



**CBD**



## 生物多样性公约

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生物多样性公约缔约方大会  
第九届会议  
2008 年 5 月 19 日至 30 日，波恩  
临时议程\*项目 2.2

### 全球环境基金的报告

#### 执行秘书的说明

1. 根据第 III/8 号决定附件所载缔约方大会与全球环境基金（全环基金）理事会的《谅解备忘录》，全环基金将编制一份报告并提交缔约方大会的每届常会。《谅解备忘录》第三节提出了关于报告应包含的具体资料、详细资料和其他资料的清单。
2. 此外，在其第 VIII/18 号决定的 2 段，缔约方大会请作为作为经管《公约》财务机制的体制机构的全球环境基金在其提交缔约方大会的定期报告中作出以下方面的说明：
  - (a) 在 2006 年 7 月开始运作的全球环境基金第四次资金补充当中初次把资源分配框架用于资源分配的情况，侧重于生物多样性重点领域；
  - (b) 资源分配框架可能对发展中国家和经济转型国家为履行在《公约》下作出的承诺所能够得到的资金产生何种影响。
3. 鉴于上述，执行秘书现散发全球环境基金提交缔约方大会第九届会议的报告。

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- UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1。





全球环境基金

2008年4月30日

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全环基金向生物多样性公约缔约方大会第九届  
会议提交的报告

## 执行摘要

1. 本文件报告了 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间全球环境基金（全环基金）在生物多样性领域开展的活动，因而，它涵盖了全环基金第三次增资结束和第四次增资开始。
2. 作为生物多样性公约财务机制的运作实体，全环基金根据缔约方大会提供的指导，向国家推动的项目提供融资。该报告描述了全环基金为响应 2006 年 3 月 20 至 31 日在巴西库里提巴举行的生物多样性公约缔约方大会第八届会议（缔约方大会第八届会议）提供的指导及以前各届缔约方大会的其他相关决定而开展的活动。缔约方大会第八届会议的一项决定，即第 VIII/18 号决定，直指全环基金，并为该财务机制提供了指导。
3. 报告所述期间，全环基金核准了生物多样性（包括生物技术安全）领域的 54 个全额项目、19 个中型项目和两项基础活动。报告所述期间，全环基金的拨款总额约有 3.06 亿美元。<sup>1</sup>这些项目从合作伙伴的共同筹资中获得的额外补充资金达 15.36 亿美元，其中包括全环基金各机构、各双边机构、受援国以及私营部门。除生物多样性组合外，还有十四个多重点领域项目也在某种程度上得到了 4,200 万美元生物多样性资金的支持。另外，在报告所述期间，核准了 23 笔项目筹备赠款，总计约 430 万美元。
4. 此外，本文件还描述了全环基金在全环基金的国际水域和土地退化两个重点领域开展的筹资活动，这些活动对《生物多样性公约》的目标和实施也有着直接或间接的贡献。通过国际水域这一重点领域，全环基金承诺向 11 个直接或间接地支持保护和可持续利用生物多样性的项目提供 6,182 万美元。此外，还额外为这些国际水域项目补充了 3.1536 亿美元的共同筹资。在土地退化这一重点领域，有 6 个项目包含了涉及生物多样性保护和/或可持续利用的组成部分，全环基金对这些项目的承付额共计约 3,014 万美元。全环基金还为这些土地退化项目补充了 1.94 亿美元的共同筹资。
5. 本文件报告了全环基金评价办公室在报告所述期间开展的、与生物多样性领域有关的活动，其中包括：全环基金小额赠款方案联合评价报告、全环基金影响问题年度报告、国家评价报告以及最新的资源分配框架中期评价报告。此外，本文件还介绍了全环基金第三次增资组合在投资范围方面取得的初步成果。
6. 讨论的其他相关问题包括：全环基金第四次增资期间的生物多样性战略、全环基金可持续森林管理方案、就生物多样性公约资源调集战略的制定与生物多样性公约秘书处开展合作，以及在实行全环基金改革方面取得的最新进展。

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<sup>1</sup> 本报告中所有数字的单位都是美元。

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## 一、导言

1. 本报告是为生物多样性公约缔约方大会第九届会议编制的。它报告了 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间，全环基金在生物多样性和生物技术安全领域开展的活动。报告描述了报告所述期间全环基金在《公约》所涉各领域的主要活动和各种问题。

2. 除本报告之外，全环基金的各种出版物和文件也提供了一些补充信息。全环基金将在缔约方大会第九届会议上提供这些出版物和文件。文件清单见附件八。

## 二、生物多样性领域的项目活动

3. 作为生物多样性公约财务机制的运作实体，全环基金根据缔约方大会提供的指导，向国家推动的项目提供融资。全环基金资助的项目由十个机构负责管理：联合国开发计划署（开发署）、联合国环境规划署（环境署）、世界银行、联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）、联合国工业发展组织（工发组织）、非洲开发银行（非行）、亚洲开发银行（亚行）、欧洲复兴开发银行、美洲开发银行和国际农业发展基金（农发基金）。科学和技术咨询小组负责就全环基金的各种政策和项目提供科学和技术咨询意见。有关全环基金所有项目的信息，可登录全环基金网站（<http://gefweb.org>），在“项目”一栏中查阅。

4. 1991 年以来，全环基金提供赠款约 23 亿美元，并补充了约 53.6 亿美元的共同筹资，以支持超过 155 个国家的大约 790 个生物多样性项目。

5. 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间，全环基金核准了 75 个有关生物多样性和生物技术安全目标的项目。全环基金为这些项目拨款共计约 3.06 亿美元。利用合作伙伴的共同筹资，为项目补充了约 15.36 亿美元，这些伙伴包括全环基金各机构、各双边机构、受援国以及私营部门。除生物多样性组合外，还利用 4,200 万美元的生物多样性资金，向十四个多重点领域项目提供了某种程度上的支持。<sup>2</sup>报告所述期间涵盖了全环基金第三次增资结束和第四次增资开始，因此，有必要简要讨论一下指导这方面投资的全环基金各阶段战略。

### A. 全环基金第三次增资期间的生物多样性战略

6. 在为全环基金第三次增资期间（2003-2006 财政年度）的执行工作制定战略重点之前，全环基金生物多样性组合都是根据全环基金《业务战略》和《业务方案》以及缔约方大会提供给全环基金的指导建立的。全环基金的《业务战略》为制定和执行全环基金工作方案确定了十项业务原则。全环基金生物多样性方面的《业务方案》依据的是总体业务战略，它根据生态系统类型，确定了一些具体标准，这些标准进一步突出了全环基金项目的特色并对其进行了评价。全环基金生物多样性方案的早期执行工作强调要根据是否适合五个生物多样性业务方案中的一个或多个来确定资格。<sup>3</sup>

7. 响应对生物多样性方案的两次外部评价、全环基金生物多样性方案的第二次方案研究以及第二次整体绩效研究，全环基金为全环基金第三次增资制定了一项战略，以使全环基金的投资战略注重以下四个战略重点：

(a) 战略重点一：促进保护区的可持续性

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<sup>2</sup> 项目清单见附件七。

<sup>3</sup> 旱地和半旱地区生态系统、沿海、海洋和淡水生态系统、森林生态系统、山区生态系统及农业生物多样性。



- (b) 战略重点二：把生物多样性纳入生产景观/海景及各部门的主流
- (c) 战略重点三：进行能力建设以执行《生物多样性公约卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》
- (d) 战略重点四：编制和传播各种最佳做法，以解决当前及新出现的各种生物多样性问题。

8. 强化全环基金资源投资重点的一个主要目的，就是利用全环基金的稀有资源，最有效地促进各项行动，以使全球环境惠益最大化。全环基金第三次增资的战略重点包含了评价活动中得出的最相关建议，并为整个投资组合提供了一个框架，该框架：

- (a) 更加强调结果的可持续性和重复的可能性；
- (b) 超越了当前的项目重点，酌情采用了更具战略性的办法，可以系统地针对国家的有利环境，以解决长期以来的生物多样性保护问题；
- (c) 通过把生物多样性纳入更广泛的可持续发展背景和各经济部门，将生物多样性纳入其他部门；
- (d) 与私营部门开展了更有效的合作；
- (e) 增加了对《生物多样性公约》可持续利用和惠益分享相关目标的支持；
- (f) 更加系统地讨论了有关利益方参与的问题；
- (g) 以国家驱动的减贫战略文件、国家援助战略和其他此类工具为背景，继续强化执行机构作为发展议程经纪人的作用；并
- (h) 在更广大的受众中间进一步传播各种工具、经验教训和最佳做法。

## B. 全环基金第四次增资期间的生物多样性战略

9. 全环基金根据全环基金第三次增资期间获得的执行经验，并响应保护社区有关生物多样性丧失驱动因素的不断演进的推理，修订了全环基金第四次增资（2007-2010 财政年度）的战略。<sup>4</sup>全环基金资助的千年生态系统评估确定了生物多样性丧失及生态系统货物和服务退化的最重要的直接驱动因素，其中包括生境变化、气候变化、外来侵入物种、过度开发和污染。<sup>5</sup>这些驱动因素又会受到一系列不断变化的间接驱动因素的影响，包括人口统计状况、全球经济趋势、治理情况、体制和法律框架、科学和技术以及文化和宗教价值观。全环基金第四次增资期间的生物多样性战略涉及到了一小套生物多样性丧失的直接和间接驱动因素，并把重点放在了全环基金促进可持续生物多样性保护的最大影响机会上。

10. 全环基金第四次增资期间的生物多样性方案的目标包括：保护和可持续利用生物多样性，维护生物多样性提供给社会的生态系统货物和服务，以及公平和公正的分享利用遗传资源获得的惠益。为实现这些大目标，全环基金战略包含了四个相互补充、相互强化的小目标：1) 在全球范围内改善保护区系统及最主要、最特殊土地用途的可持续性，以促进生物多样性保护；2) 把保护和可持续利用生物多样性纳入会对生物多样性产生一定影响的生产部门的主流；3) 通过 a) 建设国家能力以执行《卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》及

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<sup>4</sup> 全环基金第四次增资期间的《全环基金生物多样性战略》的全文，可登录以下网址查阅：  
[http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal\\_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf)。

<sup>5</sup> 《2005 年千年生态系统评估：生态系统与人类福祉：综述》，岛屿出版社，哥伦比亚特区华盛顿。

b) 防止、控制和管理外来侵入物种，保护生物多样性；4) 进行能力建设以支持执行《关于获得遗传资源和分享其惠益的波恩准则》。强调这些应对措施的同时，全环基金还将支持进行体制能力建设和制定适当的政策框架，以确保可持续的生物多样性保护。

11. 针对全环基金第四次增资的资金补充期重新定义的长期目标和战略方案取代了业务方案和战略重点先前的结构，平衡了对投资战略持续性的要求，同时更加明确地关注为长期持续保护而采取的具体干预措施。新结构平衡了持续性和灵活性，支持强调成果（见表1）。

表 1：全环基金第四次增资期间有关生物多样性的长期战略目标和战略方案（2007-2010 财政年度）

长期战略目标	全环基金第四次增资期间的战略方案
1: 促进保护区系统的可持续性	1. 在国家一级持续资助保护区系统 2. 提高得到有效管理的海洋保护区在保护区系统中的代表性 3. 加强陆地保护区网络
2: 把生物多样性纳入生产景观/海景和各部门的主流	4. 加强旨在把生物多样性纳入主流的政策和管制框架 5. 为生物多样性货物和服务培育市场
3: 保护生物多样性	6. 建设能力以执行《卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》 7. 防止、控制和管理外来侵入物种
4: 建设获取和惠益分享方面的能力	8. 获取和惠益分享能力建设

12. 该战略符合《生物多样性公约》项下的主要行动框架——生态系统办法所推广的生物多样性保护和可持续利用综合办法。<sup>6</sup>这些战略目标将合力为大多数千年发展目标（特别是环境可持续性和减少贫穷）的执行做出重大贡献，并实现生物多样性公约缔约方大会确定的优先事项。

13. 全环基金第三次和第四次增资期间的生物多样性战略旨在于生态系统办法的框架内实现生物多样性保护。缔约方大会第五届会议支持采用综合性的生态系统办法，该办法“旨在平衡遗传资源的养护、可持续利用及公正和公平的分享，它在将人类置于保护努力中心的同时，也看到了保护区边界之外的更广泛景观。”

C. 全环基金第四次增资期间的可持续森林管理

14. 除支持把生态系统办法用作个别项目干预措施的指导框架外，作为全环基金第四次增资战略编制进程的一部分，全环基金开发了一种方案办法来支持可持续森林管理，其中，这方面的管理工作在景观一级体现了生态系统办法，并鼓励采取干预措施，把生物多样性、气候变化和土地退化等全环基金重点领域联系在一起，以实现更大的全球性环境惠益。

15. 可持续森林管理方案是贯穿全环基金第四次增资过程的众多方案办法之一，根据现有资源，它有希望跨越当前的资金补充周期。作为全环基金旨在取得更大影响成果的不断演进的方案办法之一，可持续森林管理方案允许通过解决各种来源给森林生态系统带来的威胁，以一种结构性更强、重点更鲜明的方式，利用来自多专题（重点）领域的资源进行

<sup>6</sup> 生物多样性公约缔约方大会第 V/6 号决定。

投资。因此，可持续森林管理方案支持那些可以同时生物多样性、气候变化（通过减少砍伐森林造成的排放）和可持续土地管理（包括持续的农村生计）等领域产生多种惠益的干预措施。

16. 全环基金投资于可持续森林管理的目标是维护和加强各类森林的经济、社会和环境价值，以惠及当代和今后各代人。可持续森林管理是一个广义的概念，指养护和适当利用森林和树木以维持生计，包括保护生物多样性；防止、控制和扭转土地退化局面；利用树木和森林覆盖来抵抗荒漠化及减轻和适应气候变化；以及可持续地生产木质和非木质的森林产品和服务。作为一项为采用更有规划性的办法来支持可持续森林管理而采取的措施，全环基金制定了各种战略方案来支持下文表 2 中概述的长期目标。

**表 2：全环基金第四次增资期间有关可持续森林管理的长期目标和战略方案**

长期目标	全环基金第四次增资期间的战略方案
1: 保护和可持续利用森林生物多样性 2: 促进森林资源的可持续管理和使用	1. 在国家一级持续资助保护区系统 2. 加强陆地保护区网络 3. 管理土地利用、土地利用变化和林业活动，以此作为一种保护碳库存和减少温室气体排放的手段 4. 加强把生物多样性纳入主流的政策和管制框架 5. 为生物多样性货物和服务培育市场 6. 推广利用生物物质进行的可持续能源生产 7. 支持生产景观中的可持续森林管理

17. 可持续森林管理方案框架的目的是确定全环基金投资的优先领域，这些领域要符合全环基金创造全球环境惠益的任务规定，并与生物多样性、气候变化和土地退化领域已确定的战略方案保持一致。它旨在确定出可持续森林管理方面的进展将为实现这三个重点领域的目标做出重大贡献的各专题领域。

18. 可持续森林管理方案是一项多学科倡议，它正在利用全环基金生物多样性、气候变化和土地退化等重点领域的知识、经验和供资，不断发展完善。在方案的前六个月期间，已投资 4,400 多万美元。因此，全环基金可持续森林管理方案是一个实用的、创新性资金补充机制，它鼓励各国把全环基金资源分配框架下分配给它们的部分资源提供给可持续森林管理。

**D. 生物多样性领域的项目活动摘要**

19. 表 3 按项目类型分列了报告所述期间的核准项目。附件一至四提供了核准项目的清单和摘要信息。

表 3：2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间核准、生物多样性（包括生物技术安全）领域的全环基金项目

活动类型	活动数量	全环基金供资 (百万美元)	共同筹资 (百万美元)	合计筹资 (百万美元)
基础活动 <sup>7</sup>	2	1.272186	0.76295	2.035136
中型项目	19	14.10076	20.11249	34.21325
全额项目	54	290.524	1,515.288	1,805.8137
共计	75	305.896496	1,536.16344	1,842.062086

