF is also promoting partnerships between countries through transboundary conservation initiatives, which are under way in Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Mesoamerica.

### **...WITH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**

The GEF implementing agencies are key actors in the effort to conserve forest ecosystems. Beyond their roles as implementing agencies, however, each organization has unique institutional and technical capacities, and the GEF draws on the comparative advantages of each agency to leverage the greatest benefit and output from each dollar the GEF commits. With its Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and National Environmental Action Plans, the World Bank has developed a wealth of knowledge about national capacities and has helped set conservation priorities. The UNDP has a widespread presence in each country that allows it to mobilize resources in unique ways. The UNEP has developed important relationships with environmental ministries and agencies in GEF partner countries.

### **... WITH NGOS**

NGOs play many important roles in the workings of the GEF. NGOs are often involved in project execution. In Jordan, for example, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature has played an invaluable

role in the country's GEF-supported projects. NGOs have helped shape GEF policies, and the GEF's NGO network considers the policy on public involvement in GEF-financed projects to be exceptional. Village organizations and other community-based groups, academic institutions, and foundations are among the NGO partners integral to the GEF's efforts.

The GEF has worked closely with leading international NGOs in many capacities, but local NGOs and community organizations have been equally important partners. Through both medium-sized projects (MSPs) and the Small Grants Programme (SGP), the

GEF has helped cultivate local NGO networks and promoted the input of local NGOs in broader policy contexts.

### **... WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

The private sector offers the greatest potential to mainstream forest conservation and sustainable use into the production landscape. Establishing partnerships that demonstrate the compatibility between conservation and development objectives remains the challenge—and opportunity—in the years ahead. Numerous projects in the GEF portfolio are engaging private companies and individuals in innovative ways, including approaches such as con-

## **THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME**

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) touches the lives of thousands of people. Since 1991 the SGP has committed over \$117 million dollars for more than 3,000 projects that reconcile global environmental benefits with sustainable livelihoods. Administered by the UNDP, the SGP provides grants of up to \$50,000 for projects that help to conserve biodiversity, reduce the risks of climate change, stop land degradation, and reduce water pollution through community-level strategies and technologies. The SGP has leveraged an additional \$65.6 million from other partners for national NGOs and community groups.

Forest conservation is a critical component of the SGP approach because forests cut across all issue areas. For example, tropical forests contain the world's highest levels of biodiversity, and the global forest biomass serves as a carbon sink to help mitigate the threat of climate change. Forests also reduce land degradation by helping prevent erosion and recycling soil nutrients, and they can help prevent water pollution by reducing siltation and by filtering water as it moves through the ecosystem.

One example of an SGP forest project comes from Kazakhstan, where the SGP is helping conserve and restore wild apple forests in the Zilijskij-Alatau Foothills. In this area, identified as a center of global genetic diversity and considered the birthplace of the domesticated apple, 90 percent of the wild apple groves have been cleared for agriculture and other land uses. A demonstration project links conservation and restoration of the wild apple forests, ecological education, and the production of marketable apple vinegar by a nonprofit medicinal and food research organization.

Recognizing the SGP's success and an increasing demand for SGP-level resources, the GEF will greatly expand the program beginning in fiscal year 2005, extending participation beyond the current 64 active countries. Though SGP grants to NGOs and community-based environmental projects are small, their impacts are large. Expanded funding will allow the SGP to produce even more positive impacts and global benefits for the world's forests.

[WWW.UNDP.ORG/SGP](http://WWW.UNDP.ORG/SGP)

servation easements, payments for environmental services, and ecotourism.

### GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is the current framework for coordinating international efforts to promote and develop sustainable forest management. This international policy dialogue process is supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), a coalition of international organizations and secretariats that provide inputs for the work of the UNFF. The GEF is a member of the CPF and, together with the World Bank, takes a lead on issues of financing forest conservation.

### MULTIDONOR PARTNERSHIPS: CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Twenty-five identified biodiversity “hotspots” contain 44 percent of the Earth’s plant species and 35 percent of its terrestrial vertebrate species in just 1.4 percent of its land area. Nearly all of the hotspots are partially or wholly composed of forest ecosystems, and many of them are tropical forests. These areas are also among the most threatened in the world; hotspots have lost more than 70 percent of their natural vegetation and face increasing threats from human sources.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the GEF, and the World Bank. Since the partnership’s establishment, it has expanded to include the government of Japan and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The CEPF aims to dramatically advance conservation of Earth’s biodiversity hotspots by supporting nongovernmental, community, and grassroots organizations. A fundamental goal is to ensure civil society’s engagement in biodiversity conservation.

[WWW.CEPF.NET](http://WWW.CEPF.NET) AND  
[WWW.BIODIVERSITYHOTSPOTS.ORG](http://WWW.BIODIVERSITYHOTSPOTS.ORG)

### THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON FORESTS

The CPF is an innovative partnership of 14 major forest-related international organizations, institutions, and convention secretariats. It was established in April 2001 in response to the invitation in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations resolution establishing the United Nations Forum on Forests. As one of the CPF partner institutions, the GEF, consistent with its mandate, is helping further the agenda and support the goals of the UNFF.

