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GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE: ANALYSIS OF FUNDED GTI-RELATED PROJECTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 14 of decision VIII/3, the Conference of the Parties requested the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to conduct a joint analysis of funded GTI-related projects and relevant project information contained in national reports, including analysis of the resources directed specifically to capacity-building, with a view to extracting best practices and sharing information and experience in promoting financial support for the Initiative;

2. In follow-up to this request, the following activities were undertaken:

(a) The Executive Secretary summarized relevant information from Second National Reports, Third National Reports, and Thematic Reports on the GTI (attached as annex I).

(b) The secretariat of the Global Environment Facility provided a list of all GTI-related projects funded by the GEF, along with short descriptions of taxonomic components (attached as annex II).

3. On the basis of the information from those two sources, as well as information from the Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative (available on the GTI portal at http://www.cbd.int/gti/taxonomy.shtml), this document provides a brief analysis of funded GTI-related projects and identifies best practices in promoting financial support for the Initiative.

II. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING SOURCES

4. Information in national reports (annex I) and from the GEF (annex II) shows that there are numerous types of projects that have contributed in one way or another to implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Although the project information from these two sources is not comprehensive, it does indicate that projects vary considerably in terms of geographic scale, taxonomic scope, and the nature of activities. In addition, very few of these projects are explicitly "taxonomic" projects, many others have taxonomy as one element of a project and the results are not trackable.

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5. In their project analysis (annex II), GEF have included funded projects for agricultural species in gene banks (note footnote 3). While taxonomy can be done on agricultural species, there is often no real taxonomic component in most gene banks of agricultural species and these projects may have inflated the numbers of taxonomic projects that GEF have reported to funded.

6. For most developing countries, relatively few taxonomy-related projects have been completely independent national initiatives and most have involved collaboration from other countries, international organizations or were part of regional networks. Developing countries gain taxonomic knowledge, expertise and infrastructure from such collaboration. Once they have received assistance they may be better equipped for independent national-level work on taxonomy and be capable of collaborating with other developing countries. A few developing countries (e.g. Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Lebanon, Cuba and Columbia) and many economies in transition are becoming very active and independent on a national level in taxonomy and biodiversity-related projects, infrastructure development and taxonomic training/education.

7. As outlined in section 5 of the Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, there is a range of sources of funding for supporting implementation of the GTI. Bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations (including major taxonomic institutions), and the Global Environment Facility all play an important role.

8. Several bilateral donors play a key role in supporting the GTI. Examples include:

- The UK Government, which through the Darwin Initiative (http://www.darwin.gov.uk), has supported more than 400 projects, of which more than 50 have had a major taxonomic focus.

- The Belgian Development Corporation and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, which have carried out a number of capacity-building activities for developing countries and regions.

- The Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation, which has been a key supporter of BioNET International since 1996.

- Other European countries such as Sweden and the Netherlands have also been particularly active in supporting developing countries with a wide variety of projects on biodiversity, taxonomic training and capacity-building.

- The European Union and the European Community Development Aid programme have numerous regional and global taxonomy projects in developing countries and throughout Europe. Most of these projects deal with digitization of specimens, electronic catalogues and disseminating taxonomic and biological information over the internet, an increasingly important resource for the progress of taxonomy.

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported 96 projects for nature conservation and forest management, which include taxonomic capacity building and technology transfer in more than 36 developing countries. The projects strongly targeted on taxonomy are listed in Annex A. Note that many of the projects contain taxonomic capacity-building as an element of ecological forest management to meet the local community needs.

9. Among non-government sources, there are conservation organizations, grant-making foundations, corporate charities, and taxonomic institutions. For example, the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew offers taxonomic technical expertise to developing countries, conducts the Millenium Seedbank Project and carries out digitization of specimens and repatriation of taxonomic information to countries of origin. The Missouri Botanic Gardens and many other major collections institutions are also key supporters of research and capacity development in developing countries.

10. The Global Environment Facility has also been a key supporter of taxonomy related projects. As shown in Annex B, there have been various types of GEF support to the GTI, including:

- Taxonomic capacity needs assessments as part of enabling activities
- Projects with a focus on building networks and collaboration relevant to taxonomy (e.g., SABONET – the southern African Botany Diversity Network)
- Biodiversity surveys and conservation, which have a taxonomic aspect and require expertise, infrastructure and training.
- Other projects with an element of taxonomy as one component

11. Many past and ongoing GEF projects have elements of capacity-building that are explicitly expected as results (see Table 2 of Annex B).

12. The new GEF Resource Allocation Framework allows for 5% of GEF resources to be used for regional and global projects. For many taxonomic projects, it is important that they be addressed at sub-regional or regional levels and in this regard, GEF priorities are not aligned with the GTI.

13. Although countries can use their country allocation for regional projects to some extent, and can also include regional activities and collaboration as part of national projects where appropriate, the majority of GEF resources are intended for primarily national-level projects.

14. Given capacity limitations, there are many advantages to implementation of regional and sub-regional projects that allow sharing of taxonomic expertise and resources. Developing countries wishing to move forward with such projects using GEF funds may need to utilize national allocations under the Resource Allocation Framework.

15. BOZONET (Botanical and Zoological Taxonomic Networks in East Africa: Linking taxonomy to Conservation) was designed as a regional project with four Eastern African states, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, to remove barriers to the flow of relevant taxonomic information for use in the sustainable conservation of biodiversity. In 2006, GEF granted a PDF-B to develop a medium sized project. Effort has gone into developing this over about 10 years, with very strong leadership and government buy-in in East Africa. There has been strong support by the countries, CBD, GTI and GSPC, as well as international partners, like BioNET-INTERNATIONAL, GBIF, international museums and botanic gardens, various stakeholders including regional and international conservation agencies. Unfortunately, it has now been removed from the GEF pipeline, despite a highly successful, indeed pioneering, PBF-B phase in 2006 led by ICIPE and BioNET-EAFRINET. So, technically speaking, the BOZONET proposal was not rejected nor did it fail to reach standards or fulfill criteria. Rather then give up, a PIF is under development, seeking to meet the new GEF criteria as taxonomy is still high on the agenda in Eastern Africa.

III. PROMOTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

16. The Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative identifies four keys to mobilizing funding for the GTI. These are (a) awareness raising about the importance of taxonomy (b) understanding existing funding sources, (c) understanding how to prepare funding proposals, and (d) linking projects to identified needs and priorities,

17. Awareness-raising is an important long-term element of mobilizing funding for taxonomy-related activities, but is not considered here.

18. The importance of understanding funding sources and how to prepare proposals cannot be overstated. Recognizing this need, the Conference of the Parties has called for a Project Development Seminar to help developing countries formulate country-driven projects based on identified taxonomic needs, and to explore the potential benefits of developing new, and enhancing existing regional or global projects to address common taxonomic needs that have been identified (decision VIII/3, paragraph 15).

19. An obvious but important observation about GTI-related projects is that donors only fund projects that address issues within the scope of their priorities. For many donors, taxonomy *per se* is not a priority, even though it may be an essential element for addressing broader priorities such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This leads to the conclusion that in many cases, funding for taxonomic activities will be more likely if those activities can be linked to issues of importance to donors. For example, invasive alien species and climate change, major drivers of biodiversity loss and key issues of interest to many donors. Projects that focus on invasive alien species, and adaptation and mitigation towards climate change, including forest management, agricultural food production and human health care, are of interest to many donors, and taxonomic activities can be an important component of such projects.[For example, development projects (or international road projects) in high biodiversity areas need to know the potentialilties of the areas to be accessed and should include a component on inventories, capacity building and infrastruture that will enable countries to understand and better use their biological resources.]

