



GEF AND THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A Strong Partnership with Solid Results



About This Publication

Like the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this publication is structured around themes and issues on the cutting edge of research, policy, and practice in the field of biodiversity. It highlights contributions by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to the implementation of the CBD and presents its perspectives on the future.

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A Strong Partnership with Solid Results

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

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. The GEF 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 getting 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 billion in cofinancing, 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank—which share the credit for the GEF's measurable on-the-ground achievements. The GEF's Executing Agencies also contribute to the GEF's impact: African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

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LEN GOOD

THE IMPACT OF GEF AND ITS PARTNERS

The GEF considers the conservation and sustainable use of Earth's natural resources one of its greatest priorities. As the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the GEF has committed \$1.7 billion in direct grants and has leveraged \$3.4 billion in cofinancing for more than 600 biodiversity projects over the past 12 years.

We are enormously proud of the results the GEF and its partners have had. Here are a few examples from the GEF's biodiversity portfolio:

- Mexico and the countries of Central America are helping to restore the MesoAmerican Biological Corridor through a GEF project that combines nature conservation with improving people's standard of living.
- Projects in the humid tropics, Brazilian Amazon, and Guyana Shield, as well as in the countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, collectively work to conserve the largest remaining tracts of tropical rainforests, home to millions of species.
- About 70 percent of all natural World Heritage sites, as designated by UNESCO, are supported by the GEF.

The GEF enters its second decade with a strong replenishment of financial resources and a commitment to foster the integration of biodiversity and other global environmental benefits into the broader development agenda. We are committed to expanding the linkages between biodiversity and people's livelihoods so that indigenous and other affected communities derive environmental and social benefits. Most important, we are seeking new and innovative ways to increase the GEF's capacity to meet the needs of developing countries and those with transitional economies.

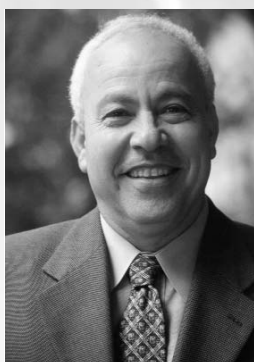
The GEF recognizes the importance of capitalizing on the synergies across international conventions. Given the complexity and interconnectedness of natural systems, linkages between the solutions to different problems must be strengthened. As the designated financial mechanism for multiple international agreements addressing global environmental issues—and with a track record of measurable, on-the-ground results—the GEF is uniquely positioned to help identify and reinforce opportunities for cooperative interactions.

Humanity's immediate health and long-term well-being depend on the biological diversity that shapes our planet. We look forward to working with all our partners—governments, NGOs, private companies, scientists, communities, and individuals—to promote problem-solving partnerships and practical solutions that protect the fragile species and the robust, functioning ecosystems needed to sustain human societies.

Len Good
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, GEF



THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE GEF: MEETING THE CHALLENGE



The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been instrumental in assisting countries in implementing the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It has done so through a variety of approaches, including enabling activities; small, medium-size, and regular-size projects; and short-term response measures. To date, the GEF has financed more than 600 biodiversity projects through grants with a total value of \$1.7 billion. At the same time, it has leveraged some \$3.4 billion in additional cofinancing. These projects assist eligible Parties in their efforts to achieve the three objectives of the CBD: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

Notable accomplishments range from the successes in managing coastal areas, such as those in the Patagonian projects in Argentina and in the Sabana-Camaguey Project in Cuba, to substantive synergistic work involving other biodiversity-related conventions such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species. The GEF has also made important contributions at the policy level, including the support provided to the Global Invasive Species Programme, and the preparation of national biosafety frameworks for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which have fed into the deliberations of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD on specific work programs and follow-up action.

Nevertheless, key challenges remain, which, if not addressed, are likely to affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity over the long term. Reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, and national levels by 2010 will require a focus on the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and on determined efforts to mainstream biodiversity considerations into the other economic sectors, both nationally and globally. It will also require the identification of key impact indicators and the provision of new and additional financial resources to cover identified needs.

As the GEF enters its second decade, I look forward to a strengthened relationship as we work together to fine-tune procedures so that we can retain the necessary flexibility to be able to respond to the critical biodiversity challenges humanity is facing.

Hamdallah Zedan
Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity

THE GEF AND THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

MORE THAN 188 COUNTRIES ARE PARTY TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD), THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.



The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the designated “institutional structure entrusted with operation of the financial mechanism of the CBD” to help developing countries reduce their rate of biodiversity loss in support of convention objectives.

The GEF provides financing to country-driven projects in a manner consistent with guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD. Projects generally deal with one or more critical life-supporting systems and the interactions among them: arid and semi-arid ecosystems; coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems; forest ecosystems; mountain ecosystems; and agricultural biodiversity.

The CBD defines biological diversity or biodiversity as the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial ecosystems, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and ecosystems of which the organisms are a part. Variability refers to diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Ecosystems are dynamic complexes of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their nonliving environment, which interact as a functional unit.

Diversity in life is not a simple reflection of the number of species. At the microscopic level, rich genetic differences exist within species. Macroscopically, a tapestry of complex ecosystems—formed by the interactions of living creatures with each other and with the air, water, and earth—covers the land and the seas. All levels of diversity have important effects on our lives—from genetic material that adds disease resistance to a food crop, to a promising new medicine derived from a newly discovered plant species, to the slow release of life-giving water from forests and wetlands.

The GEF implements the CBD’s guidance through:

- Operational programs for the long-term protection of biodiversity, the sustainable use of biological resources, and the sharing of benefits that arise from the use of genetic resources
- Enabling activities that assist countries in producing their National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plans, and National Reports
- Short-term response measures that offer cost-effective opportunities to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity and its resources.

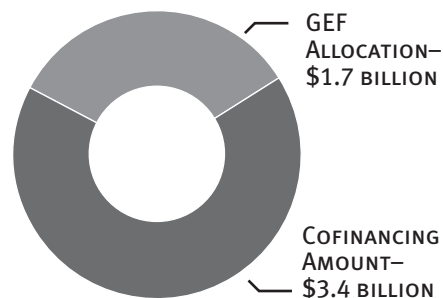
The majority of GEF funding supports regular and medium-size projects that address the objectives of

the Operational Programs in a manner consistent with COP guidance.

In addition, the GEF Small Grants Programme, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supports the implementation of the CBD through civil society action. The Small Grants Programme has provided more than 2,400 biodiversity grants of up to \$50,000 each to community-based organizations and NGOs. As requested by the COP, small island developing states and least-developed countries will be given priority as the Small Grants Programme expands.

In accordance with Article 21 of the CBD, the COP determines the policy, strategy, program priorities, and eligibility criteria for access to and use of financial resources available through the financial mechanism. The GEF finances activities that fully conform to COP guidelines. A Memorandum of Understanding, which was agreed to at the Third Meeting of the COP, guides the relationship among the COP, CBD, and the GEF. The GEF Council reg-

TOTAL GEF SUPPORT FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY 1991-2003



ularly reports to the COP on all GEF-financed activities carried out in implementing the CBD.

Information on all GEF projects is available at the GEF Web site (www.TheGEF.org) under the section "Project Data and Documents."

THE GEF'S BIODIVERSITY PORTFOLIO

THE GEF IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.



For more than 12 years, the GEF's mandate has been to assist countries in addressing the loss of their plant and animal species. Closely aligned with national priorities, GEF projects also generate substantial benefits to local communities.

The GEF's Implementing and Executing Agencies have extensive ties to developing countries, and the GEF has its own network of national and NGO contacts around the world. Broad representation in its governing structure provides the GEF with unique access to policymakers and to civil society, and

with opportunities to promote cooperation among governments, international organizations, NGOs, and the scientific and technical community. These partnerships increase the effectiveness of the GEF's work.

From 1991 to 2003, the GEF biodiversity portfolio totaled \$5.1 billion, including \$1.7 billion in grants and \$3.4 billion in cofinancing, for more than 600 biodiversity projects and enabling activities. The following tables provide additional information about these activities.

GEF INVESTMENTS IN BIODIVERSITY BY PROJECT TYPE, 1991-2003

<i>TYPE OF PROJECT</i>	<i>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</i>	<i>GEF FUNDING (US\$ MILLION)</i>
FULL-SIZE PROJECTS	188	\$1,278.98
MEDIUM-SIZE PROJECTS	125	\$101.00
SHORT-TERM RESPONSE MEASURES	23	\$162.50
ENABLING ACTIVITIES	268	\$84.63

GEF INVESTMENTS IN BIODIVERSITY BY OPERATIONAL PROGRAM, 1991-2003

<i>TYPE OF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM</i>	<i>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</i>	<i>GEF FUNDING (US\$ MILLION)</i>
ARID AND SEMI-ARID ZONE ECOSYSTEMS	81	\$360.13
COASTAL, MARINE AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS	114	\$545.92
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS	148	\$773.71
MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS	74	\$436.74
AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY	9	\$33.97

**GEF INVESTMENTS IN BIODIVERSITY BY REGION,
1991-2003**

<i>REGION</i>	<i>NUMBER OF PROJECTS</i>	<i>GEF FUNDING (US\$ MILLION)</i>
AFRICA	202	\$450.68
ASIA	125	\$360.14
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	71	\$136.39
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	158	\$525.89
WESTERN ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST	28	\$31.46
GLOBAL	20	\$122.42

**GEF INVESTMENTS IN PROTECTED AREAS BY REGION,
1991-2003**

<i>REGION</i>	<i>NUMBER OF PROTECTED AREAS</i>	<i>HECTARES</i>
AFRICA	309	87,820,946
ASIA	277	35,830,026
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	177	22,048,910
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	411	106,707,415
WESTERN ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST	19	250,450
GLOBAL	39	4,090,339

**GEF INVESTMENTS IN GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT
PROTECTED AREAS, 1991-2003**

<i>GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT PROTECTED AREAS</i>	<i>GEF-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</i>
WORLD HERITAGE SITES	72	112
MAN AND BIOSPHERE RESERVES	106	268
RAMSAR WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE	90	1,328

HELPING ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

THE GEF PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN HELPING ACHIEVE THE CBD'S KEY OBJECTIVES—CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY, ENSURING ITS SUSTAINABLE USE, AND PROMOTING FAIR AND EQUITABLE BENEFIT SHARING.



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Protected areas and parks remain the critical foundation of biodiversity conservation worldwide and, as such, they are a major focus of the GEF's biodiversity work. They conserve ecological systems larger than countries, genes too small for a microscope, and countless species in between—from whales to lichens. At the same time, these special places provide economic and social benefits for societies at large.

Through fiscal year 2003, the GEF has supported more than 1,200 protected areas. The protected areas supported by GEF projects cover 257.3 million hectares—15.04 percent of the total land area protected globally—and these numbers are expected to increase.

Performance against investment has also been high. The *Second Overall Performance Study of the GEF*, an independent review completed in early 2002, found that the “GEF’s biodiversity program has made significant advances in demonstrating community-based conservation within protected areas,” and that the “GEF has steadily improved standards of management of protected areas through participatory approaches.”

Bolstering the sustainability of protected area systems is one of the GEF’s strategic priorities. This

priority targets not just ecological sustainability, but also institutional, social, political, and financial sustainability in the context of national protected area systems. Support for individual protected sites is grounded in the long-term vision countries have for their protected area systems.

The GEF’s work in Georgia’s Caucasus region, a recognized global biodiversity hotspot, illustrates its commitment to *in situ* conservation. A GEF-financed project is working to develop the country’s system of protected areas and to link them to the broader landscape. The desired result: a viable ecological network of habitats for *in situ* biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

In addition to *in situ* conservation, more than 10 percent of GEF biodiversity projects have a component of *ex situ* conservation. *Ex situ* conservation most often focuses on the conservation of plant species, through such activities as establishing plant nurseries, creating or expanding gene and seed banks, and fortifying collections in herbaria.

In Sri Lanka, the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants Project will design and implement a medicinal plants conservation program, including the *ex situ* cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants. In five botanical reserves where

medicinal plants are collected from the wild, the project is supporting baseline research, monitoring activities, conservation planning, community organizing, enrichment plantings, research on traditional medicinal plant knowledge, sustainable economic activities related to medicinal plants, improved marketing of such plants, and education.

The GEF will also continue to increase its assistance to “mainstream” biodiversity conservation into landscapes where the primary emphasis is on economic uses. In South Africa, the GEF is supporting the Cape Action Plan for the Environment (CAPE), the first bioregional plan produced for the conservation of an entire floral region—marine, terrestrial, and aquatic environments. The plan lays out key conservation activities over a 20-year period, including a system of formally protected areas of varying sizes, as well as buffer zones and biological corridors critical to sustain the region’s unique evolutionary processes.

The GEF biodiversity portfolio has been carefully developed with the goal of comprehensive ecosystem coverage in mind.

The ARPA Project, which is funded in part by the GEF, seeks to expand the existing protected area network in the Brazilian Amazon and to improve management capacity. The project aims to create 18 million hectares of new protected areas—half for strict protection and half for sustainable use. The active participation of local communities in the selection and design of protected areas is a key component of the project.

The Russian Federation’s Kamchatka Peninsula provides a rich array of globally significant ecosystems. As the area has become more open and accessible to outsiders, and as government protected area budgets have declined, these resources have come under increased threat from poaching and from unmanaged and unrestricted human use. A recently approved

GEF project will seek to demonstrate sustainable conservation of biological diversity in four representative protected areas in Russia’s Kamchatka Oblast. Activities are designed to strengthen administrative and management capacity, to develop a more supportive legal foundation for protected areas, to increase stakeholder awareness of biodiversity conservation, to promote alternative livelihoods, and to improve collaboration between federal and regional protected area authorities.

SUSTAINABLE USE

Achieving long-term conservation of biological resources requires the integration of biodiversity conservation into production landscapes. To accomplish 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 considerations are taken into account in everyday management decisions, significant progress can be made in securing the integrity of the overall ecosystem. Nontraditional sectors relevant for 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 also be adaptive, participatory, and guided by continuous feedback.

In forest management systems, the scope for biodiversity conservation is often limited by institutional capacity and by other constraints that inhibit successful integration of biodiversity considerations. In this context, the GEF plays a critical role in helping countries to increase the strategic and operational coherence of biodiversity objectives in their forest management systems.

For example, the GEF-financed Sustainable Forest Development Project in China’s southwestern

temperate forests aims to develop and apply innovative and effective approaches to managing the last remaining natural forest areas in China, thus conserving globally significant forest and mountain biodiversity. In addition, the project seeks to establish tree plantations to relieve pressures on natural forest resources.