The CPF has two main objectives: supporting the work of the UNFF and its member countries and fostering increased cooperation and coordination on forest issues. CPF member organizations assist the UNFF by supporting the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests Proposals for Action, providing expertise and advisory services to the UNFF, and assisting in monitoring, assessing, and reporting on forest resources.

CPF initiatives include the *Sourcebook on Funding Sustainable Forest Management*, the streamlining of forest-related country reporting, and a process to clarify and achieve consistency in forest-related definitions and terms for reporting and public information dissemination purposes.

[WWW.FAO.ORG/FORESTRY/CPF](http://WWW.FAO.ORG/FORESTRY/CPF) AND  
[WWW.UN.ORG/ESA/FORESTS/](http://WWW.UN.ORG/ESA/FORESTS/)

## IN SUMMARY

**THE GEF IS WELL POSITIONED TO BE A CATALYST FOR FOREST CONSERVATION AND MAKE FULL USE OF PARTNERSHIPS THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND STRENGTHENED OVER THE YEARS.**



Working with partners at various levels allows the GEF to make the greatest possible contribution to conservation with the resources provided by GEF donor countries. The GEF works with the CBD to enhance country capacities and maximize the advantages of its partners. Now the GEF is focusing on implementing its strategic priorities to augment the global environmental gains achieved with GEF support.

Forest ecosystems present some of the most intractable conservation quandaries. With a wide range of actors and complex ecological processes, forests face threats from many sides. Addressing

these challenges requires a multifaceted approach and the complete participation of all stakeholders. The GEF is well positioned to be a catalyst for forest conservation and to make full use of partnerships that have been developed and strengthened over the years.

Working at both the site and system levels, the GEF will continue to promote in situ biodiversity conservation in protected areas and mainstream biodiversity in the broader development context. To ensure the viability of ecosystems and the many species that make them function, biodiversity considerations must be included in sectors such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture, mining, and tourism.

# LOOKING AHEAD

**THE GEF HAS THE POTENTIAL TO EXPLORE AND ENCOURAGE SYNERGIES AMONG CONVENTIONS TO PROMOTE MORE EFFECTIVE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND HOLISTIC SOLUTIONS.**



## **PROMOTING SYNERGIES BETWEEN CONVENTIONS**

Forests are at the nexus of many global environmental concerns, including biodiversity, climate change, desertification, trade in endangered species, and the health of waterways. As the designated financial mechanism for multiple international agreements addressing many of the above issues, the GEF can explore and encourage linkages between these regimes to promote more effective, comprehensive, and holistic solutions. A select set of pilot projects is currently exploring these directions.

## **FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

The synergy between forests and climate change is especially strong. According to the FAO, biomass energy, particularly wood energy, constitutes a vital component of future strategies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, with a potential to reduce up

to 30 percent of total emissions between 2030 and 2050. The role of forests is even more important when one considers that the cumulative global potential of options

related to biological mitigation of climate change is 10 to 20 percent of projected fossil fuel emissions by 2050, with the largest potential being in tropical and subtropical regions.

Solutions that seek to conserve biodiversity, at both the ecosystem and species levels, often have beneficial effects for the mitigation of climate change. The inverse is often true as well. Biodiversity and climate change are inextricably linked in that both depend on the quality, integrity, and proper functioning of the Earth's ecosystems. Forests are the linchpin of these linkages. Activities undertaken to mitigate climate change, such as reforestation, afforestation, and agroforestry, can also contribute to biodiversity conservation when adequately planned.

One example can be found in a GEF project in Sudan, *Community-Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration*, financed during the GEF's pilot phase. The project, implemented by the UNDP, increased soil cover, reduced soil erosion, and improved socioeconomic conditions for livestock herders by planting trees for fuelwood harvesting and windbreaks, thus helping reduce pressure on areas such as the Shawa Forest Reserve. This project demonstrated that combining key local development and livelihood concerns with carbon sequestration can lead to sustainable outcomes. By supporting efforts that conserve forest ecosystems and address climate change through joint interventions, the GEF is promoting creative and efficient resource allocation.

The *Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project* is a joint initiative driven by local and regional partners.

**THE GEF IS SUPPORTING A NUMBER OF KNOWLEDGE-GENERATING PROJECTS THAT WILL DEVELOP TOOLS TO IMPROVE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF ECOSYSTEMS.**



With GEF support, the project aims to link protected areas throughout Mesoamerica by identifying and managing biological corridors to create a contiguous chain of ecosystems and habitats. The sustainable use of biodiversity is also a primary objective. The project was originally conceived to enhance biodiversity considerations, but adaptation and mitigation options that will be designed as part of the project present opportunities for synergies between biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change.

#### **FORESTS AND LAND DEGRADATION**

Desertification, the degradation of drylands, involves the loss of biological and economic productivity and complexity in ecosystems such as forests because of unsustainable land uses. Deforestation is among the most commonly cited reasons for desertification. Drought and desertification threaten the livelihoods of over 1 billion people in more than 110 countries. Although land degradation has only recently become an official focal area of the GEF, many GEF-supported projects help fight land degradation and desertification by conserving forest landscapes.

#### **BUILDING KNOWLEDGE FOR FOREST CONSERVATION**

A critical aspect of preparing for improved conservation efforts is expanding the knowledge base to increase capacity in science, planning, and management. The GEF is supporting a number of knowledge-generating projects that will develop tools to improve our understanding of ecosystems.