20. Taxonomy-related projects that focus on end-users of taxonomy tend to have wider support. The "Why Taxonomy Matters" series produced by BioNET International tries to highlight the importance of taxonomy its end uses (http://www.bionet-intl.org/).

21. There is recognition that funding for taxonomy-related activities has been inadequate. In decision VIII/3, the Conference of the Parties, noting the need to build capacity to address the taxonomic impediment, invited BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and other relevant organizations, in consultation with the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, to establish a special fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Progress with respect to the fund will be presented to the ninth Conference of the Parties.

22. Coordination among Governments, institutions and organizations in developing countries and regions is another key to effective mobilization of funding. Individual institutions and government agencies may not have the capacity to target donors and prepare effective proposals, so sharing of resources and expertise may be quite productive. Regional networks have generally been successful in encouraging communication and collaboration among developing countries. For example, the regional networks established under BioNET International facilitate such collaboration in order to promote capacity-building, sharing of expertise and information, collaboration among taxonomists and end-users of taxonomy, and awareness raising about the importance of taxonomy. A full list of these regional networks is available at BioNET's website.

23. In the face of limited resources, and taking account of the new Resource Allocation Framework of the GEF, it is clear that fund-raising efforts for taxonomy should increasingly (a) link taxonomy to end-uses that are priorities for donors, (b) reflect a good understanding of donor requirements, and (c) take advantage of expertise and resources available through regional networks and other collaborative mechanisms. Such regional efforts have been demonstrated by the work of GTI Asia-Oceania in collaboration with the Pacific Biodiversity Information Forum. A workshop convened in 2004 identified 15 high priority taxonomic bilateral/multilateral project proposals for possible funding by the Global Environment Facility and other bodies. As of July 2007, four projects have been funded and six report significant progress through related initiatives. GTI regional activities have endeavoured to support regional and national initiatives related to both the development of plans for biodiversity surveys (at regional and national levels) and the development of taxonomic capacity.

Annex I

ANALYSIS OF GTI-RELATED PROJECT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN SECOND NATIONAL REPORTS, THIRD NATIONAL REPORTS, AND THE GTI THEMATIC REPORTS

1. This annex summarizes GTI-related project information and funding sources contained in 2nd and 3rd National Reports and the thematic reports on the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative Programme of Work. The summary should not be considered comprehensive, for several reasons. First, only those 3rd national reports received by mid-2006 were included in the analysis. Second, not all Governments submit national reports, and those that do submit do not necessarily report on any or all GTI-related projects and activities (56/123 2nd national reports included project information; 48/107 3rd national reports included project information; 39/46 GTI thematic reports included project information). Finally, as the main focus of this summary is on taxonomy-related projects and capacity-building in developing countries and Parties with economies in transition, national activities funded by and taking place entirely within the same country are generally not covered.

2. Further information on national-level activities is available directly from national reports and thematic reports, available on the CBD website at www.cbd.int.

I. SELECTED GTI-RELATED PROJECTS BY REGION AND COUNTRY

A. Africa

Africa: The African Mammals Databank and The South Asian Mammals Databank (http://www.gisbau.uniroma1.it/amd/homepage.html, http://www.ieaitaly.org/samd.htm). This project is a GIS-based databases on the distribution and protection of big and medium-sized mammals over the African continent and South East Asia. These projects are implemented by the IEA (Institute of Applied Ecology), in co-operation with other institutions in Africa and Asia.

Africa: A Marine Species database for Eastern Africa (MASDEA) was created to provide a comprehensive species register for the Western Indian Ocean. Responsibility for the database is shared between the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and the Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ).

Africa: RECOSCIX-WIO is an information project that aims to establish a lasting network of marine and aquatic institutes in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. The Regional Dispatch Centre (RDC) in Mombasa (Kenya) as its central node and the Flemish Inter-University Council with the University Centre of Limburg sponsor this project.

Africa: ABIC: The Belgian Development Cooperation funds the ABIC (African Biodiversity Information Centre), developed by the Royal Museum for Central Africa and provides grants for specialised training sessions (3 months) in various taxonomic groups.

Africa: The National Museums of Liverpool has contributed to the Global Amphibian Assessment (Africa) Project, sponsored by IUCN. Further collaboration was provided by the University of Kuwait.

Africa: ECOSYN (Tropical Africa), supported by the Netherlands.

Africa: PROTA (www.prota.org) is an initiative of Wageningen University, Netherlands in cooperation with institutes in Africa and Europe. The programme surveys, publishes and disseminates information on some 7000 useful African plants.

*Benin***:** The Netherlands has cooperated to put in place taxonomic infrastructure and collections. An example is the project FLORE for inventory of flora and the construction of a national herbarium. There are many bilateral agreements with the UK, Belgium, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Germany for flora of Benin.

Comoros: The only taxonomic research conducted is on flora due to funding and technical assistance from The Natural History Museum in Paris, which holds the herbarium specimens.

Egypt: There is a project financed by Italy for infrastructure development and to prepare a BIOMAP to register all plants and animals. The results obtained will be used to analyse some current problems such as invasive alien species.

The regional IUCN office in Spain conducts taxonomic identification in the Mediterranean basin. Egypt participated in this work and focuses on turtles and amphibians. In the future all species will be studied.

Egypt: Agreement signed in 1991 between Tunisia and the UNEP to help the Mediterranean countries implement the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (http://www.rac-spa.org/). The BioMAP project financed by Italian Debt Swap is creating a National Biodiversity Records database, all the recorded observations or collections of species of animals or plants. These records enable accurate distribution maps to be drawn for each species, and for species richness. From such maps, science-based conservation decisions and advice can be made. The first status assessments on mammals, reptiles. Butterflies and some plant groups will be completed by end 2007 – mid 2008

Ethiopia: Botanical research has expanded since the Ethiopian Flora Project was started in 1980 with Swedish support and through the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission in addition to technical co-operation with the Department of Systematic Botany of Uppsala University in Sweden, the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen University, in Denmark, the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew in the UK and the Botanical Institute, Vienna University, in Austria.

Ethiopia: The National Museums of Liverpool have been provided the first comprehensive review and guide to Ethiopian lizards and an exhaustive review of all the relevant literature. The project aims to fully assess the status of the lizard fauna, identifying areas in need of further study, species at risk and the requirements for their conservation.

*Kenya***:** With assistance from the World Bank, Kenya is preparing a proposal on capacity-building that will use taxonomic information to compile inventories of medicinal plants.

Kenya: Important Bird Areas (IBA) monitoring scheme developed a regional monitoring framework used by African BirdLife partners. IBA aims to facilitate information sharing to advise management of conservation areas.

Lebanon: A collaborative agreement was signed in 2000 between the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute (LARI) and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seeds are collected and stored at Kew Gardens within the context of the millennium seed bank project. The Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) project is based on a legally binding Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement.

*Madagascar***:** Funding provided by the MacArthur foundation for the University of Antananarivo to install a museum and herbarium. Funding was received from the Winslow Foundation and National Geographic for expansion of the herbarium TAN- Tsimbazaza Parc. Training has been provided by ETP, which is a capacity building programme for conservation within the WWF.

Madagascar: A project on medicinal and aromatic plants of the Indian Ocean region surveyed 700 species and a chemical screening of 300 of these. Madagascar contributed to the activities of the inventory of the marine biodiversity program (regional workshop SWIO - Census of Marine Life)

Coral reefs were surveyed within the ODINAFRICA project (Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa http://www.odinafrica.net/) that brings together marine institutions from twenty-five Member States of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO from Africa. The project aims to facilitate data access in the region and to develop infrastructure to improve the management of coastal and marine resources and the environment in participating countries.