#### 全额项目

20. 附件一列出了报告所述期间核准的 55 个全额项目。44 个项目是单一国家项目，5 个是区域性项目，6 个是全球性项目。下文表 4 根据全环基金生物多样性方案的战略目标，总结了项目数量。

表 4：按照全环基金的战略目标分列的、2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间核准的全额项目

全环基金生物多样性方案的长期战略目标	项目数量 <sup>8</sup>
• 促进保护区系统的可持续性（在国家一级持续资助保护区系统，提高生态系统包括海洋地区在保护区系统中的代表性，加强能力）	26
• 把生物多样性纳入生产景观/海景和各部门的主流(加强把生物多样性纳入主流及为生物多样性货物和服务培育市场的各种政策和管制框架)	31
• 保护生物多样性（建设能力以执行《卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》）	2
• 保护生物多样性（防止、控制和管理外来侵入物种）	1
• 建设获取和惠益分享方面的能力	0

#### 中型项目

21. 附件二列出了报告所述期间核准的 19 个中型项目(有一个是利用中型项目窗口促进切入的基础活动)。其中 17 个项目是单一国家项目，2 个是全球性项目。下文表 5 根据全环基金生物多样性方案的战略目标，总结了项目数量。

<sup>7</sup> 有一项“基础活动”是通过一个中型项目供资的，旨在通过项目“支持全环基金符合条件的生物多样性公约缔约方执行 2010 年生物多样性目标国家评估——第一阶段”，加快基础活动的核准。

<sup>8</sup> 由于投资战略的性质，许多项目都涉及到了不止一项战略目标，这使得项目总数大于得到支持的项目的实际数目。

表 5: 按照全环基金的战略目标分列的、2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日期间的已核准中型项目

全环基金生物多样性方案的长期战略目标	项目数量 <sup>9</sup>
• 促进保护区系统的可持续性（在国家一级持续资助保护区系统，提高生态系统包括海洋地区在保护区系统中的代表性，加强能力）	6
• 把生物多样性纳入生产景观/海景和各部门的主流（加强把生物多样性纳入主流及为生物多样性货物和服务培育市场的各种政策和管制框架）	5
• 保护生物多样性（建设能力以执行《卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》）	11
• 保护生物多样性（防止、控制和管理外来侵入物种）	0
• 建设获取和惠益分享方面的能力	0

### 基础活动

22. 迄今为止，全环基金已经投资合计 9,370 万美元、利用共同筹资补充资金近 2,300 万美元给发展中国家和经济转型国家，用于 292 项基础活动。<sup>10</sup>基础活动会帮助各国为制定和实施有效应对措施奠定基础，以便在全国范围内实现《生物多样性公约》的目标，其中包括制定国家生物多样性战略和行动计划以及《公约》第 6 条中提到的各种方案。基础活动还支持对能力建设需求进行自我评估、向生物多样性公约提交报告以及参加公约的资料交换所机制。

23. 附件三列出了全环基金在报告所述期间核准的两项基础活动。一个单一国家项目支持针对《生物多样性公约》项下的各种活动，对能力建设需求进行评估，并支持编制第二和第三次国家报告。此外，还核准了一个名为“支持全环基金符合条件的生物多样性公约缔约方执行 2010 年生物多样性目标国家评估——第一阶段”的全球性项目（全环基金供资：100 万美元，共同筹资：75 万美元）。下文关于国家报告的章节对该项目进行了说明。

### 项目开发赠款

24. 作为项目开发的第一步，全环基金会提供融资，协助受援国将项目概念发展为项目提案。大多数全额项目以及许多中型项目都是利用全环基金的项目筹备基金开发的。报告所述期间，核准了 23 笔项目筹备赠款，合计 430 万美元；15 笔项目筹备赠款为单一国家项目提供支持，7 批为区域性项目的制定提供支持，1 批为一个全球性项目的开发提供支持。

### 小额赠款方案

25. 全环基金的小额赠款方案启动于 1992 年，由开发署代表全环基金伙伴关系执行。全环基金小额赠款方案支持执行《生物多样性公约》，并根据缔约方大会的请求，<sup>11</sup>在若干年间把自己提升成了一个快速、灵活、反应迅速的机制，以支持各缔约方在国家一级执行《公约》。全环基金的小额赠款方案通过民间社会行动来传递其支助，采用的方式即向社区组织和非政府组织提供多达 50,000 美元的赠款，用以开展环保项目。

<sup>9</sup> 见脚注 10。

<sup>10</sup> 其中包括加速了的和未加速的基础活动。

<sup>11</sup> 参见第 III/5、第 VI/17 和第 VII/20 号决定。

26. 2007 年第三个业务阶段结束时，小额赠款方案共支助了 9,500 多个项目，并加强了遍布全环基金所有重点领域的 101 个国家的 7,000 多个民间社会团体。在生物多样性重点领域，小额赠款方案的规划工作支助了超过 5,230 个社区生物多样性方案，共计 1.17 亿美元，这笔资金还补充了 8,100 万美元的现金（共同筹资）和 8,500 万美元的实物捐助。

27. 报告所述期间（2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日），全环基金的小额赠款方案资助了 90 多个国家的 444 个新项目，以支持生物多样性的保护和可持续利用。另外，还有 1,636 个得到小额赠款方案资助的生物多样性项目正在执行中。

28. 全环基金为这些项目划拨的款项共计 7.321277 兆美元，利用世界各地各种伙伴的共同筹资补充资金共计 9.715340 兆美元（现金和实物）。关于小额赠款方案的更多信息，见 [www.undp.org/sgp](http://www.undp.org/sgp)。

### 三、为响应缔约方大会的指导而开展的活动

29. 所有的缔约方大会都为全环基金提供了有关政策、战略、方案重点和合格性标准的指导，可遵循该指导为《公约》目的而向发展中国家缔约方提供财政援助。该指导已被定期纳入全环基金的政策和业务活动，全环基金对该指导的响应会在其每次向缔约方大会提交的报告中进行报告。

30. 生物多样性公约缔约方大会第八届会议为全环基金提供了进一步的指导。<sup>12</sup> 缔约方大会第八届会议的指导要求全环基金提供信息介绍在执行资源分配框架方面取得的进展、程序简化情况、为战略计划提供的捐助以及为降低生物多样性丧失速度而进行的资源调动。关于方案优先事项和活动的指导涉及到了生物技术安全、岛屿生物多样性、传播和公众意识、技术转让、国家报告、全球分类倡议、外来入侵物种和保护区。

31. 本部分强调了全环基金对缔约方大会第八届会议指导做出的初步反应，并提供最新资料，介绍了过去提供给全环基金的指导，报告所述期间，全环基金在这方面开展了大量引人注目的活动。各节都列举相关项目活动，阐释了实际实施的活动的类型。附件四概述了报告所述期间核准的所有项目，下文所举实例是对所有项目活动的阐释性说明，并不全面。关于各国全环基金组合的更多信息，请参见全环基金网站上的全环基金国家页面：<http://www.gefonline.org/Country/CountryProfile.cfm>。

### 保护区：改善保护区管理的系统办法

32. 全环基金是世界范围内最大的保护区供资机制。全环基金投资了 1,600 多个保护区，覆盖面积超过 3.6 亿公顷，相当于格陵兰岛和蒙古面积之和。全环基金为资助保护区，提供了超过 15.6 亿美元，同时利用项目伙伴的共同筹资，额外补充资金 41.5 亿美元。

33. 缔约方大会之前的多项决定都提供了关于保护区的指导。第 VIII/18 号决定第 28-30 段概述了最新指导的内容。考虑到该指导，全环基金进一步加强了其对保护区的支持，途经即在全环基金第四次增资期间制定了一项更加全面的保护区战略，并把重点放在了促进可持续保护区系统上。全环基金定义的可持续保护区系统是一种具有下列特征的进程：a) 有充足、可预测的收入，包括外部供资，可用于支付保护区的管理费用；b) 包括一些具有生态可行性的代表性生态系统范例；和 c) 有足够的个体、体制和系统能力，可以对保护区进行管理，以实现各项管理目标。全环基金支持采取全面的干预措施，解决保护区管理这三个方面的问题，以促进保护区系统的长期可持续性。全环基金第四次增资对促进可持

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<sup>12</sup> 第 VIII/18 号决定，*向财务机制提供的指导*。

续保护区系统的支持将通过三个战略方案提供：a)在国家一级持续资助保护区系统；b)提高得到有效管理的国家海洋保护区网络在保护区系统中的代表性；c)加强陆地保护区网络。

34. 认识到土著社区在生物多样性保护中发挥着重要作用，也为了响应缔约方大会的指导，该战略承认：土著和地方社区参与制定、执行、管理和监测项目以保护和可持续利用生物多样性至关重要。促进土著和地方社区的能力发展被认为是全环基金支持促进保护区系统可持续性方面非常重要的一部分。该战略支持把社区和土著民族保护的地区作为国家保护区系统的一部分，并以此作为一种加强保护区系统可持续管理的方式。这种办法在报告所述期间核准的一个项目中得到了很好的体现：“促进土著土地对巴西森林生态系统保护所做的贡献”（全环基金供资：600 万美元，共同筹资：3,170 万美元）。考虑到它们在森林保护中的重要作用，也为了帮助填补保护区财产中生态系统代表性方面的差距，巴西正设法以土著土地可能提供的保护来补充国家保护系统各机构提供的保护。该项目的目标是将土著土地作为对巴西森林生态系统保护至关重要的保护区以及国家保护区计划不可或缺的一部分，加以整顿。

35. 报告所述期间，全环基金承诺向 30 个支持改善保护区管理的项目提供 1.55 亿美元。这些项目还额外获得了 6.58 亿美元的共同筹资，这样一来，全环基金每出资 1 美元，共同筹资部分就要出资 4 美元以上。27 个项目支持个别国家，1 个项目是区域性的，2 个是全球性的。27 个注重特定保护区系统的单一国家项目中，有 9 个的重中之重是改善系统的财政可持续性。

36. 全环基金第三次增资期间并持续至第四次增资，全环基金支持保护区的战略从单纯注意改善单个保护区的管理效力发展成了更系统的干预措施，为整个保护区系统发挥作用做出了重大贡献。现在，这种办法已经被融入了全环基金支持的各种保护区项目当中。下文概述的两个项目就举例说明了这种不断进化的办法。

37. 报告所述期间，全环基金为一个旨在加强智利保护区系统的项目提供了支持。智利是一个大国（756,000 平方公里），跨越的纬度较大，有着大量的海拔多样性，也有着使其与其他陆地相隔离的天然屏障。因此，它拥有着大量具有全球性重要意义的生物多样性，包括较高的  $\beta$ -生物多样性和突出的地方性（拉丁美洲和加勒比地区地方性最强者之一）。此种生物多样性面临的主要威胁就是生物多样性生境的消失和分裂；以及生物多样性生境和生态系统职能的退化。

38. 为应对这些威胁，智利制定了一套保护自然资源和治理部门影响的体制和规范。其中至关重要的是国家野生生物保护区系统。该系统由国家森林服务局管理，涉及 95 个保护区，占地面积约 1,430 万公顷（智利领土的 19%，不包括智利南极大区）。不过，供资数额并不足以确保管理效力和减轻威胁，对人口密度较高地区的保护区而言尤其如此。

39. 全环基金的项目“为智利建设一个综合性国家保护区系统：财政和业务框架”（全环基金供资：500 万美元，共同筹资：2,195 万美元）将采用一种综合框架，以改善当前保护区聚集地的财政和业务效力及连贯性，并设计一个综合性国家保护区系统，为其中的保护区制定协调一致的管理标准和效率，进而确保短期内的可持续供资，并为智利保护区财产今后的扩展奠定基础。该项目将主要采用三种办法：（i）通过取消阻碍不同收入机制或不利于实地收入的法律和管制障碍，增加收入；（ii）通过把发展实体和生产部门的资源释放给缓冲地带和社区，来减少国家保护区系统的成本负担，进而从源头上减少威胁，可能还要减少管理费用并分摊保护区费用的财政负担；（iii）通过界定业务标准、资源分配



和报告制度、管理和业务规划及能力建设，提高保护区管理工作的业务效率，进而提高成本效益，以确保很好地利用了对保护区所做的投资，并进一步使保护惠益最大化。

40. 在中美洲，全环基金的一个项目正在帮助改进一个保护区的管理工作，该保护区对整个系统的有效管理以及更大的中美洲生物走廊至关重要。1990 年，危地马拉政府设立了玛雅生物保护区，以（i）保护生物多样性和维持玛雅热带雨林的生态完整性；（ii）保护和可持续利用该保护区的文化和考古遗产；并（iii）确保广大公众参与管理和使用该保护区的自然资源和文化遗产。玛雅生物保护区跨越佩滕省北部 2,112,940 公顷，是中美洲最大的保护区，也是中美洲更大范围的阔叶热带雨林（玛雅热带雨林）的核心。因此，它在构成雨林的其他自然地区的连通性方面，发挥着重要作用，并进而有利于确定需要大面积地区作为生境的物种是否能够生存的独特生态进程发挥作用。保护区占据了国家保护区委员会（Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas –CONAP）管理的危地马拉保护区系统（SIGAP）的大约 75%，因此，该保护区的实质性改善将为该国家系统做出重大贡献。

41. 全环基金的项目“改善玛雅生物保护区的管理效力”（全环基金供资：410 万美元，共同筹资：1,090 万美元）认识到，把玛雅生物保护区的生态完整性作为玛雅热带雨林非常重要的一部分纳入主流的工作取决于保护区管理工作的实质性改善。为此，该项目战略包含了一些与众不同的创新特征，其中包括：（i）区域办法，把玛雅生物保护区置于佩滕省更广泛的发展背景之下，以更好地解决生物多样性丧失的根本原因；（ii）注重在保护区内定居的各社区的参与性保护；（iii）使保护区内的各市政当局更多地参与保护活动；（iv）在各社区和使用者团体之间横向转移知识和经验，以便其管理各自的领土和资源，同时也减少冲突，改善生活质量；（v）巩固和扩大保护区特定部分的联合管理员组织网络；（vi）针对保护区管理员进行能力建设和推动制度化领导；（vii）进行土地利用管理，以确保在为促进可持续生产而开展的活动与为保护在生物多样性方面具有重要意义的地区而开展的相关活动之间实现平衡；（viii）区域性监测和评价系统，与危地马拉保护区系统的国家监测系统相联系。这些特征与《参与性和包容性保护战略》中提出的、危地马拉政府关于玛雅生物保护区的战略远景不谋而合。

42. 报告所述期间核准的唯一一个全球性项目“支持生物多样性公约保护区工作方案相关国家行动”是专门针对缔约方大会的一项请求而开展的。全环基金提供了 940 万美元，这笔钱又额外补充了 404 万美元的共同筹资。该项目审议了需要获得援助以开展 13 项保护区工作方案活动中的一项或多项的国家提出的多达 150,000 美元的申请。赠款总额中，至少有一半会被分配给最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家。该项目于 2007 年 7 月正式启动。迄今为止，该项目已进行了两轮申请，目前的第三轮将于 2008 年 5 月结束。

43. 在第一轮申请中，核准了 12 份关于特定保护区工作方案活动的国家申请。全环基金的平均赠款额为 150,000 美元。此外，在第二轮申请中，国际技术审查委员会正在对另外 17 份申请进行审议。迄今为止，已核准赠款的 58% 支持在最不发达国家和/或小岛屿发展中国家执行保护区工作方案。全环基金 160 万美元的资金已利用政府和非政府机构的共同筹资补充资金 150 万美元。附件五对正在执行的国家赠款进行了简要说明。