The GEF's sustainable use projects have inspired action by others. Attracted by the goals or initial success of projects, donors have provided support after a project has started. The GEF's Program for Sustainable Forestry, for example, gained considerable cofinancing that was not calculated in the original project's budget. In other cases, GEF projects have moved countries to take their own steps: one result of the GEF's South Pacific Biodiversity Project was the decision by the island nation of Tonga to withdraw its support for renewed whaling.

BENEFIT SHARING

The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources is the third key objective of the CBD. Under COP guidance, the GEF has been a major funder of biodiversity projects that are designed (a) to ensure that benefits accruing at local and community levels provide incentives for conservation and sustainable use and (b) to help create livelihoods and opportunities for the very people who live, own, and depend on biodiversity conservation.

The GEF has supported work on this important objective through projects that directly promote access to genetic resources, as defined by the CBD. The GEF is currently providing financial assistance to 20 countries (a) to strengthen their policy and regulatory frameworks for access and benefit sharing and (b) to identify their national capacity needs.

An example of the GEF's work on access to genetic resources is a project in Peru that addresses *in situ* conservation of native cultivars and their wild rela-

tives. The project targets 11 important crop species, including several local varieties and wild relatives for conservation of their genetic diversity within functioning agro-ecosystems. The goal is development of a comprehensive package of interventions to counteract threats to long-term conservation of genetic diversity in the region and the underlying causes.

The GEF also supports the spirit of the CBD through projects addressing the broader issue of the equitable sharing of benefits generated by biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity's components.

For example, the GEF encourages efforts to develop tourism as a means of generating sustainable revenue in sites where such ventures are deemed appropriate, and it has provided resources for projects that use micro-enterprises and micro-credit to assist local communities in developing sustainable livelihoods. Such GEF projects have helped to convince policymakers of the value of their countries' natural resource assets, thereby facilitating institutional support at the national level.

The GEF is a particularly strong supporter of conservation trust funds. The GEF has supported more than 60 conservation trust or endowment funds in biodiversity projects, which include at least 336 protected areas. This effort covers nearly one-third of the protected areas in the GEF's biodiversity portfolio.

In Bhutan, relatively pristine forests and rich biodiversity face growing pressures from an expanding human population and agricultural frontier. A GEF project is assisting the Royal Government of Bhutan in conserving its forests and species diversity. The project developed a trust fund as a way to provide long-term and sustainable support for biodiversity conservation in this financially constrained country.

With the growth of the GEF's biodiversity portfolio, private sector involvement in GEF projects has also been increasing. In the first 5 years of the GEF's existence, the private sector was involved in roughly one-quarter of biodiversity conservation projects. During the second 5 years, the private sector was involved in more than two-thirds of biodiversity projects. In five specific projects, the private sector has a direct role in the financial arrangements involving at least 57 protected areas.

GEF projects have also repeatedly shown that properly planned and supported ecotourism can be a powerful catalyst for conservation and can generate sustainable livelihood prospects for community mem-

bers. The GEF supports 76 projects with ecotourism components in more than 540 protected areas.

Another area where benefit sharing appears is international waters projects. The Marine Electronic Highway Project in the South China and East Asian Seas allows ships to navigate using precision navigation systems. These ships will be able to carry heavier loads and will generate additional revenues to contribute to biodiversity conservation and benefit-sharing provisions in the region.

The *Second Overall Performance Study of the GEF* found that more than half of the projects examined by the independent team of evaluators demonstrated progress toward benefit sharing.

BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

There is a strong correlation between the health of an ecosystem and the quality of life of its inhabitants. Robust, functioning ecosystems provide such services as clean air and fresh water, climate control, flood protection, energy resources, recreation, and innumerable other benefits needed by everyone, whether in urban or rural settings. Such healthy biodiversity has a unique role to play in increasing livelihood opportunities and incomes. It is a powerful tool to help to alleviate poverty in local communities.

The GEF looks forward to a strengthened relationship with the CBD so that it can better fulfill its mandate as the CBD's financial mechanism. In parallel, GEF biodi-

versity projects often provide benefits for poverty reduction. For example, a GEF project to conserve globally significant biodiversity in Morocco is studying ways to intensify agriculture to increase production, while reducing effects on important biodiversity. The project has also partnered with a local NGO to introduce improved stoves, to train women in primary health care, and to promote sustainable ways to generate income in the Ouarzazate Province. The long-term sustainability of biodiversity conservation strongly depends on the extent to which conservation supports societies and people. Better understanding of the relationships between conservation and poverty reduction is an important step in that direction.

WORKING IN SUPPORT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONVENTION, GEF'S BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS GENERALLY DEAL WITH DRYLANDS; COASTAL, MARINE, AND INLAND FRESHWATER SYSTEMS; FORESTS; AND MOUNTAINS.



DRYLANDS

Arid and semi-arid lands cover one-third of Earth's land surface and are home to more than 900 million people. Many important food crops originate from drylands. Indigenous crops and fruits from drylands are known for their resistance to disease and stress and for their adaptability; they are valuable sources for plant breeding. Dryland ecosystems also provide critical habitats for wildlife and ecosystem diversity, including wetlands for migratory species.

Since 1991, the GEF has helped developing countries and countries with economies in transition address challenges raised by dryland ecosystems under the CBD's guidance. Specific projects (a) promote conservation and sustainable use of natural resources inside and outside protected areas and (b) assist in preventing or controlling land degradation, while addressing local needs to increase the productivity of agricultural lands and improve food security.

Because dryland degradation is one of the pervasive elements affecting drylands biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, the Second GEF Assembly designated land degradation as a GEF focal area in 2002 to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The new GEF operational program on sustainable land

management, which was adopted at the GEF Council meeting in 2003, operationalizes the designation of land degradation as a focal area. Over the next 3 years, the GEF expects to invest more than \$250 million in projects that:

- Integrate sustainable land management into national development priorities
- Strengthen human, technical, and institutional capacities
- Bring about needed policy and regulatory reforms
- Implement innovative sustainable land management practices.

In addition, projects in other GEF focal areas directly or indirectly support land degradation activities. Some examples:

- ***Preserving biodiversity for agriculture.*** The GEF supports the on-site conservation of crop diversity, which maintains the complex interaction of genetically diverse traditional varieties with their associated pests, predators, and pathogens. One GEF project in Ethiopia worked to conserve globally important crop genetic resources over the long term by strengthening Ethiopian institutional capacity, by providing local farmers more secure seed sources, and by improving knowledge on seed selection and management.

- **Using community knowledge in managing natural resources.** Several GEF-financed projects work with local communities in Botswana, Kenya, and Tanzania. The projects help to stabilize soils and to reverse the degradation of dry-land ecosystems with globally significant plant species that are resilient to droughts, climatic variability, and other stressful events.
- **Promoting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity.** In Mongolia, a GEF-financed project is working for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the last remnants of temperate grassland habitat in the Eastern Steppes, which are a venue of high biological significance. Project activities include (a) ensuring protection of biodiversity in protected areas and buffer zones and (b) improving incomes for people living in surrounding areas.
- **Addressing range management in the context of climate change.** In Sudan, a GEF project rehabilitated rangelands, while increasing carbon sequestration. The project helped to increase soil cover, reduce soil erosion, increase plant and fauna species diversity, and reduce airborne particulates by improving socioeco-

nomie conditions for livestock producers and strengthening local capacity.

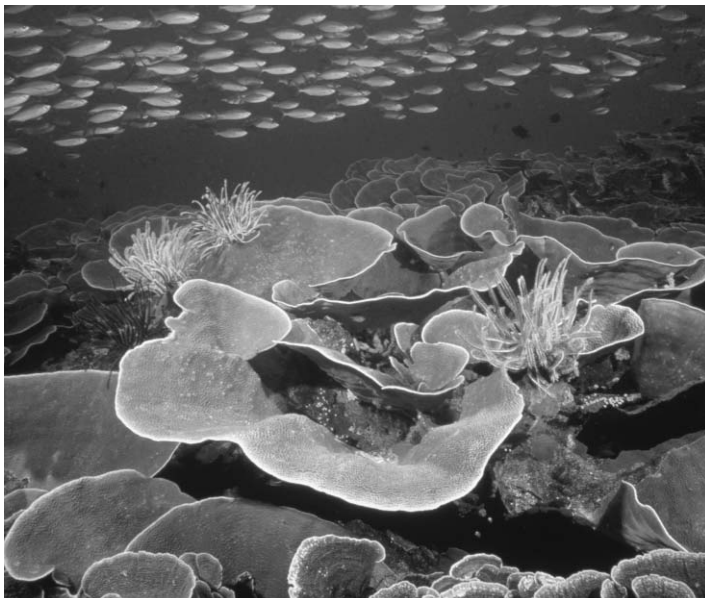
- **Restoring ecosystems.** A Small Grants Programme project in Mali worked with seven villages in the southern Sahel to reverse desertification, which threatens local plant and animal species. The project not only undertook ecosystem restoration, but also helped to improve the capacity of local people to sustainably manage their lands and to advocate with local authorities for the right to do so.

COASTAL, MARINE, INLAND, AND FRESHWATER SYSTEMS

Recognizing the importance of coastal and marine biological diversity to the healthy functioning of the world's ecosystems and following the guidance of the CBD, the GEF has committed a significant portion of its resources to coastal and marine areas. Under the GEF's biodiversity program, more than 100 projects, funded by \$546 million in GEF grants with total project costs \$2.1 billion, have been identified as targeting or having components addressing coastal, marine, inland, and freshwater ecosystems.

GEF projects on *coastal and marine resources* entail several approaches, including integrating conservation and regional development, establishing partnerships for sustainable resource management, and designing and implementing management plans that conserve habitat by financing alternative income-generating activities.

In Mnazi Bay Marine Park, Tanzania, a GEF-supported project is working to conserve a representative sample of internationally significant and threatened marine biodiversity. The project is enabling local and government stakeholders to protect and sustainably use marine biodiversity and resources of the Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary.



The fate of Bangladesh—its people and its prospects for sustainable development—is, to a large extent, determined by its relationship with water and wetlands. During the monsoon season, as much as half the country may be considered wetland. The GEF Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Project is establishing an innovative system for managing specially designated Ecologically Critical Areas that will positively affect the long-term viability of the country's important biodiversity resources and provide livelihoods for millions of people.

The GEF addresses the conservation and sustainable use of *freshwater and inland water ecosystems* through operational programs in both its biodiversity and international waters focal areas.

GEF projects use various approaches to help countries conserve and sustainably use inland water resources. For example, a project in Lithuania implements an integrated approach to the protection of inland wetland biodiversity. Project activities include establishing a system of tradable collection permits for cranberries, reconverting farming lands to wetland-friendly agricultural activities, and restoring selected wetland habitats. The project also focuses on public awareness activities, codification of lessons and best practices, and elaboration of a strategy for replication to other priority wetland sites nationally.

In Africa, the Okavango River Basin and its biodiversity are under increased threat, yet the Basin remains one of the least affected on the continent. A regional project in Angola, Botswana, and Namibia is designed to overcome current policy, institutional, human resources, and information barriers to coordination and joint management of the Basin. It will help to (a) formulate a transboundary analysis to underpin a joint management program and (b) design a program to address threats and underlying causes of environmental degradation to the Basin's linked land, water, and biological resource systems.

In Asia, a GEF project aims to conserve the network of critical wetlands needed for survival of the Siberian cranes, other threatened cranes, and numerous water birds. The project focuses on the conservation of the international network of wetlands upon which these species depend, together with a range of other wetland biodiversity. It targets key wetland sites located in China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, and Russia. In addition, the project contributes to the implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

In addition, more than 130 GEF Small Grants Programme projects have addressed inland water biodiversity. A project targeting alien invasive species along the Senegal River has resulted in the cleanup of more than 27,000 square meters, which are now being maintained by the community. This project is being replicated in other areas of Senegal and in Mauritania.

FORESTS

Forests, especially tropical forests, contain a disproportionately large percentage of the world's species: more than 50 percent of the Earth's species live in tropical forests. Tropical forests contain 70 percent of the world's vascular plants, 30 percent of all bird species, and 90 percent of all invertebrates.

The richness of forest ecosystems and the number of species and genetic diversity they harbor make supporting forest ecosystems a critical component of biodiversity conservation. Under the CBD's guidance, the GEF is targeting forest ecosystems as a key to the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity.

Forest-related projects account for more than 50 percent of the total GEF biodiversity portfolio. The GEF has committed \$773.7 million for nearly 150 forestry projects in 76 countries, leveraging \$2 billion in cofinancing. GEF forest projects support more than 700 protected areas.



The GEF biodiversity portfolio includes many innovative projects targeting different types of forest ecosystems, such as cloud forests, tropical rainforests, dry forests, temperate forests, boreal forests, and mangrove forests. These projects promote sustainable livelihoods by integrating best practices in the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources. 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.

The government of Mexico received GEF support to strengthen its national 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 total number of protected areas directly contributing to the sustain-

ability of Mexico's protected areas system. These protected areas contain some of the largest tracts of tropical humid and mangrove forests, as well as remnants of globally significant cloud forests.

Papua New Guinea is home to one of the world's largest remaining tracts of tropical rainforest. With financial support from the GEF, the Forestry and Conservation Project 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.

MOUNTAINS

Mountains are among the world's most vulnerable biogeographical domains. Plants and animals are highly adapted to harsh conditions and to specific



micro-climates. Slight changes in conditions can diminish a species' chances of survival. Sustainable uses of mountain environments have in the past respected subtle ecological differences among habitats. For example, farmers in Rwanda sow 6 to 30 varieties of beans that thrive at different elevations and in different climatic and soil conditions.

GEF projects targeting mountain ecosystems establish sustainable land-use practices on mountain slopes to protect characteristic habitats and to strengthen the network of representative conservation areas in alpine, mountain grassland, montane forest, and freshwater ecosystems.

Mountain protected areas have been the focus of many GEF-funded projects, and worldwide one-third of designated protected areas are mountainous areas. The GEF has committed more than \$620 million and leveraged additional funding of about \$1.4 billion in support of 107 mountain-related projects

in 64 nations. Most of these projects have focused on protected areas and surrounding areas. In addition, at least 87 projects are in globally significant sites including World Heritage sites and Man and the Biosphere reserves, among others. The GEF Small Grants Programme has also supported over 140 projects related to mountain ecosystems.