Malawi: Malawi is also affiliated with the Species Plantarum Project whose objective is to produce a flora of the world.

Mauritius: Flore des Mascareignes. Mauritius participated in the regional project covering the flora of Reunion Island, Mauritius and Rodrigues that was partially supported by the European Union. The project started in 1974 and was scheduled to be completed within a time frame of two decades but it is not yet completed due to lack of funds.

*Namibia***:** Information on economically important plants in Namibia will be digitized in collaboration with RBG Kew as part of the SEPASAL (Survey of Economic plants of Arid and Semi Arid Lands) Project.

North Africa: PERSGA (The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden http://www.persga.org) is an intergovernmental organization involved in research and regional protection of the marine and coastal biodiversity of the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea. PERSGA will evaluate needs and set priorities in coordination with GTI. A number of training sessions have been organized in taxonomy and was attended by representatives of countries surrounding Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and others. PERSGA was funded by UNESCO's plan for taxonomy in Arab countries.

Uganda: Bilateral support has also been received from the European Union, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) for taxonomic training, institutions and the forestry wildlife sectors.

B. Asia-Pacific

Asia-Pacific: Projects supported in part by the Netherlands in the region include Flora and Fauna Malesiana (covering Indonesia, the Philippines, Malasyia, PNG, Singapore, Brunei, East Timor), Flora of Thailand, Flora of Sabah & Sarawak, PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia), and SEABCIN (an EU-funded SEAsian Botanical Collections Information Network - a database of herbarium specimens from main national herbaria in ASEAN Countries)

Asia-Pacific:. There is an ongoing programme for management of Pacific collections and repatriating of information from collections to the countries of origin called the Pacific Biodiversity Information Forum. New Zealand, Australia and Japan are working within the Forum to develop proposals to fund information repatriation to Pacific countries.

Asia-Pacific: A partner of the SE Asian Botanical Collections Information Network (SEABCIN) Data Management Project.

Asia-Pacific: The Plant Resources of South East Asia (PROSEA) initiative (http://www.proseanet.org/index.htm) is co-funded with the Netherlands and produces scientific and popular publications with monographs on economically useful plant species of South-East Asia.

Asia-Pacific: The Australian Government funds training in South Asia in the identification and management of pest and invasive species.

*Brunei Darussalam***:** The project, The Tree Field Guide of Brunei Darussalam, is a taxonomic revision of all tree families in Brunei. Inventories have been conducted with local communities by some governmental agencies and local universities to collect ethnobotanical information on medicinal uses of indigenous plants. The Agriculture Department has published a book on The Medicinal Plants of Brunei Darussalam.

*China***:** The Chinese Government allocated RMB 313 million*yuan* in 1998, for renovation of over 10 collections under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In March 2000, Ministry of Finance invested USD 37.88 million for the construction of 26 specimens museums. China a large marine collection and museums of marine life and polar life have been constructed and subsequently expanded in Qingdao and Shanghai. Chinese botanists have totally completed the compilation and study of *Flora of China* with 168 volumes. Chinese animal taxonomists are in the process of compilation and study of *Fauna of China*.

China: A bilateral Chinese-German project "CBIK" (www.cbik.ac.cn/cbik-en/index.htm and http://www2.gtz.de/biodiv/english/china-yunnan.html) is being undertaken to conserve and document traditional knowledge in the Chinese region of Yunnan.

China: Through a Twinning Agreement with the Kunming Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh (RBGE) is collaborating to create a new Botanic Garden and Field Station. This project has received funding from British business working in China and includes capacity building elements. The new 'Jade Dragon Field Station' is operational and work is in progress to create the associated botanic garden. More information is available via http://www.rbge.org.uk/rbge/web/news/lijiang.jsp

India: Collaborative programmes at the regional and global levels include the South Asia Cooperative Environmental Programme (SACEP); Indo-Australia Training & Capacity Building in Marine Protected Area; Indian Subcontinent Plant Specialist Group (ISPSG); Indian Subcontinent Regional Orchid Specialist Group (ISROSG); Census of Marine Life (CoML) and Ocean Biogeographic Information system (OBIS); and Budapest Treaty for Microorganism, affiliated to World Federation of Culture Collection (WFCC).

*India***:** The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) are survey flora and fauna throughout India and are responsible for the collection, preservation, identification of specimens and maintenance of National Collections. The BSI and ZSI are now building electronic databases. The projects are fully funded by the Government.of India. The BSI and ZSI have covered 70% of India's territory by field surveys and have published 7 volumes of the Flora of India, 9 volumes of the State Flora, 48 volumes of district flora, 32 volumes of Fauna of India and 24 volumes of Fauna of various states and Red Data Books on endangered species.

The India Coordinated Project on Capacity Building in Taxonomy (AICOPTAX) is a 5-year project funded by MoEF that develops infrastructure and expertise for various institutes/universities.

*Indonesia***:** The Bogor Zoological Museum has received a grant from JICA for the construction of new collection facilities (1995 – 2000) and for botanical herbarium and microbiological laboratories and collections (2004 – 2006).

*Indonesia***:** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented a technical cooperation project, "Improvement of Collection Management and Biodiversity Research Capacity of Research Center of Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2007-2009)". The project aims to enhance and strengthen management of specimen collections, research activities, specimen databases, and facility and

equipment operation. In addition the project conducts training programs and enhances networking with other institutes.

Indonesia: Joint assessments are conducted with the regional project, the Flora Malesiana Foundation.

*Iran***:** There has been a risk assessment study conducted by the Global Ballast Programme carried out by the Iranian Ports and Shipping Organization, coordinated by the IMO (International Maritime Organization).

Lebanon: Lebanon and France are collaborating in taxonomic training through the CEDRE (Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les Pollutions Accidentelles des Eaux http://www.cedre.fr).

Lebanon: The American University of Beirut has provided a list of species in an interactive CD. The species were collected during the three-year Coastal Vegetation Survey and Conservation for Lebanon Project under the Darwin Initiative. Within the framework of the Darwin Initiative project on coastal vegetation (1999-2002) and collaboration with the American University of Beirut, the Royal Botanical Garden Kew and the University of Reading, assessment and identification of the coastal flora of Lebanon was made and a training workshop was conducted.

*Lebanon***:** The Ministry of Environment surveyed taxonomic status and needs in Lebanon through a questionnaire concerning training, human resources, research and collection. Some organizations and institution have conducted their own taxonomic assessment. Within the project "Strengthening of National Capacity and Grassroots in situ Conservation for Sustainable Biodiversity Protection" also recognized as the Protected Areas Project (PAP), capacity building in taxonomy was given by a national NGO to the management teams of nature reserves. Through collaboration between a local NGO the "Association for Forest Development and Conservation" (AFDC), the Hans Seidel German Foundation and the Al-Shouf Cedars Nature reserve, capacity building for local communities was undertaken on plant identification.

*Malaysia***:** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented a technical cooperation programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) in Sabah State, Borneo Island. The programme consists of four components namely, the Research and Education Component (REC), the Park Management Component (PMC), the Habitat Management Component (HMC) and the Public Awareness Component (PAC). Under the REC, Japanese taxonomic experts have worked together with the local scientists to enhance capacity. In addition, laboratory equipment, compactors for specimens and database systems were recently put into operation, and an illustrated book on biodiversity. was published. From 2007 onwards, this project extends to phase 2. More information is available at http://www.bbec.sabah.gov.my/index.asp

*Malta***:** MALSIS: Malta Soil Information System was a project funded by the LIFE III Third Countries programme, aiming to establish a soil information system in coordination with the European Soils Information System. The two-year project was completed in 2004 and was carried out by the National Soil Unit, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment.