44. 此外，有 19 个国家（包括来自非洲的 11 个最不发达国家）已被纳入项目流程，它们将在 2008 年的剩余两轮申请中被提交上去。因此，正在进行的项目和流程中的项目共计 48 笔保护区工作方案赠款。各国正在执行的绝大多数活动都是 2007 和 2008 年保护区工作方案中截至日期较早的活动，包括生态差距分析、保护区培训课程、现有保护区供资机制的分析和新机制的阐释、保护区的经济和社会评价以及保护区治理形式的多样化。



45. 全环基金的各种倡议，如全环基金小额赠款方案和重要生态系统伙伴关系基金，也为保护区做出了重大贡献。报告所述期间核准的 444 个新的小额赠款方案生物多样性项目中，至少有 52 个直接涉及到了全环基金关于保护区的战略重点（1.029 美元的赠款，外加共计 1.149 美元的共同筹资）。

### 通过主流化对生物多样性加以可持续利用

46. 从长远来看，对生物多样性的实际保护和可持续利用要求对包括保护区和其他各类土地用途在内的景观和海景综合体进行可持续管理，考虑到人类对土地的压力持续增加，尤其如此。正如《千年生态系统评估》指出的那样，只有把生物多样性纳入生产部门的主流，才可能实现生物多样性的可持续利用。

47. 报告所述期间，全环基金核准了 27 个项目，并为通过将生物多样性纳入主流来支持在生产景观和海景中可持续利用生物多样性的项目提供资金 1.25 亿。这些项目还额外收到了 8.11 亿美元的共同筹资，这样一来，全环基金每投资 1 美元，共同筹资部分就出资 6.5 美元以上。20 个项目支持个别国家，2 个项目是区域性的，5 个全球性项目也得到了支持。得到支助的 27 个项目当中，11 个项目的重点是农业和农业生物多样性，8 个项目涉及到了林业部门。其他项目则涉及到了大量的主流化机会，包括渔业管理、生态系统服务补偿、非木质林业产品的生产以及各种综合性干预措施，其中，这些措施将消除各种重大知识障碍，培养体制能力，并制定把生物多样性保护和可持续利用目标纳入生产部门行动所需的政策、立法和管制框架。

48. 例如，在保护农业生物多样性方面，正在印度、印度尼西亚、马来西亚和泰国实施的项目“保护和可持续利用栽培和野生热带水果多样性：促进可持续生计、粮食保障和生态系统服务”（全环基金供资：360 万美元，共同筹资：670 万美元）将汇集与重要热带果树的多样性有关的各种地方和科学知识，以确定、开发和测试各种良好做法，其中，这些做法不仅有利于保护这类多样性和相关生态系统服务，同时也将改善农民和使用者的生计。此外，从该项目中得出的各种方法和良好做法还将为制定环境认证计划以促进热带水果多样性的可销售性奠定必要的科学和实际基础。该项目的重点是该区域的四种具有重要商业意义的热带水果物种，无论是从种内一级还是从物种一级来讲，它们的多样性程度都很高：柑橘（*Citrus spp.*）、芒果（*Mangifera indica*）、山竹果（*Garcinia mangostana*）和红毛丹（*Nephelium lappaceum*）及其野生亲缘植物。参加该项目的四个国家均位于物种多样性的中心地带。该项目将增强农民、使用者团体、地方社区和各机构保护热带果树遗传资源、可持续利用目标作物及其野生亲缘物种遗传资源的能力。

49. 以可持续林业生产来补充保护区管理工作的项目干预战略在正于中国实施的“广西综合林业发展和生物多样性保护项目”中得到了体现（全环基金供资：560 万美元，共同筹资：1.993 亿美元）。该项目的目标是：通过确保对受威胁的和在全球范围内具有重要意义的生境以及稀有和地方性物种进行有效的实地保护，来更好地养护广西壮族自治区在世界范围内都具有重要意义的生物多样性。实现这一点的途径包括：（a）支持针对选定的、在世界范围内具有重大意义的重要自然保护区，制定和执行管理计划；（b）推动加强与这些重要自然保护区相毗邻的关键林地集水区的生物多样性管理；（c）加强自然保护区与当地人类社会之间的关系，以动员社区提供保护支助；（e）对自然保护区工作人员和该省的工作人员进行在职训练，以改善其工作表现；以及（f）增强各机构以可持续方式管理天然林和自然保护区的能力。该项目有助于在这三大森林类别——生产、（生态）保护和养护——中，以互补和相互支持的方式，实现管理方面的改进。

50. 南部非洲一个获得核准的全环基金项目“以野生生物冲突管理和生物多样性养护改善博茨瓦纳农村生计”（全环基金供资：532 万美元，共同筹资：2,500 万美元）旨在进一步保护和可持续利用野生生物和生物多样性资源，并将其纳入博茨瓦纳经济发展的主流。考虑到博茨瓦纳北部湿地地区生物多样性异常丰富但却极易受到损害的情况，该项目正在设法加强其生物多样性保护工作。这些湿地是生物多样性资源的一片绿洲，但却受到了日益严重的威胁，如开发过度、野生生物和社区的冲突及农业变革。项目现场非常关注下列社区：与野生生物冲突最激烈的社区；在某种程度上参与社区自然资源管理的社区；以及生活地临近重要湿地生境内的保护区网络的社区。拟议的项目将与当地的非政府组织、恩加米兰和乔贝区政府及各主要机构合作，协助博茨瓦纳野生生物和国家公园部进一步保护和可持续利用野生生物和生物多样性，并将其纳入博茨瓦纳经济发展工作的主流，途经包括：政策和体制改革（包括制定国家野生生物冲突管理政策和战略，并建立一个全国性的、以社区为基础的野生生物冲突管理和预警系统框架）；强化以社区为基础的自然资源管理政策和执行工作（包括培养当地以社区为基础的组织和各非政府组织的能力）以及生物多样性丰富、冲突激烈地区的现行干预措施；注重可以改善生计的、社区对野生生物管理工作的参与；以及监测和评价。该项目将通过协助社区监测和共同管理生物多样性资源的可持续利用及直接从中获益，同时强化博茨瓦纳的整体性野生生物政策和体制框架，来减少保护区内与野生生物的冲突。

51. 所有这些项目都表明，全环基金支持通过纳入主流来对生物多样性进行可持续利用，因为它们把可持续利用生物多样性与支持为依赖生物多样性的农村社区提供可持续生计的经济紧迫性联系在了一起。

#### **获取遗传资源及公平和公正地分享惠益（获取和惠益分享）**

52. 通过开始以来的定期项目支持，全环基金已资助 50 多个项目，赠款共计 2.29 亿美元，以帮助解决获取和惠益分享问题。赠款还利用各伙伴的共同筹资，补充资金约 5.8 亿美元。不过，在报告所述期间，并没有任何新的获取和惠益分享倡议得到支助。全环基金第三次增资期间，许多尝试执行《波恩准则》的区域性提案获得了全环基金的项目筹备赠款，不过它们并未最终成为全额项目。

53. 与获取和惠益分享有关的基础活动也得到了国家能力自我评估的支持，根据该评估，许多国家都对其与获取和惠益分享有关的能力进行了评价，其中包括：亚美尼亚、贝宁、布基纳法索、布隆迪、中非共和国、刚果、刚果民主共和国、多米尼克、萨尔瓦多、爱沙尼亚、埃塞俄比亚、加蓬、冈比亚、几内亚比绍、牙买加、密克罗尼西亚联邦共和国、巴拿马、萨摩亚、苏丹、乌拉圭和津巴布韦及其他一些国家。

54. 认识到《生物多样性公约》项下的获取和惠益分享工作正处于初级阶段，在通过一项关于获取和惠益分享的国际制度之前，全环基金在针对其第四次增资的全环基金生物多样性战略中，创设了题为“获取和惠益分享能力建设”的战略目标和战略方案。根据该战略方案，全环基金将支持各国政府进行能力建设，以履行《公约》第 15 条规定的义务，并支持在主要有关利益方团体，包括土著和地方社区及科学界，进行能力建设。该战略方案支持制定措施，促进切实的获取和惠益分享协定，其中，这些协定应承认事先知情同意和共同商定的条件（包括公平和公正地惠益分享）等核心的获取和惠益分享原则。该战略方案中的项目应符合《关于获得遗传资源和公正、公平地分享其利用所产生的惠益的波恩准则》及根据《公约》通过的关于获取和惠益分享能力建设的相关行动计划。

55. 尽管全环基金确定了这一战略重点，但截至 2008 年 3 月 31 日，全环基金秘书处并未收到任何关于供资的提案。这可能是由于关于制定获取和惠益分享国际制度的谈判尚未结束，各国把生物多样性重点领域其他战略方案中的项目投资放在了优先位置，并延缓了获取和惠益分享提案，直至它们看到更加清晰的政策和管制需求。这可能就是为什么在全环基金的早期阶段，包括全环基金第三次增资期间，获取和惠益分享项目方面的需求非常有限了。

## 生物技术安全

56. 在其第三次会议上，作为卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书缔约方会议的缔约方大会（作为缔约方会议的缔约方大会）通过了关于与财务机制和财务资源有关的事项的第 BS-III/5 号决定。该决定包含了就为生物技术安全相关财务机制提供进一步指导，向公约缔约方大会第八届会议提交的建议。缔约方大会在关于向财务机制提供的指导的第 VIII/18 号决定第 9 至 13 段中，向全环基金转达了这些建议。该决定促请全环基金支持进行国内、区域内和次区域内的摸底研究，以便更好地规划今后的援助；并请全环基金支持下列领域的长期培训：风险管理、风险评估和改性活生物体检测技术；提高认识、公众参与和信息共享；区域和次区域各级国家生物技术安全框架的协调和统一；对生物技术安全资料交换所的可持续参与；风险评估、风险管理及改性活生物体监测和检测等方面技术的转让和联合开发；国家生物技术安全框架的制定和执行；技术、财政和人力能力的培养；执行《为有效执行卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书进行能力建设的订正行动计划》；以及促进协商性信息收集进程以根据《议定书》编制国家报告。

57. 在第 BS-III/5 号决定中，作为缔约方会议的缔约方大会鼓励全环基金和公约执行秘书继续开展有力合作，推动和支持《议定书》的执行，并进一步发展其供资模式，以便以系统、灵活的方式，组织其为《议定书》提供的支助。

58. 根据上述请求，全环基金秘书处与全环基金各机构合作，依照缔约方大会提供的指导，编制了一份生物技术安全战略。此外，它还考虑到了全环基金的任务规定、迄今为止在执行全环基金《协助各国以使卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书生效的初期战略》资助的项目方面所获经验教训、全环基金评价办公室筹备的对全环基金为议定书所提供支持进行独立评价的结果、从全环基金理事会那里得到的协助以及在库里提巴（巴西）与作为缔约方会议的缔约方大会第三次会议联合举行的协商会议上获得协助。

59. 在 2006 年 12 月的会议上，全环基金理事会收到并核准了《生物技术安全筹资战略》（GEF/C.30/8/Rev.1<sup>13</sup>），以此作为开发项目以执行《议定书》的临时依据，直至理事会核准重点领域的各项战略，并请全环基金各机构在全环基金秘书处的协调下，根据它们各自的比较优势，与全环基金合作向各国提供援助以执行《议定书》。

60. 2007 年 3 月，全环基金首席执行官请环境署与全环基金秘书处合作，发挥带头作用，为全环基金第四次增资期间的生物技术安全能力建设活动的资源规划开发一种战略办法。2007 年 9 月，全环基金理事会核准了生物技术安全战略，并以此作为全环基金第四次增资期间的《生物多样性重点领域战略和战略规划》的一部分。<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>

[http://www.gefweb.org/documents/council\\_documents/GEF\\_30/documents/C.30.8.Rev.1StrategyforFinancingBiosafety.pdf](http://www.gefweb.org/documents/council_documents/GEF_30/documents/C.30.8.Rev.1StrategyforFinancingBiosafety.pdf)。

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal\\_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF-4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf](http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF-4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf)。

61. 编制了《全环基金第四次增资期间关于全环基金对生物技术安全所提供支助的方案文件》，并已将其提交理事会，供 2008 年 4 月的会议审议。该方案把全环基金的《生物技术安全筹资战略》打造成了全环基金第四次增资期间和今后的一项业务方案，通过该方案，在生物技术安全方面具有比较优势的全环基金各机构可以向那些已经或正在根据其资源分配框架确定生物技术安全优先事项的国家提供支持。

62. 已经根据全环基金理事会在 2005 年 6 月举行的会议上通过的生物技术安全能力建设活动临时筹资办法，对 2006 年 1 月至 2007 年 12 月期间核准的生物技术安全项目进行了改良。临时办法旨在于全环基金监测和评价办公室筹备的对全环基金为议定书所提供支持进行的独立评价结束之前，以及编制新的生物技术安全供资战略之前，支持有迫切需要的国家向前推进《议定书》的执行。它们商定，这方面的支持将通过旨在分别于区域和国家各级执行国家生物技术安全框架的两个区域性全额项目和 10-15 个中型项目来提供。表 6 表明已根据上文所述临时办法核准了 13 个涉及生物技术安全的项目，所用全环基金资金共计 1,682 万美元，共同筹资 3,217 万美元。

**表 6：报告所述期间（2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 年 12 月 31 日）核准的生物技术安全项目**

全环基金国家	机构	项目名称	项目类型	全环基金供资额（百万美元）	共同筹资额（百万美元）	总金额（百万美元）
柬埔寨	环境署	执行柬埔寨的国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.64128	0.459125	1.100405
捷克共和国	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.4524	1.4326	1.885
埃及	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.9081	1.389	2.2971
爱沙尼亚	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.669	0.284	0.953
立陶宛	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.6874	0.404	1.0914
毛里求斯	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.4278	0.2079	0.6357
摩尔多瓦	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.54235	0.147	0.68935
区域（贝宁、布基纳法索、马里、塞内加尔、多哥）	世界银行	西非的区域性生物技术安全方案	全额项目	5.4	15.54	20.94
区域（巴西、哥伦比亚、哥斯达黎加、秘鲁）	世界银行	拉丁美洲：以多国能力建设促进遵守《卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书》	全额项目	4	10	14
斯洛伐克共和国	环境署	支持执行斯洛伐克的国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.466	0.139	0.605
坦桑尼亚	环境署	支持执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.7773	0.6143	1.3916

全环基金国家	机构	项目名称	项目类型	全环基金供资额 (百万美元)	共同筹资额 (百万美元)	总金额(百万美元)
突尼斯	环境署	以能力建设促进执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.8489	0.91926	1.76816
越南	环境署	执行国家生物技术安全框架	中型项目	0.9978	0.637	1.6348
		预算共计		16.81833	32.17319	48.99152

## 生物多样性与气候变化

63. 其他全球环境变化(如气候变化)对非常脆弱的生态系统(如山地、珊瑚礁和森林)的生物多样性的负面影响, 仍然是生物多样性保护的一个全球性挑战。全球环境基金认识到了这一挑战, 正在为那些保护和可持续利用受到气候变化威胁的生物多样性及其惠益分享的项目提供资助。《全球环境基金操作战略》指出, “全球环境基金资助的气候变化活动的总体战略推力是: 支持通过减少气候变化的风险或不利影响使气候变化损害最小的可持续措施。” 它将在符合条件的受援国中资助同意的、符合条件的启动、缓和和适应活动。在制定《联合国气候变化框架公约》(《气候公约》) 国家通讯方面, 全球环境基金已经为第一阶段和第二阶段适应气候变化活动(如气候公约缔约国会议所定义的) 提供了支持。作为对《公约》指导的响应, 资助一个关于适应气候变化问题的战略重点(SPA) 已经于 2004 年 11 月由理事会批准。这个关于适应气候变化问题的战略重点使得有机会通过应对气候变化影响的具体示范项目来测试在全球环境基金重点领域及其相关协定之间的集成情况和协力优势。