The *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*, overseen by the UNEP and supported by multiple partners, including the GEF, is an effort to catalyze global, regional, national, and local action to conduct a global ecosystem assessment. Such an assessment will help bring the best available information and knowledge on ecosystem goods and services to bear on policy and management decisions. Through this process, the project is providing an accurate description of the current extent, trends, pressures, conditions, and value of different ecosystems of the world, and establishing a clear baseline for the year 2000. Global and subglobal assessments will enable the project to build critical capacity for undertaking integrated ecosystem assessments and acting on their findings.

A project involving Ecuador, Kenya, Ukraine, and the Philippines is working to develop indicators for biodiversity in the five GEF biodiversity focal areas: coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems; forests; mountains; drylands; and agrobiodiversity. The *Biodiversity Indicators for National Use* project, implemented by the UNEP, is undertaking case studies in each country that will concentrate on one or two ecosystem types that represent nationally and globally important examples of the respective country's ecosystems.

In Malaysia, the planned project *Conservation of Biological Diversity Through Improved Forest Planning Tools*, to be implemented by the UNDP, will develop tools and generate knowledge to ensure that production systems are planned and managed in a manner that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity or the sustainable use of its components. The project, scheduled to begin in early 2004, will receive support from a range of public and private partners in addition to funds from the GEF.

**[WWW.MILLENNIUMASSESSMENT.ORG/](http://WWW.MILLENNIUMASSESSMENT.ORG/) AND  
[WWW.GEFONLINE.ORG](http://WWW.GEFONLINE.ORG)**

A recently approved project, *Demonstrations of Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management in the Caatinga*, to be implemented by the UNDP, will seek to demonstrate integrated ecosystem management in Brazil's Caatinga Forest and build multisector capacity so that development and poverty alleviation programs for the semi-arid region help capture global benefits in biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation.

#### **EMERGING ISSUES IN FOREST CONSERVATION**

Forests are not static ecosystems, and the threats they face are not static either. New challenges for forest conservation include threats from invasive alien species and uncertainty about the effects of global climate change on forest biomes. Innovative

initiatives and interventions will be needed to help ensure the integrity of forest ecosystems.

To draw attention to emerging issues in forest conservation in the months leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the GEF sponsored a preparatory roundtable discussion on forests that brought together internationally recognized experts to take stock of the status of international efforts for forests.

#### **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE YEARS AHEAD**

As the GEF seeks to enhance its impact in conserving forest ecosystems for the disbursement of the latest replenishment over the coming years, the re-emphasized and evolved strategic priorities will

#### **GEF WSSD FORESTS ROUNDTABLE**

To help prepare for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002, the GEF sponsored a roundtable series addressing four important issues: forests; sustainable energy; land, water, and food security; and financing the environment and sustainable development.

The Forests Roundtable, held in New York in March 2002 in conjunction with the second UNFF, offered a vision and set of actions to advance the conservation of natural forests. Representing country governments, multilateral agencies, private business, NGOs, and academia, the panelists highlighted ways to advance the conservation of natural forests and sustainable development for the next decade.

Roundtable participants specified four critical areas for enhanced forest conservation. First, a new generation of

institutions that can deal with the complexity and unpredictability of forest ecosystems is needed. Second, knowledge generation and assessment must be improved. Third, effective financial arrangements for forest conservation need to be identified and implemented. Fourth, the private sector must become more involved in forest conservation solutions.

We now know the reasons for forest loss, and we know that such losses will continue unless significantly increased resources are committed as payments for environmental services and direct conservation measures. Leaders and participants at the WSSD were urged to recognize the severity of this problem and commit the resources required to act on, and scale up, all the valuable lessons of the past 10 years.

**[WWW.GEFWEB.ORG/OUTREACH/OUTREACH-PUBLICATIONS/ROUNDTABLE\\_ON\\_FORESTS.PDF](http://WWW.GEFWEB.ORG/OUTREACH/OUTREACH-PUBLICATIONS/ROUNDTABLE_ON_FORESTS.PDF)**

help guide interventions and maximize benefits. Forests, and the communities that rely on them, will be beneficiaries as the GEF works to catalyze the sustainability of protected area systems and mainstream biodiversity considerations in the broader development context.

Building on more than 10 years of experience, success, and lessons learned, the GEF is endeavoring to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through site-based and system-level efforts to con-

serve forests and other critical ecosystems. Many challenges remain, and achieving an equitable distribution of benefits while securing environmental sustainability will not be amenable to quick solutions. The GEF, with its multitude of diverse partners, represents only a portion of the worldwide effort needed to secure a future with sustainable forests, but, in its role as catalyst and leader, the GEF can and will make a significant contribution to this global undertaking.

# GEF FUNDING PATHWAYS

**THE GEF PROVIDES GRANTS FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL EITHER PROTECT OR REDUCE RISKS TO THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT.**

## **WHO CAN RECEIVE GEF FUNDING FOR FOREST PROJECTS?**

Grant recipients can range from a forest community to a private company to a government agency responsible for mountain environments. It can be any person, group, or agency in a developing country that has a good idea for addressing an environmental concern in forest environments—for example, an innovative system to conserve and use endemic forest plant species sustainably or identify and develop a scenic natural area for sustainable ecotourism and local benefit.