*Mongolia***:** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented technical cooperation project on "The River Basin Management Model Project for the Conservation of Wetland Ecosystem and its Sustainable Use in Mongolia (2005-2010)". Survey and collection of ecological information, inventory of collected information and production of a "Natural & Ecological Environment Map" are being carried out.

Nepal: The Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology (RONAST) has started a Darwin Initiative Project with the assistance of Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) to strengthen

infrastructure for plant taxonomy in Nepal and training in field work and plant specimen collection, status assessment, modern herbarium techniques for collection, management, documentation and utilization. This is to aid in the preparation of the Nepal Flora, and to achieve the objectives of GTI.

Palau: The Palau Coral Reef Foundation is a bioprospecting network for the National Cancer Institute. Representatives of the Nature Conservancy and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are focal points for the project and offer taxonomic cooperation.

Palau: Palau Conservation Society inventory of forest birds continues the work of a 1991 national inventory that was repeated in 2005 with funding from Bird Life International.

Palau: A 1997 Smithsonian Institution survey catalogued Palau's forest reptiles and amphibians.

*Palau***:** The Nature Conservancy has studied the sustainable financing of protected marine fish spawning sites.

Papua New Guinea: The plants of Papua New Guinea are provided online by the National Herbarium of New South Wales.

Papua New Guinea: The Smithsonian Institution and Natural History Museum (London) have a project in Papua New Guinea creating a digital atlas of the species of geometrid moths of New Guinea, based on dissecting and imaging type specimens.

C. Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America: BioPlata, a Uruguayan/Argentine cooperative project, involving the development of an electronic information system on the biological diversity of the Rio de la Plata estuary, began in July 1997.

Brazil: Iberian-American Program for Science and Technology for Development [CYTED - *Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo*] (http://www.cyted.org)**:** Brazil is one of the 21 countries that participate in the Program. There is one sub-program on biological diversity that is developed within 16 others

Brazil: CNPq: "Science and Technology for the Atlantic Forest" is a cooperative programme between Brazil and Germany. One themes of interest is the characterization of the Atlantic forest's diverse ecosystems. (www.cnpq.br/servicos/editas/ct/index-mata-atlantica.htm).

Chile: The Forest National Corporation has received support from Holland for studies on the plant biodiversity in the Archipelago of Juan Fernandez.

Coombia: Project BioMap (www.biomap.net), is a project lead by the Natural History Museum, the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (National University of Colombia) and Conservation International (CABS 7 CI- Colombia). The aim is to identify and prioritise Important Bird Areas (IBA) in Columbia through biodiversity research and data repatriation.

*Colombia***:** The SINCHI institute has coordinated the "Inventario florístico en áreas estratégicas de la amazonia colombiana". Many taxonomists were supported by INVEMAR for scholarships with other national and foreign organizations that have allowed them to study in industrialized countries. Digitization of the information from the biological collections at the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales has been strongly developed in the last year and similar work has been developed at the SINCHI Institute and the Humboldt institute.

Cuba: The Darwin Initiative has funded the project "Fungi of the Caribbean", which includes the Strategy of Conservation of the Fungi Diversity.

Cuba: Some examples of Cuba's participation in regional projects: Study of the Flora of the Greater Antilles; Taxonomy of arbuscular mycorrhizae at the global level (in the Institute of Ecology and Systematics is the main center); Study of arachnids and other invertebrates at regional level; among others.

Ecuador: An example of a Darwin Initiative funded project, 'Biodiversity basics strengthening sustainability of the Yasuní Amazonian rainforest, Ecuador', concerns the conservation and sustainability of the largest protected area in Ecuador's rainforest. Collaboration is provided by Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE) and by working closely with local Huaorani communities in developing identification guides and educational material to improve communication and management of the region.

El Salvador: In the Mesoamerican region, an evaluation of capacities in taxonomy has been developed and the National Institute of Biodiversity (INBio) of Costa Rica has executed a regional capacity-building project in taxonomy, strengthening some Salvadoran institutions, such as the Museum of Natural History.

El Salvador: In the framework of the technical cooperation of the Darwin Initiative established with MARN, Taxonomists have been trained with bilateral agreements with Costa Rica - INBIO and the London Natural History Museum. This project has provided support for the formation of databases, taxonomic training for Salvadoreans in the United Kingdom and the acquisition of equipment and books.

*Guatemala***:** National institutions, such as CECON (Conservation Research Centre) and universities are collaborating on research projects: UVG (Del Valle University of Guatemala) participated in a project identifying gaps on Central American flora taxonomy. This project was funded by WWF and Costa Rican National Museum of History. UVG has developed many studies on insect mountain communities. Research on the flora in the Guatemalan highlands and volcanoes have been supported by CONCYT (National Council of Science and Technology), TNC (The Nature Conservancy)/AID (United States International Development Agency) as part of the Parks in Peril program. BIGUA Herbarium of USAC (San Carlos University) conducted inventories on the flora of Sierra de las Minas, Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, Cadena Volcánica and Cerro San Gil. CDC, has developed fauna and flora inventories on the Volcanic Chain, Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, Cerro San Gil, Alta and Baja Verapaz. The Nature Conservancy and UVG have funded the creation of a network of Private Protected areas where flora inventories are carried out in the mountainous areas and dry areas of Guatemala. MAGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food) has done research on invasive weeds and has prepared a comprehensive list of species, which is supported by IABIN (Inter American Biological Network) and Technical Office of Biodiversity-OTECBIO-.

*Mexico***:** Conabio (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/remib/doctos/remib_esp.html) invests about US$ 300,000 per year in supporting research projects to develop databases. Conabio provided support to National collections infrastructure from 1994 to 1998 (total 70,000 USD to 60 scientific collections). Conabio has been repatriating tax0onomic information making it available through the internet. 80,000 digital images of specimens from the Herbaria at RBG Kew, New York Botanical Garden, University of Arizona, and Texas University were made web available through the collection nodes of the World Biodiversity Information Network (REMIB).

Nicaragua: "Proyecto Biodiversidad" targets the South Atlantic region and is sponsored by the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in coordination with the CIDCA-UCA. Parcels of the forest of the region have been studies since 1986. The program involves students of Nicaraguan and North American universities that carry out small research projects on medicinal plants, entomology, ecology, wild fauna etc…

Nicaragua: Although Nicaragua still does not comprise of a regional network for the exchange of information in taxonomy, national scientists participated in a needs-identification workshop conducted by INBio of Costa Rica, within the framework of the GTI.

*Panama***:** Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implements a technical cooperation project for "Study and Valuation to Promote Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Reserves in the Peninsula of Azuero (2005-2011)" with the Institute of Environmental Science and Biodiversity, University of Panama. Research on fauna and flora and the ecological characterization in La Tronosa Forest Reserve has been conducted, using the research methods applied in the Project of El Montuoso Forest Reserve.

*Paraguay***:** A project created in 2000 works towards the systematization and inventory of the fauna and Paraguayan flora. Specimens are stored in national and foreign museums and herbariums.

Peru: The Museum of Natural History (MHN) has several agreements with different museums and scientific institutions like the Botanical Garden from Missouri, the American Museum of New York, Field Museum in Chicago, Smithsonian, among others, and it develops joint projects.