GEF projects help to promote the following objectives in environmentally vulnerable mountain areas:

- Conservation or *in situ* protection of biodiversity, particularly by protecting systems of conservation areas
- Sustainable use of biodiversity through wise use of mountain ecosystems, combining productive, socioeconomic, and conservation goals. (This use can include strict protection in reserves, multiple use with conservation easements, or full-scale use.)
- Equitable sharing of benefits generated by accessing genetic resources.

GEF projects for mountain biodiversity range widely around the globe—including such notable mountain ranges as the Andean in South America, Carpathian in Europe, Drakensberg in Africa, and Himalayan in Asia.

In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, a GEF project in the West Tien Shan mountain range is intended to protect the area's vulnerable and unique biological communities. The project is strengthening and coordinating national policies or regulations and institutional arrangements for biodiversity protection as well as strengthening and expanding a network of *zapovedniks* (nature reserves). This transnational project is the first of its kind in the West Tien Shan range.

The Colombian Andes range harbors some of the world's most diverse plants and animal species. A GEF-funded project is helping Colombia to implement a national biodiversity plan and to apply key strategies for conservation and for sustainable and equitable use of biological resources in the region. The project's goal is a more effective and viable Andean protected area system.

AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

Nearly 2.5 billion people around the world rely on wild and traditional cultivated plant species to meet their daily food needs. Mounting pressures to intensify food production, a growing urban market, and other demographic and social factors have propelled a shift to monoculture and mechanization. This shift has caused the disappearance of significant numbers of cultivated plant and traditional varieties.

Most diversity in plant species that are useful in agriculture lies in cultivated and semicultivated lands in the tropics and subtropics. In many of these areas, farmers and pastoralists manage highly diverse plant species and genetic varieties using systems that maximize diversity in cropping and cultivation, micro-level adaptations, successional vegetation, and small-scale farming.

The GEF has broadened its work to maintain such genetic plant diversity around the world through projects in areas with crop plant species found nowhere else. In response to the CBD's guidance, the GEF has created an operational program on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture. The GEF's activities include protecting a diverse array of insect pollinators for healthy yields, promoting genetic variability of traditional varieties and wild relatives of domesticated species, and enhancing soil fertility.

The GEF's People, Land Management, and Environmental Change Project was originally developed by the United Nations University to fill a gap in research on the loss of agriculture-related biodiversity in cultivated tropical areas across a range of ecosystems in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The project integrates locally developed knowledge with scientific assessments of those areas with regard to crop production. The goal is to devise sustainable agricultural technologies that maintain crop diversity and management and contribute to food, water, and income security.

Grasses, insects, and other arthropods figure strongly in agro-biodiversity. Yet species of grasses and insects are under threat from increasing human pressure. A GEF project aims to understand how diversity of grasses and associated insects in and around agro-ecosystems and socioeconomic surroundings contributes to ecosystem stability in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mali. It is also exploring how indigenous and novel agricultural practices using native biodiversity can contribute to stability and conservation. The project plans to apply this knowledge to pest control and sustainable agriculture, while building national capacity and public awareness to effect lasting changes. The overall objective will be to develop best practices for sustainable use of African grasses and their associated insect resources for agricultural development and grassland conservation.

A global project is seeking to enhance knowledge and awareness of below-ground biodiversity important to sustainable agricultural production in tropical landscapes. Active in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, and Uganda, the project seeks both to conserve below-ground biodiversity and to improve sustainable agricultural production.

In addition to larger projects, more than 200 GEF Small Grants Programme projects relate to agricultural biodiversity, accounting for an investment of over \$3.8 million. Many of these projects involve the recovery and documentation of indigenous knowledge about agricultural and medicinal plants. For example, a project in Ecuador has supported an indigenous women's group to conduct *in situ* conservation of local Andean plant varieties. The women are implementing traditional techniques for cultivating these plants, developing a seed bank, and documenting and sharing indigenous knowledge about the species.

INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Throughout the world, ecosystems are increasingly being subjected to human-induced impacts, such as overexploitation of forests, clearing of land for agriculture, and fossil fuel combustion. These impacts often have profound effects on human health and welfare, as well as on economic development. Traditional attempts to address these impacts are invariably based on sector-by-sector approaches, which have resulted in fragmentation of policies, institutions, and interventions. Such approaches have not achieved optimum results, because linkages and interactions among natural systems, as well as among people, have been ignored or compromised.

A new generation of GEF projects is placing projects in a broader context, using two approaches to integrated ecosystem management. Under the first approach, broad landscape management under the biodiversity focal area has been supported in places

such as Cuba, Mexico, and the Central American region. Under the second approach, through the Integrated Ecosystem Management Operational Program, the GEF has sought multiple benefits between focal areas.

A typical example of the first approach is the Sabana-Camaguey Project in Cuba. The Cuban project incorporates biodiversity concerns into integrated coastal zone management. It focuses on the northern archipelago of the Sabana-Camaguey ecosystem in central Cuba, which harbors marine and terrestrial biodiversity of global significance. Conventional tourism development and, to a much lesser extent, overfishing and agro-industrial pollution threaten the diversity. The first stage of the GEF-funded project established the scientific and institutional foundations for biodiversity conservation through integrated management of the entire Sabana-Camaguey ecosystem. The second phase will establish eight key protected areas for conservation and potential replication.

A GEF project that is integrating silvopastoral approaches to ecosystem management in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua exemplifies the GEF's second approach. The pilot project seeks to improve ecosystem functioning of degraded pasturelands by reducing erosion and improving soil and water quality, along with increasing production, income, and employment in rural areas. The project indirectly promotes biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration.

The GEF's work on integrated ecosystem management tackles the root causes of biodiversity loss, as well as climate change, by addressing policy and governance concerns. It emphasizes science-based information; partnerships among government, civil society groups, and the private sector; and approaches that link biodiversity conservation with economic and social development.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

THE GEF CONTRIBUTES TO THE CBD'S IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH WORK ON CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES THAT PROVIDE THE BRIDGE OR SUBSTANTIVE LINK BETWEEN THEMATIC AREAS.



ALIEN SPECIES

Invasive alien species threaten to displace indigenous biological diversity in the long term, and they may have profound impacts on endangered and endemic species. Unchecked, these introduced species can wreak havoc on an ecosystem by disrupting important ecological processes. By contributing to ecosystem decline and as a disrupter of economic productivity, invasive alien species also pose a threat to sustainable development.

The GEF is now supporting 39 biodiversity projects that directly address invasive alien species. These projects involve more than 125 protected areas. Of these projects, one-third were approved since 1998, highlighting the growing focus on the control of this menace to protected areas. Almost all of the GEF biodiversity projects and programs help to prevent problems associated with alien species.

National projects that specifically control and eradicate alien and invasive species are in Bolivia, Ecuador, Mauritius, Peru, the Seychelles, and South Africa. Through these projects, governments take stock and raise awareness on the issue of alien and invasive species at national and local levels.

The GEF is also supporting a scientifically based global strategy and action plan to develop best prac-

tices and to disseminate lessons learned for dealing with alien species that threaten biological diversity. Project activities have provided critical information to both the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice and the COP. The COP has also asked the GEF to identify key ecosystems vulnerable to alien species invasion.

PLANT CONSERVATION

Because of the critical need to conserve plant species worldwide, the CBD has adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which works toward halting the destruction of plant species that are vital for meeting the needs of humanity. The Strategy's primary objectives are to increase understanding of plant diversity, conserve plant diversity, use plant diversity sustainably, promote education about plant diversity, and build capacity for the conservation of plant diversity.

The GEF contributes significantly to these goals. The GEF portfolio on plant diversity has been especially strong in the areas of agro-biodiversity, medicinal plants, and invasive alien species.

A GEF project in Vietnam is targeting the conservation of six important crop groups: rice, taro, tea, litchi-longan, citrus, and ride bean. This project is working in three areas of Vietnam that are rich in

biodiversity of native landraces and their wild relatives. The six crop groups will be protected by mitigating the threats to the agro-biodiversity of the target sites, by promoting community-based gene management zones, and by providing the enabling conditions for preserving agro-biodiversity.

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

A strong correlation exists between biological and cultural diversity. In many parts of the world, 70 to 80 percent of the nationally protected areas overlap with indigenous communities and their lands. As the financial mechanism of the CBD, the GEF recognizes the importance of addressing issues related to Article 8(j), which focuses on indigenous people, based on the guidance provided by the COP.

To promote long-term sustainability of indigenous management systems and to implement Article 6 of the CBD, the GEF has helped countries to develop their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. In preparing these reports, countries can include issues related to Article 8(j) that are based on their national priorities.

The GEF has used two different approaches to support the implementation of Article 8(j). The first has been to address issues related to indigenous and local communities as part of projects dealing more broadly with conservation and sustainable use. The second approach has been to provide support for country-driven national priority projects managed directly by indigenous communities themselves.

In Ecuador, a GEF project combines archeology and ecology to determine how ancient peoples in the coastal zone coped with the El Niño phenomenon. This project seeks (a) to increase understanding of the technologies developed for sustainable use of biodiversity in relation to El Niño events and (b) to conserve the wild relatives, traditional cultivars, and wild races of crop varieties in this ecosystem. The move to adapt technologies to a more modern system could help to conserve the wild relatives more effectively.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS

Public participation and awareness are fundamental to the GEF's work. Over the past decade, GEF-funded activities have promoted stakeholder participation and empowerment of local communities, which are crucial for projects to achieve long-term effectiveness. For example, active enforcement of regulated use in protected areas can be achieved only where empowered communities participate in establishing management plans and where strong local ownership has been developed. Stakeholder participation in management decisions at all project stages also leads to incorporation of traditional user rights as an incentive for sustainable practices.

The effectiveness of public participation is seen with Indonesia's Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project. Nomadic fishermen were invading regulated areas and using unsustainable fishing practices. The project introduced a civilian patrol to monitor destructive harvesting and fishing practices. At the national level, communication and



coordination included the formation and implementation of international reef monitoring networks.

Another example is the Mnazi Bay Marine Park Project in southern Tanzania. This project used strong existing community structures to help establish a marine national park. In Samoa, the Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management Project is a model of innovative district-level approaches to community-based management and protection of marine biodiversity. The communities strongly support the project because of links between the marine environmental and the local economic and social benefits.

MONITORING

To address issues referred to in Article 7 of the CBD, the GEF identifies components of biodiversity important for conservation and sustainable use, monitors their status, identifies activities that are likely to have negative impact, and supports extensive data gathering and information exchange. In addition, many of the existing biodiversity projects assess and monitor biodiversity in globally important sites.

An example of the GEF's monitoring work can be seen in the project on Biodiversity Indicators for National Use, which promotes conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by improving the information on which decisions are based in Ecuador, Kenya, the Philippines, and Ukraine. Key objectives are to operationalize ecosystem-specific indicator frameworks and core sets of indicators for use at the national level by using a case study approach and by building on work already carried out under the CBD. The project also seeks (a) to develop a methodology for biodiversity monitoring at the national level, taking into account international reporting; (b) to help policy- and decisionmakers to apply information supplied by biodiversity indicators to national planning and decisionmaking processes; and (c) to develop regional and global sets of indicators under the CBD process.

TAXONOMY

Thirty-three projects in the GEF portfolio include components that address taxonomy as a means of achieving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Taxonomic groups that have been sampled in several GEF-financed projects include the following: hymenoptera (bees and wasps) as key pollinators of natural vegetation and agricultural species; fungi, which are central to biotechnology efforts; and coleoptera (beetles) that serve as pest controls. These sampling efforts help to identify species that can be used as indicators in sites conserving biodiversity.

The GEF funds enabling activities, which help countries to assess their national capacities and identify potential need for taxonomic work—up to \$450,000 is available under expedited procedures. The GEF also supports the National Capacity Needs Assessment Program, through which countries can access up to \$200,000. After their needs assessment, countries can propose medium-size projects to strengthen capacity for taxonomic work.

In addition, regular GEF projects support amassing information and biological specimens to be incorporated in taxonomic collections and for tax identification. An example of GEF support for building taxonomic efforts is the Costa Rica Biodiversity Resources Development Project, which seeks to demonstrate that increased knowledge and information about particular species enhance their value and increase the marketability of biodiversity goods and services. Another project, SABONET, seeks to build a formal network for the inventory, evaluation, and monitoring of botanical diversity in 10 southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This project will enable the countries to respond to the technical and scientific needs of the CBD.

Some challenges remain. Linking taxonomic work to the identification of key priority sites for biodiversity

conservation, particularly of threatened and endangered species, has been thus far limited.

CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM

The CBD has established a Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) to ensure that all governments have access to the information and technologies needed for their work on biodiversity. The CHM uses both traditional and electronic means of communication.

The GEF has contributed substantively to implementing the CHM. Through CHM enabling activities, the GEF provides funds for governments to establish the necessary access to the CHM portal. This support has resulted in the establishment of the country CHM, which is accessible to most eligible Parties to the CBD.

Most GEF projects include information management that supports national decisionmaking on CHM issues and strengthens national CHM activities. For example, the Costa Rica Biological Resources Project mentioned earlier provides substantive financial resources for scientific information exchange; technical and technological cooperation, including taxonomy; and other activities linked to the Costa Rican CHM.

The GEF has also supported the development of the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN), a regional clearinghouse for the Americas. IABIN—an important tool to assist in decisionmaking related to biodiversity—will help to fulfill the CHM mandate by providing the mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.

Another regional project, the Regional Environment and Information Management Program (REIMP), establishes a demand-driven, action-oriented environmental information database on tropical forests in central Africa. This database supports decision-making and builds national capacity for environ-

mental monitoring, land-use planning, and conservation priority setting.

Indigenous community representatives have requested help, through the ad hoc working group on Article 8(j), to establish and support an indigenous CHM. The GEF has provided support for this effort in the context of country-driven national priorities through such projects as the following:

- **Peru—Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon.** The project would incorporate protected area and natural resource management in the Peruvian Amazon.
- **Mexico—Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation (COINBIO).** The goal of this project is to achieve more effective biodiversity conservation in the states of Oaxaca, Michoacán, and Guerrero by promoting the sustainable protection and use of biodiversity by indigenous communities and ejidos.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Although the COP has not provided specific guidance to the GEF on the issue of environmental impact assessment, a number of GEF activities support this important CBD objective. An example in the biodiversity focal area is the Regional Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System Project, which is helping Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to strengthen and coordinate national policies, regulations, and institutional arrangements for marine ecosystem conservation and for sustainable use. Project activities include (a) standardizing ecosystem monitoring to develop a regional information system and (b) harmonizing regulations and enforcement mechanisms that are related to the effluent standards, the management of shared fish stocks, and the environmental impact assessment and zoning requirements for coastal development and tourism.