64. 生物多样性公约缔约方大会第七届会议的第 VII/20 号决定第 6 段特别指出了气候变化与生物多样性保护之间的联系, 并且呼吁加强各公约之间的协同。通过制定适应指南, 全球环境基金已经确定了每个重点领域中解决适应问题的潜在全球环境惠益。在生物多样性重点领域, 全球环境惠益包括: 全球生物多样性损失的风险降低; 生态系统及其包含的物种的保护得到增强; 利用生物多样性组成部分的可持续性得到提高。关于适应气候变化问题关切的优先管理领域包括珊瑚礁、森林和各保护区系统, 特别是在极其脆弱地区和生态系统当中。

65. 在本报告所涉期间, 有一个关于适应气候变化问题的战略重点项目在本报告所涉期间得到批准, 并且正在也门共和国予以实施。该项目的名称是“利用也门雨灌高地中的农业生物多样性资源适应气候变化”(全环基金供资: 462 万美元, 共同筹资: 418 万美元), 其目的是通过保护和利用对农业非常重要的生物多样性(特别是本地品种及其野生亲缘植物) 及相关的传统知识, 加强也门高地以雨灌农业为生的农民适应气候变化的应对战略。就其整体战略做法而言, 该项目将把适应气候变化与保护和利用农业生物多样性资源结合起来, 采取的方式是: (i) 将地方/传统知识(特别是女农民的知识) 与现代农业耕作技术和实践结合起来; (ii) 在适当级别(社区/县/省) 针对目标物种/品种编写脆弱性概况, 和 (iii) 创建充分且适当的应对机制(如种植干旱复原品种、种植制度、梯田管理、预警制度等) 以及政策、体制和技术备选方案。

66. 在全球环境基金第四次增资的生物多样性战略中, 《全球环境基金保护区战略》中明确提到了气候变化可能对生物多样性构成的影响。该战略认为开展能力建设有助于制定可以在面临预期气候变化时继续实现其保护目标的复原性保护区系统。这将为全球环

境基金的投资提供一定程度的保障，有助于加强长期保护区的可持续性。不过，虽然许多保护区管理者认识到在制定保护区系统时需要考虑到气候变化因素，但在很大程度上对这样做还没有科学的理解和依据。全球环境基金将在必要时支持顺利完成所有项目当中气候变化重点领域中的适应方案。

67. 在全球环境基金第4次增资期间的全球环境基金可持续森林管理方案内，生物多样性、气候变化和土地退化重点制定了一个新的战略方案，该方案的名称为“作为保护碳库存和减少温室气体排放的一种手段对土地利用、土地利用变化和林业进行管理的战略方案”。通过这个战略方案，全球环境基金将促进土地利用、土地利用变化和林业（LULUCF）排放的温室气体（GHG）。本方案将要支持的全球环境基金活动可能包括：改进可靠计量土地利用、土地利用变化和林业已经储存/排放的碳的方法；建设国家能力；进行旨在加强采用减少排放、增加碳固存和准确计量和监测林业部门此种努力的惠益的制度和做法的供资投入。“碳惠益项目（CBP）：建造模型、计量和监测”（全环基金供资：550万美元，共同筹资：1,050万美元）是本战略方案之下已经批准的第一批项目之一，它将提供一种有成本效益的方法，从而使用户首先能够估计出碳库存和流量并为其建造模型，其次，使用户能够对全球环境基金在各种用地系统中各种项目中的碳进行计量、监测和管理。该项目将对全球环境基金项目在不同气候和不同土壤类型的情况下对各种景观中地上和地下碳库存的影响进行估算和建立模型。该项目的第一阶段将在项目开始（事前）估算碳固存的潜力，它将使项目发起人能够确定不同的土地管理制度如何在项目执行阶段和未来对建设碳库存做出贡献。第二阶段（最初基于在肯尼亚西部进行的一项详细的流域研究，后来扩大了全球环境基金的另一个项目）将为项目水准评估及监测五种储存库（地上生物量、地下生物量、土壤有机物质、垃圾和枯枝）在项目执行期间任何特定时间点的碳储存情况提供一个条约草案。就可靠计量林分中所储存的碳的问题商定一个方法还将使全球环境基金未来的项目建议者能够以可靠和标准的方式对碳进行量化，将其作为森林相关项目中的一种全球环境惠益。

68. 除了本方案之外，另一个新的战略方案作为全球环境基金第四次增资可持续林业管理方案的一部分也已出台，该方案也利用了气候变化、生物多样性和土地退化之间的联系，它的名字叫“促进可持续的生物量能源生产”。作为这个新战略方案的一部分，全球环境基金将支持一个有针对性的研究项目，以帮助确保“可持续的生物量能源”方案的环境可持续性。这项工作将制定适当的可持续性标准，确保“生物量能源”项目不会对全球环境基金其他重点领域的各项目标产生负面影响，确保生物量生产本身在环境上具有可持续性。

69. 总而言之，全球环境基金第4次增资在生物多样性、气候变化和土地退化方面的各项战略为各国解决缓解和适应气候变化、可持续土地管理、生物多样性保护和可持续利用等交叉问题提供了实际机会。

## 海洋/沿岸生物多样性和岛屿生物多样性

70. 在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金为生物多样性重点领域中直接针对或含有涉及海洋和沿岸生物多样性要素的2个单独国家项目承诺付款950万美元。另有3,870万美元作为来自其他合作伙伴的共同筹集资金进行了补充。在国际水域重点领域，全球环境基金向直接针对或含有涉及海洋和沿岸生物多样性要素的10个项目（2个单独国家项目、7个区域项目和1个全球项目）承诺付款6,145万美元。另有30,293万美元作为用于这些国际水域项目的共同筹资款项进行了补充。



71. 在全球环境基金第4次增资期间，通过一个具体的战略方案“提高有效管理的海洋保护区在保护区系统中所占比例”，全球环境基金在提高海洋生态系统在国家保护区系统中所占的比例发挥了催化作用。根据这一战略方案，全球环境基金将鼓励国家一级做出努力，以便在国家级系统范围内缩小海洋生态系统在覆盖范围方面存在的差距。全球环境基金将支持创建和管理国家沿岸和海洋保护区网络（近岸），包括禁渔区，从而保护海洋生物多样性，加强长期渔业管理，为地方生计贡献力量，帮助防范自然灾害，缓解全球气候变化带来的影响。有6个国家响应了本战略方案提供的机会，并且介绍了在其已经获得批准的或已被纳入全球环境基金2008年4月工作方案的海洋保护区网络方面采取的重点项目干预措施。

72. 全球环境基金理事会正在审议2008年4月工作方案，其中有两项举措受到该工作方案的特别关注，因为它们特别涉及到与岛屿生物多样性以及海洋和沿岸生物多样性有关的《生物多样性公约》工作方案。

73. 非洲开发银行、环境署和开发署参与了由世界银行领导的全球环境基金太平洋可持续性联盟（GEF-PAS）（密克罗尼西亚联邦库克群岛（FSM）、斐济、基里巴斯、马绍尔群岛、瑙鲁、纽埃、帕劳、巴布亚新几内亚（巴新）、萨摩亚、所罗门群岛、东帝汶、汤加、图瓦卢和瓦努阿图），该联盟有25个项目组成，涉及各重点领域包括：生物多样性（BD）、气候变化（CC）、国际水域（IW）以及持久性有机污染物（POP）。全球环境基金太平洋可持续性联盟的目标是通过改进自然资源和环境管理，为太平洋岛屿地区的可持续发展做出贡献。这是一个进行区域协调而不是在国家范围内执行的多机构方案，采用的方式是通过全球环境基金支助的项目（全球环境基金提供的资源为9,860万美元，其中生物多样性：3,820万美元；气候变化适应：3,040万美元；缓解气候变化的影响：1,470万美元；国际水域：1,000万美元；持久性有机污染物：530万美元），此外还得到首期共同筹资款约1,080万美元。该方案的目的是加强实现全球环境和国家可持续发展目标，协助太平洋地区小岛屿发展中国家改进其获取全球环境基金各项资源的方式，并且提高全球环境基金支助太平洋地区的效率和效果。全球环境基金太平洋可持续性联盟将在确保实现共同的区域目标的同时重点关注对单独国家项目的投资，为现有的这些工作增加价值。它还将为补充本区域可持续发展领域追加投资提供一个更加强大的框架。

74. 全球环境基金秘书处目前正在探索能否与加勒比赞助者一起为全球环境基金在加勒比区域的投资制定一个类似的工作方案。

75. 珊瑚三角区倡议方案（印度尼西亚、马来西亚、巴布亚新几内亚、菲律宾、所罗门群岛、东帝汶；密克罗尼西亚联邦、斐济、帕劳和瓦努阿图）涉及到东亚和太平洋地区的一个多国海岸和海洋保护区的保护和可持续利用。该保护区位于世界珊瑚礁生物多样性的中心，拥有大约75%的地球已知珊瑚物种和3,000多个珊瑚礁鱼类物种。这个海洋生物系统区与太平洋小岛屿发展中国家之间存在着强大的经济联系，因为宝贵的金枪鱼在向太平洋各岛屿跨界洄游之前会在珊瑚三角区产卵和过度新生阶段。

76. 这个10国倡议是由非洲开发银行进行协调，开发署、粮农组织和世界银行也都参与其中。该倡议涉及全球环境基金的三个重点区域：生物多样性、国际水域和适应气候变化的影响。（全球环境基金：7,254.5万美元；生物多样性：2,652.5万美元；国际水域：2,402万美元；适应气候变化的影响：2,200万美元）和39,886万美元的共同筹资。除了受益国政府和全球环境基金机构之外，实施伙伴还包括非政府组织（保护国际、大自然保护协会和世界野生动植物基金会）、私营部门、其他政府和捐助机构。该方案支持初期战略制定、实地检测、试点展示和为本倡议创建基础所需的伙伴关系建设，在参加国的领导层和非政

府组织当中得到了广泛支持。本方案中的 11 个项目涉及众多相关干预措施：海洋保护区、大型海洋生态系统管理的跨边界治理改进、国家各部门改革、社区行动、综合沿海管理的实际做法、减少恶化珊瑚礁的陆上污染源、加入将太平洋各岛屿联系在一起的可持续渔业问题多国法律框架。

77. 全球岛屿伙伴关系（GLISPA）将大小发展中国家和发达国家的岛屿国家和有岛屿国家汇集到一起，目的是采取有成本效益和可持续的方式，动员领导、增加资源和分享技能、知识、技术和创新，从而促进有关岛屿保护和可持续生计的行动。全球环境基金也是这个伙伴关系中的一个合作伙伴。全球环境基金支持全球岛屿伙伴关系目前为促进执行《生物多样性公约》2010 年目标以便落实岛屿生物多样性工作方案而开展的各种工作。

## 外来侵入物种

78. 《千年生物系统评估》已经将外来侵入物种的传播作为生物多样性和生态系统变化的五大直接驱动因素之一，特别是在岛屿生态系统中。另外，当外来物种成为侵入杂草、虫害和疾病时，外来侵入物种可能会明显降低生产系统中的产量（例如，农业、林业和渔业）。<sup>15</sup> 由于认识到消除外来侵入物种所带来的威胁的重要性，全球环境基金从一开始就支持 52 个消除外来侵入物种威胁的项目，其拨款总额共计约为 31,300 万美元。这些项目中包括含有部分项目涉及消除外来侵入物种的威胁以及旨在专门控制和根除外来物种的国家方案。

79. 在全球环境基金第 4 次增资的生物多样性战略中，《战略方案 7：外来侵入物种的预防、控制和管理》已经出台，并且为具有以下特征的项目提供特殊的供资窗口：a) 加强关于外来侵入物种跨部门预防和管理工作的启动政策和体制环境；b) 执行强调管理外来侵入物种的途径和生态系统做法的通信和预防战略；c) 为非本地物种的引进制定和执行适当的风险分析程序；d) 为刚开始出现的虫害管理工作制定和执行早发现 and 快速应对程序；和 e) 在试点地区对优先外来侵入物种进行管理，以确保保护和可持续利用生物多样性。

80. 在本报告所涉期间，有 1 个涉及外来侵入物种的生物多样性重点领域项目，它得到全球环境基金 200 万美元的拨款，并且还得到 490 万美元共同筹资的追加补充款。塞舌尔正在实施名为“将外来侵入物种的预防和控制措施纳入跨生产景观的贸易、运输和旅行政策的主流”的项目，并且可能有许多直观的经验教训可供从事外来侵入物种管理工作的其他岛屿国家学习和借鉴。这是一个具有创新意义的建议，它反映了全球环境基金在其第 4 次增资期内为寻求支助而采取了全面和系统的做法。

81. 外来侵入物种项目是旨在协助实施与生物多样性管理有关的塞舌尔综合生态系统管理方案（EMPS）核心组成部分的两个举措之一。塞舌尔综合生态系统管理方案的目的是将生物多样性管理纳入主要生产部门生产活动的主流，应对跨生产景观的生物多样性威胁。外来侵入物种项目的目标是加强预防和控制通过跨生产景观的贸易、旅行和运输引进和传播外来侵入物种的能力。该项目涉及到与岛屿国家引进和传播外来侵入物种相关的边界威胁。这种威胁源于贸易和商业、运输和人口流动，扎根于包括服务、旅游、渔业和农业在内的各种跨部门经济活动之中。干预措施将重点加强进口管理，从而减少此种风险，执行控制措施，以防止外来侵入物种在国内的传播，并且鼓励企业和公民采取自愿措施，从而

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<sup>15</sup> 图 4.3 《2005 年千年生态系统评估：生态系统与人类福祉：综述》。哥伦比亚特区华盛顿岛屿出版社。其他千年评估报告如《我们能力之外的生活：千年生态系统评估委员会的声明，2005 年》。哥伦比亚特区华盛顿。



降低这种威胁的程度。该项目在管理来自生产部门和景观做法的外来侵入物种以及强调“生物多样性”一词中所概括的控制和预防方面采取了一种具有创新意义的做法。这种做法利用农业部门传统上采取的各种战略（检疫和控制植物病虫害措施）。据预计，这种做法还将产生可在其他国家加以推广的知识和最佳做法，特别是遭遇类似威胁的小岛屿发展中国家。

82. 除了本项目之外，还有一个关于国际水域重点领域的重要项目得到了批准，该项目涉及的是海洋环境中的外来侵入物种。“建立伙伴关系，协助发展中国家在船舶的压载水中转移有害水生有机物”是一个全球项目（全环基金供资：569 万美元，共同筹资：1,770 万美元），它将协助发展中国家减少由船舶压载水和沉积物携带的水生生物入侵的危险，并将推广和利用一个成功完成的全球环境基金试点项目（全球压载水管理项目）。该项目将鼓励全球在设计和检验各种技术解决方案方面所做出的努力，并将加强全球知识管理和海洋电子通信，从而解决这一问题。这个伙伴关系是一个三层组织，涉及到全球、区域和具体国家合作伙伴，代表了政府、工业和非政府组织。与来自主要海洋公司的合作伙伴建立全球压载水管理项目工业联盟将会实现私营部门的参与。来自 6 个高度优先区域（地中海；南太平洋；加勒比；非洲中西部海岸卡纳利、本格拉和几内亚海流；红海和亚丁湾地区）的 14 个国家（阿根廷、智利、哥伦比亚、危内瑞拉、牙买加、特立尼达和多巴哥、巴哈马、土耳其、克罗地亚、埃及、也门、苏丹、约旦、加纳）已经同意发挥领导合作伙伴的作用，特别是重点关注法律、政策和体制改革。来自全球 14 个区域的 70 多个国家都说将参加这个伙伴关系，包括 6 个试点国家（巴西/Sepetiba 港、中国/大连港、印度/孟买港、伊朗/哈格岛、南非/Soldanha 港和乌克兰/敖德萨港），本次全球推广活动将会利用它们的技术专长和能力。