Trinidad and Tobago: Participation in the Darwin Project (3 years) involved a partnership with the University of Oxford, UK and it is being funded by the U.K. Department of the Environment Darwin Initiative. It is expected that at the end of the Darwin Project at least 10,000 new specimens will be added to the herbarium collection, a database will be accessible via the National Herbarium website and the number of personnel in the Forestry Division and University of the West Indies students with taxonomic skills will be increased.

D. Central and Eastern Europe

Many CEE countries report on national taxonomy-related activities that they fund without outside assistance. Those activities are not reported here.

CEE: A Red List of marine and coastal biotopes and biotope complexes of the Baltic Sea, Belt Sea and Kattegat (1998) was completed by Germany and the Baltic coastal states (www.helcom.fi/stc/files/Publications/Proceedings/bsep75.pdf). Red Lists also exist for the Wadden Sea and the North Sea (www.bfn.de/03/0301.htm).

Europe: EHNSIN (European Natural History Specimen Information Network) aims to enable the development of a shared, interoperable infrastructure of natural history specimen databases in European institutions.

Europe: BioCASE: A Biological Collection Access Service for Europe Project: BioCASE involves a consortium of 35 institutions from 30 European countries plus Israel and is funded via the Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (EESD) Programme of the European Union's Fifth Framework Programme (FP5). The goal of BioCASE is to increase electronic access to the European biological collections and provide significant input to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. (www.biocase.org/BioCASESimple/default.cfm)

Europe: Infrastructure Initiative Project (SYNTHESYS) (http://www.synthesys.info/): The SYNTHESYS Project (2004-2008) provides funding to allow scientists based in European Member and Associated States to visit and utilize the infrastructure at any of the 20 partner institutions from 11 European countries for the purposes of their research. SYNTHESYS is also developing standards for collection management, preservation and new collections.

Europe: Fauna Europeae (www.faunaeur.org). The Fauna Europaea project has been funded by the European Commission for a period of four years (2000 - 2004) and was coordinated by the University of Amsterdam and assisted by the University of Copenhagen and the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. *Fauna Europaea* has created a large universally accessible database of the scientific names and distribution of all living multicellular European land and fresh-water animals.

Europe: BioPlatform – European Platform for Biodiversity (http://www.bioplatform.info/). BioPlatform was a European Network which aims to improve the effectiveness and relevance biodiversity research and to promote the dissemination of best practices. The project ended in 2005.

Europe: European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI) (http://www.enbi.info/forums/enbi/index.php). ENBI is a European network which pools technical resources and human expertise on biodiversity, identifies biodiversity information priorities, establishes communication platforms for information on user-needs and to disseminate biodiversity expertise to professionals and policy makers.

Europe: Euro+Med Plantbase (http://www.emplantbase.org/home.html)**.** The Euro+Med PlantBase provide an on-line database and information system for the vascular plants of Europe and the Mediterranean region.

Europe: Consortium of European Taxonomic Facilities (CETAF) (http://www.cetaf.org)**.** CETAF is a network of scientific institutions in Europe promoting training, research and understanding of systematic biology and palaeobiology.

Europe: INTRABIODIV - focuses on the subalpine and alpine vegetation in the Alps and Carpathians to identify biodiversity hotspots of flora and genetic variation. The Institute of Botany of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is actively involved.

Europe: Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning (MARBEF) http://www.marbef.org/**.** The EU MARBEF project is a European initiative that involves the Natural History Museum. This project aims to improve access to information on marine biodiversity and create a network in marine biodiversity research.

Armenia: The Russian Federation and the Institute of Hydroecology and Ichthyology of NAS perform water-biological and fish joint surveys in hydro-ecosystems of Armenia, Russia and border countries.

The Institute of Zoology has agreements for cooperation with a range of foreign institutions in Poland, Czech Republic, Sweden, Russia and USA for surveys of Armenian fauna on the levels of species and genetics.

Poland: Taxonomic needs assessments and priorities are being addressed with the creation of the Distributed European Taxonomic Institute in the frame of NoE (Network of Excellence) through two Institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Annex II

GEF BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS WITH TAXONOMIC COMPONENT

(As of June 2007)

Under the CBD guidance, GEF has historically supported taxonomic capacity-building in projects that clearly demonstrated the effective use of the taxonomic information in the conservation and/or sustainable uses of biological diversity. Under GEF-4 (2006-2010), GEF will continue to support country proposals which are able to demonstrate these kinds of links between taxonomy and conservation and sustainable use, and demonstrate their consistence with GEF's mandate, operational strategies and programs, and particularly the biodiversity strategic objectives.

Based on COP-8 decision VIII/18 paragraph 26, 1/ a following portfolio analysis on GEF projects with taxonomic components was conducted among the GEF biodiversity projects that were approved during fiscal year 1991-2006.

1) Enabling Activities

During FY1991-2006, GEF has supported 57 projects categorized under the Enabling Activities2 that includes taxonomic components. Most of these projects have focused its initiatives on general assessment of national capacity building needs, including taxonomy. Some of the projects had significant focus on taxonomy, with specific component to assess the national taxonomic capacity needs. Refer to the attached Table 1 for the list of projects and summary information on taxonomy related activities.

2) Full and Medium Sized Projects

During FY1991-2006, GEF has supported 33 full and medium sized projects with explicit component related to taxonomic initiatives. The total GEF finance to these projects reached $175 million, with a cofinance of $282 million. The total finance for the taxonomy related components among these GEF projects are estimated at a total of $180 million, which includes both GEF funds and cofinancing. Refer to attached Table 2 for list of projects and the details of the project objectives and activities. Moreover,

1/ Decision XIII/18, Guidance to the Financial Mechanism, paragraph 26: *Requests* the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to conduct a joint analysis of funded projects related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative and relevant project information contained in national reports, including analysis of the resources directed specifically to capacity-building, with a view to extracting best practices and sharing information and experience in promoting financial support for the Initiative;

2/ Enabling activity projects provide financing for the preparation of: 1) a plan, strategy, or programme to fulfill commitments under a global environmental convention; and 2) a national communication or report to a relevant convention. The GEF currently finances enabling activities related to the conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and persistent organic pollutants. GEF financing for enabling activity projects under the biodiversity programme are up to $350,000.

monitoring component of many of the GEF biodiversity projects include activities that may involve taxonomy, however, these projects were not included in this list unless explicitly noted as using taxonomic analysis and information.3/

3) Others

A few projects under the GEF Small Grants Program were also recognized as having taxonomic related activities and they are listed in table 3.

3/ The list includes GEF project that has been identified with specific activities on; 1) taxonomic database, information system, inventory, capacity building, survey, and study; 2) establishment and/or enhancement of a gene bank; 3) collection, storage, and classification of specimens; and other activities that are recognized as taxonomy related. The list may have missed some projects that may involve strong taxonomic component (or included some that are not strongly related). We will update the list periodically as information become available.