The GEF provides grants for projects that will either protect or reduce risks to the global environment. The GEF provides small grants and finances medium- and full-sized projects. Those seeking GEF funding develop their project ideas by working with the GEF's implementing or executing agencies.

Local UNDP offices are responsible for quickly and flexibly dispersing small grants, up to \$50,000 each, for projects that reconcile global environmental benefits with sustainable livelihoods for local com-



munities. National steering committees play a prominent role.

Medium-sized grants, which are for projects of up to \$1 million, and large-sized grants, which start at \$1 million, are approved through a more formal process. Because of their complexity, full-sized projects (the GEF's most common type of project) can require more time than medium-sized projects to move from idea to implementation.

In addition, the GEF funds “enabling activities,” that is, activities that help countries prepare national strategies and action plans to fulfill their obligations to global environmental conventions. For enabling activities, especially those relating to biodiversity, countries are expected to strengthen their ability to formulate and manage sectoral or cross-sectoral programs to meet biodiversity objectives within the context of national sustainable development efforts. Thus, enabling activities are important tools for countries to justify forest conservation and sustainable development at the national level.

# ANNEX: GEF INVESTMENTS IN FORESTS (FISCAL YEAR 1991–2003)\* IN US\$ MILLIONS

COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
Global	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	UNEP	\$7.31	\$17.61	\$24.92
Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	UNEP	1.00	4.61	5.61
Global (Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I	UNEP	5.30	3.58	8.87
Global (Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa)	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity	UNEP	0.75	3.23	3.98
Regional (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica)	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource	UNEP	1.00	0.97	1.97
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the MesoAmerican Biological Corridor	UNDP/ UNEP	10.94	12.77	23.71
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, R. B. de)	Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Amazon	UNDP	4.50	0.86	5.36
Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management	UNEP	0.75	0.68	1.43
Regional (Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	EcoEnterprises Fund	World Bank/ IFC	1.00	9.00	10.00
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, R. B. de)	Action for a Sustainable Amazonia	UNDP	3.85	0.70	4.55
Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo Dem. Rep. of)	Regional Environment and Information Management Project (REIMP)	World Bank	4.38	11.31	15.70
Regional (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	Conservation Priority-Setting for the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystems, West Africa	UNDP	0.74	0.21	0.95
Regional (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine)	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	UNEP	0.85	0.61	1.46

\* This list includes medium- and full-sized projects that are categorized under GEF's Forest Ecosystem Operational Program (OP#3) as either the primary or subsidiary operational program.

COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
Regional (Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean	UNEP	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$1.55
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia)	Conservation Strategies for Rhinos in South East Asia	UNDP	2.00	1.65	3.65
Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	UNDP	12.90	5.53	18.43
Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)	Central Asia Transboundary Biodiversity Project	World Bank	10.50	3.50	14.00
Armenia	Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction	World Bank	5.21	11.00	16.21
Bangladesh	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans Reserved Forest	World Bank/ ADB	12.20	63.30	75.50
Belarus	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	1.00	0.25	1.25
Belize	Northern Belize Biological Corridors Project	World Bank	0.75	3.17	3.91
Belize	Creating A Co-managed Protected Areas System	UNDP	0.75	0.38	1.13
Belize	Community-managed Sarstoon Temash Conservation Project	World Bank	0.83	0.26	1.09
Bhutan	Linking and Enhancing Protected Areas in the Temperate Broadleaf Forest Ecoregion of Bhutan (LINKPA)	UNDP	0.79	1.06	1.86
Bolivia	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	4.54	3.85	8.39
Bolivia	Sustainability of the National System of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.30	31.40	46.70
Bolivia	Removing Obstacles to Direct Private-Sector Participation in In-Situ Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.71	0.43	1.13
Brazil	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA)	World Bank	30.35	59.00	89.35
Brazil	Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Frontier Forests of Northwestern Mato Grosso	UNDP	6.98	9.13	16.10
Brazil	Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado	UNDP	0.75	0.10	0.85
Brazil	Parana Biodiversity Project	World Bank	8.00	24.86	32.86
Brazil	Formoso River— Integrated Watershed Management and Protection	World Bank	1.00	1.18	2.18
Cambodia	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park	World Bank	2.75	2.25	5.00
Cambodia	Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains	UNDP	1.00	3.33	4.33
Cameroon	Biodiversity Conservation and Management	World Bank	6.10	6.43	12.53
Cameroon	Community Based Conservation in the Bamenda Highlands	UNDP	1.00	2.09	3.09
Central African Republic	A Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use: The Bangassou Dense Forest	UNDP	2.50	1.00	3.50
Chile	Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.00	0.75
Chile	Water Resources and Biodiversity Management	World Bank	10.33	310.00	320.33
Chile	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Chiloé Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	1.00	3.25	4.25
Chile	Santiago Foothills: Mountain Ecosystem Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.46	1.21

COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
China	Nature Reserves Management	World Bank/ UNDP	\$19.58	\$5.70	\$25.28
China	Sustainable Forest Development Project, Protected Areas Management Component	World Bank	16.35	46.15	62.50
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Biogeographic Region	UNDP	6.00	3.00	9.00
Colombia	Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	World Bank	0.75	2.24	2.99
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Andes Region	World Bank	15.35	15.00	30.35
Colombia	Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I	UNDP	4.03	6.87	10.90
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Mataven Forest	World Bank	0.75	0.64	1.39
Colombia	Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector	World Bank	0.75	1.47	2.22
Congo	Wildlands Protection and Management	World Bank	10.11	3.80	13.91
Congo DR	Rehabilitation of Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	6.33	13.64	19.98
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Resources Development	World Bank	7.28	13.00	20.28
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La Osa Conservation Areas	UNDP	8.00		8.00
Costa Rica	Ecomarkets	World Bank	8.33	51.90	60.23
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor	UNDP	0.75	0.52	1.27
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Conservation in Cacao Agro-forestry	World Bank	0.75	2.29	3.04
Côte d'Ivoire	National Protected Area Management Program	World Bank	16.51	51.72	68.23
Croatia	Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85
Croatia	Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project	World Bank	5.30	3.33	8.63
Cuba	Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas	UNDP	2.15	11.29	13.44
Ecuador	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	7.52	1.50	9.02
Ecuador	Choco-Andean Corridor	World Bank	1.00	2.35	3.35
Ecuador	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	8.35	6.40	14.75
Ecuador	Conservation of Biodiversity in Pastaza	World Bank	0.79	0.25	1.04
El Salvador	Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation within Coffee Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	3.09	3.84
Ethiopia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	1.91	4.90	6.81
Gabon	Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	UNDP	1.00	0.06	1.06
Georgia	Protected Areas Development	World Bank	9.05	24.10	33.15
Ghana	Natural Resource Management	World Bank	8.93	44.70	53.63
Guatemala	Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	World Bank	0.75	0.94	1.69
Guatemala	Integrated Biodiversity Protection in the Sarstun-Motagua Region	UNDP	4.00	5.70	9.70
Guatemala	Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resources Management	World Bank	8.35	43.10	51.45

COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
Guatemala	Community Management of the Bio-Itza Reserve Project	World Bank	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$1.50
Guyana	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	6.33	2.10	8.43
Guyana	Programme for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest Programme)	UNDP	3.00	0.78	3.78
Honduras	Honduras Biodiversity Project	World Bank/ UNDP	7.30	41.70	49.00
India	India Ecodevelopment	World Bank/ UNDP	20.21	54.00	74.21
Indonesia	Conservation of Elephant Landscapes in Aceh	World Bank	0.74	0.30	1.04
Indonesia	Biodiversity Collections	World Bank/ UNDP	8.76	4.20	12.96
Indonesia	Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development	World Bank	14.40	25.50	39.90
Indonesia	Maluku Conservation and Natural Resources Management	World Bank	6.00	4.60	10.60
Indonesia	Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangihe-Talaud Islands	World Bank	0.84	0.36	1.20
Indonesia	Indonesia Forests and Media Project (INFORM)	World Bank	0.94	0.29	1.23
Jordan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dibeena Nature Reserve	UNDP	1.00	1.02	2.02
Kenya	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	World Bank	0.75	3.19	3.94
Lao PDR	Wildlife and Protected Areas Conservation	World Bank	5.00	0.20	5.20
Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	UNEP	0.56	0.66	1.21
Madagascar	Environment Program Support Project	World Bank/ UNDP	21.30	135.20	156.50
Mauritius	Biodiversity Restoration	World Bank	1.20	0.40	1.60
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests in Mauritius	UNDP	0.20		0.20
Mauritius	Restoration of Round Island	World Bank	0.75	0.83	1.58
Mexico	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	6.73	13.92	20.66
Mexico	El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	1.39	2.14
Mexico	Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation (COINBIO)	World Bank	7.58	11.20	18.78
Mexico	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	World Bank	15.20	78.11	93.31
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP II)	World Bank	16.45	60.30	76.75
Mexico	Private Land Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation in Mexico	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) – Second Tranche	World Bank	2.21	15.23	17.44
Nepal	Landscape-scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations In and Around Chitwan National Park	UNDP	0.75	0.98	1.73
Nepal	Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	UNEP	0.63	0.18	0.80
Nepal	Landscape Level Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal's Western Terai Complex	UNDP	3.55	9.56	13.11



COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
Nicaragua	Atlantic Biological Corridor	World Bank	\$7.43	\$43.60	\$51.03
Pakistan	Protected Areas Management Project	World Bank	11.14	15.70	26.84
Panama	Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project	World Bank	8.59	30.90	39.49
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	UNDP	3.00	0.50	3.50
Panama	Effective Protection with Community Participation of the New Protected Area of San Lorenzo	World Bank	0.75	1.50	2.25
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management Project	UNDP	5.00	1.80	6.80
Papua New Guinea	Forestry and Conservation Project	World Bank	17.30	38.50	55.80
Paraguay	Paraguayan Wildlands Protection Initiative	UNDP	9.21	3.56	12.76
Paraguay	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Mbaracayu Natural Reserve	World Bank	1.00	2.15	3.15
Peru	National Trust Fund for Protected Areas	World Bank	5.02	2.86	7.88
Peru	Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	World Bank	0.75	1.35	2.10
Peru	Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon	World Bank	10.35	14.00	24.35
Peru	Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities in Vilcabamba	World Bank	0.75	0.42	1.16
Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amaraeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands	UNDP	0.99	0.89	1.88
Peru	Participatory Management of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.15	15.91	31.06
Peru	Biodiversity Conservation and Community Natural Resource Management in the Nanay River Basin (Peruvian Amazon)	World Bank	0.77	0.80	1.58
Peru	Poison Dart Frog Ranching to Protect Rainforest and Alleviate Poverty	World Bank/IFC	0.81	1.03	1.85
Philippines	Samar Island Biodiversity Project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of a Forested Protected Area	UNDP	6.11	7.20	13.31
Philippines	Sustainable Management of Mount Isarog	UNDP	0.75	1.48	2.23
Poland	Forest Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	4.50	1.70	6.20
Romania	Biodiversity Conservation Management Project	World Bank	5.33	1.60	6.93
Russian Federation	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	20.90	5.90	26.80
Russian Federation	Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase I	UNDP	2.36	2.78	5.13
Russian Federation	An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA)	UNEP	3.38	4.63	8.01
Russian Federation	Strengthening Protected Areas Network for Sikhote-Alin Mountain Forest Ecosystems Conservation in Khabarovsk Krai	World Bank	0.75	1.00	1.75
South Africa	Cape Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	12.39	80.80	93.19
South Africa	C.A.P.E. Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Project	World Bank/UNDP	11.32	44.45	55.77
Sri Lanka	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	4.92	20.40	25.32

COUNTRY/REGION	PROJECT NAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF	CO-FINANCING	TOTAL COST
Sri Lanka	Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Management	UNDP	\$4.09	\$5.24	\$9.33
Sri Lanka	Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation Project	World Bank/ ADB	10.53	24.50	35.03
Sri Lanka	Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rainforests of Southwest Sri Lanka	UNDP	0.75	0.23	0.98
Suriname	Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guayana Shield	UNDP	9.59	8.79	18.38
Swaziland	Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project	World Bank	5.85	6.40	12.25
Syria	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.75	0.68	1.43
Tanzania	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	UNDP	0.75	0.85	1.59
Tanzania	Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests	World Bank/ UNDP	12.37	38.45	50.82
Turkey	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	8.55	2.00	10.55
Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	World Bank	2.29	11.85	14.14
Uganda	Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	World Bank	0.75	3.40	4.15
Uganda	Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (PAMSU)	World Bank	8.00	30.00	38.00
Ukraine	Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological Corridor	World Bank	7.15	26.14	33.29
Vietnam	Vietnam PARC – Creating Protected Areas for Resources Conservation (PARC) in Vietnam Using a Landscape Ecology Approach	UNDP	6.04	0.66	6.70
Vietnam	The Green Corridor	World Bank	1.00	1.06	2.06
Vietnam	Conservation of Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Limestone Landscape	World Bank	0.75	0.56	1.31
Vietnam	Integrating Watershed and Biodiversity Management in Chu Yang Sin National Park	World Bank	1.00	19.98	20.98
Yemen	Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.77	0.68	1.45
Zambia	Securing the Environment for Economic Development (SEED)	World Bank	4.24	11.00	15.24
Zimbabwe	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants	UNDP	1.00	0.63	1.63
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$777.56</b>	<b>\$1,995.08</b>	<b>\$2,772.64</b>

# ANNEX: GEF INVESTMENTS IN FORESTS (FISCAL YEAR 1991–2003)\*

IN US\$ MILLIONS

Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
Global	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	UNEP	\$7.31	\$17.61	\$24.92
Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	UNEP	1.00	4.61	5.61
Global (Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda)	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I	UNEP	5.30	3.58	8.87
Global (Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa)	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity	UNEP	0.75	3.23	3.98
Regional (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica)	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource	UNEP	1.00	0.97	1.97
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the MesoAmerican Biological Corridor	UNDP/ UNEP	10.94	12.77	23.71
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, R. B. de)	Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Amazon	UNDP	4.50	0.86	5.36
Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management	UNEP	0.75	0.68	1.43
Regional (Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	EcoEnterprises Fund	World Bank/ IFC	1.00	9.00	10.00
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, R. B. de)	Action for a Sustainable Amazonia	UNDP	3.85	0.70	4.55
Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo Dem. Rep. of)	Regional Environment and Information Management Project (REIMP)	World Bank	4.38	11.31	15.70
Regional (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	Conservation Priority-Setting for the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystems, West Africa	UNDP	0.74	0.21	0.95
Regional (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine)	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	UNEP	0.85	0.61	1.46

\* This list includes medium- and full-sized projects that are categorized under GEF's Forest Ecosystem Operational Program (OP#3) as either the primary or subsidiary operational program.

Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
Regional (Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean	UNEP	\$0.75	\$0.80	\$1.55
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia)	Conservation Strategies for Rhinos in South East Asia	UNDP	2.00	1.65	3.65
Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	UNDP	12.90	5.53	18.43
Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)	Central Asia Transboundary Biodiversity Project	World Bank	10.50	3.50	14.00
Armenia	Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction	World Bank	5.21	11.00	16.21
Bangladesh	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans Reserved Forest	World Bank/ ADB	12.20	63.30	75.50
Belarus	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	1.00	0.25	1.25
Belize	Northern Belize Biological Corridors Project	World Bank	0.75	3.17	3.91
Belize	Creating A Co-managed Protected Areas System	UNDP	0.75	0.38	1.13
Belize	Community-managed Sarstoon Temash Conservation Project	World Bank	0.83	0.26	1.09
Bhutan	Linking and Enhancing Protected Areas in the Temperate Broadleaf Forest Ecoregion of Bhutan (LINKPA)	UNDP	0.79	1.06	1.86
Bolivia	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	4.54	3.85	8.39
Bolivia	Sustainability of the National System of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.30	31.40	46.70
Bolivia	Removing Obstacles to Direct Private-Sector Participation in In-Situ Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.71	0.43	1.13
Brazil	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA)	World Bank	30.35	59.00	89.35
Brazil	Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Frontier Forests of Northwestern Mato Grosso	UNDP	6.98	9.13	16.10
Brazil	Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado	UNDP	0.75	0.10	0.85
Brazil	Parana Biodiversity Project	World Bank	8.00	24.86	32.86
Brazil	Formoso River—Integrated Watershed Management and Protection	World Bank	1.00	1.18	2.18
Cambodia	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park	World Bank	2.75	2.25	5.00
Cambodia	Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains	UNDP	1.00	3.33	4.33
Cameroon	Biodiversity Conservation and Management	World Bank	6.10	6.43	12.53
Cameroon	Community Based Conservation in the Bamenda Highlands	UNDP	1.00	2.09	3.09
Central African Republic	A Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use: The Bangassou Dense Forest	UNDP	2.50	1.00	3.50
Chile	Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.00	0.75
Chile	Water Resources and Biodiversity Management	World Bank	10.33	310.00	320.33
Chile	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Chiloé Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	1.00	3.25	4.25
Chile	Santiago Foothills: Mountain Ecosystem Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.46	1.21


Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
China	Nature Reserves Management	World Bank/ UNDP	\$19.58	\$5.70	\$25.28
China	Sustainable Forest Development Project, Protected Areas Management Component	World Bank	16.35	46.15	62.50
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Biogeographic Region	UNDP	6.00	3.00	9.00
Colombia	Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	World Bank	0.75	2.24	2.99
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Andes Region	World Bank	15.35	15.00	30.35
Colombia	Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I	UNDP	4.03	6.87	10.90
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Mataven Forest	World Bank	0.75	0.64	1.39
Colombia	Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector	World Bank	0.75	1.47	2.22
Congo	Wildlands Protection and Management	World Bank	10.11	3.80	13.91
Congo DR	Rehabilitation of Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	6.33	13.64	19.98
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Resources Development	World Bank	7.28	13.00	20.28
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La Osa Conservation Areas	UNDP	8.00		8.00
Costa Rica	Ecomarkets	World Bank	8.33	51.90	60.23
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor	UNDP	0.75	0.52	1.27
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Conservation in Cacao Agro-forestry	World Bank	0.75	2.29	3.04
Côte d'Ivoire	National Protected Area Management Program	World Bank	16.51	51.72	68.23
Croatia	Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85
Croatia	Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project	World Bank	5.30	3.33	8.63
Cuba	Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas	UNDP	2.15	11.29	13.44
Ecuador	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	7.52	1.50	9.02
Ecuador	Choco-Andean Corridor	World Bank	1.00	2.35	3.35
Ecuador	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	8.35	6.40	14.75
Ecuador	Conservation of Biodiversity in Pastaza	World Bank	0.79	0.25	1.04
El Salvador	Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation within Coffee Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	3.09	3.84
Ethiopia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	1.91	4.90	6.81
Gabon	Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	UNDP	1.00	0.06	1.06
Georgia	Protected Areas Development	World Bank	9.05	24.10	33.15
Ghana	Natural Resource Management	World Bank	8.93	44.70	53.63
Guatemala	Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	World Bank	0.75	0.94	1.69
Guatemala	Integrated Biodiversity Protection in the Sarstun-Motagua Region	UNDP	4.00	5.70	9.70
Guatemala	Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resources Management	World Bank	8.35	43.10	51.45

Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
Guatemala	Community Management of the Bio-Itza Reserve Project	World Bank	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$1.50
Guyana	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	6.33	2.10	8.43
Guyana	Programme for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest Programme)	UNDP	3.00	0.78	3.78
Honduras	Honduras Biodiversity Project	World Bank/ UNDP	7.30	41.70	49.00
India	India Ecodevelopment	World Bank/ UNDP	20.21	54.00	74.21
Indonesia	Conservation of Elephant Landscapes in Aceh	World Bank	0.74	0.30	1.04
Indonesia	Biodiversity Collections	World Bank/ UNDP	8.76	4.20	12.96
Indonesia	Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development	World Bank	14.40	25.50	39.90
Indonesia	Maluku Conservation and Natural Resources Management	World Bank	6.00	4.60	10.60
Indonesia	Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangihe-Talaud Islands	World Bank	0.84	0.36	1.20
Indonesia	Indonesia Forests and Media Project (INFORM)	World Bank	0.94	0.29	1.23
Jordan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dibeen Nature Reserve	UNDP	1.00	1.02	2.02
Kenya	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	World Bank	0.75	3.19	3.94
Lao PDR	Wildlife and Protected Areas Conservation	World Bank	5.00	0.20	5.20
Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	UNEP	0.56	0.66	1.21
Madagascar	Environment Program Support Project	World Bank/ UNDP	21.30	135.20	156.50
Mauritius	Biodiversity Restoration	World Bank	1.20	0.40	1.60
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests in Mauritius	UNDP	0.20		0.20
Mauritius	Restoration of Round Island	World Bank	0.75	0.83	1.58
Mexico	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	6.73	13.92	20.66
Mexico	El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	1.39	2.14
Mexico	Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation (COINBIO)	World Bank	7.58	11.20	18.78
Mexico	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	World Bank	15.20	78.11	93.31
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP II)	World Bank	16.45	60.30	76.75
Mexico	Private Land Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation in Mexico	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) – Second Tranche	World Bank	2.21	15.23	17.44
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Nepal	Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	UNEP	0.63	0.18	0.80
Nepal	Landscape Level Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal's Western Terai Complex	UNDP	3.55	9.56	13.11

Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
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Pakistan	Protected Areas Management Project	World Bank	11.14	15.70	26.84
Panama	Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project	World Bank	8.59	30.90	39.49
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	UNDP	3.00	0.50	3.50
Panama	Effective Protection with Community Participation of the New Protected Area of San Lorenzo	World Bank	0.75	1.50	2.25
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management Project	UNDP	5.00	1.80	6.80
Papua New Guinea	Forestry and Conservation Project	World Bank	17.30	38.50	55.80
Paraguay	Paraguayan Wildlands Protection Initiative	UNDP	9.21	3.56	12.76
Paraguay	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Mbaracayu Natural Reserve	World Bank	1.00	2.15	3.15
Peru	National Trust Fund for Protected Areas	World Bank	5.02	2.86	7.88
Peru	Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	World Bank	0.75	1.35	2.10
Peru	Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon	World Bank	10.35	14.00	24.35
Peru	Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities in Vilcabamba	World Bank	0.75	0.42	1.16
Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands	UNDP	0.99	0.89	1.88
Peru	Participatory Management of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.15	15.91	31.06
Peru	Biodiversity Conservation and Community Natural Resource Management in the Nanay River Basin (Peruvian Amazon)	World Bank	0.77	0.80	1.58
Peru	Poison Dart Frog Ranching to Protect Rainforest and Alleviate Poverty	World Bank/IFC	0.81	1.03	1.85
Philippines	Samar Island Biodiversity Project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of a Forested Protected Area	UNDP	6.11	7.20	13.31
Philippines	Sustainable Management of Mount Isarog	UNDP	0.75	1.48	2.23
Poland	Forest Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	4.50	1.70	6.20
Romania	Biodiversity Conservation Management Project	World Bank	5.33	1.60	6.93
Russian Federation	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	20.90	5.90	26.80
Russian Federation	Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase I	UNDP	2.36	2.78	5.13
Russian Federation	An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic (ECORA)	UNEP	3.38	4.63	8.01
Russian Federation	Strengthening Protected Areas Network for Sikhote-Alin Mountain Forest Ecosystems Conservation in Khabarovsk Krai	World Bank	0.75	1.00	1.75
South Africa	Cape Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	12.39	80.80	93.19
South Africa	C.A.P.E. Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Project	World Bank/UNDP	11.32	44.45	55.77
Sri Lanka	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	4.92	20.40	25.32

Country/Region	Project Name	Implementing Agency	GEF	Co-financing	Total Cost
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Sri Lanka	Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation Project	World Bank/ ADB	10.53	24.50	35.03
Sri Lanka	Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rainforests of Southwest Sri Lanka	UNDP	0.75	0.23	0.98
Suriname	Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guayana Shield	UNDP	9.59	8.79	18.38
Swaziland	Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project	World Bank	5.85	6.40	12.25
Syria	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.75	0.68	1.43
Tanzania	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	UNDP	0.75	0.85	1.59
Tanzania	Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests	World Bank/ UNDP	12.37	38.45	50.82
Turkey	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	8.55	2.00	10.55
Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	World Bank	2.29	11.85	14.14
Uganda	Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	World Bank	0.75	3.40	4.15
Uganda	Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (PAMSU)	World Bank	8.00	30.00	38.00
Ukraine	Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological Corridor	World Bank	7.15	26.14	33.29
Vietnam	Vietnam PARC – Creating Protected Areas for Resources Conservation (PARC) in Vietnam Using a Landscape Ecology Approach	UNDP	6.04	0.66	6.70
Vietnam	The Green Corridor	World Bank	1.00	1.06	2.06
Vietnam	Conservation of Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Limestone Landscape	World Bank	0.75	0.56	1.31
Vietnam	Integrating Watershed and Biodiversity Management in Chu Yang Sin National Park	World Bank	1.00	19.98	20.98
Yemen	Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.77	0.68	1.45
Zambia	Securing the Environment for Economic Development (SEED)	World Bank	4.24	11.00	15.24
Zimbabwe	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants	UNDP	1.00	0.63	1.63
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$777.56</b>	<b>\$1,995.08</b>	<b>\$2,772.64</b>





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