Environmental impact assessments are also in GEF projects supporting information exchange and man-

agement. An example is IABIN, which was mentioned above. GEF-financed activities within IABIN include the following: application of analytical tools for decisionmaking (such as valuation, indicators, and impact assessment); promotion of partnerships to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss; and dissemination and systematic sharing of information.

A number of GEF international waters projects also further environmental impact assessments. A key example is the project to reduce the environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling through introduction of by-catch technologies and management changes. In the climate-change focal area, the country case studies on climate change impacts and adaptation assessments also support environmental impact assessments.

ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES

Article 15 of the CBD calls for fair and equal benefit sharing regarding the access to and use of genetic resources, taking into account all rights over those resources. The authority to determine access

to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation. At the same time, contracting parties are responsible for creating conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other contracting parties in accordance with the CBD.

Access to genetic resources must also be agreed upon by the country of origin. Full participation of contracting parties should be ensured in developing and carrying out scientific research based on genetic resources. Each contracting party needs to develop the legislative, administrative, or policy measures to allow fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial use of genetic resources.

The GEF biodiversity portfolio supports and implements the decisions of the CBD on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources. The *in situ* conservation project in Peru, mentioned above, is designed to counteract threats to long-term conservation of genetic resources.



A GEF project in Kazakhstan demonstrates improved agro-biodiversity conservation at two mountain forest sites that harbor globally significant apple, apricot, and other wild plant varieties. The project will establish an integrated and sustainable legal, policy, and institutional framework for agro-biodiversity conservation and for sustainable use that regulates access to genetic resources and ensures the equal benefit sharing among stakeholders.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building is an integral part of all GEF-financed biodiversity projects. The GEF helps to build technical, human, and institutional capacity at the local and national levels as a foundation for effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The independent *Second Overall Performance Study* highlighted capacity development as one of the most successful components of the GEF's biodiversity projects.

GEF biodiversity projects help (a) to train individuals to monitor and assess biodiversity, (b) to improve systems of protected areas, (c) to manage *ex situ* collections, (d) to support extensive sustainable-use activities, and (e) to strengthen institutions. Most projects also provide for opportunities to improve information exchange and technical and scientific operations.

A GEF-financed project in Cambodia is working to build the capacity and to improve the management of Virachey National Park, which contains globally significant biodiversity and is one of the most important expanses of intact forest in the country. The project supports proactive measures to minimize illegal exploitation and degradation of the relatively intact ecological resources of the region. Capacity-building activities include in-service training to improve the technical capacity of supervisory staff and park rangers. The project is also working to

develop operational guidelines for management of protected areas to ensure a systematic approach.

At the regional and subregional level, GEF coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystem projects and those in the international waters portfolio provide for extensive strengthening of regional structures to manage transboundary aquatic resources.

POLICY PLANNING, REFORMS, AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Policy planning, reforms, and regulatory frameworks are well funded under the GEF biodiversity portfolio. These activities promote the development and application of analytical tools for decisionmaking (such as defining indicators, improving impact assessment methodologies, and improving valuation methodologies); seek to identify gaps and overlaps in national policy and regulatory frameworks; support enforcement; promote partnerships; and support dissemination of information. Through GEF enabling activities, countries are taking stock, identifying options, and defining a national biodiversity strategy and an action plan for implementation.

The following examples show the range of the GEF's policy work:

- Forest conservation projects in more than 75 countries combine policy reforms with on-the-ground activities.
- An integrated protected areas system in the Philippines has GEF-supported demonstration activities, covering a total of 1.25 million hectares.
- A project that strengthened Bolivia's system of protected areas helped to bring about the passage of the Popular Participation Law, which, in turn, contributes significantly to consensus-oriented management of Bolivia's national parks.

GEF MONITORING & EVALUATION

ONE OF THE STRENGTHS OF GEF'S BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM IS ITS ABILITY TO STEP BACK AND LOOK AT THE WHOLE.

The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Unit conducted a comprehensive assessment of the GEF biodiversity program in 2001 to analyze the achievements, effects, and lessons emerging from biodiversity projects funded by the GEF since its inception.

One of the main conclusions of the program study review is that a major focus of the GEF biodiversity portfolio has been the support for new or existing protected areas, including globally significant sites such as those chosen for the World Heritage Program, UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program, and WWF Global 200.

The review also concluded that the biodiversity program supported by the GEF had made important achievements and had important effects on stakeholder participation and capacity development. In the case of participation, the assessment concluded that most major stakeholders have been involved in project preparation and implementation. The study found that the GEF's capacity-development projects addressed a variety of capacity needs at the individual, institutional, and systemic levels. Furthermore, even in projects that did not have capacity development as their major objective, capacity development was found to be a successful outcome.



Recommendations from the study included the following:

- Greater emphasis should be placed on sustainability of results and potential replication.
- A capacity-assessment exercise should be conducted for each project before its initiation.
- All projects in protected areas should include related production landscapes.
- Project preparation should, where appropriate, include a project design workshop, involving critical stakeholders in the country or region, to get initial ideas about designing the project.
- Projects should break away from a time-bound schedule and adopt a new way of functioning.
- Funding patterns during the project should be compatible with the economic realities of the host country.
- The first step in any project planning or design process should be the identification of root causes that have led to the degradation or decline of biodiversity.
- Involvement of all stakeholders, especially NGOs and local communities, from planning to implementation and postcompletion assessment, is essential.
- Projects should appropriately seek the involvement and support of the private sector.

- The GEF should strengthen its involvement with all government sectors.
- The GEF's implementing agencies should also continue to encourage mainstreaming biodiversity issues within their own organizations.
- The GEF should set up a network of biodiversity practitioners and other experts, which is linked with ongoing and completed conservation initiatives.

The GEF used these recommendations and others for the development of its strategic biodiversity priorities for the third replenishment period. The study of the GEF's biodiversity program was conducted in collaboration with the GEF's implementing agencies (UNEP, UNDP, and the World Bank); the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP); and the GEF Secretariat.

LOOKING AHEAD: THE GEF'S FUTURE ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, THE GEF IS POISED TO EXPAND ITS ASSISTANCE TO THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY TO ADDRESS CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY CHALLENGES.



The “global environment,” the phrase at the heart of the GEF, is not some far-off, abstract concept. Since the GEF’s creation in 1991, the operational meaning of environmental values, ideals, and common sense has become much better defined.

The GEF’s biodiversity portfolio facilitates small, medium, and large projects that fit local, national, and regional priorities. As the GEF fulfills its mandate as the CBD’s financial mechanism, it will continue to fine-tune and overhaul procedures, develop programs in response to emerging needs, and grow in new directions. The GEF will also increase its support for country-driven initiatives aimed at significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010, the target endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development Declaration and by the CBD.

Some emerging areas of opportunity follow.

SYNERGIES ACROSS CONVENTIONS

The world’s nations have adopted far-reaching international legal agreements addressing environmental issues. These agreements often have overlaps in the obligations required of ratifying countries. The GEF is uniquely positioned to assist countries to take advantage of those overlaps by supporting programs that fulfill, at least in part,

countries’ obligations under multiple treaties. The GEF portfolio to date includes projects promoting, for example, *in situ* conservation of migratory birds on key wetlands sites of global importance, in support of the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the Bonn Convention. The portfolio also includes projects on coral reef conservation and management, generating global benefits and responding to precepts under the CBD, United Nations Framework Convention in Climate Change, and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The GEF’s Patagonian projects in Argentina assist the country in responding to guidance from the CBD, the Law of the Sea Convention, and the Marpol Convention.

As the designated financial mechanism for multiple international agreements, the GEF is committed to encouraging new and stronger linkages between regimes to promote more effective, comprehensive, and holistic solutions to biodiversity problems.

FINANCIAL TRENDS

The GEF portfolio is robust and includes activities typically receiving little assistance, such as pollution control. For the GEF to continue to be effective, a significant increase in future replenishments is needed. For example, GEF support for protected areas globally amounted to more than \$1 billion

over a ten-year period. By comparison, the U.S. National Park Service budget for 2002 alone totaled \$2.38 billion. In this light, the need to expand financing for biodiversity conservation at the global scale is evident, and the leveraging power of GEF funds to secure additional cofinancing is an enormous necessity.

It should be noted that the GEF represents only a portion of the worldwide effort needed to secure sustainable biodiversity conservation. Without stable and sustainable sources of financing, biodiversity conservation will not be maintained. Over the long-term, sustainability requires mainstreaming biodiversity into all sectors of society.

MAINSTREAMING

Protected areas are the cornerstones of conservation, but mainstreaming protected areas increases their effectiveness and integrates biodiversity conservation into national and international policy frameworks and into broader production landscapes. Such an approach emphasizes the sustainability of results and the potential for replication. Mainstreaming means moving beyond a project-by-project emphasis to approaches that systematically target country-enabling environments and long-term institutional building.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The GEF's drive for closer working relationships with countries and partner institutions, together with its new capacities and initiatives, promises to create many new opportunities to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The GEF will build on new and existing partnerships with countries, local and indigenous communities, government agencies, implementing and executing agencies, NGOs, the scientific community, and the private sector. It will continue to emphasize the key role women are playing in biodiversity conservation efforts, recognizing that

in Africa—and elsewhere—women are performing critical conservation tasks as activists, managers, and repositories of knowledge.

EMERGING PRIORITIES

The GEF's strategic priorities under its third replenishment and within the guidance of the CBD include:

- Catalyzing sustainability of protected areas—to conserve biodiversity through the expansion, consolidation, and rationalization of national protected area systems
- Mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors—to integrate biodiversity conservation into agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, and other production systems and sectors in order to secure national and global environmental benefits
- Building capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety—to recognize that modified living organisms pose potential risks and, therefore, biosafety constitutes a high priority for recipient countries
- Generating and disseminating best practices—to maximize the sustainability and effectiveness of GEF impacts in the biodiversity focal area.

The GEF has provided broad assistance to the Convention and made targeted efforts to conserve ecosystems, habitats, and species of plants and animals throughout the world. GEF has become the primary source of grant funding to this end for developing countries and those with transitional economies. By uncovering valuable lessons and listening to its country partners, GEF has become more effective, improved its service, and strengthened its capabilities in critical solutions. This report speaks to successes, but also to the long road ahead. Working with the CBD, the GEF will continue to promote innovative collaborations and build political will for the imperatives of this century.

ANNEX: GEF BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS (FISCAL YEAR 1991–2003)

IN US\$ MILLIONS

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Global	Global Biodiversity Assessment	UNEP	3.30	0.18	3.48	01-May-93
Global	Global Biodiversity Forum Phase II	UNEP	0.75	0.90	1.64	26-Feb-98
Global	Biodiversity Planning Support Programme	UNDP/UNEP	3.43	0.80	4.23	01-Jul-98
Global	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	UNEP	7.31	17.61	24.92	01-May-00
Global	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF)	World Bank	25.00	75.00	100.00	01-Jul-00
Global	Development of National Biosafety Frameworks	UNEP	26.09	12.34	38.43	01-Nov-00
Global	Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF): Multistakeholder Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity - Phase III	UNEP	1.00	3.11	4.10	14-Jan-02
Global	Barriers and Best Practices in Integrated Management of Mountain Ecosystems	UNEP	0.93	1.20	2.12	07-Mar-02
Global	Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People	UNEP	1.00	4.61	5.61	09-Apr-03
Global	Development of National Biosafety Frameworks Project (Add-on)	UNEP	5.22		5.22	21-Nov-03
Global	Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) of the Cartagena Protocol	UNEP	4.62	0.35	4.97	21-Nov-03
Global	Biodiversity Country Studies - Phase I <i>Bahamas, Cuba, China, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Syria, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia</i>	UNEP	5.00	0.80	5.80	01-Mar-92
Global	Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity <i>Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Kenya, Hungary, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia</i>	UNEP	2.74		2.74	27-Feb-98
Global	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change (PLEC) <i>Brazil, China, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Uganda</i>	UNEP	6.28	4.82	11.09	01-May-97
Global	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I <i>Brazil, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda</i>	UNEP	5.30	3.58	8.87	07-Dec-01
Global	Biodiversity Country Studies - Phase II <i>Burkina Faso, Colombia, Estonia, Georgia, Madagascar, Namibia, Tanzania, Congo DR</i>	UNEP	2.00	0.10	2.10	01-Jun-94
Global	Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-arid Zones <i>Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico</i>	UNEP	0.75	0.15	0.90	11-Aug-99
Global	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity <i>Cote d' Ivoire, Czech Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa</i>	UNEP	0.75	3.23	3.98	03-Mar-98
Regional	Conservation of Wetland and Coastal Ecosystems in the Mediterranean Region <i>Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia</i>	UNDP	13.44	26.32	39.76	01-May-97
Regional	Participatory Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Oases of the Maghreb <i>Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia</i>	UNDP	3.08	3.50	6.58	30-Mar-98
Regional	Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme <i>Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	UNDP	4.50	4.84	9.34	01-Nov-97

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Regional	Inventory, Evaluation and Monitoring of Botanical Diversity in Southern Africa: A Regional Capacity and Institution Building Network <i>Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	UNDP	4.73	4.69	9.41	01-May-96
Regional	In-situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application <i>Armenia, Bolivia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan</i>	UNEP	6.16	6.52	12.68	15-Oct-02
Regional	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource <i>Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica</i>	UNEP	1.00	0.97	1.97	28-Apr-03
Regional	Establishment of a Programme for the Consolidation of the Meso-American Biological Corridor <i>Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</i>	UNDP/UNEP	10.94	12.77	23.71	01-Nov-97
Regional	Central American Fund for Environment and Development: Account for the Global Environment <i>Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama</i>	UNDP	15.00	13.00	28.00	01-Oct-96
Regional	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef <i>Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico</i>	World Bank	10.62	7.16	17.78	01-Jul-00
Regional	Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves <i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger</i>	UNEP	2.75	3.83	6.58	16-May-03
Regional	Community-based Management of On-farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe</i>	UNEP	0.75	1.30	2.05	04-Jan-01
Regional	Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Amazon <i>Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela</i>	UNDP	4.50	0.86	5.36	01-May-91
Regional	Catalyzing Conservation Action in Latin America: Identifying Priority Sites and Best Management <i>Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru</i>	UNEP	0.75	0.68	1.43	29-Mar-00
Regional	EcoEnterprises Fund <i>Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay</i>	World Bank/IFC	1.00	9.00	10.00	19-Apr-02
Regional	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Lake Titicaca Basin <i>Bolivia, Peru</i>	UNDP	3.11	0.89	4.00	01-Feb-95
Regional	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa <i>Botswana, Kenya, Mali</i>	UNEP/UNDP	9.05	4.33	13.38	01-Nov-98
Regional	Africa Community Outreach Programme for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Resources <i>Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	World Bank	0.75	0.19	0.94	02-Sep-99
Regional	Action for a Sustainable Amazonia <i>Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela</i>	UNDP	3.85	0.70	4.55	01-Oct-95
Regional	Desert Margin Programme, Phase 1 <i>Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe</i>	UNEP/UNDP	5.35	10.23	15.58	07-Dec-01
Regional	African NGO-Government Partnership for Sustainable Biodiversity Action <i>Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda</i>	UNDP	4.54	7.12	11.66	01-May-97
Regional	West Africa Pilot Community-Based Natural Resource and Wildlife Management <i>Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire</i>	World Bank	7.90	6.19	14.09	01-Dec-92
Regional	Regional Environment and Information Management Program (REIMP) <i>Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo DR</i>	World Bank	4.38	11.31	15.70	01-May-97