UNDP

- Antigua and Barbuda - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs & Country Specific Priorities (2002-2003)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda%20-%20Assmt%20of%20Capacity%20Building%20Needs%20-%20Add%20on/Antigua%20Barbuda%20BD%20EA%20Add-on%20Nov%2022.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Armenia - Assessment of Priority Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity and Establishment of CHM Structures. (2000-2001)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Armenia-%20Assessment%20of%20Priority%20Capacity%20Building%20Needs/BSAP_II_Armenia.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Azerbaijan Republic - Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report (2000-2001) http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Azerbaijan-Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan/EA_Azerbaijan1.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Barbados - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism (2005-06)

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Belize - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity (2002-2003) http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Belize - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs-add on/Revised Brief 03-06.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Benin - Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the Benin's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2nd National Report, and Clearing House Mechanism. (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Benin Capacity Needs Assessment ...Biodiversity Add on/Bein-final-6.rtf

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Bhutan - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (2001-2002) http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Bhutan%20-%20Additional%20Financing%20-

%20Assessment%20of%20Capacity%20Building%20Needs/Bhutan%20-Add%20On%20-%20brief%20-11-06-01.doc

(Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Botswana - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/RAMON/Databases/Enabling Activities/1stQ 2001/Botswana Bio/BOT_BSAP_brief-_5.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Bulgaria - Needs assessment and CHM establishment in Bulgaria (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Climate Change/Bulgaria-Needs Assessment and CHM Establishment/Bulgaria BD Ea 2 - 27 Oct 2000.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Burundi - Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and CHM Support (2002-2003)
  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Burundi%20-%20Capacity%20Needs%20Assessment%20for%20Implementation%20of%20BSAP%20and%20CHM%20Support/Burundi%20BD%20EA%20add%20on%20CHM%20brief.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Central African Republic – Capacity-Building Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the Central African Republic's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2001-2001)
  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Central%20African%20Republic%20Needs%20Assessment%20of%20Natl%20Biodiversity/CAR%20BD%20EA%20add%20on%20proposal.doc

  (Capacity strengthening in taxonomy)

- Chad - Identification of Capacity-Building needs for the Implementation of the national BSAP (2003-2004, Add on project in 2004)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Chad - Identification of Capacity-building -- Implementation of BSAP/Chad BSAP add-on June 30 (OP revision).doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Comoros - Capacity Needs Assessment for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and support to the Clearing House Mechanism (2004-2005)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Comoros - Capacity Needs Assessment Natl BD Strategy Clearing House/Comoros EA Biodiversity Add on 29th Jan-031004.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Congo - Assessment of Capacity Needs for the Implementation of the Congo's National Biodiversity Strategy and Strengthening of Clearing House Mechanism (add on) – (2002-2003)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1569

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- El Salvador - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity in El Salvador (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/kathryn/BIO%20Team/Project%20Proposals/FP's%20%20MSP's%20&%20EA's/EL%20SALVADOR%20-%20add%20on-Assessment%20of%20Cap%20Building-revised-05-02-01.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Guinea – Identification of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity Strategy Implementation and Strengthening of the CHM (2002-2003)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Guinea - Identification of Capacity-Building Needs for BD Strategy/Guinea Add On 28June02.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Guinea-Bissau - Capacity-building needs assessment for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Guinea-Bissau and Strengthening of Clearing House Mechanism (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Guinea-Bissau%20-Capacity%20Building%20Needs%20-Additional%20Financing/GBS%20final%20add-on%20II.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Iran – Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Iran%20-%20Additional%20Financing-%20Assessment%20of%20Capacity%20Building/Iran-%20add%20on%20brief%20-%2010-10-01.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Jordan – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country/Authority Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1434

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Lebanon - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity (2001-2002)

http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1306

(Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Micronesia - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Micronesia%20-%20Assessment%20of%20Capacity-building%20Needs%20and%20Country%20Specific%20Priorities/Micronesia%20BD%20EA%20add%20on%20brief%2028Mar02.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Nicaragua - Assessment of Capacity-building Needs (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1380

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Niger - Capacity Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the Niger's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and CHM Support (2002-2003)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Niger%20-%20Capacity%20Needs%20Asst%20--National%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20--%20Add%20on/Niger%20BD%20EA%20Capacity%20Needs%20Asst%20proposal.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Oman - Assessing Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1313

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Peru - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Implementation

  of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2000-2001)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=995

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Philippines - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Philippines. (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1440

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Serbia and Montenegro - Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report (2004-2005)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=2477

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Sudan - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity management and conservation in Sudan- (2000-2000)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1070

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Swaziland - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs, Completion of the CHM Process and Preparation of the 2nd National Report to the CBD COP (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1292

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Syria - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=987

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Tajikistan - Additional financing for capacity assessment in biodiversity priority areas (2004-2006)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=2528

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Uzbekistan – Assessment of Priority National Capacity Development Needs for Implementation of the BSAP and Establishment of CHM Structures (2005-06)

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Yemen - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity - (2000-2001) http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=909

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Zimbabwe - Assessing Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Management and Development, and Consultations Leading to Preparation of Second National Report to CBD (add on)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1418

(Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Global - Biodiversity Planning Support Programme (1998-2000)

  http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/July98/undp/bsp_req.doc

  (Capacity building in view of writing NBSAPs, guidelines on taxonomy

WORLD BANK

- Eritrea - Assessment of Capacity Building needs, for Biodiversity, Participation in Clearing house mechanism and Preparation of a second national report. (2002-2003)
  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1506

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Macedonia – Enabling Activity and Assessment of Capacity Building Needs

  Proposal in Biodiversity (2000-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=918

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Moldova - Assessment of capacity building needs and

  country specific priorities in biodiversity (2000-2001)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=908

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Mongolia - Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-Specific Priorities in Biodiversity (2000-2001)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=866

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Ukraine - Assessment of capacity building needs and country specific priorities in biodiversity (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=980

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

UNEP

- Bahamas – Assessment of Capacity Building needs to Conserve Biological Diversity, Participation in National Clearing House Mechanism, and Preparation of a Second National Report to CBD. (2001-2002)

  (taxonomy working group, which will organize workshop and contribute to National Report, training, assessment, networking, information network, collection, fill gaps in database)

- Barbados – National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD (1997- 1999)

- Belarus – Assessment of Capacity Building needs for biodiversity, participation in CHM, and Preparation of a Second National Report. (2001-2002).

  (assessment and monitoring)

- China – Capacity Building of Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second National Report to the COP (2002-2003)

  (databases, training, information system)

- Cote d'Ivoire – Assessment of Capacity-building needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM, and Preparation of a Second national Report (2001-2002)

  (Initial Assessment and monitoring programs including taxonomy)

- Cuba- Assessment of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)

- Czech Republic – Assessment of Capacity-building Needs: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Important for Agriculture, Forestry and Research

  (Identify through a national and regional consultation process the capacity and need for the creation of a technical and scientific entity that can carry out the taxonomic investigations and other matters on biological diversity resources.)

- Estonia – Assessment of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity and Participation in Clearing House Mechanism (2000-2001)

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Gambia – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/RAMON/Databases/Enabling Activities/1stQ 2001/Gambia Bio/Gambia add on 20.12.00.rtf

- Honduras – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the National Strategy on Biodiversity (Add on)

  (Initial assessment/monitoring including taxonomy)

- Korea DPR – Updating of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, Preparation of 2nd national Reports, and Establishment of a National CHM (2005-06)

  (Assessing national taxonomic needs)

- Mauritania – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=990(Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Namibia – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs to Conserve Biological Diversity - Add on (2005-06)

  (Complete Taxonomic Capacity Assessment for Namibia and submit to GTI)

- Panama- Assessment of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=988

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Poland - Biodiversity Enabling Activities: Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Poland - Add-on -Assessment of Capacity Building Needs/Poland -Add-on-Assessment of Capacity Building - project brief -9-12-01.doc

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- St. Lucia – Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=991

  (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)

- Vanuatu – Assessment of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity and Participation in Clearing-House Mechanism (2000-2001)

  http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=860

  (build scientific capacity, implying the inclusion of taxonomic)