### 全球生物分类倡议（GTI）

83. 按照《生物多样性公约》的指导，全球环境基金历史上一一直在为那些能够明确证明其在有效利用保护和（或）可持续利用生物多样性分类信息的项目提供有关生物分类能力建设方面的支助。根据全球环境基金第 4 次增资战略，全球环境基金将继续为那些能够表明生物分类与保护和可持续利用生物多样性之间的联系同时又与全球环境基金的任务规定和全球环境基金的生物多样性战略一致的国家推动提案提供支助。

84. 基于缔约方大会第 VIII/18 号决定第 26 段，对在 1991-2006 财政年度期间批准的具有生物分类内容的全球环境基金项目进行了一次分析。下文介绍了这次分析的概况，并且在本报告的附件 6 中随附了一个完整的项目名单。

### 通过能力建设活动提供生物分类支助

85. 全球环境基金支助了 57 个按照能力建设活动分类的且包含生物分类内容的项目。在这些项目当中，大部分项目着重强调了对国家能力建设需求的评估，包括生物分类。有些项目将生物分类作为重中之重，包含一个特殊的关于评估国家生物分类能力需求的内容。与能力建设活动有关的项目名单以及关于生物分类相关活动的摘要信息请参照附件 6 中的表 1。

### 通过全额和中型项目提供生物分类支助

86. 全球环境基金为 33 个全额和中型项目提供了支助，并且这些项目都有明确的与生物分类相关的内容。全球环境基金向这些项目提供的资金总额达到 17,500 万美元，共同筹资总额为 28,200 万美元。项目名单和项目目标及活动的详细情况参见附件 6 中的表 2。另外，

全球环境基金的许多生物多样性项目的监测部分包括可能涉及生物分类的活动，但这些项目未被列入本名单之中，除非因使用生物分类分析和信息而明确提到。<sup>16</sup>

### 通过小额赠款方案提供生物分类支助

87. 全球环境基金小额赠款方案项下的少数项目也被认为具有与生物分类有关的活动，参见附件 6 中的表 3。

### 公约的战略计划

88. 缔约方大会第七届会议为加强评估其执行《战略计划》的完成情况和进展制定了一个框架，特别是其实现大幅度降低目前全球、区域和国家各级生物多样性丧失速度的任务。它还确定了评估实现 2010 年生物多样性目标的进展情况的临时指标。该计划包含了第 VI/26 号决定的附件中所涉及到的 4 个战略目标和具体目标，即：a) 使《公约》在国际生物多样性议题上发挥领导作用；b) 使各缔约方增进实施《公约》的财务、人员、科学、技术和工艺能力；c) 制订国家生物多样性战略和行动计划，并把生物多样性关注问题纳入有关部门的活动，以此作为争取实现《公约》各项目标的有效框架；及 d) 使人们更好地了解生物多样性和《公约》的重要意义，并使全社会更为广泛地参与实施工作。

89. 在缔约方大会第七届会议上，全球环境基金在第 VII/20 号决定的第 11 段得到有关这一问题的指导。作为对该指导的响应，全球环境基金对名为“建设伙伴关系以跟踪全球在实现 2010 年生物多样性目标方面的进展情况”的项目提供了支助，该项目是在本报告所涉期间获得批准的（全环基金供资：395 万美元，共同筹资：138 万美元）。2010 年生物多样性指标伙伴关系（2010BIP）项目将确保协调提供有关全球选定生物多样性的全系列指标，该指标由广泛组织参加共同制定。该项目将根据这些指标向各种用户提供产品和分析，包括生物多样性相关公约的缔约方等，目的是为实现 2010 年生物多样性目标提供关于政策干预和进展评估方面的支助。这一系列的 2010 年指标及基于这些指标所做出的分析着重突出生物多样性的丧失速度以及为穷人和人类福祉所带来的后果，这些指标将向广泛的受众进行传播。将要制定指南，以推动和促进在国家或区域一级制定 2010 年生物多样性指标，并促使全球和国家及区域指标制定进程之间加强联系。还要制定指南以便加强全球生物多样性指标在支助国家和区域政策方面的利用。

90. 全球环境基金还将其自己在全球环境基金第 3 次增资和第 4 次增资生物多样性战略方面的项目组合产量与成果指标与《生物多样性公约》2010 年目标结合了起来。

### 技术转让与合作

91. 技术转让与合作往往是全球环境基金生物多样性项目的一个重要组成部分，在本报告所涉期间，这一点已经通过以下活动得到了证实：a) 通过参与性全球信息系统（GIS），发展社区信息系统，包括在博茨瓦纳“加强野生生物冲突管理和生物多样性保护以改善农村生活”项目中对关键湿地和其他自然资源采取的野生生物冲突、群落和社会绘图等方式；b) 通过向执行其国家生物安全框架的国家提供支助的方式加强国家能力建设环境；c) 在厄瓜多尔高山稀疏草地生物多样性受到威胁以及水源对厄瓜多尔“管理钦博腊索山自然资

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<sup>16</sup> 名单包括已被确定含有以下活动的全球环境基金项目：1) 生物分类数据库、信息系统、详细目录、能力建设、调查和研究；2) 建立和（或）加强基因库；3) 标本的收集、储存和分类；以及被认为与生物分类有关的其他活动。

源”项目中下游用户极其重要的选定小流域示范可以推广的“环境服务付费”（PES）模式；和 d）促进包括通信技术在内的有关技术以帮助印度尼西亚渔民社区改进其产品和进入“渔业振兴项目”中的市场。在本报告所涉期间，包括上文所列举的说明性例证，至少有 52 个项目作为项目执行一个要素包含技术转让与合作。将通过制定国家型项目，继续对技术转让领域内的优先需求提供支助，就像目前所做的那样。

92. 按照《全球环境基金的私营部门战略》，并且认识到全球环境基金没有充分抓住私营部门的机会，全球环境基金理事会已在 2007 年 6 月批准建立全球环境基金公私伙伴关系组织，现已改名为“全球环境基金地球基金”。全球环境基金地球基金的目的是补充私营部门的资金、创造力和能量，从而以可持续和有成本效益的方案产生全球环境惠益。该地球基金可以作为全球环境基金更系统地让私营部门参与进来的第一步，从而超出其自己的限制和培养创新和开放新的市场，提供包括生物多样性重点领域在内的环境惠益。此时此刻，“全球环境基金地球基金”提案已经提交首席执行官批准，并且已经张贴到网站上以供理事会成员发表评论意见，时间是为期 4 周，从 2008 年 4 月 7 日开始。

93. 在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金已经向一个让私营部门全面参与进来的创新项目提供了支助，目的是实现某些与该地球基金提议相同的目标。扩大农业及相关用地、用水和投放是生境遭受破坏和生物多样性丧失的主要原因之一。全球 4 种热带出口农产品的产量已在最近 10 年大幅度增加，目前，油棕、可可、大豆和甘蔗生产占地约为 12,500 万公顷。“生物多样性和农产品方案”全球项目（全环基金供资：700 万美元，共同筹资：1,170 万美元）的目的是以一种创新和大规模的方式减少这些威胁，采取的方式是通过调节各级价值链的市场力量，从而将采用更好的管理做法（BMP）以降低这 4 种农产品生产对全球重要生物多样性的影响问题纳入生产各部门主流。生物多样性和农产品方案（BACP）的主要目标是通过改变目标农产品市场，保护全球农业生产景观内部的遗传、物种和生态系统多样性。更具体来讲，生物多样性和农产品方案的目的是通过阻止私人生产者或减少其刺激因素的方式解决市场中存在的不足，从而过渡到既能在商业上可行又能有利于生物多样性的生产方法。

## 国家报告

94. 按照《公约》第 26 条中的规定，国家报告的目标是提供有关为实施《公约》而采取的措施的信息以及这些措施的效果。因此，国家报告过程是使缔约方大会能够评估《公约》实施总体状况的关键。<sup>17</sup>报告的过程也将帮助各个国家监控其作为缔约方所承担的承诺的实施情况。

95. 正如前面在关于能力建设活动的一节中所指出的那样，在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金核准了“支助全球环境基金符合条件的生物多样性公约缔约方执行 2010 年生物多样性目标国家评估——第一阶段”全球项目。全球总括性中型项目是在建设能力活动窗口范围内的一个两阶段项目，而“支助全球环境基金符合条件的生物多样性公约缔约方执行 2010 年生物多样性目标国家评估——第一阶段”全球项目则是它的第一个阶段，目的是提供资金和技术支持，以便通过一个国家参与性评估进程和利用生物多样性公约缔约方大会第 VIII/15 号决定所通过的各项目标和具体目标的临时框架，协助符合条件的国家评估其在实现 2010 年目标方面取得的进展情况。第四次《生物多样性公约》国家报告的指南将与此种国家评估一起结合使用。

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<sup>17</sup> 《生物多样性公约》网站：<http://www.biodiv.org/world/intro.asp>。

96. 这一项目为各国编写、提交和核准其 2010 年生物多样性目标国家评估提案（个别供资请求在 20,000 美元以下的）提供了一种快捷机制。这种联合伙伴关系和总括做法的目的是降低个别国家请求的交易成本，为全球环境基金、开发署和环境署与《生物多样性公约》及其他关键全球行动者更加密切地开展合作以管理生物多样性能力建设活动提供一次机会。截止 2008 年 3 月 31 日，以下各国已经获得了赠款：阿富汗、亚美尼亚、刚果民主共和国、科特迪瓦、克罗地亚、吉布提、印度尼西亚、约旦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、利比亚、毛里塔尼亚、摩尔多瓦共和国、摩洛哥、尼日尔、菲律宾、圣多美和普林西比、塔吉克斯坦、突尼斯、土库曼斯坦和越南。以下各国已经提出要求获得赠款的申请，但尚未核准：

贝宁、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、智利、危地马拉、几内亚、印度和尼泊尔。

### 传播、教育和公众认识

97. 全球环境基金支助的项目往往在其执行计划中包括关于教育和公众认识以及传播战略方面的组成部分或活动。在本报告所涉期间批准的项目当中，50% 以上的项目都包括针对生物多样性教育和提高公众对生物多样性的生态和经济价值的认识的组成部分或活动。

98. 在本报告所涉期间，涉及新的生物多样性保护领域的项目往往比传统保护倡议更加强调教育和提高认识问题。

99. 例如，作为“通过一种生态系统做法保护和管理可持续农业传粉者”全球项目的一部分（全环基金供资：780 万美元，共同筹资：1,866 万美元），7 个国家（巴西、加纳、印度、肯尼亚、尼泊尔、巴基斯坦和南非）已开展合作，共同确定了关于解决传粉者面临的威胁和扩大全球对保护和可持续利用农业传粉者的理解、能力和认识的活动。该项目有一个完整的部分专门针对传播全球在传粉服务的作用和价值方面吸取的经验和教训，并设法在项目结束前针对项目所在地周围目标群体通过开展提高公认识活动将公众对传粉服务的认识提高 15%。

100. 农业生物多样性保护是全球环境基金支助的另一个领域，也是公众对保护和可持续利用农作物的野生亲缘植物认识有限的一个领域。中国正实施名为“保护和可持续利用农作物野生亲缘植物”的项目（全环基金供资：785 万美元，共同筹资：1,284 万美元），这个项目将会有利于把保护水稻、大豆和小麦的野生亲缘植物问题纳入农业生产的主流。在该项目中，有关利益方能力建设部分的一个关键方面是对农业延伸服务、农民和中央及地方各级政府官员对这些关键农作物的野生亲缘植物的重要性、它们面临的威胁以及需要将对它们的保护纳入主流农业技术援助和延伸建议包的认识和教育活动。

## 四、全球环境基金在与本报告有关的其他重点领域内的活动 18

101. 其他重点领域内的活动也有助于《生物多样性公约》的战略和目标，特别是在国际水域和土地退化重点领域内的那些活动。

### 国际水域

102. 在本报告所涉期间，通过国际水域重点领域，全球环境基金承诺向 11 个直接或间接支持保护和可持续利用生物多样性的项目（3 个单独国家项目、7 个区域项目和 1 个全球项目）支付 6,182 万美元。另有 31,536 万美元作为用于这些国际水域项目的共同筹资款项进

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<sup>18</sup> 本分析报告所列全球环境基金在其他重点领域内的项目是其主要活动与特定重点领域内业务方案有关的项目。

行了补充。全球环境基金在亚洲实施的 1 个中型项目就是全球环境基金国际水域项目组合向保护海洋和沿岸生物多样性做出各种贡献的例证。

103. 在印度尼西亚，全球环境基金正在支助“廖内群岛省东宾丹特利哥拉海滩海草生境社区管理示范项目”（全环基金供资：40 万美元，共同筹资：39 万美元）。宾丹岛位于印度尼西亚的廖内群岛省。东宾丹仍然拥有丰富的生物多样性，但也遇到开发压力。在这一地区发现的海草物种有 10 种，而在印度尼西亚和南中国海地区发现的海草物种分别为 12 和 18 种。拟议的示范基地中的海草海底极其重要，因为它们为具有非常高的经济价值的鱼类和包括儒艮和海龟在内的濒危物种提供了繁殖、养育和就食地。极其重要的是红腹黄尾若梅鲷（褐梅鲷）、石斑鱼（东星斑）和黄尾鲈（斑鳃棘鲈），这些鱼类都与该示范地有关且已被确定为具有跨界和区域重要意义的鱼类。由于地理位置靠近雅加达、槟榔海峡、Batam 市，甚至更接近新加坡，东宾丹和宾丹岛的其他部分正在受到很大的开发和资源利用的压力。该项目将实施一个占地总面积达 1,500 公顷的、具有重要区域意义的海草生境综合管理系统，包括通过和执行一个管理计划。

104. 在非洲，全球环境基金提供的支助正在通过在西非实施的一个区域项目（佛得角、几内亚、几内亚比绍、毛里塔尼亚、摩洛哥、塞内加尔和冈比亚）帮助西非各国应对海洋生物多样性面临的威胁，这个项目的名称是“保护加那利洋流大海洋生态系统”（全环基金供资：897 万美元，共同筹资：2,242 万美元）。加那利洋流大海洋生态系统（CCLME）是从摩洛哥大西洋海岸向南延伸到几内亚比绍 Bijagos 群岛和向西延伸到加那利群岛（西班牙）以及西北非洲大陆架西部（几乎与沿海国家的专属经济区相当）的一个海洋空间。

105. 加那利洋流大海洋生态系统是世界上主要冷水上涌边界流之一，在初级生产力方面排名世界第三，仅次于洪堡海流和本格拉海流，是所有非洲大型海洋生态系统中最高的海域。加那利洋流大海洋生态系统沿岸地区还为沿岸各国提供了重要的商品和服务，包括为农业、水产养殖业、城市发展、旅游和运输业提供关键性的鱼类生境、来自沿岸河口的淡水、来自红树林的木材以及沿岸和海洋空间。加那利洋流大海洋生态系统不仅为居住在大型海洋生态系统周边的沿岸人口，而且也为西非许多人口提供了至关重要的食物和经济资源。这个全球环境基金项目将帮助各国缔结关于优先跨界管理关切的多国协定、加那利洋流大海洋生态系统多国法律框架，并投资解决生境和水及海洋生物资源面临的威胁，加强现有跨界水域机构和各种政策及管理文书。

## 土地退化重点领域

106. 土地退化重点领域支持在采取有助于可持续发展的综合措施以实现可持续土地管理的框架内解决土地退化问题的各种倡议。<sup>19</sup>在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金在 6 个拥有涉及生物多样性保护和（或）可持续利用组成部分的项目中承诺付款共计 3,014 万美元用于土地退化重点领域。另有 19,400 万美元作为这些土地退化项目的共同筹资款进行了补充。

107. 在本报告所涉期间批准的项目当中，正在印度实施的“可持续土地和生态系统管理方案”（SLEM）是一个值得一提的项目。该项目是采取综合做法进行自然资源管理以便促进实现《生物多样性公约》和《联合国防治荒漠化公约》各项目标及支持实现千年发展目标的一个典型例子。“在那加兰邦轮作区进行可持续土地管理以确保生态和生计安全”项目（全环基金供资：396 万美元，共同筹资：2,000 万美元）拟议通过一种生态系统做法在那加兰邦东北地区开发、示范和推广有关保护 jhum（轮作）土地的可持续土地管理做法。