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	COFIN	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Regional	An Indicator Model for Dryland Ecosystems in Latin America <i>Chile, Brazil, Mexico</i>	UNEP	0.75	0.32	1.07	22-Dec-99
Regional	Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia <i>China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation</i>	UNEP	10.35	12.36	22.71	15-Oct-02
Regional	Coral Reef Monitoring Network in Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (COI), within the Global Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) <i>Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar</i>	World Bank	0.74	0.62	1.36	13-Apr-00
Regional	Conservation Priority-Setting for the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystems, West Africa <i>Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone</i>	UNDP	0.74	0.21	0.95	08-May-98
Regional	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use <i>Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine</i>	UNEP	0.85	0.61	1.46	26-Mar-02
Regional	Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites of Wetlands Required by Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways <i>Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Gambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Yemen, Turkey</i>	UNEP	6.35	6.77	13.12	21-Nov-03
Regional	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa <i>Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali</i>	UNEP	0.97	1.56	2.54	30-Jul-01
Regional	Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean <i>Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic</i>	UNEP	0.75	0.80	1.55	05-Sep-01
Regional	Conservation Strategies for Rhinos in South East Asia <i>Indonesia, Malaysia</i>	UNDP	2.00	1.65	3.65	01-May-93
Regional	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dryland Agro-Biodiversity of the Fertile Crescent <i>Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Palestinian Authority</i>	UNDP	8.23	10.29	18.53	01-Nov-97
Regional	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) and Report to the CBD <i>Jordan, Palestinian Authority</i>	UNDP	0.35		0.35	01-May-97
Regional	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity <i>Jordan, Palestinian Authority</i>	UNDP	0.01		0.01	01-Jul-98
Regional	Development of the Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asia Ecoregions <i>Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan</i>	UNEP	0.78	1.39	2.16	17-Jul-02
Regional	Institutional Support for the Protection of East African Biodiversity <i>Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</i>	UNDP	10.00		10.00	01-May-91
Regional	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa <i>Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</i>	UNDP	12.90	5.53	18.43	01-May-97
Regional	Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation <i>Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</i>	UNEP	0.80	0.65	1.44	30-Nov-00
Regional	Central Asia Transboundary Biodiversity Project <i>Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan</i>	World Bank	10.50	3.50	14.00	01-Nov-97
Regional	Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity, Phase I <i>Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand</i>	UNDP	4.53	9.36	13.89	07-Dec-01
Regional	Terra Capital Biodiversity Enterprise Fund for Latin America (IFC) <i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	World Bank/IFC	5.00	25.00	30.00	01-Oct-95
Regional	Maloti-Drakensberg Conservation and Development Project <i>Lesotho, South Africa</i>	World Bank	15.55	17.70	33.25	01-Feb-00

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Regional	Integrated Management of Dryland Biodiversity through Land Rehabilitation in the Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe <i>Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	UNEP/UNDP	7.83	5.59	13.42	15-Oct-02
Regional	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme <i>Palau, Micronesia, Nauru, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Papua New Guinea</i>	UNDP	10.00	4.30	14.30	01-May-91
Regional	Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehabilitation of the Degraded Lands of the Arid and Semi-Arid Transboundary Areas of Mauritania and Senegal <i>Senegal, Mauritania</i>	UNDP/UNEP	8.00	4.37	12.37	30-Mar-98
Albania	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.10		0.10	05-Aug-96
Albania	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	World Bank	0.01		0.01	12-Aug-99
Algeria	El Kala National Park and Wetlands Complex Management	World Bank	9.69	2.36	12.05	01-May-91
Algeria	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.23		0.23	03-Mar-97
Algeria	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	18-Nov-98
Algeria	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	UNDP	0.75	1.37	2.12	16-Feb-00
Algeria	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biological Diversity (add on)	UNDP	0.10		0.10	11-May-01
Algeria	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Tassili and Ahaggar National Parks	UNDP	3.72	2.55	6.27	17-May-02
Angola	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Preparation of the First National Report to the Conference of the Parties	UNDP	0.34	0.06	0.40	03-Mar-03
Antigua & Barbuda	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to COP	UNDP	0.14		0.14	25-Mar-97
Antigua & Barbuda	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	19-Jul-99
Antigua & Barbuda	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities	UNDP	0.21	0.05	0.26	26-Nov-02
Argentina	Patagonian Coastal Zone Management Plan	UNDP	2.80		2.80	01-Dec-91
Argentina	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to CBD	UNDP	0.35		0.35	25-Sep-96
Argentina	Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	10.39	37.50	47.89	01-Feb-97
Argentina	Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Programme for Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP	5.20	12.91	18.11	01-May-97
Argentina	Management and Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity in the Esteros del Ibera	UNDP	1.00	9.39	10.39	17-Jul-02
Armenia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to CBD	UNDP	0.17		0.17	28-Apr-97
Armenia	Assessment of Priority Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity and Establishment of CHM Structures (Additional Financing)	UNDP	0.14	-	0.14	20-Dec-00
Armenia	Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction	World Bank	5.21	11.00	16.21	07-Dec-01
Azerbaijan	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	UNDP	0.35		0.35	08-Jan-01

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Bahamas	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Bahamas	UNEP	0.15		0.15	01-Sep-96
Bahamas	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	16-Apr-98
Bahamas	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs to Conserve Biological Diversity, Participation in National Clearing House Mechanism, and Preparation of a Second National Report to the CBD (add on)	UNEP	0.19	0.12	0.31	20-Jun-01
Bangladesh	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans Reserved Forest	World Bank/ ADB	12.20	63.30	75.50	30-Mar-98
Bangladesh	Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	5.00	55.84	60.84	01-Jan-99
Bangladesh	Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management at Cox's Bazar and Hakakuki Haor	UNDP	5.76	7.08	12.84	01-Dec-99
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan	UNDP	0.28	0.05	0.33	09-Feb-00
Barbados	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNEP	0.14		0.14	27-Mar-97
Belarus	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	1.00	0.25	1.25	01-May-91
Belarus	Dissemination of the National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, First National Report to the CBD & Establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism	UNEP	0.08		0.08	16-Jan-98
Belarus	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of a Second National Report (add on)	UNEP	0.18	0.05	0.23	26-Apr-01
Belize	Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources	UNDP	3.00	0.90	3.90	01-Dec-91
Belize	Formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for its Implementation	UNDP	0.18		0.18	28-Jan-97
Belize	Conservation And Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	UNDP	5.36	2.02	7.37	01-Nov-98
Belize	Creating A Co-Managed Protected Areas System	UNDP	0.75	0.38	1.13	11-Nov-98
Belize	Northern Belize Biological Corridors Project	World Bank	0.75	3.17	3.91	11-Nov-98
Belize	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	07-Dec-98
Belize	Community-managed Sarstoon Temash Conservation Project	World Bank	0.83	0.26	1.09	13-Sep-00
Belize	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.18	0.05	0.23	12-Mar-02
Benin	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the CoP	UNDP	0.23		0.23	29-Sep-97
Benin	National Parks Conservation and Management Project	World Bank	6.24	17.10	23.34	01-Jan-98
Benin	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	23-Jun-98
Benin	Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of Benin's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Second National Report, and Clearing House Mechanism (add on)	UNDP	0.20	0.04	0.24	01-May-01
Benin	Community-based Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	World Bank	4.65	9.80	14.45	25-Aug-03
Bhutan	Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	World Bank	10.00	7.57	17.57	01-May-91
Bhutan	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan	UNDP	0.12		0.12	12-Sep-96
Bhutan	Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	UNDP	1.50	1.03	2.53	01-Oct-96
Bhutan	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.17		0.17	25-Jan-02

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Bhutan	Linking and Enhancing Protected Areas in the Temperate Broadleaf Forest Ecoregion of Bhutan (LINKPA)	UNDP	0.79	1.06	1.86	07-Jan-03
Bolivia	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	4.54	3.85	8.39	01-Apr-92
Bolivia	Formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for its Implementation	UNDP	0.25	0.02	0.28	29-Sep-98
Bolivia	Sustainability of the National System of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.30	31.40	46.70	07-May-99
Bolivia	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.20	0.02	0.22	10-Jul-01
Bolivia	Removing Obstacles to Direct Private-Sector Participation in In-situ Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.71	0.43	1.13	18-Sep-02
Botswana	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	UNDP	0.33	0.03	0.35	11-Jan-01
Botswana	Elaboration of the Second National Communication on Biodiversity of Botswana for the COP in 2001	UNDP	0.03		0.03	08-Jun-01
Brazil	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund	World Bank	20.00	5.00	25.00	01-May-91
Brazil	National Biodiversity Project	World Bank	10.28	10.00	20.28	01-May-91
Brazil	The Pantanal: Ecosystem Management of a Major Center of Wetland Biodiversity	UNDP	3.50	15.00	18.50	01-Aug-95
Brazil	National Biodiversity Strategy and National Report	UNDP	0.94	1.40	2.34	01-Mar-97
Brazil	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA)	World Bank	30.35	59.00	89.35	01-May-00
Brazil	Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Frontier Forests of Northwestern Mato Grosso	UNDP	6.98	9.13	16.11	01-May-00
Brazil	Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado	UNDP	0.75	0.10	0.85	16-Oct-00
Brazil	Parana Biodiversity Project	World Bank	8.00	24.86	32.86	01-Feb-02
Brazil	Formoso River— Integrated Watershed Management and Protection	World Bank	1.00	1.18	2.18	08-Aug-02
Bulgaria	Biodiversity Action Plan	UNDP	0.15		0.15	14-Sep-98
Bulgaria	Needs Assessment and CHM Establishment	UNDP	0.25		0.25	20-Dec-00
Bulgaria	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Bulgaria	UNEP	0.41	0.10	0.50	07-Dec-01
Bulgaria	Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Landscape of Bulgaria's Rhodope Mountains	UNDP	3.81	14.89	18.70	16-May-03
Burkina Faso	Optimizing Biological Diversity within Wildlife Ranching systems; A Pilot Demonstration in a Semi-arid Zone	UNDP	2.50	1.00	3.50	01-Dec-92
Burkina Faso	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.23		0.23	16-Dec-96
Burkina Faso	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	23-Apr-98
Burkina Faso	Partnership for Natural Ecosystem Management Program (PAGEN)	World Bank	18.68	25.00	43.68	01-Nov-00
Burkina Faso	Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the Burkina Faso's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and 2nd National Report to COP of CBD	UNDP	0.21		0.21	01-May-01
Burundi	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.23		0.23	05-Aug-98
Burundi	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	13-Aug-99
Burundi	Elaboration of the Second National Communication on Biodiversity of Burundi for the Conference of the Parties	UNDP	0.02		0.02	27-Apr-01
Burundi	Capacity Needs Assessment for Implementation of the BSAP and CHM Support	UNDP	0.19		0.19	07-May-02

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Cambodia	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.35		0.35	04-Mar-98
Cambodia	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park	World Bank	2.75	2.25	5.00	07-May-99
Cambodia	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Implementation of Priorities from the NBSAP (additional financing)	UNDP	0.10		0.10	24-Oct-01
Cambodia	Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains	UNDP	1.00	3.33	4.33	12-Nov-01
Cambodia	Tonle Sap Conservation Project	UNDP/ADB	3.60	15.54	19.13	15-Oct-02
Cameroon	Biodiversity Conservation and Management	World Bank	6.10	6.43	12.53	01-May-93
Cameroon	Preparation National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.30		0.30	16-Sep-96
Cameroon	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	12-Feb-98
Cameroon	Community Based Conservation in the Bamenda Highlands	UNDP	1.00	2.09	3.09	11-May-00
Cameroon	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Cameroon	UNEP	0.56	0.11	0.67	07-Dec-01
Cape Verde	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.21		0.21	16-Oct-96
Cape Verde	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	04-Mar-98
Cape Verde	Elaboration of the Second National Communication on Biodiversity for the Conference of Parties in 2001	UNDP	0.02		0.02	15-Feb-01
Cape Verde	Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management In and Around Protected Areas, Phase I	UNDP	3.93	5.71	9.64	15-Oct-02
Central African Republic	A Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use: The Bangassou Dense Forest	UNDP	2.50	1.00	3.50	01-May-95
Central African Republic	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.16		0.16	15-Oct-96
Central African Republic	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	13-Aug-99
Central African Republic	Capacity-building Needs Assessment for the Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Second National Report to COP of CBD	UNDP	0.27		0.27	11-Dec-00
Chad	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.24		0.24	01-Sep-96
Chad	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	07-Dec-98
Chad	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Moyen-Chari	UNDP	1.66	1.64	3.30	16-May-03
Chad	Identification of Capacity-building Needs for the Implementation of the National BSAP - Add on	UNDP	0.20		0.20	30-Jul-03
Chile	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, Report to the CBD, CHM	UNDP	0.27		0.27	09-Feb-00
Chile	Valdivian Forest Zone: Private-Public Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.75		0.75	13-Jul-00
Chile	Water Resources and Biodiversity Management	World Bank	10.33	310.00	320.33	12-Feb-01
Chile	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Chiloé Globally Significant Biodiversity	UNDP	1.00	3.25	4.25	29-Mar-01
Chile	Ecosystem Management of the Salar del Huasco for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Outside Protected Areas	UNDP	0.86	1.87	2.73	12-Sep-01
Chile	Santiago Foothills: Mountain Ecosystem Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.46	1.21	18-Sep-01