Table 1 – GEF Enabling activities with Taxonomic Components

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance ($ million)	Co-finance	Total Project Finance (GEF + Cofinance)	Approximate budget of the project component(s) which includes taxonomy related initiatives (Includes both GEF and Cofinance)	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component	WEB link	GEF Project Number (PMIS)
1	Belarus	Biodiversity Protection	WB	1	0.25	1.25	0.225	1991	Completed	Seeds, pollen, and plant parts collection and storage, determination of genetic diversity	*In-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation in Berezinesky and Pripriatsky Reserves: activities include seed and plant parts collection and storage; *in-situ* conservation of native populations including scots pines and other species; determination of genetic diversity of selected individual plants and animals.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=537	537
2	Columbia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Region	UNDP	6	3	9	no relevant information available	1991	Completed	Taxonomic identification and quantitative analysis of sampling, fenology studies	no information available	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=366	366
3	Poland	Forest Biodiversity Protection	WB	4.5	1.7	6.2	3.56	1991	Completed	Gene bank, assessment and seed collection	*Ex-situ* conservation of genetic materials in the Sudety forests, including investment in programs to preserve endangered forest ecosystems through a forest genebank and related archival nursery equipments.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=539	539

4	Costa Rica	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La osa Conservation Areas	UNDP	8	0	8	no relevant information available	1991	Completed	Inventories and paratoxonomos	Research on the biodiversity of Osa and Amistad Conservation areas, including inventories and paratoxonomos	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=364	364
5	Malawi	Lake Malawi/ Nyasa Biodiversity Conservation	WB	5	0.44	5.44	2.46	1991	Project Completed	taxonomy study on cichlid	The research component includes: biodiversity surveys to inventory fish species and their distribution; studies on the taxonomy, ecology and distribution of the cichlid species; a limnology and water quality monitoring program	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=51	51
6	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic	UNDP	3	0	3	no relevant information available	1992	Completed	Taxonomic database	Distribution, systematic and the conservation status of plant and animal species in the coastal zone to contribute for sustainable coastal zone management, and long term monitoring. Databases will be organized by taxonomic groups and ecosystems.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=195	195
7	Indonesia	Biodiversity Collections	WB and UNDP	8.76	4.2	12.96	12.96	1992	Project Completed	collections, research, information systems management	Strengthen the institutional capacity to support systematic biological collections, a basic reference tool for biodiversity inventory and monitoring. Project objectives include: restore and develop the collections and associated functions of the Botany and Zoology Divisions; design and establish a computerized database of specimen-based data for collections management, collection plans and development, and external use; and to strengthen the capacity to coordinate and foster collaborative biological research activities and client services.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=77	77

8	Turkey	*In-Situ* Conservation of Genetic Biodiversity	WB	5.1	0.6	5.7	5.7	1992	Project Completed	survey and inventory, development and training of human resources.,	This project will identify and establish *in-situ* conservation areas for the protection of genetic resources and wild relatives of important crops and forest tree species that originated in Turkey, providing for sustainable *in-situ* conservation of genetic resources in cereals, horticultural crops, medicinal plants, forest trees, and pasture grasses and legumes through an integrated ecosystem approach. Project components include site surveys and inventories, gene management zones (GMZ), data management, a national plan for *in-situ* conservation, and institutional strengthening.	http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Turkey%20-%20In-Situ%20Conservation%20of%20Genetic%20Diversity/Project%20document%20February%201993.pdf	71
9	Uruguay	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	UNDP	3	0	3	no relevant information available	1992	Project Completed	inventory and database	Increased knowledge and conservation of Eastern Wetland fauna and Flora. Activities include: inventory of species and electronic database; identification and stuy on migratory birds; identification of endemic, dominant, and scientifically interested species; study of phenology, physiology, biomass, and production of the plant biocenosis of the area.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=367	367
10	Ethiopia	A Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to the Conservation of African Plant Genetic Resources	UNDP	2.46	0	2.46	no relevant information available	1992	Project Completed	inventory, storage, and database on crop species	Under the objective to strengthen the institutional capacity for planning and implementing in-situ conservation, activities include enhancing capacity to collect, characterize, document and store crop specimens and crop germplasm materials for, in situ conservation activities, enhance research capacity, and establish databases.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=351	351
11	Cameroon	Biodiversity Conservation and Management	WB	6.09	6.43	12.52	0.91	1993	Project Completed	zoological and botanical surveys and inventories	Improve the biological knowledge base of the project sites for effective conservation planning and management.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=85	85

12	Regional (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	SABONET: Inventory, Evaluation and Monitoring of Botanical Diversity in Southern Africa: A Regional Capacity and Institution Building Network	UNDP	4.72	4.68	9.41	9.41	1996	Project Completed	database, information management network, assessment and survey,	The primary goal of the project is to develop a strong core of professional botanists, taxonomists and plant diversity specialists within the ten countries of southern Africa, competent to inventory, monitor and evaluate the botanical diversity of the region in the face of specific development challenges, and to respond to the technical and scientific needs of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=407	407
13	Argentina	Biodiversity Conservation Project	WB	10.39	37.5	47.89	0.7	1997	CEO Endorsed	inventory, monitoring, develop information system	Develop a Biodiversity Conservation Project Information System and fully incorporate it in the National Environmental Information System. The project will conduct basic inventory and monitoring activities	http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/0197/argent/argent.pdf	92
14	Costa Rica	Biodiversity Resources Development Project	WB	7.28	13	20.38	5.6	1997	Project Completed	training, inventory, laboratory	1) Biodiversity inventory: the actual collection of specimens of Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, vertebrate parasites, and fungi; cataloguing and information management activities; and 2) a development of a laboratory at the National Biodiversity Institute.	http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/0197/costaric/costa.doc	103
15	Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Guinea, Gabon, and Zaire)	Regional Environment and Information Management Project (REIMP)	WB	4.37	11.31	15.69	15.69	1997	Project Completed	information network for data sharing, capacity building to use data	The main goal of the project is to improve the planning and management of natural resources in the Congo Basin, with a specific focus on biodiversity conservation, by providing the various stakeholders with appropriate information on the environment in response to the information needs they have identified and will identify	http://www.gefweb.org/COUNCIL/council9/workprog/reimp_ca.pdf	47

16	Sri Lanka	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	WB	4.91	20.4	25.31	25.31	1997	Project Completed	inventory, taxonomic data collection and analysis	Project will design and implement a medicinal plants conservation program. For five botanical reserves where medicinal plants are collected from the wild, it will support activities including baseline research, monitoring, and conservation planning. *Ex-situ* cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants will be supported too, through research on and promotion of *ex-situ* cultivation, and through enhancing *ex-situ* collections. Lastly, legal and policy reforms in support of medicinal plant conservation, a national information network, and training and awareness campaigns will be financed.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=95	95
17	Morocco	Protected Areas Management	WB	10.35	3.4	13.75	3.5	1998	CEO Endorsed	database and monitoring system	The component on strengthening national implementation capacity include activities to establish the taxonomy of individual species, using molecular biology, on order to characterize the genetic diversity of these species, and as the building block for developing detailed programs for in-situ genetic resource conservation.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=409	409
18	Peru	In-Situ Conservation of Native Cultivars and Their Wild Relatives	UNDP	5.22	1.2	6.42	4	1998	Completed	collection, inventories, and database development on genetic resources, development of gene centers	Components related to taxonomy are: 1) Traditional knowledge, techniques, and organizations required for the maintenance of agrobiodiversity are strengthened; 2) Awareness of the ecological, cultural, and nutritive value of wild relatives and native crops is enhanced at the local and national levels and mainstreamed into the programmes of educational and research institutions; 3) Policies, norms and mechanisms to motivate farmers to conserve agrobiodiversity are established; and 4) An information and monitoring system is established as a management tool for coordinating and planning agrobiodiversity conservation activities.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=500	500
19	Regional (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia)	Participatory Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Oases of the Maghreb	UNDP	3.07	3.5	6.57	2.2	1998	Project Completed	developing methodologies for locating genetic diversity in cultivated and wild species, guidelines and training for appropriate collecting and sampling	The project will remove barriers to genetic erosion of date palm in the Maghreb region; namely (1) the replacement threat from national programmes, on in-situ genetic resources, that are multiplying and distributing only a few varieties of trees and (2); market forces that are encouraging a preference by farmers to grow only a few high value varieties of date palm to the exclusion of a wide range of other varieties. Together with the number of baseline programmes described, the project will form an integrated ecosystem approach to the management of the oases sites.	http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/mar98/undp/maghreb/brfjan1.doc	456