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<sup>19</sup> 见《联合国防治荒漠化公约》，第 2 条第 1 款。

全球环境基金提供的支助将通过提高农田物种和生态系统异质性，通过减少完全砍伐自然林以便开辟新轮作土地，补充那加兰邦政府在缓解“轮作”对土壤肥力和生产力及生物多样性的负面环境影响方面所做出的努力。为了解决土地退化、生物多样性丧失和农村生计相互关联的各种问题，该项目将示范和推广农业-森林-畜牧模式，在村委会和村发展委员会的积极参与下，将粮食作物、牲畜牧场和树木结合起来。该项目将帮助建立一个适当的可持续生态系统和土地管理立法和政策框架。

## 五、监测和评估结果

### A. 全球环境基金第三次增资

#### 项目组合监测成果

108. 全球环境基金评估办公室为全球环境基金内部的监测和评估工作制定了政策、相关指南和行政程序。这些政策和指南帮助项目管理者、机构和全球环境基金秘书处工作人员计划和开展监测和评估工作。《全球环境基金监测和评估政策》为全球环境基金秘书处和全球环境基金评估办公室提供规范和标准。<sup>20</sup>该政策解释了全球环境基金内部监测和评估的概念、作用和用途；为应该如何根据国际标准对项目实施监测和评估规定了最低要求；并为这些任务分配了职责。全球环境基金各机构根据其自己的制度和程序以及上述最低要求规划和执行它们的项目监测和评估工作。

109. 为了评估在生物多样性重点领域为全球环境基金第三次增资项目组合水平规定的各项产量和成果的实现情况，全球环境基金第三次增资引进了生物多样性跟踪工具。<sup>21</sup>鉴于全球环境基金第四次增资中的全球环境基金生物多样性战略稍有变化，故目前正在使用的是修改后的全球环境基金第四次增资跟踪工具。

110. 跟踪工具的使用分为三次：在首席执行官批准时、在项目中期和在项目完成时。来自全球环境基金第三次增资和第四次增资的项目组的项目成果被累积到一起，在全项目一级进行方向趋势和模式分析，以便了解未来全球环境基金战略的制定情况，并在项目完成和评估结束后向全球环境基金理事会报告生物多样性重点领域内在项目组合一级的工作成果。

#### 全球环境基金第三次增资的覆盖成果

111. 在全球环境基金第三次增资期间，生物多样性重点领域得到了 97,400 万美元的拨款。其中约有 50% 的资金被用于支助保护（战略重点一），约有 40% 的资金用于支助通过主流化实现可持续利用生物多样性（战略重点二），其余 10% 的资金被用于支助《卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书》能力建设（战略重点三）以及创建和传播能够解决当前和不断出现的生物多样性问题的最佳做法（战略重点四）。

112. 在全球环境基金第三次增资周期结束后，对全球环境基金第三次增资战略的三个主要战略目标的核定全球环境基金第三次增资项目的覆盖范围进行了汇编（见表 7）。由于全球环境基金第 3 次增资项目正在实施，这些投资的项目组合成果将定期汇总和报告。

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<sup>20</sup> [http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Policies\\_and\\_Guidelines-me\\_policy-english.pdf](http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Policies_and_Guidelines-me_policy-english.pdf)。

<sup>21</sup> 全球环境基金第三次增资和全球环境基金第四次增资项目的生物多样性跟踪工具可分别参见全球环境基金网站上的“生物多样性跟踪工具”。

表 7：2003-2006 财政年度项目对全球环境基金第三次增资业务计划各项目目标的贡献

全球环境基金第3次增资的战略重点一	整个全球环境基金第3次增资期间的各项目目标（覆盖范围）	全球环境基金第3次增资覆盖范围目标实现情况
促进保护区系统的可持续性	<p>至少有15个国家在加强保护区系统方面获得支助以确保其长期可持续性。</p> <p>至少400个保护区获得支助，其中至少有20%的保护区应为新增保护区。</p> <p>至少有7,000万公顷保护区得到了支助。</p> <p>任何全球重点名单之下的保护区数目和总公顷数。</p>	<p>四十一（41）个国家在加强保护区系统方面获得了支助。</p> <p>566个保护区。</p> <p>137,234,149公顷得到了支助。</p> <p>63个新保护区得到了支助，总计占地20,004,213公顷，占获得支助的保护区总面积中的11%。</p> <p>10个世界遗产地（5,868,817公顷）</p> <p>47个高度优先的全球生物多样性生态系统（41,314,416公顷）</p> <p>32个生物圈保留地（26,389,842公顷）</p> <p>40个拉姆萨尔生境（3,060,447公顷）</p> <p>全球名单之下的总面积：76,633,522公顷，占总覆盖范围的56%。</p>
全球环境基金第3次增资的战略重点二	整个全球环境基金第3次增资期间的各项目目标（覆盖范围）	全球环境基金第3次增资覆盖范围目标实现情况
将生物多样性保护问题纳入生产景观/海景观和各部门的主流。	<p>在每个目标部门中至少有5个项目重点关注将生物多样性保护问题纳入部门主流。</p> <p>生产景观和海景观中至少有2,000万公顷在为保护或可持续利用生物多样性做出贡献。</p> <p>至少有5个国家在促进保护和可持续利用野生物种和地方品种。</p>	<p>农业：43个项目</p> <p>渔业：21个项目</p> <p>林业：26个项目</p> <p>旅游业：23个项目</p> <p>采矿业：3个项目</p> <p>98,596,081公顷土地景观和海景观在为保护或可持续利用生物多样性做出贡献。</p> <p>33个国家拥有关于野生物种和地方品种保护和可持续利用的项目。</p>
全球环境基金第3次增资的战略重点三	整个全球环境基金第3次增资期间的各项目目标（覆盖范围）	全球环境基金第3次增资覆盖范围目标实现情况
《卡特赫纳生物安全议定书》的能力建设。	<p>属于《卡特赫纳生物安全议定书》签字国或已经表示愿意加入该议定书的《生物多样性公约》所有（符合全球环境基金条件的）缔约方进行准备让该议定书生效所需的基本能力建设。</p> <p>《卡特赫纳生物安全议定书》的所有（符合全球环境基金条件的）缔约方进行执行该议定书所需的更高级的能力建设。</p>	<p>全球“发展国家生物安全框架项目”已向122个国家提供制定其国家生物安全框架和开展促进区域协作与交流的区域活动提供了支助。</p> <p>迄今为止，已有98个国家完成了国家生物安全框架制定工作。</p> <p>有12个国家参加实施了国家生物安全框架项目（11个缔约方）。</p> <p>另外，环境署还在2006年10月之前为已经完成国家生物安全框架草案起草工作的《卡特赫纳生物安全议定书》缔约方核准了11个实施项目。</p> <p>“建设各缔约方有效参加生物安全资料交换所（BCH）能力”</p>

全球环境基金第3次 增资的战略重点一	整个全球环境基金第3次增资期 间的各项目标（覆盖范围）	全球环境基金第3次增资覆盖范围目标实现情况
		的全球项目已经协助119个国家参加安全资料交换所机制。

## B. 全球环境基金评估办公室的成果

113. 在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金评估办公室（EO）参与了4个与生物多样性重点区域有关联的研究：合作评估全球环境基金小额赠款方案、全球环境基金关于影响问题的年度报告、国家评估和对资源分配框架的中期评估。

114. 在下文，全球环境基金评估办公室对每个报告中最有密切关系的方面进行了总结。这些文件的副本目前已经放到全球环境基金网站（<http://gefweb.org/gefevaluation.aspx>）上。全球环境基金管理部门对每个评估的答复可以参见在评估结果正式提交全球环境基金理事会时召开的每次理事会会议的理事会文件（2007年11月、2008年4月的理事会文件可以参见全球环境基金网站：<http://gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=17146>）。

### 合作评估全球环境基金小额赠款方案

115. 本评估重点评估全球环境基金小额赠款方案（SGP）各项目标的实用性、效果和效率以及小额赠款方案为实现其各项目标所采取的各种进程。评估包括：进行项目组合审查以概括了解小额赠款方案的各项活动和成果；及国家研究（包括案头审查、实地访问或电话会议以深入评估各项成果和进程）。评估还包括为突出具体问题而进行的专题研究，如类似的非全球环境基金经验和监测及评估等。小额赠款方案评估由全球环境基金办公室和开发署评估办公室共同执行。

116. 研究的结论和建议已被提交2007年11月的全球环境基金理事会会议。理事会请小额赠款方案指导委员会根据已提供的服务和成本效益而不是根据某个既定比例确定了管理费用的额度；开始修改小额赠款方案的中心管理制度使之适合新阶段增长，并对可能变得更加复杂的问题加以解决；加强国家方案监督；进一步加强监测和评估；建议修改现行获取小额赠款方案资源的标准以维持成本效益；进一步为那些考虑到已确定的在实现全球环境基金各项目标和成本效益方面风险的小额赠款方案国家方案制定分级政策，特别是在小岛屿发展中国家和最不发达国家。小额赠款方案指导委员会正在根据这一决定向2008年4月的理事会会议提交一份报告。

117. 关于生物多样性，评估发现，自从该方案开始以来，全世界约有54%具有生物多样性目标的小额赠款方案项目已经获得核准。另外，评估结论认为，小额赠款方案已为直接的全球环境惠益做出了贡献，同时还满足了地方人口的生计需求。在评估所审查的22个国家方案中，所有方案都开展了生物多样性方面的活动。在这个重点领域，各国家方案正在为保护濒危物种、减少对濒危生态系统的威胁以及保护保护区做出贡献。在土耳其，一个小额赠款方案的赠款已经导致非法捕捞塔氏油白鱼的活动大幅度减少。塔氏油白鱼已被列入自然保护联盟危急清单，并且是土耳其的凡湖特有的鱼种。繁殖期以外的产卵期捕捞与冬季捕捞的比例已被扭转过来。在加纳，小额赠款方案已使250,000公顷经正式批准的保护森林以外的土地实现有效的社区管理。这些地区包括全球重要的生物多样性地区、重要的鸟类地区、生物走廊和传统的保护区。在罗马尼亚，几个项目正在改进对关键物种的保护（如黑海海豚、白鹳和金雕）以及地方保留区/保护区。小额赠款方案的保护活动通常涉及社区团体，并且导致直接惠及地方人口。例如，国家方案支助保护区森林缓冲区的管理，并促进农业生物多样性的保护，从而为地方人口带来经济利益。小额赠款方案国家方案还通过生态旅游或发展特殊市场支持为生物多样性保护增加经济价值的方式。在厄瓜多尔、



墨西哥、古巴、马来西亚、罗马尼亚、尼日尔和越南实施的其他项目也为控制那些影响地方生产的入侵物种做出了贡献，或者为保护农业生物多样性或药用植物提供了支助。

### 全球环境基金关于影响问题的年度报告

118. 评估办公室为其工作方案增加了一个新的年度报告：全球环境基金关于影响问题的年度报告。第一次报告已在 2007 年 11 月的理事会会议上提交给全球环境基金理事会，并且包含两份不同的评估：东非三个保护区项目的长期影响（乌干达布温迪茂密的国家公园和姆加新加大猩猩国家公园保护项目；肯尼亚勒华野生生物资源保护区项目；以及减少东非跨边界区域生物多样性丧失项目（肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚、乌干达）和哥斯达黎加砍伐森林和保护区的影响评估。

119. 影响评估的主要结论是：

- (a) Bwindi（高山大猩猩）和 Lewa（黑犀牛）的两个面临威胁的关键物种的状况已经取得了重大和已记录的进展；
- (b) Bwindi 和 Lewa 项目为持续减少给主要保护对象大猩猩和犀牛的威胁作出了贡献；
- (c) 跨边界项目在全环基金支助停止后，未能有效继续其减少威胁的机制。尽管该项目取得了成果，但并未建立保持项目的获益的有效机制；
- (d) Bwindi 和 Lewa 项目产生了影响，原因是自一开始便为项目提出了体制上连续性的明确计划；
- (e) Bwindi 和 Lewa 项目产生了催化作用，因此带来了很多的额外惠益；
- (f) Bwindi 项目尚未令人满意地解决保护区对 Batwa 土著的某些负面影响；
- (g) 尽管哥斯达黎加的保护区政策主要的不是为避免在特定时限内砍伐森林，但也对 1960 年至 1997 年期间避免砍伐大约 110,000 公顷的森林产生了很大影响。全环基金在哥斯达黎加支助的保护区与其他来源资助的类似项目相比在避免砍伐森林方面使效率提高了 2%至 7%；以及
- (h) 在全环基金评价办公室的影响评价上成本效益最好和最现实的做法，是利用现有的数据，通过基于理论的方式，将适当的准试验性分析与有的放矢的个案研究结合起来。

120. 各项研究建议，在今后的保护区项目中，应该将明确的体制连续性计划纳入项目规划之中，并且应该将该计划纳入全球环境基金的生物多样性跟踪工具，或在全球环境基金秘书处的指导之下发展一种替代制度。

### 国家评估

121. 在本报告所涉期间，评估办公室以国家为分析单位对全球环境基金的支助情况进行了 6 次评估：哥斯达黎加、萨摩亚、菲律宾、南非、贝宁和马达加斯加。这些评估试图应对三个主要问题：（i）全球环境基金支助对国家的可持续发展议程和环境优先事项的现实意义以及对全球环境基金全球任务的现实意义是什么；（ii）全球环境基金在国内执行的有效作用是什么；及（iii）全球环境基金支助的结果是什么。这些评估的范围包括所有重点领域和全球环境基金所有机构的一切全球环境基金支助项目。

122. 关于生物多样性重点领域，这些评估得到了以下明确结论：

- (a) 在全部五个国家中，全球环境基金对生物多样性的支助一直关系到各国制定生物多样性政策和战略；
- (b) 全球环境基金提供的支助在全球一级产生了重要影响，特别是对生物多样性保护（通过广泛支助保护区管理方案）和可持续利用（例如，在保护区以外开展工作并协助各国将生物多样性考虑因素纳入农业和林业等其他生产部门的主流）；
- (c) 全球环境基金一直在全球一级针对南非开普敦附近的开普植物和肉质植物干旱草原地区、马达加斯加的独特环境和贝宁的邦扎黑和 W 区国家公园；和
- (d) 全球环境基金提供的支助还帮助发展了哥斯达黎加国家生物多样性研究所（INBIO）、南非国家生物多样性研究所（SANBI）和贝宁国家野生生物管理中心（CENAGREF）等国际知名的机构。

#### 对资源分配框架的中期评估

123. 2005 年 9 月，全球环境基金理事会通过了资源分配框架（RAF），作为在全球环境基金第 4 次增资期间向生物多样性和气候变化重点领域资源接受国分配资源的一种新制度。理事会还要求评估办公室在资源分配框架开始实施两年后对其进行一次独立的“中期评估”。2007 年 11 月，理事会核准了资源分配框架的职权范围和中期审查的预算。审查报告拟在理事会 2008 年 11 月的会议上向理事会提出。关于这次审查的最新进展情况可参见全球环境基金评估办公室网站上的“资源分配框架中期审查”，包括未完成工作评估矩阵、团队组成以及关于这次审查经常问到的问题。

124. 中期审查将（i）评估资源分配框架的设计能够在何种程度上促进最大限度发挥全球环境基金有限资源对加强全球环境惠益的影响；（ii）评估及时执行资源分配框架在何种程度上为各国提供可预测性、透明度以及加强国家型做法以提高提供全球环境惠益的潜力；及（iii）拿其他多边机构的资源分配制度比较资源分配框架的设计和执行情况。