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Chile	Conserving Globally Significant Biodiversity along the Chilean Coast	UNDP	4.08	7.91	12.00	21-Nov-03
China	Nature Reserves Management	World Bank/ UNDP	19.58	5.70	25.28	01-Feb-95
China	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and the First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.06		0.06	20-Feb-97
China	Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary Biodiversity Conservation	UNEP	0.75	0.76	1.51	06-Nov-98
China	Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	UNDP	12.03	23.02	35.05	01-Jan-99
China	Multi-agency and Local Participatory Cooperation in Biodiversity Conservation in Yunnan's Upland Ecosystem	UNDP	0.75		0.75	13-Sep-00
China	Sustainable Forest Development Project, Protected Areas Management Component	World Bank	16.35	46.15	62.50	12-Feb-01
China	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of China	UNEP	1.00	0.27	1.27	07-Dec-01
China	Capacity Building of Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and Preparation of a Second National to the CoP	UNEP	0.39	0.05	0.44	16-Apr-02
China	Lake Dianchi Freshwater Biodiversity Restoration Project	World Bank	1.00	0.86	1.86	23-Jul-02
China	Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea	UNDP	3.52	9.23	12.75	15-Oct-02
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Biogeographic Region	UNDP	6.00	3.00	9.00	01-May-91
Colombia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and the First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.25		0.25	21-May-97
Colombia	Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	World Bank	0.75	2.24	2.99	21-Apr-99
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	World Bank	9.38	11.49	20.87	01-Dec-99
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Andes Region	World Bank	15.35	15.00	30.35	01-May-00
Colombia	Caribbean Archipelago Biosphere Reserve: Regional Marine Protected Area System	World Bank	1.00	3.18	4.18	01-May-00
Colombia	Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Mataven Forest	World Bank	0.75	0.64	1.39	23-Jan-01
Colombia	Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I	UNDP	4.03	6.87	10.90	12-Feb-01
Colombia	Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol	World Bank	1.00	3.48	4.48	15-Oct-02
Colombia	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity, and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism	UNEP	0.15	0.03	0.17	14-Jan-03
Colombia	Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector	World Bank	0.75	1.47	2.22	05-Feb-03
Comoros	Island Biodiversity and Participatory Conservation in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros	UNDP	2.44	0.84	3.28	27-Oct-95
Comoros	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.13		0.13	28-May-97
Comoros	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	25-Aug-98
Congo	Wildlands Protection and Management	World Bank	10.11	3.80	13.91	01-May-91
Congo	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.25		0.25	06-Mar-97
Congo	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	26-Oct-98

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Congo	Assessment of Capacity Needs for the Implementation of the Congo's National Biodiversity Strategy and Strengthening of Clearing House Mechanism (add on)	UNDP	0.19		0.19	24-May-02
Congo DR	Emergency Response to the Refugee Driven Biodiversity Crisis in Congo DR	UNDP	0.25		0.25	01-Nov-95
Congo DR	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.33		0.33	23-Sep-96
Congo DR	Rehabilitation of Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	6.33	13.64	19.98	01-Nov-97
Congo DR	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	18-Nov-98
Congo DR	Capacity Needs Assessment and Country Driven CHM project	UNDP	0.11		0.11	24-May-02
Cook Islands	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.20		0.20	21-Aug-98
Cook Islands	Biodiversity Enabling Activity "Add-on" Component for Cook Islands	UNDP	0.20	0.02	0.22	15-Aug-02
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La Osa Conservation Areas	UNDP	8.00		8.00	01-Dec-91
Costa Rica	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, Report to the COP of CBD	UNDP	0.20	0.08	0.28	21-Aug-96
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Resources Development	World Bank	7.28	13.00	20.28	01-Mar-97
Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor	UNDP	0.75	0.52	1.27	13-Sep-99
Costa Rica	Ecomarkets	World Bank	8.33	51.90	60.23	01-Dec-99
Costa Rica	Biodiversity Conservation in Cacao Agro-forestry	World Bank	0.75	2.29	3.04	01-Feb-01
Costa Rica	Improved Management and Conservation Practices for the Cocos Island Marine Conservation Area	UNDP	1.00	2.17	3.17	28-Apr-03
Cote d'Ivoire	Control of Exotic Aquatic Weeds in Rivers and Coastal Lagoons to Enhance and Restore Biodiversity	UNDP	3.00	1.90	4.90	01-Dec-92
Cote d'Ivoire	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and the First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.24		0.24	24-Apr-97
Cote d'Ivoire	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	19-May-98
Cote d'Ivoire	National Protected Area Management Program	World Bank	16.51	51.72	68.23	07-May-99
Cote d'Ivoire	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.09	0.04	0.13	22-Feb-01
Croatia	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.10		0.10	30-Jan-97
Croatia	Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85	06-Nov-98
Croatia	Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project	World Bank	5.30	3.33	8.63	07-Dec-01
Cuba	Protecting Biodiversity and Establishing Sustainable Development of the in Sabana-Camaguey Region	UNDP	2.00	3.48	5.48	01-Dec-91
Cuba	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.21		0.21	16-Dec-96
Cuba	Priority Actions to Consolidate Biodiversity Protection in the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem	UNDP	3.89	16.02	19.91	01-Nov-98
Cuba	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.19	0.15	0.34	22-Feb-01
Cuba	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cuba	UNEP	0.65	0.28	0.93	07-Dec-01
Cuba	Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas	UNDP	2.15	11.29	13.44	17-May-02
Czech Republic	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	2.00	0.75	2.75	01-Dec-91

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Czech Republic	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.10		0.10	15-Dec-97
Djibouti	Capacity Building, Development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and National Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.56		0.56	01-Feb-95
Dominica	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.10		0.10	25-Jul-97
Dominica	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	23-Nov-98
Dominica	Biodiversity Enabling Activity Add-on: Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-specific Priorities	UNDP	0.20		0.20	23-Sep-02
Dominican Republic	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic	UNDP	3.00		3.00	01-May-92
Dominican Republic	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	World Bank	0.23		0.23	16-Apr-98
Ecuador	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	7.52	1.50	9.02	01-Apr-92
Ecuador	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.29		0.29	27-Apr-98
Ecuador	Monitoring System for the Galapagos Islands	World Bank	0.94	0.65	1.59	01-Nov-98
Ecuador	Wetland Priorities for Conservation Action	World Bank	0.74	0.19	0.93	11-Feb-99
Ecuador	Control of Invasive Species in the Galapagos Archipelago	UNDP	18.68	23.24	41.92	01-Feb-00
Ecuador	Choco-Andean Corridor	World Bank	1.00	2.35	3.35	01-May-00
Ecuador	Albarradas in Coastal Ecuador: Rescuing Ancient Knowledge on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	World Bank	0.75	2.36	3.11	14-Jul-00
Ecuador	Galapagos Oil Spill: Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation	UNDP	0.53	0.47	1.00	05-Apr-01
Ecuador	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	8.35	6.40	14.75	11-May-01
Ecuador	Conservation of Biodiversity in Pastaza	World Bank	0.79	0.25	1.04	24-Apr-02
Egypt	Red Sea Coastal and Marine Resource Management	World Bank	4.75	0.98	5.73	01-Apr-92
Egypt	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.29		0.29	16-Sep-96
Egypt	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	09-Jan-98
Egypt	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants in Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems	UNDP	4.29	4.77	9.05	01-May-00
Egypt	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs in Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Egypt	UNEP	0.15	0.04	0.19	19-Jun-03
El Salvador	Formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy, action plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.20	0.02	0.22	28-Jan-97
El Salvador	Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation within Coffee Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	3.09	3.84	15-May-98
El Salvador	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity in El Salvador	UNDP	0.23	0.03	0.26	11-May-01
Equatorial Guinea	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.30		0.30	23-Sep-96
Eritrea	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report	World Bank	0.28		0.28	16-Oct-96
Eritrea	Conservation Management of Eritrea's Coastal, Marine and Island Biodiversity	UNDP	5.30	0.84	6.14	01-May-97
Eritrea	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of Second National Report (add on)	World Bank	0.17	0.02	0.19	25-Jan-02
Estonia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.17		0.17	25-Oct-96

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Estonia	Assessment of Capacity-building needs for Biodiversity and Participation in Clearing House Mechanism	UNEP	0.28	0.03	0.31	27-Oct-00
Ethiopia	A Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to the Conservation of African Plant Genetic Resources	UNDP	2.46		2.46	01-Dec-92
Ethiopia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism for CBD, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.33	0.08	0.41	28-Jan-99
Ethiopia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	1.91	4.90	6.81	07-May-99
Fiji	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.20		0.20	24-Mar-97
Fiji	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	14-Jul-98
Gabon	Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	UNDP	1.00	0.06	1.06	01-May-91
Gabon	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.23		0.23	29-Oct-97
Gabon	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	19-May-98
Gambia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.24		0.24	17-Oct-96
Gambia	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	16-Apr-98
Gambia	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.19	0.06	0.25	22-Feb-01
Gambia	Integrated Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	World Bank	0.99	0.79	1.77	09-Nov-01
Georgia	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.12		0.12	05-Aug-96
Georgia	Integrated Coastal Management Project	World Bank	1.30	6.80	8.10	01-Jul-98
Georgia	Protected Areas Development	World Bank	9.05	24.10	33.15	01-Nov-98
Georgia	Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation in the Caucasus	UNDP	0.75	0.13	0.88	20-Sep-99
Ghana	Coastal Wetlands Management	World Bank	7.20	1.10	8.30	01-Dec-91
Ghana	Natural Resource Management	World Bank	8.93	44.70	53.63	01-Aug-97
Ghana	Northern Savanna Biodiversity Conservation (NSBC) Project	World Bank	7.93	39.90	47.83	01-May-00
Ghana	Biodiversity Conservation of Lake Bosomtwe Basin	UNDP	0.52	0.10	0.62	18-May-00
Grenada	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.13		0.13	16-Apr-98
Grenada	Dry Forest Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	0.75	0.40	1.15	30-Jun-00
Grenada	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities	UNDP	0.21	0.04	0.25	20-Mar-02
Guatemala	Integrated Biodiversity Protection in the Sarstun-Motagua Region	UNDP	4.00	5.70	9.70	01-May-95
Guatemala	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	UNDP	0.21		0.21	24-Jan-97
Guatemala	Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	World Bank	0.75	0.94	1.69	13-Jul-99
Guatemala	Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resources Management	World Bank	8.35	43.10	51.45	12-Feb-01
Guatemala	Community Management of the Bio-Itza Reserve Project	World Bank	0.75	0.75	1.50	10-Jun-02
Guatemala	Definition of National Priorities and Assessment of Capacity Building Needs in Biodiversity in Guatemala	UNDP	0.23		0.23	10-Apr-03

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Guatemala	Consolidating a System of Municipal Regional Parks (MRPs) in Guatemala's Western Plateau	UNDP	0.99	1.26	2.25	15-Oct-03
Guinea	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.22		0.22	21-Jul-97
Guinea	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	16-Dec-97
Guinea	Identification of Capacity-Building Needs for BD Strategy Implementation and Strengthening of the CHM (Add on)	UNDP	0.21		0.21	03-Sep-02
Guinea	Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Nimba Mountains through Integrated and Participatory Management	UNDP	3.99	7.90	11.89	16-May-03
Guinea-Bissau	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.20		0.20	28-Jan-97
Guinea-Bissau	Establishment of Clearing House Mechanism	UNDP	0.01		0.01	27-Apr-01
Guinea-Bissau	Capacity -building Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Guinea-Bissau and Strengthening of Clearing House Mechanism (Add on)	UNDP	0.24		0.24	16-Oct-01
Guinea-Bissau	Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project	World Bank	5.15	4.40	9.55	16-May-03
Guyana	Programme for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest Programme)	UNDP	3.00	0.78	3.78	01-May-91
Guyana	National Protected Areas System	World Bank	6.33	2.10	8.43	01-Mar-97
Guyana	Formulation of the National Biodiversity action plan for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy	UNDP	0.08		0.08	16-Dec-97
Haiti	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD and Clearing House Mechanism	World Bank	0.26		0.26	24-Feb-98
Honduras	Honduras Biodiversity Project	UNDP/ World Bank	7.30	41.70	49.00	01-Jan-97
Honduras	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.25	0.01	0.26	17-Mar-98
Honduras	Consolidation of Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Bay Islands	IADB	2.82	13.80	16.62	25-Aug-03
Hungary	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.17		0.17	27-Mar-97
Hungary	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	01-Oct-97
India	India Ecodevelopment	World Bank/ UNDP	20.21	54.00	74.21	03-May-95
India	First National Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.03		0.03	27-Oct-97
India	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	UNDP	0.97		0.97	01-Jan-98
India	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve's Coastal Biodiversity	UNDP	7.87	19.09	26.96	07-May-99
India	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Dryland Biodiversity, Phase 1	UNDP	2.04	1.80	3.83	11-May-01
India	Capacity Building for Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol	World Bank	1.00	2.07	3.07	16-May-03
Indonesia	Biodiversity Collections	World Bank/ UNDP	8.76	4.20	12.96	01-Apr-92
Indonesia	Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development	World Bank	14.40	25.50	39.90	03-May-95
Indonesia	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP II)	World Bank	7.50	35.00	42.50	01-May-97
Indonesia	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP I)	World Bank	4.38	9.50	13.88	01-May-97

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Indonesia	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	World Bank	0.01		0.01	18-Nov-98
Indonesia	Maluku Conservation and Natural Resources Management	World Bank	6.00	4.60	10.60	01-Jan-99
Indonesia	Conservation of Elephant Landscapes in Aceh	World Bank	0.74	0.30	1.04	20-Oct-99
Indonesia	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)	World Bank	0.44		0.44	20-Mar-00
Indonesia	The Greater Berbak-Sembilang Integrated Coastal Wetlands Conservation Project	World Bank	0.73	0.87	1.60	14-Jul-00
Indonesia	Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangihe-Talaud Islands	World Bank	0.84	0.36	1.20	25-Jul-01
Indonesia	Indonesia Forests and Media Project (INFORM)	World Bank	0.94	0.29	1.23	09-Nov-01
Indonesia	Komodo National Park Collaborative Management Initiative	World Bank/IFC	5.38	11.60	16.98	07-Dec-01
Iran	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.35		0.35	06-Mar-97
Iran	Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah, its Natural Habitat and Associated Biota	UNDP	0.75	0.69	1.44	13-Sep-00
Iran	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.10	0.05	0.15	24-Oct-01
Iran	Conservation of Iranian Wetlands	UNDP	3.29	10.32	13.61	25-Aug-03
Jamaica	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy & Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.19		0.19	16-Apr-98
Jordan	Conservation of the Dana and Azraq Protected Areas	UNDP	6.30	0.46	6.76	01-May-92
Jordan	Final Consolidation and Conservation of Azraq Wetlands and Dana Wildlands by RSCN to Address New Pressures	UNDP	1.95	1.35	3.30	01-Aug-96
Jordan	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country/ Authority Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (Additional Financing)	UNDP	0.09	0.04	0.13	24-Oct-01
Jordan	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dibein Nature Reserve	UNDP	1.00	1.02	2.02	16-Jul-02
Jordan	Conservation of Medicinal and Herbal Plants	World Bank	5.35	7.50	12.85	15-Oct-02
Kazakhstan	Development of A National Strategy and an Action Plan to Implement the CBD and to prepare the First Report to the COP	UNDP	0.13		0.13	01-Apr-96
Kazakhstan	Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat	UNDP	8.85	29.70	38.54	01-Jul-00
Kazakhstan	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Enhancement of the Biodiversity Information Management	UNDP	0.18	0.05	0.23	22-May-02
Kazakhstan	In-Situ Conservation of Kazakhstan's Mountain Agrobiodiversity	UNDP	3.02	4.79	7.81	16-May-03
Kenya	Tana River National Primate Reserve Conservation Project	World Bank	6.75	0.94	7.69	01-May-91
Kenya	Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	World Bank/ UNEP	0.16		0.16	16-Apr-97
Kenya	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	World Bank	0.75	3.19	3.94	19-Jul-99
Kenya	Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	UNEP	0.75	0.20	0.95	17-Feb-00
Kenya	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.51	0.11	0.62	07-Dec-01
Kenya	Assessment of Capacity Building to Conserve Biological Diversity Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second National Report to the CBD (Add On)	UNEP	0.24	0.05	0.29	17-Jul-02
Kiribati	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.20		0.20	19-Mar-98