20	Ethiopia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	WB	1.91	4.9	6.81	2	1999	CEO Endorsed	Gene bank, study, and database	The project activity includes establishment of medicinal plant field Gene Bank and development of intellectual property rights policy and guidelines. Moreover, the project supports establishment of species database based on various research and studies.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=631	631
21	Peru	Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon	WB	10.35	14	24.35	3	1999	CEO Endorsed	Inventory and database	Project monitoring and evaluation component includes biodiversity information to be organized taxonomically.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=651	651
22	Columbia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in High Andes Region	WB	15.35	15	30.35	8.7	2000	CEO Endorsed	training, inventory, develop, information system	Strengthen regional capacities through training efforts in taxonomy, for a unified biodiversity inventory collection. Development of a decentralized Biodiversity Information System for the Andean Region of Columbia.	http://www.gefweb.org/COUNCIL/GEF_C15/WP/ColombiaAndes.doc	774
23	Egypt	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems	UNDP	4.29	4.77	9.05	1.18	2000	CEO Endorsed	survey, inventory of wild medicinal plants,	Identify critically endangered medicinal plant species through: 1) update and complete existing survey data; 2) build local capacity to monitor and evaluate the enclosures, including genetic diversity analysis; 3) register and deposit genetic samples of target species in National Gene Bank; and other measures.	http://www.gefweb.org/COUNCIL/GEF_C15/WP/EgyptPart1.doc	776
24	Kenya	Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	UNEP	0.75	0.2	0.95	0.045	2000	CEO Approval	Gene bank development	The component on Improved Sustainable Use of the lakes includes gene bank development through the preservation of important biological species of the Baringo region and the assessment. This activity will build on the experiences of the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Baringo Research Centre in formulating activities in collaboration with the community aimed at exploiting the lake resources sustainably.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=796	796

25	Ecuador	Albarradas in Coastal Ecuador: Rescuing Ancient Knowledge on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	WB	0.75	2.35	3.1	0.365	2000	CEO Approval	taxonomic study on species collected	Botanical and Paleo-ethnobotanical determination of wild relatives of cultivars, and their dependence upon local ecosystems and the Albarrada technology. Activities include: 1) identification of wild relatives of cultivars from the ecosystems where ancient Albarradas occur; 2) Botanical collection of modern specimens for comparative analysis; 3) Rapid ecological assessment to identify the environmental conditions of each area; 4) Taxonomic studies of the species collected, geographical areas and priority taxonomic groups and Identification of the biological diversity characteristic of the region's ecology, and seed collection of endangered endemic species.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=846	846
26	Regional (Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mali)	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	UNEP	0.972	1.56	2.532	2.3	2001	CEO Approval	Taxonomic training, research, database,	Capacity and capability of national agricultural research and extension systems and non-governmental organizations in monitoring, protecting, and promoting biodiversity of Gramineae and associated insects strengthened. Activities include: conduct short-term training courses to enhance taxonomic expertise of national scientists in collection, identification and use of Gramineae and insects in environmental monitoring and sustainable agriculture systems. Other components on sampling and database development are also closely related to taxonomy.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1344	1344
27	Vietnam	In-situ Conservation of Native Landraces and their Wild Relatives in Vietnam	UNDP	0.925	2.99	3.915	0.762	2001	CEO Approval	Document taxonomy of species, inventory, research	Targeted research, information, management and analysis in support of Gene Management zone establishment and operationalization. Activities include document the taxonomy and polymorphism, environment, ecosystem, and exploitation of target species and their relatives.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1307	1307
28	Peru	Inka Terra: An Innovative Partnership for Self-Financing Biodiversity Conservation & Community Development	WB/IFC	0.75	11.36	12.11	0.55	2003	CEO Approval	inventory, database, classification	Under the forest management component, the project will enhance the biodiversity Inventory: The inventory on fauna and flora will be expanded over the course of this project so that comprehensive information will exist for many of the key species found within the reserve, including their ecology and potential sustainable uses. The information gathered through this exercise will be classified and made readily available in a database. This program component will be developed in collaboration with the Missouri Botanical Garden (MOBOT).	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1061	1061

29	Regional (Latin America and Caribbean)	Building the InterAmerican Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN)	WB	6.65	30.29	36.94	36.94	2004	CEO Endorsed	exchange of taxonomic data, capacity building	The component to enhance interoperability and access to data includes activity to develop regional consensus on standards for communication, taxonomic information, metadata, controlled vocabularies, and record structures to ensure region-wide compatibility to promote greater coordination, better management and decision-making of biological information	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1091	1091
30	Tanzania	The Development and Management of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor	UNDP	1	1.06	2.06	0.458	2004	CEO Approval	database, inventory.	Creation of reliable ecological and socio-economic databases for the corridor to serve as decision-making tools for communities and local authorities. Biological studies will be completed during years one and two. Socio-economic studies will identify primary economic practices and natural resources needs of the communities. Biological studies will include further refinement of the species inventories in the corridor, identification of threatened species, and needs assessments for the endemic species including, species endemic to the corridor, their specific range and habitat needs.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1734	1734
31	Argentina	In-Situ Conservation of Andean Crops and their Wild Relatives in the Humahuaca Valley, the Southernmost Extension of the Central Andes	UNDP	0.96	0.9	1.86	0.255	2005	CEO Endorsed	Survey, database,	Communities, indigenous farmers and local authorities have increased information on native crop varieties and wild relatives and on traditional knowledge and practices relevant to their cultivation, processing and improvement. Surveys will also include wild relatives of the target crops, and a database will be established that includes taxonomy, past and present distribution, and knowledge related to wild relatives of target crops present in the Humahuaca Valley.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1732	1732
32	Regional (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana)	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	UNEP	5.72	6.17	11.89	1.44	2005	CEO Endorsed	Capacity building	Capacity built for multisectoral prevention and management of invasive alien species. Taxonomists will be trained on risk analysis and prevention.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=2140	2140

33	Brazil	National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project	WB	22	75	97	30	2006	Council approval	information sharing, database	The component on institutional strengthening and generation of biodiversity information for policymaking includes the establishment of the Brazilian Virtual Institute for Biodiversity, which could include information sharing on taxonomic related information.	http://gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=2764	2764
	TOTAL			**175.597**	**282.2**	**457.867**	**180.22**						

Table 3 – Small Grants Programme

Gaza Strip – Assessing and restoring the Wild Plant Species in the Coastal Sand Dunes in the Gaza Strip (1999-2001)

(capacity-building, trained students in taxonomy, research)

Papua New Guinea – Biological Inventory of the Kuper Range/Lake Trist Conservation Area (1994-1995)

Turkey – Inventory of Endemic Plant Species in the GAP Region (South-East Anatolia) in Turkey (1998-2000)