125. 工作已经开始，并且进展顺利。已经征聘了一个独立顾问小组，并且已经开始与评估办公室的工作人员一起工作。在 2008 年 4 月启动了广泛的咨询和半结构性访谈，由各组织为各种指数；全球环境基金秘书处机构任务管理员和区域协调员；科学和技术咨询小组；以往资源分配框架工作队和工作组的成员提供数据；在今后几个月内将完成对文件资料的审查、对从全球环境基金秘书处获得的原始指数数据的统计分析以及对项目组合的审查。独立顾问小组已向全球环境基金非政府组织网络提出了一项合作建议，并且制定一个咨询和向非政府组织外联的时间表。对各种有关利益方进行电子调查工作将在 2008 年 5 月启动。据设想，就报告草案问题进行广泛咨询的工作将在 2008 年 9 月期间进行。

#### 六、与缔约方大会有关的其他问题

126. 在本报告所涉期间，全球环境基金还开展了与其生物多样性项目组合有关且涉及到《生物多样性公约》缔约方大会的其他活动。

#### 全球环境基金信托基金的第 4 次增资

127. 在 2006 年 6 月全球环境基金信托基金第 4 次增资谈判结束时，31 个捐赠国同意在四年内（2007-2010 财政年度）向该信托基金增资 31.3 亿美元。捐赠国还就全球环境基金

第 4 次增资期间即将执行的政策建议达成了协议。全球环境基金在其于 2006 年 8 月 28 日在开普敦举行的理事会会议上审查了关于全球环境基金信托基金第 4 次增资的谈判摘要 (GEF/C.29/3)，并且批准了增资决议、政策建议以及方案规划文件中所提到的重点领域之间资源分配方案。按照全球环境基金理事会的要求，首席执行官/主席将谈判摘要转发世界银行，并提出一项要求，请世界银行执行董事通过在谈判期间达成的增资决议，从而授权世界银行作为全球环境基金信托基金的托管人，管理全球环境基金第 4 次增资项下可以利用的资源。世界银行的执行董事们在 2006 年 10 月 19 日核准了授权全球环境基金第 4 次增资的决议。

## 财政资源

128. 全球环境基金秘书处向生物多样性公约秘书处提供技术援助，并对其“调动资源以支助实现《公约》各项目标的战略草案”提出评论意见。缔约方大会第九届会议 (COP 9) 将于 2008 年 5 月 19 日至 30 日在德国波恩举行，会上将审议调动资源的战略问题。全球环境基金秘书处参加了与《生物多样性公约》缔约方举行的三次非正式磋商，这三次磋商分别在以下时间和地点举行：2007 年 10 月 13 日在加拿大蒙特利尔秘书处总部；2008 年 1 月 20 日在瑞士日内瓦；2008 年 2 月 16 日在意大利罗马。在第三次磋商时，全球环境基金以资料文件的形式提交了关于生物多样性保护的资源调动问题战略文件，并且它还将以下资料文件提交给缔约方大会第九届会议：UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14。

## 全球环境基金可持续性条约

129. 全球环境基金几乎已经走完了其第 4 次增资期 (全球环境基金第 4 次增资) 的一半。有关增资问题的政策建议为为期 4 年 (2007-2010 财政年度) 的全球环境基金第 4 次增资的各项工作重点和活动提供了指导。为了更好地集中关注和在全球环境基金的应对措施中落实这些政策建议，首席执行官已在 2006 年 12 月的会议上向理事会提出了一个五点可持续性条约，由五个主要因素 (战略、创新、公平、无障碍环境和重点) 组成，目的是要加强全球环境基金投资对新水平的成果产生的影响，并使全球环境基金成为可持续发展和解决全球环境问题的一支领导力量。

130. 截止 2008 年 4 月，全球环境基金在实现可持续性条约各项目标方面取得的进展情况见下文表 8。

表 8：在执行全球环境基金可持续性条约方面的进展

组成部分	初步行动计划	在整个 2008 财政年度内取得的进展
战略	<p>4. 通过建设有关交叉问题的协同机制，重点领域战略集中关注有关全球环境的一整套重点问题。</p> <p>5. 采取方案性做法，放弃项目型做法。</p> <p>6. 将跟踪工具和全球成果及各种影响的可衡量指标适用于所有全球环境基金项目。</p>	<p>7. 理事会在 2007 年 6 月核准了修改后的重点领域战略，其中包括一整套按照重点领域和交叉问题分列的目标。</p> <p>8. 理事会已在 2008 财政年度核准了许多方案性做法，更多战略方案将在 2009-2010 财政年度核准。</p> <p>9. 重点领域战略中包含的一套指标将在制定项目时被用到，并将作为成果管理框架的一部分受到跟踪。</p>
创新	<p>10. 资助没有市场基础但有创新意义的创业努力和技术。</p>	<p>11. 理事会在 2007 年 6 月的工作方案中核准了关于创建公私伙伴关系基金的项目提案。</p>

组成部分	初步行动计划	在整个 2008 财政年度内取得的进展
公平	<p>12. 帮助最脆弱国家确保在全球环境和可持续发展方面取得具体成果。</p> <p>13. 确保今天的受益者有机会在经济方面做出贡献。</p>	<p>14. 确保最脆弱国家,包括最不发达国家/小岛屿发展中国家和非洲各国在工作方案的构成中不会处于不利地位。</p>
无障碍环境	<p>15. 与各国直接对话。</p> <p>16. 设立监察员岗位。</p> <p>17. 提高企业方案的效率 (NDI、CSP、CMSP、小额赠款方案)。</p> <p>18. 加强企业形象和公众交流。</p> <p>19. 加强全球环境基金接近和分享其知识库的能力。</p>	<p>20. 秘书处已经按照资源分配框架在对资源进行方案规划的背景下与各国开展直接对话。</p> <p>21. 冲突解决专员已在全球环境基金秘书处工作。</p> <p>22. 按照小额赠款方案制定了资源方案规划指南。关于加强能力建设战略做法执行情况的报告已经提交理事会 2008 年 4 月的会议审议。</p> <p>23. 理事会已在 2007 年 11 月核准了一项传播战略。</p>
重点	<p>24. 利用每个全球环境基金合作伙伴的相对优势。</p> <p>25. 消除各执行机构在 2008 财政年度开始的企业预算,并将机构项目周期管理费增加 10%。</p> <p>26. 简化核准程序。</p>	<p>27. 理事会在 2007 年 6 月核准了关于各机构相对优势的指南,该指南正在被用于指导各机构的资源方案规划工作。</p> <p>28. 理事会在 2006 年 12 月会议上核准了首席执行官干事建议的这些改革。</p> <p>29. 理事会在 2006 年 12 月就项目选择、管道管理和项目取消的一套规则和程序达成一致。</p> <p>30. 将现有管道减到 7 亿美元。</p> <p>31. 通过严格的事先知情同意审查,确保入境质量。</p> <p>32. 修改项目审查模板,重点关注行动费用和成本效益。</p> <p>33. 根据实际项目筹备赠款情况,用 PPG 替换 PDF。</p> <p>34. 在 2007 年 6 月为理事会审查提出新的项目周期建议,将项目鉴定与开始执行之间的平均时间缩短为 22 个月。</p> <p>35. 建立一个内部报警制度,确保在秘书处内部达到项目周期业务标准。</p>

**ANNEX 1: FULL-SIZE PROJECTS IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA  
APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Country	GEF Agency	Project Title	GEF Amount (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Total Amount (\$ million)
Argentina	World Bank	Biodiversity Conservation in Productive Forestry Landscapes	7	7.22275	14.22275
Bosnia-Herzegovina	World Bank	Forest and Mountain Protected Areas Project	3.4	3.5	6.9
Botswana	World Bank	Wildlife Conflict Management and Biodiversity Conservation for Improved Rural Livelihoods	5.5	25	30.5
Brazil	UNDP	Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil	5	15.34569	20.34569
Brazil	World Bank	Rio Grande Do Sul Biodiversity Conservation	5	6.1	11.1
Brazil	World Bank	Espirito Santo Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation and Restoration Project	4	8	12
Brazil	UNDP	SFM Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest Ecosystems	6	31.7	37.7
Chile	UNDP	Regional System of Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Rainforest	4.707	15.61177	20.31877
Chile	UNDP	Building a Comprehensive National Protected Areas System: A Financial and Operational Framework	5	21.95	26.95
China	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wild Relatives of Crops (resubmission from Feb 2006 IWP)	7.85	12.842	20.692
China	World Bank	Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Biodiversity Conservation	5.25	199.33	204.58
China	ADB	Ningxia Integrated Ecosystem and Agricultural Development Project	5	210.73	215.73
China	UNDP	CBPF Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action	4.54	15.1	19.64
China	ADB	CBPF Shaanxi Qinling Mountains Integrated Ecosystem Development	4.27	126.2	130.47
China	UNDP	CBPF Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin	2.7272	10.355	13.0822

Congo DR	World Bank	Support to ICCN's Program for the Rehabilitation of the National Parks Network	7	48.6	55.6
Costa Rica	World Bank	Mainstreaming Market-based Instruments for Environmental Management Project	10	80.3035	90.3035
Costa Rica	UNDP	Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Areas System	4.8	20.30978	25.10978
Cuba	UNDP	Mainstreaming and Sustaining Biodiversity Conservation in Three Productive Sectors of the Sabana Camaguey Ecosystem	4.119498	23.35318	27.47268
Ecuador	World Bank	Management of Chimborazo's Natural Resources	3.9	7.5	11.4
Ethiopia	UNDP	Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System	9	22.4295	31.4295
Global	UNDP	Supporting Country Early Action on Protected Areas	9.4	4.036	13.436
Global	UNEP	Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (Phase I)	3.639	10.3808	14.0198
Global	UNDP	Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services	5.690939	12.027	17.71794
Global	World Bank	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF), Phase 2	20	80	100
Global (China, Ecuador, Morocco, Uganda)	UNEP	Conservation and Use of Crop Genetic Diversity to Control Pests and Diseases in Support of Sustainable Agriculture (Phase 1)	3.411148	4.274344	7.685492
Global (Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Brazil)	UNEP	Conservation & Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture through an Ecosystem Approach	7.810682	18.64732	26.458
Global (Indonesia, Malaysia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Brazil)	World Bank/IFC	Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program (BACP), Phase 1	7	11.674	18.674
Global (Peru, Chile, China, Tunisia, Philippines, Algeria)	FAO	Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)	3.5	14.5	18
Guatemala	IADB	Improvement of Management Effectiveness in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR)	4.06	10.94	15
India	World Bank	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement	11.5	35.6	47.1
Indonesia	World Bank	Fisheries Revitalization Project	8	87	95

		(FRP)			
Indonesia	ADB	Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project	3.75	69.98	73.73
Jordan	World Bank	Integrated Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management in the Jordan Rift Valley	6.15	6.1	12.25
Kazakhstan	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Sector of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Ecoregion	2.3957	16.3387	18.7344
Mexico	World Bank	Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) - Third Tranche	7.35	7.35	14.7
Mongolia	World Bank	SFM Forest Landscapes Development and Conservation	1.73	3.2	4.93
Nicaragua	UNDP	Strengthening and Catalyzing the Sustainability of Nicaragua's Protected Areas System	1.8	3.82	5.62
Peru	World Bank	Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through the National Protected Areas Program	8.891	22.9	31.791
Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru)	World Bank	Latin America: Multi-country Capacity-building for Compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	4	10	14
Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Togo)	World Bank	West African Regional Biosafety Program	5.4	15.54	20.94
Regional (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)	IADB	Integrated Management of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area	3.5	5.6	9.1
Regional (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand)	UNEP	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services	3.649994	6.714074	10.36407
Regional (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Bangladesh)	UNEP	Development and Application of Decision-support Tools to Conserve and Sustainably use Genetic Diversity in Indigenous Livestock and Wild Relatives	1.98277	3.781	5.76377
Russian Federation	UNDP	SFM Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest Biodiversity in the Pechora River Headwaters Region	4.5	15.90345	20.40345
Serbia	World Bank	Transitional Agriculture Reform	4.5	32.31	36.81

Seychelles	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Production Sector Activities	3.7	7.59336	11.29336
Seychelles	UNDP	Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species into Trade, Transport and Travel Across the Production Landscape	2	4.605	6.605
Sierra Leone	World Bank	Wildlife Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Project	5	11.6	16.6
South Africa	UNDP	National Grasslands Biodiversity Program	8.3	37.26176	45.56176
Tanzania	UNDP	SFM Extending the Coastal Forest Protected Area Subsystem	3.55	6.2	9.75
Ukraine	UNDP	Strengthening Governance and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	1.8	4.506	6.306
Uruguay	UNDP	Catalyzing the Implementation of Uruguay's National Protected Area System	2.5	4.903	7.403
Venezuela	World Bank	Expanding Partnerships for the National Parks System	6	18.52	24.52
Budget Totals			290.5249	1515.2888	1805.8137



**ANNEX 2: MEDIUM-SIZE PROJECTS IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA  
APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Country	GEF Agency	Project Title	GEF Amount (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Total Amount (\$ million)
Albania	World Bank	Butrint National Park: Biodiversity and Global Heritage Conservation	0.95	1.20816	2.15816
Bhutan	UNDP	Integrated Livestock and Crop Conservation Program	0.897485	2	2.897485
Bulgaria	UNDP	Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity in High Nature Value Semi-natural Grasslands through Support for the Traditional Local Economy	0.95	1.203	2.153
Cambodia	UNEP	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia	0.64128	0.459125	1.100405
Czech Republic	UNEP	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.4524	1.4326	1.885
Egypt	UNEP	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.9081	1.389	2.2971
Estonia	UNEP	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.669	0.284	0.953
Global	World Bank	Assessment and Recommendations on Improving Access of Indigenous Peoples to Conservation Funding	0.25	0.36	0.61
Indonesia	World Bank	Partnerships for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku Province	0.999954	1.085596	2.08555
Kenya	UNDP	Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System	0.8	2.29	3.09
Lithuania	UNEP	Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.6874	0.404	1.0914
Macedonia	UNDP	Strengthening the Ecological, Institutional & Financial Sustainability of Macedonia's National Protected Areas System	1	4.1614	5.1614
Mauritius	UNEP	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.4278	0.2079	0.6357
Mexico	World Bank	Sacred Orchids of Chiapas: Cultural and Religious Values in Conservation	0.837392	1.173746	2.011138
Moldova	UNEP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.54235	0.147	0.68935
Slovak Republic	UNEP	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Slovakia	0.466	0.139	0.605
Tanzania	UNEP	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.7773	0.6143	1.3916
Tunisia	UNEP	Capacity Building for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.8489	0.91926	1.76816
Vietnam	UNEP	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	0.9978	0.637	1.6348
		Budget Totals	14.10076	20.11249	34.21325

**ANNEX 3: ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA  
APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Country	GEF Agency	Project Title	Project Type	GEF Amount (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Total Amount (\$ million)
Georgia	UNDP	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second and Third National Reports to CBD	EA	0.272186	0.01	0.28219
Global	UNDP/UNEP	Support to GEF Eligible CBD Parties for Carrying Out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments – Phase I.	MSP	1	0.75295	1.75295
		Budget Totals		1.272186	0.76295	2.035136

## ANNEX 4: PROJECT SUMMARIES

### Summary of Full-Size Projects Approved Between January, 2006-December, 2007

**Argentina: Biodiversity Conservation in Productive Forest Landscapes.** The project is partially-blended with a WB loan for the Sustainable Forestry which seeks to improve plantation productivity and management, foster rural development, and enhance the environmental values of plantation forestry in Argentina by updating the policy framework, strengthening institutional capacity at provincial level, improving public and private information delivery services, improving the efficiency of research, facilitating the involvement of small and medium-scale farmers in plantation forestry and agro forestry, and institutionalizing environmental safeguards and best practice into plantation management. The GEF project will integrate biodiversity-responsible practices and policies into the plantation-forestry sector at the national level and in seven provinces in Northern Patagonia and Mesopotamia region. The GEF project will support advanced education and training programs for government officials who work directly with plantation forests, researchers who generate the knowledge necessary for technological advancement, and extension agents who bring these advances to the producers. The project will also work to improve the legal, policy, and economic frameworks which influence the establishment and management of plantations and support environmental education activities designed to sensitize producers to the need for, and benefits of, conserving biodiversity and ecosystems. The project will also support creation of protected areas and buffer zones to conserve critical areas and species in zones with high pressure for conversion. (WB, GEF: \$ 7 m, Total project: 14.22 m).