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Kiribati	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	02-May-00
Kiribati	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity Including Clearing House Mechanism (add on)	UNDP	0.20	0.03	0.23	19-Aug-02
Korea DPR	National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan and Report to the COP	UNDP	0.30		0.30	13-Jan-97
Korea DPR	Conservation of Biodiversity at Mount Myohyang	UNDP	0.75	0.91	1.66	11-Jan-00
Korea DPR	Coastal Biodiversity Management of DPR Korea's West Sea	UNDP	0.77	0.54	1.32	14-Jan-02
Kyrgyzstan	Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan and National Report to the COP	World Bank	0.11		0.11	27-Feb-97
Lao PDR	Wildlife and Protected Areas Conservation	World Bank	5.00	0.20	5.20	01-May-91
Latvia	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.17	0.04	0.21	23-Sep-97
Latvia	Priority Capacity Building for Biodiversity and Establishment of CHM Structures (add on)	UNDP	0.21		0.21	08-Jun-01
Latvia	Biodiversity Protection in North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	2.91	10.74	13.65	25-Aug-03
Lebanon	Strengthening of National Capacity and Grassroots In-Situ Conservation for Sustainable Biodiversity Protection	UNDP	2.53	0.76	3.29	01-May-95
Lebanon	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.15		0.15	27-Feb-97
Lebanon	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	02-Jul-98
Lebanon	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.10	0.05	0.15	20-Jun-01
Lebanon	Integrated Management of Cedar Forests in Lebanon in Cooperation with other Mediterranean Countries	UNEP	0.56	0.66	1.21	14-Jan-03
Lesotho	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.11		0.11	01-Aug-96
Lesotho	Conserving Mountain Biodiversity in Southern Lesotho	UNDP	2.51	4.63	7.14	01-Nov-97
Liberia	Liberia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.26		0.26	14-Dec-01
Lithuania	Biodiversity Action Plan/National Report	World Bank	0.07		0.07	05-Aug-96
Lithuania	Conservation of Inland Wetland Biodiversity	UNDP	3.44	10.42	13.87	16-May-03
Macedonia	National Strategy and Action Plan of Biological and Landscape Diversity, National Report, Clearing House Mechanism, and Assessment of Capacity Building Needs	World Bank	0.34	0.04	0.37	11-Dec-00
Madagascar	Environment Program Support Project	UNDP/ World Bank	21.30	135.20	156.50	01-Aug-96
Madagascar	First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.03		0.03	22-May-97
Madagascar	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01	0.01	0.02	01-Nov-97
Madagascar	Consultations for the Second National Report on Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.03	0.01	0.04	19-Jul-01
Madagascar	Participatory Community-based Conservation in the Anjozorobe Forest Corridor	UNDP	0.98	0.57	1.55	21-May-03
Madagascar	Third Environment Programme	World Bank/ UNDP	13.50	135.35	148.85	21-Nov-03
Malawi	Lake Malawi/Nyasa Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	5.00	0.44	5.44	01-Dec-91
Malawi	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.29		0.29	16-Sep-96
Malawi	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	01-Nov-97
Malawi	Mulanje Mountain Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	5.30	1.53	6.83	07-May-99

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Malaysia	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and Report to the COP	UNDP	0.04		0.04	03-Jan-97
Malaysia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical Peat Swamp Forests and Associated Wetland Ecosystems	UNDP	6.31	6.67	12.98	07-May-99
Malaysia	Capacity Building for Implementation of Malaysia's National Biosafety Framework	UNDP	0.91	4.30	5.21	17-May-02
Malaysia	Conservation of Biological Diversity through Improved Forest Planning Tools	UNDP	2.46	3.44	5.90	25-Aug-03
Maldives	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.15	0.02	0.17	21-Jan-97
Maldives	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	19-Jul-99
Maldives	Atoll Ecosystem-based Conservation of Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Maldives' Baa Atoll	UNDP	2.73	5.92	8.65	15-Oct-02
Mali	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to COP	UNDP	0.25		0.25	20-Feb-97
Mali	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	08-May-98
Mali	Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of Mali's National Biodiversity Strategy and Country Driven Clearing House Mechanism Project (add on)	UNDP	0.18		0.18	12-Nov-01
Mali	Arid Rangeland Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	5.68	2.71	8.39	07-Dec-01
Mali	Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Inner Niger Delta and its Transition Areas, Mopti Region	World Bank/ IFAD	6.33	13.59	19.92	25-Aug-03
Marshall Islands	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.23	0.04	0.27	07-Mar-97
Marshall Islands	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity and Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism	UNDP	0.22	0.05	0.27	19-Apr-02
Mauritania	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.23		0.23	06-Mar-97
Mauritania	Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc Colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal	UNEP	0.15	0.08	0.23	03-Oct-97
Mauritania	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	16-Apr-98
Mauritania	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.15	0.02	0.17	22-Feb-01
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests in Mauritius	UNDP	0.20		0.20	01-May-93
Mauritius	Biodiversity Restoration	World Bank	1.20	0.40	1.60	03-May-95
Mauritius	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and First National Report to CBD	UNEP	0.24		0.24	08-May-97
Mauritius	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	23-Apr-98
Mauritius	Restoration of Round Island	World Bank	0.75	0.83	1.58	19-May-00
Mauritius	Partnerships for Marine Protected Areas in Mauritius	UNDP	1.00	3.37	4.37	22-Aug-03
Mexico	Protected Areas Program	World Bank	25.00	17.20	42.20	01-May-91
Mexico	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Report to the COP	UNDP	0.20	0.06	0.25	30-Jan-97
Mexico	El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive Landscapes	World Bank	0.75	1.39	2.14	17-Jun-99

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Mexico	Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation (COINBIO)	World Bank	7.58	11.20	18.78	01-May-00
Mexico	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	World Bank	15.20	78.11	93.31	01-May-00
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) - Second Tranche	World Bank	2.21	15.23	17.44	01-Nov-00
Mexico	Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP II)	World Bank	16.45	60.30	76.75	01-Nov-00
Mexico	Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	6.73	13.92	20.66	01-Nov-00
Mexico	Private Land Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation in Mexico	World Bank	0.75	1.10	1.85	20-Aug-01
Mexico	Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	UNDP	1.46	4.94	6.40	07-Dec-01
Micronesia	Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	UNDP	0.75	1.45	2.20	21-Jul-99
Micronesia	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Report to COP	UNDP	0.28		0.28	22-Nov-99
Micronesia	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity Including Clearing House Mechanism (add on)	UNDP	0.17	0.02	0.19	19-Apr-02
Moldova	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, and National Report	World Bank	0.13		0.13	12-Mar-98
Moldova	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity	World Bank	0.30	0.04	0.34	30-Nov-00
Moldova	Biodiversity Conservation in the Lower Dniester Delta Ecosystem	World Bank	1.00	1.04	2.04	07-Mar-02
Mongolia	First National Report to the COP	UNDP	0.03		0.03	30-Jan-97
Mongolia	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	UNDP	5.16	6.86	12.02	01-Jan-98
Mongolia	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	18-Nov-98
Mongolia	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity	World Bank	0.20		0.20	14-Sep-00
Mongolia	Developing a Model Conservation Programme- Conservation of the Gobi Desert Using Wild Bactrian Camels as an "Umbrella Species"	UNDP	0.98	0.58	1.56	10-Oct-02
Mongolia	Conservation of the Eg-Uur Watershed	World Bank/IFC	1.00	0.93	1.93	26-Mar-03
Mongolia	Community-based Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mountain Landscapes of Mongolia's Altai Sayan Ecoregion	UNDP	3.07	7.70	10.77	25-Aug-03
Morocco	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.19		0.19	24-Apr-97
Morocco	Protected Areas Management	World Bank	10.35	3.40	13.75	01-Jan-98
Morocco	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	01-Jun-98
Morocco	Transhumans for Biodiversity Conservation in the Southern High Atlas	UNDP	4.37	6.07	10.44	01-Dec-99
Mozambique	Transfrontier Conservation Areas Pilot and Institutional Strengthening	World Bank	5.43	3.10	8.53	01-Dec-92
Mozambique	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.22		0.22	17-Sep-96
Mozambique	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	01-Nov-97
Mozambique	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	World Bank	4.08	5.13	9.21	07-May-99
Namibia	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan	UNEP	0.24		0.24	14-Jul-98

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Namibia	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.67	0.24	0.91	07-Dec-01
Nepal	Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal	UNDP	3.80	2.70	6.50	01-Dec-91
Nepal	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	17-Jun-99
Nepal	Upper Mustang Biodiversity Project	UNDP	0.73	1.28	2.00	15-Nov-99
Nepal	Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project	UNEP	0.63	0.18	0.80	30-Nov-00
Nepal	Landscape-scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and Around Chitwan National Park	UNDP	0.75	0.98	1.73	30-Nov-00
Nepal	Landscape Level Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal's Western Terai Complex	UNDP	3.55	9.56	13.11	15-Oct-02
Nicaragua	Atlantic Biological Corridor	World Bank	7.43	43.60	51.03	01-Oct-96
Nicaragua	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Report to the COP	UNDP	0.25		0.25	27-Oct-99
Nicaragua	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs (additional financing)	UNDP	0.20		0.20	10-Jul-01
Niger	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.23		0.23	06-Mar-97
Niger	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	01-Nov-97
Niger	Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the Niger's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and CHM Support	UNDP	0.21		0.21	19-Dec-02
Nigeria	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.31		0.31	11-Jun-98
Nigeria	Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project (Micro Watershed and Environmental Management Project)	World Bank	8.35	107.00	115.35	11-May-01
Niue	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Report to the COP	UNDP	0.13		0.13	26-May-98
Niue	Additional Enabling Activity Support for Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	07-Sep-00
Niue	Biodiversity Enabling Activity—Add-on components for Niue	UNDP	0.28	0.03	0.31	04-Oct-01
Oman	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Report to CBD	UNDP	0.27		0.27	27-Aug-97
Oman	Assessing Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add on)	UNDP	0.15	0.08	0.23	11-Jul-01
Pakistan	Protected Areas Management Project	World Bank	11.14	15.70	26.84	01-Oct-97
Pakistan	First National Report to the CBD and establishment of a CHM	UNEP	0.04		0.04	11-Feb-98
Pakistan	Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP)	UNDP	10.60	7.70	18.30	01-Nov-98
Pakistan	Conservation of habitats and species of global significance in Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems in Balochistan	UNDP	0.79	0.46	1.25	31-Mar-03
Pakistan	Protection and Management of Pakistan Wetlands	UNDP	3.33	8.79	12.12	25-Aug-03
Palau	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and First Report to the COP	UNDP	0.33		0.33	12-Jul-01
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	UNDP	3.00	0.50	3.50	01-May-91
Panama	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.22		0.22	08-Aug-96
Panama	Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project	World Bank	8.59	30.90	39.49	01-May-97
Panama	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	09-Jan-98
Panama	Effective Protection with Community Participation of the New Protected Area of San Lorenzo	World Bank	0.75	1.50	2.25	17-Jun-99

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Panama	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.22	0.08	0.30	22-Feb-01
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	UNDP	5.00	1.80	6.80	01-Dec-91
Papua New Guinea	Forestry and Conservation Project	World Bank	17.30	38.50	55.80	01-Nov-98
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	World Bank	0.18		0.18	23-Nov-98
Papua New Guinea	Community-based Coastal and Marine Conservation in the Milne Bay Province	UNDP	3.55	3.58	7.13	17-May-02
Paraguay	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.14		0.14	27-Aug-98
Paraguay	Paraguayan Wildlands Protection Initiative	UNDP	9.21	3.56	12.76	01-Nov-98
Paraguay	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Mbaracayu Natural Reserve	World Bank	1.00	2.15	3.15	21-Aug-02
Peru	National Trust Fund for Protected Areas	World Bank	5.02	2.86	7.88	01-Dec-91
Peru	Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Biological Diversity in Peru	UNDP	0.22		0.22	16-Jul-97
Peru	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	30-Jun-98
Peru	In-Situ Conservation of Native Cultivars and Their Wild Relatives	UNDP	5.22	1.20	6.42	01-Nov-98
Peru	Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon	World Bank	10.35	14.00	24.35	07-May-99
Peru	Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	World Bank	0.75	1.35	2.10	09-Jun-99
Peru	Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities in Vilcabamba	World Bank	0.75	0.42	1.16	17-Jun-99
Peru	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Implementation of the CBD	UNDP	0.22		0.22	18-Jan-01
Peru	Biodiversity Conservation and Community Natural Resource Management in the Nanay River Basin (Peruvian Amazon)	World Bank	0.77	0.80	1.58	01-May-01
Peru	Community -based Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Atiquipa and Taimara Lomas Ecosystems	UNDP	0.75	1.47	2.22	11-Oct-01
Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Adjoining Indigenous Lands	UNDP	0.99	0.89	1.88	03-Oct-02
Peru	Participatory Management of Protected Areas	World Bank	15.15	15.91	31.06	15-Oct-02
Peru	Poison Dart Frog Ranching to Protect Rainforest and Alleviate Poverty	World Bank/IFC	0.81	1.03	1.85	11-Apr-03
Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Peruvian Amazon by the Indigenous Ashaninka Population	UNDP	1.00	0.56	1.56	10-Sep-03
Philippines	Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	World Bank	20.00	2.86	22.86	01-May-91
Philippines	Enabling Activity to Prepare the Philippines First National Report to the CBD and establishment of a CHM	UNDP	0.04	0.02	0.06	18-Feb-98
Philippines	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation in Mindanao	World Bank	1.25	4.80	6.05	07-May-99
Philippines	Samar Island Biodiversity Project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of a Forested Protected Area	UNDP	6.11	7.20	13.31	01-Dec-99
Philippines	Sustainable Management of Mount Isarog	UNDP	0.75	1.48	2.23	18-Jan-00

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Philippines	Conservation of the Tubbataha Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	UNDP	0.77	0.98	1.76	20-Mar-00
Philippines	Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle	UNDP	0.74	0.64	1.38	05-Dec-00
Philippines	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Philippines (add on)	UNDP	0.16		0.16	21-Aug-01
Philippines	Asian Conservation Foundation (ACF)	World Bank/IFC	1.60	14.80	16.40	17-May-02
Poland	Forest Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	4.50	1.70	6.20	01-May-91
Poland	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.21		0.21	17-Sep-96
Poland	Strengthening the Clearing House Mechanism Focal Point for the Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM of the CBD	UNEP	0.01		0.01	09-Jan-98
Poland	Add-on: Biodiversity Enabling Activities: Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	UNEP	0.23	0.06	0.30	24-Sep-01
Poland	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	UNEP	0.46	2.16	2.62	07-Dec-01
Republic of Korea	Conservation of Globally Significant Wetlands	UNDP	2.47	11.02	13.50	21-Nov-03
Romania	Danube Delta Biodiversity	World Bank	4.70	0.30	5.00	01-Apr-92
Romania	Biodiversity Conservation Management Project	World Bank	5.33	1.60	6.93	01-May-97
Russian Federation	Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	20.90	5.90	26.80	01-Dec-94
Russian Federation	First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.05		0.05	23-May-97
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	12-Feb-01
Russian Federation	Strengthening Protected Areas Network for Sikhote-Alin Mountain Forest Ecosystems Conservation in Khabarovsk Kray	World Bank	0.75	1.00	1.75	25-Jul-01
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	15-Oct-02
Russian Federation	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Salmonid Biological Diversity in Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula, Phase I	UNDP	3.31	10.52	13.83	15-Oct-02
Rwanda	National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.17		0.17	28-Aug-96
Rwanda	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	24-Jun-98
Rwanda	Elaboration of the Second National Report on the Implementation of Biodiversity by Rwanda for the Sixth Conference of Parties in 2002	UNDP	0.03	0.01	0.04	30-Sep-03
Samoa	Preparation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and First National Report to the COP of the CBD	UNDP	0.17	0.01	0.18	19-Mar-98
Samoa	Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	World Bank	0.92	0.68	1.61	01-Jan-99
Samoa	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	07-Sep-00
Samoa	Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.22	0.03	0.24	10-Jul-01
Sao Tome and Principe	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report and Clearing House Mechanism	World Bank	0.16		0.16	12-Apr-00
Senegal	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.52		0.52	16-Dec-96

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Senegal	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	20-Feb-98
Seychelles	Biodiversity Conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	World Bank	1.80	0.20	2.00	01-Dec-91
Seychelles	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNEP	0.19		0.19	08-Aug-96
Seychelles	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	01-Oct-97
Seychelles	Management of Avian Ecosystems	World Bank	0.74	0.32	1.06	19-Jun-98
Seychelles	Marine Ecosystem Management Project	World Bank	0.75	0.66	1.40	14-Mar-00
Seychelles	Improving Management of NGO and Privately Owned Nature Reserves and High Biodiversity Islands in Seychelles	World Bank	0.84	1.07	1.91	03-Oct-02
Sierra Leone	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.28		0.28	13-Jun-01
Slovak Republic	Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	2.30	0.87	3.17	01-Dec-91
Slovak Republic	Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and National Report	World Bank	0.08		0.08	08-Aug-96
Slovak Republic	Central European Grasslands - Conservation and Sustainable Use	World Bank	0.75	0.35	1.10	14-Feb-00
Slovak Republic	Conservation, Restoration and Wise Use of Calcareous Fens	UNDP	1.00	1.46	2.46	21-May-03
Slovenia	Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and National Report	World Bank	0.09		0.09	04-Mar-98
Solomon Islands	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNEP	0.12		0.12	08-Aug-96
Solomon Islands	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	29-Sep-98
South Africa	First National Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.03		0.03	06-Aug-97
South Africa	Cape Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	12.39	80.80	93.19	01-Nov-97
South Africa	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	27-Aug-98
South Africa	Sustainable Protected Area Development in Namaqualand	World Bank	0.75	4.63	5.38	29-Mar-99
South Africa	Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity in Agricultural Landscapes through Conservation Farming	World Bank	0.75	0.97	1.72	13-Jul-99
South Africa	Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	World Bank	0.74	0.12	0.86	21-Jul-99
South Africa	Development and Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) in South Africa	UNDP	0.41	1.61	2.02	09-Jul-01
South Africa	Greater Addo Elephant National Park Project	World Bank	5.84	34.44	40.28	17-May-02
South Africa	Richtersveld Community Biodiversity Conservation Project	World Bank	0.90	1.17	2.07	08-Aug-02
South Africa	Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative (ABI)	UNDP	3.23	8.56	11.78	16-May-03
South Africa	C.A.P.E. Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Project	World Bank/ UNDP	11.32	44.45	55.77	16-May-03
Sri Lanka	Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Management	UNDP	4.09	5.24	9.33	01-Dec-91
Sri Lanka	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	World Bank	4.92	20.40	25.32	01-May-97
Sri Lanka	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	09-Feb-00
Sri Lanka	Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems	UNDP	0.75	1.16	1.91	31-Mar-00


COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Sri Lanka	Conservation of Globally Threatened Species in the Rainforests of Southwest Sri Lanka	UNDP	0.75	0.23	0.98	19-Apr-00
Sri Lanka	Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation Project	World Bank/ADB	10.53	24.50	35.03	01-Nov-00
St. Kitts and Nevis	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNDP	0.10		0.10	16-Jul-97
St. Lucia	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM	UNEP	0.17		0.17	03-Feb-98
St. Lucia	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	UNEP	0.28	0.11	0.39	22-Feb-01
St. Vincent & Grenadines	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNDP	0.12		0.12	22-May-97
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities (Add-on)	UNDP	0.21	0.18	0.39	15-Aug-02
Sudan	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.33		0.33	01-Oct-97
Sudan	Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	UNDP	0.75	1.10	1.85	25-Jun-98
Sudan	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	27-Aug-98
Sudan	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Sudan	UNDP	0.10	0.01	0.11	11-May-01
Suriname	Formulation of a National Biodiversity Action Plan for the Implementation of the Nation Biodiversity Strategy	UNDP	0.09		0.09	13-May-97
Suriname	Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guayana Shield	UNDP	9.59	8.79	18.38	07-May-99
Swaziland	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the Report to the COP	UNDP	0.17		0.17	23-Dec-96
Swaziland	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	03-Feb-00
Swaziland	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs, Completion of the CHM Process and Preparation of the 2nd National Report to the CBD COP	UNDP	0.21	0.10	0.31	20-Jul-01
Swaziland	Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project	World Bank	5.85	6.40	12.25	16-May-03
Syria	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.19	0.04	0.23	20-Feb-97
Syria	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.75	0.68	1.43	26-Oct-98
Syria	Additional Enabling Activity Support for Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	UNDP	0.01		0.01	22-Feb-00
Syria	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity	UNDP	0.12	0.06	0.18	22-Feb-01
Syria	Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management	UNDP	3.49	3.43	6.92	16-May-03
Tajikistan	Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan with Clearing House Mechanism	UNDP	0.19	0.01	0.20	05-Jan-01
Tanzania	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	UNDP	0.75	0.85	1.59	06-Mar-00
Tanzania	Development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park	UNDP	1.62	2.07	3.69	01-May-00
Tanzania	Add On - Consultations for the Second Report to CBD and CHM	UNDP	0.04	0.02	0.06	16-Oct-01
Tanzania	Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests	World Bank/UNDP	12.37	38.45	50.82	07-Dec-01
Tanzania	Lalkisale Biodiversity Conservation Support Project	World Bank/IFC	0.48	0.41	0.89	14-Jul-03

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFIN	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Togo	Biodiversity Strategy (CDB Togo)	World Bank	0.24	0.03	0.26	20-Sep-99
Tonga	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Action Plan and First Report to the COP	UNDP	0.32	0.04	0.36	20-Dec-01
Trinidad and Tobago	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.13		0.13	30-May-97
Trinidad and Tobago	Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project	World Bank	4.20	12.60	16.80	01-Feb-00
Tunisia	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.09		0.09	08-Aug-96
Tunisia	Protected Areas Management Project	World Bank	5.38	4.59	9.97	07-Dec-01
Tunisia	Gulf of Gabes Marine and Coastal Resources Protection	World Bank	6.41	2.74	9.15	25-Aug-03
Turkey	In-Situ Conservation of Genetic Biodiversity	World Bank	5.10	0.60	5.70	01-Apr-92
Turkey	Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management Project	World Bank	8.55	2.00	10.55	30-Mar-98
Turkmenistan	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report with Clearing House Mechanism	UNDP	0.30	0.03	0.33	29-Jun-00
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	World Bank	4.43	2.31	6.74	01-May-91
Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	World Bank	2.29	11.85	14.14	01-May-97
Uganda	Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (PAMSU)	World Bank	8.00	30.00	38.00	01-May-97
Uganda	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	World Bank	0.13		0.13	04-Aug-97
Uganda	Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	World Bank	0.75	3.40	4.15	29-Dec-98
Uganda	Support for the Implementation of the Uganda National Biosafety Framework (NBF) within the context of the Cartagena protocol	UNEP	0.56	0.08	0.64	07-Dec-01
Ukraine	Transcarpathian Biodiversity Protection	World Bank	0.50	0.08	0.58	01-Dec-91
Ukraine	Danube Delta Biodiversity	World Bank	1.66	0.24	1.90	01-Apr-92
Ukraine	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, and National Report	World Bank	0.11		0.11	28-Jun-96
Ukraine	Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological Corridor	World Bank	7.15	26.14	33.29	01-Jan-98
Ukraine	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	World Bank	0.01		0.01	08-May-98
Ukraine	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity, Phase II	World Bank	0.32	0.05	0.37	14-Mar-01
Uruguay	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	UNDP	3.00		3.00	01-May-92
Uruguay	Formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy, action plan and Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.12		0.12	12-Aug-96
Uruguay	Consolidation of the Banados del Este Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	2.50	1.50	4.00	01-May-97
Uruguay	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	15-Mar-99
Uzbekistan	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.18		0.18	12-Aug-96
Uzbekistan	Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a Model for Biodiversity Conservation	UNDP	0.75	0.65	1.40	14-Jul-00
Vanuatu	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and First National Report to the CBD	UNEP	0.21		0.21	15-Jan-97
Vanuatu	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNEP	0.01		0.01	10-Jun-98
Vanuatu	Assessment of Capacity-building needs for Biodiversity and Participation in CHM	UNEP	0.13	0.07	0.20	07-Sep-00
Venezuela	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and First National Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.27		0.27	28-Jan-97
Venezuela	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Ecoregion	World Bank	0.96	1.49	2.45	07-May-99

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	GEF GRANT	CoFin	PROJECT COST	PROJECT APPROVAL DATE
Venezuela	Conservation of the Biological Diversity of the Orinoco Delta Biosphere Reserve and Lower Orinoco River Basin	UNDP	9.79	23.28	33.07	01-Dec-99
Vietnam	Conservation Training and Biodiversity Action Plan	UNDP	3.00	0.08	3.08	01-Jan-92
Vietnam	Vietnam PARC - Creating Protected Areas for Resources Conservation (PARC) in Vietnam Using a Landscape Ecology Approach	UNDP	6.04	0.66	6.70	01-Oct-95
Vietnam	Enabling Activity for the Clearing House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	16-Jun-98
Vietnam	Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	World Bank	1.00	1.15	2.15	01-Dec-99
Vietnam	Conservation of Pu Luong-Cuc Phuong Limestone Landscape	World Bank	0.75	0.56	1.31	05-Apr-01
Vietnam	In-situ Conservation of Native Landraces and their Wild Relatives in Vietnam	UNDP	0.93	3.00	3.92	13-Sep-01
Vietnam	Integrating Watershed and Biodiversity Management in Chu Yang Sin National Park	World Bank	1.00	19.98	20.98	13-Mar-03
Vietnam	The Green Corridor	World Bank	1.00	1.06	2.06	21-May-03
Vietnam	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Marine Resources at Con Dao National Park	UNDP	0.99	0.88	1.87	10-Nov-03
Vietnam	Forest Sector Development Project	World Bank	9.20	8.00	17.20	21-Nov-03
Yemen	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, and the Report to the CBD	UNDP	0.29		0.29	19-Sep-96
Yemen	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	UNDP	4.97	8.01	12.98	01-Oct-96
Yemen	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	UNDP	0.01		0.01	26-Jun-98
Yemen	Protected Areas Management	World Bank	0.77	0.68	1.45	02-Apr-99
Yemen	Coastal Zone Management along the Gulf of Aden	World Bank	0.75	0.54	1.29	09-Jun-99
Yemen	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity	UNDP	0.10	0.04	0.14	30-Nov-00
Zambia	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.29		0.29	24-Mar-97
Zambia	Securing the Environment for Economic Development (SEED)	World Bank	4.24	11.00	15.24	16-May-03
Zimbabwe	Biodiversity Conservation in Southeast Zimbabwe	World Bank	5.87	70.00	75.87	01-Apr-92
Zimbabwe	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and Country Report to the COP	UNDP	0.30		0.30	25-Nov-96
Zimbabwe	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Traditional Medicinal Plants	UNDP	1.00	0.63	1.63	12-Feb-01
Zimbabwe	Assessing Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Management and Development, and Consultations Leading to Preparation of Second National Report to CBD	UNDP	0.09	0.10	0.19	16-Aug-01

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARPA	Amazon Regional Protected Areas
CAPE	Cape Action Plan for the Environment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	Clearing-House Mechanism
COINBIO	Indigenous and Community Biodiversity Conservation Project
COP	Conference of the Parties
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IABIN	Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
REIMP	Regional Environment and Information Management Program
SABONET	Southern Africa Botanical Diversity Network
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



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