#### ***Bosnia-Herzegovina: Forest and Mountain Protected Areas Project.***

The project will increase the area in forest and mountain ecosystems under formal protection status, and develop mechanisms to conserve these ecosystems while ensuring that these natural assets provide a basis for improved livelihoods in rural areas and for increased tourism revenues. The project will achieve these objectives through: (a) the expansion and strengthening of the protected areas network; (b) the restoration or enhancement of the capacity of national institutions and other actors to manage protected areas and to preserve biodiversity within production landscapes (forest and agricultural land); (c) more sustainable management of resources outside protected areas (integrated land-use of productive landscapes); and (d) the integration of Bosnia-Herzegovina into transnational biodiversity conservation initiatives. This will provide benefits to local communities through improved livelihoods and increased revenues from tourism. (WB, GEF: \$3.4 m, Total project: \$6.9 m).

**Botswana: Wildlife Conflict Management and Biodiversity Conservation for Improved Rural Livelihoods in Botswana.** This project has been designed to strengthen conservation, sustainable use and mainstreaming of wildlife and biodiversity resources in Botswana's economic development. The project seeks to enhance biodiversity conservation in Botswana's Northern Wetland areas given their exceptional but highly vulnerable biodiversity richness. As a semi arid savannah ecosystem, biodiversity is concentrated in critical wetlands habitat found only in northern part of the country in three primary wetlands: the Okavango Delta, Chobe Linyanti and the Makgadikgadi Wetlands system. These wetlands identify an oasis of biodiversity resources increasingly under threat from over exploitation, wildlife conflict with communities and agricultural transformation. Project sites focus on communities experiencing the highest level of wildlife conflict, engaged at some level in community based natural resource management and living adjacent to the protected area network in critical wetlands habitat. The proposed project will assist the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), in collaboration with local NGOs, Ngamiland and Chobe District governments, and key agencies, in strengthening conservation, sustainable use and mainstreaming wildlife and biodiversity in Botswana's economic development, through policy and institutional reforms (including development of a National Wildlife Conflict Management Policy and Strategy, and a national community-based Wildlife Conflict Management and Early Warning System Framework), strengthening CBNRM policy and implementation (including development of the capacity of local CBOs and NGOs), and on-the-ground interventions in high biodiversity and conflict areas, focused on livelihood-enhancing community participation in wildlife management, conflict resolution, and monitoring and evaluation. The project's objective is to reduce the incidence of wildlife conflict within the project areas, by assisting communities monitor, co-manage, and directly benefit from the sustainable use of biodiversity resources, as well as strengthen Botswana's overall wildlife policy and institutional framework. (GEF: \$ 5.5 m, Total project: \$30.5 million)

**Brazil: Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil.** Mangrove ecosystems are among the most productive on earth, supporting globally significant biodiversity and providing resources and environmental services that underpin economic activities and ensure the environmental integrity of coastal areas. Moreover, their role in increasing the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities and economic activities to climate change is increasingly recognized. While Brazil has put in place a comprehensive framework for ensuring that mangrove ecosystems are conserved, there are a number of weaknesses in the systems that undermine the delivery of effective protection. The result is the loss of mangrove habitats and the provision of resources on which many communities and sectors depend. This project will directly address this problem by tailoring existing protected area management tools in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) to address the specific characteristics of mangrove ecosystems and increase capacities for their implementation, thus establishing minimum standards and improved approaches to mangrove conservation and sustainable use across the country. In doing so it would provide the operational consolidation of a sub-set of mangroves PA based on field-tested innovative management approaches in both sustainable use and strict conservation categories thus advancing the maturation of the SNUC. The result would be direct conservation benefits to 568,000 ha of globally significant mangroves, positive impacts on the livelihoods of some of the poorest segments of Brazilian society and a framework through which lessons learnt could be replicated to all of Brazil's mangrove ecosystems and others globally. (UNDP, GEF: \$ 5 m, Total project: \$20.35).

**Brazil: Rio Grande Do Sul Biodiversity Conservation.** Within Brazil, the grassland biome is unique to the state of Rio Grande do Sul and is home to a rich and unique fauna and flora of global significance with high levels of biodiversity, e.g. 3,000 vascular plants (and 400 grasses), more than 60 mammal species, 210 birds, 30 reptiles, 20 amphibians and 40 inland waters fish. This grassland biome is considered one of the world centers for endemic birds and holds 17 species of birds that are globally threatened and another 11 are near threatened. The key threats to the grassland biome are: a) accelerated land conversion due to agriculture, forestry production plantations, and livestock production; b) lack of knowledge and technical capacity for farmers to adopt conservation practices; and, c) deficient regulatory framework to promote sustainable practices integrated with biodiversity conservation. The State of Rio Grande do Sul has developed a series of programs for the economic development of the grasslands; one of these programs is aimed at promoting biodiversity conservation within policies. The proposed project would promote a biodiversity-friendly conversion process under this program.

The objective of the proposed project is to promote the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the state's grassland ecosystem through mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within the forestry, agriculture, and livestock productive landscapes. This project would be based on two primary pillars: a) helping private landowners in rural areas to adopt biodiversity-friendly conservation practices, and b) providing the public sector with the tools needed to promote conservation and to create an enabling environment for biodiversity integration. By the end of the project, it is expected that through demonstration, dissemination, and technical assistance, a significant number of landowners in priority areas of the grasslands would have adopted biodiversity conservation practices. It is also expected that government institutions will have developed an improved policy framework conducive to biodiversity conservation co-existing with sound economic development of the grasslands. (WB, GEF: \$5 m, Total project: \$ 11.1 m)

**Brazil: Espírito Santo Biodiversity And Watershed Conservation And Restoration.**

The Atlantic Forest biome is one of the world's most biologically diverse areas, but has been reduced to less than 8% of its original forest cover. Farming by smallholders and some larger scale producers has reduced and fragmented forest cover and poses a continuing threat to the area's globally significant biodiversity. It has also resulted in severe erosion, substantially increasing silt loads and reducing the quality and timing of water supplies. The project watersheds provide about 95% of water supplies for the Vitória metropolitan area, which has 1.4 million inhabitants and generates 62% of state GDP, and also generate hydroelectricity. The project area – two watersheds in south-central Espírito Santo, one of the Brazil's poorest states, covering 400,000 ha – has some of the largest clusters of Atlantic Forest remnants, but biodiversity is under constant threat because of a combination of three main problems: (1) inadequate capacity to plan and implement appropriate NRM policies; (2) obstacles to the landholders adopting sustainable land management (SLM) practices; and (3) the fact that many of the benefits provided by Atlantic forests are externalities from the landholders' perspective, so that they have no incentive to preserve them. The project ("*Florestas para Vida*") will address each of these issues by a) strengthening the participatory institutions responsible for planning and implementing NRM

strategies in the watersheds, including technical agencies capable of monitoring conditions and developing responses to problems and governance mechanisms that bring stakeholders together in participatory ways to agree on appropriate responses; b) undertaking targeted intervention to restore and enhance the protection of critical areas for biodiversity conservation, and support the PA system in the watersheds, including assistance to landowners in the creation of private nature reserves; c) adopting a two-pronged approach to helping induce an increased adoption of SLM practices: development of a system to provide technical assistance on SLM to landholders, as well as a program of short-term PES payments for activities that are particularly beneficial for biodiversity conservation; and by developing a PES mechanism for critical areas for water service delivery (which are in many cases also important for biodiversity) in cooperation with water users such as state water agency CESAN. (WB, GEF: \$4 m, Total project: \$ 12 m)

***Brazil: SFM: Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest Ecosystems.*** The predominant type of PA in Brazil is a Conservation Unit (UC). Since 2002, the 256 federal, state, and municipal UC have been bought under a National System of Conservation Units (SNUC). SNUC-PAs cover 12% of the territory but do not include Brazil's Indigenous Lands (ILs), which cover a further 12% of the country. Given their crucial role in forest conservation and to address ecosystem under-representativity in the PA estate, Brazil is seeking to complement SNUC-PAs protection with that afforded by ILs. The project objective is that Indigenous Lands (ILs) are consolidated as protected areas critical to the conservation of Brazil's forest ecosystems and as an integral part of the National Protected Area Plan. This will be achieved through three main approaches. At the systemic level mechanisms, tools and strategies will be developed to inform policy and recognize ILs as PA, thereby providing the support needed for their continued role in conservation over the long-term. To inform this systemic level, on-site demonstrations will be undertaken in selected pilot ILs to (a) model and test different approaches to increase the management effectiveness of conservation set asides in ILs for biodiversity conservation and (b) remove barriers that currently hamper sustainable use strategies in some ILs, increasing access to markets and determining sustainability thresholds appropriate for each forest type. Thus, while the project will work at a demonstration level and in pilot ILs, targeted systemic intervention will remove key barriers so as to unlock the potential of ILs as PAs in the long-term. By triggering this change the project will thus ultimately contribute to a larger goal of increasing global benefits in all ILs. The project will capture direct benefits in those ILs selected as pilots (initially estimated at between 10-20% of ILs). These will be in areas of high priority for forest biodiversity conservation and with all land regularization processes complete. (UNDP, GEF: \$6 m, Total project: \$37.7)

***Chile: Regional System of Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Rainforest.*** Chile's natural isolation and topographic diversity result in very high levels of species diversity - some 28,450 native species are known - and one of the highest levels of endemism in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Government commitment to biodiversity conservation has resulted in the establishment of an impressive National System of State Wilderness Protected areas including 31 national parks, 15 national monuments, and 48 national reserves which cover more than 14 million hectares. In addition, 300 private protected areas cover another 1.1 million hectares. Despite these efforts, many critical biodiversity areas remain unprotected. One of these is the Valdivian Rainforest Eco-Region, the world's second largest temperate rainforest recognized for its outstanding globally significant biodiversity. The project will set up in the Los Lagos Region (Xth), the first Regional PA System in Chile. This System will support regional development goals and conserve its biodiversity endowment - the Valdivian Eco-region. While focusing primarily on regional-specific barriers, the Regional System will also provide a paradigm for progressive replication elsewhere in Chile, with the aim of advancing in the maturation of a National PA System. The project will adopt an intervention strategy based on two strategic approaches. One will be to create the general enabling environment for the Regional System. The other will be to support on-site demonstrations, which deliver immediate protection to sites of outstanding biodiversity value, while providing models that can be replicated through incentives and regulatory mechanisms developed within the overall framework of the System. The project's long-term goal is that Chile has an effective and representative national system of conservation and sustainable use protected areas, which support national and regional development goals. The project objective is: An effective, multi-stakeholder, multi-use Regional Protected Areas System (RPAS) is modeled in the Valdivian Region. There are five planned outcomes in support of the project's stated objective: (i) Regional protected area structures are in place, including appropriate and sustainable policy, financing and institutions; (ii) Sustainable and replicable models of NGO stewardship of protected areas are in place; (iii) Sustainable and

replicable models of collaborative buffer zone management are in place (IUCN II-IV); (iv) Sustainable and replicable models of private and indigenous managed resource protected areas are in place (IUCN V-VI); and (v) Institutions and individuals involved in the RPAS have the necessary knowledge and skills to function effectively. (UNDP, GEF: \$5 m, Total project: \$20.32 m).

***Chile: Building a comprehensive National Protected Area System for Chile: a financial and operational framework.*** The project will put in place a consolidated framework to improve the financial and operational efficiency and coherency of its current assemblage of PAs, designing an integrated new National Protected Area System with aligned management standards and efficiencies across its constituents PAs to ensure sustainable financing in the short-term and to provide the basis for the expansion of Chile's PA estate in the future. The project will pursue 3 main approaches: (i) increasing revenue generation by lifting legal and regulatory barriers that impede different revenue mechanisms or that act as disincentives for on-site revenue generation; and by testing resource generation mechanisms (amongst others, PA visitation fees schemes and service concessions based on a financing options assessment that indicated a potential increase of at least 50% over current tourism related revenues in the short-term); ii) reducing National Protected Area System cost burdens by unleashing resources from development entities and productive sectors to buffer zones and communities to reduce threats at source, potentially reducing management costs and sharing the financial burden of PA costs; (iii) improving operational effectiveness and thereby cost effectiveness of PA management through, amongst others, the definition of operational standards, resource allocation and reporting systems, management and business planning and capacity building to ensure that investment in PAs is better spent and thus maximizes conservation benefits. (UNDP, GEF: \$5 million, Total project: 26.95 million)

***China: Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wild Relatives of Crops.*** Wild relatives of rice, soybean, and wheat are significant for sustainable development in both China and the world. The *China Agricultural Agenda 21* (1999) identified a large number of important *in-situ* conservation sites but, because of capacity and financial constraints, threats still exist at most sites. This project will eliminate barriers to the mainstreaming of conservation of wild relatives within the agricultural sector, thus promoting integration of conservation and production, and ensuring that the global environmental benefits secured thereby are sustainable. The project will involve participation from local stakeholders in eight diverse provinces and autonomous regions to secure conservation of wild relatives of soybean, wheat, and rice, in their natural habitats. This will be achieved through a combination of actions aimed at establishing sustainable sources of financial and other incentives for conservation, modification to the legal framework, capacity building and awareness raising. (UNDP, GEF: \$7.85 m, Total project \$20.692 m)

***China: Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Biodiversity Conservation.*** The project will improve the effectiveness of forest management and institutional arrangements in timber production, watershed protection and nature reserves management in Guangxi Province and demonstrate this integrated approach to forest management. This will be achieved by supporting complementary and mutually supportive management improvements in each of the three main forest categories - production, protection (ecological), and conservation. Specifically, the project will (a) expand and strengthen forest resources development; (b) improve the existing provincial ecological forest protection program; (c) strengthen the management of selected nature reserves established to protect globally important ecosystems and biodiversity and identifying opportunities for enhancing biodiversity outside of protected areas; and (d) support stakeholders in the forestry sector in GZAR through the development of a forestry strategy, guidelines and policies, and applied research needed for sustainable forest resources management. (WB, GEF: \$5.25 m, Total project: \$ 204.58 m)

***China: Ningxia Integrated Ecosystem and Agricultural Development Project.*** The Project area covers 3,655 km<sup>2</sup> of the oasis of the Yinchuan Plain extending into the piedmont zone and the Helan Mountains to the west of the Yellow River in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China. Approximately one-third of the Project area will be managed to enhance biodiversity linkages between the Helanshan Nature Reserve, the Piedmont area and the Yinchuan plain using the IEM or landscape approach. Almost 11,500 ha of wetlands will be managed to protect biodiversity while enhancing eco-tourism. The Project area supports a variety of wildlife species of national, regional and global conservation significance. Fifteen species are recognized by IUCN as globally threatened, of which nine are permanent residents of Ningxia, e.g. the Chinese Softshell Turtle, six species are migratory birds e.g. the Great Bustard. Institutional capacity will be built and integrated land and water resource management approaches demonstrated through spatial planning, sustainable land management and

more efficient water use. The focus for improved dryland ecosystem management is on 24,220 ha of fragile soils, where previously resettled poor communities will be assisted through a transition to sustainable land management practices linked to and made sustainable through modern agribusiness enterprises. (WB, GEF: \$5 m, Total project: \$215.73 m)

**China: CBPF Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action.** This project will support the implementation of CBPF. It will establish an effective biodiversity conservation planning framework from the national to provincial levels. It will strengthen the State Environment Protection Administration's capacity to coordinate a critical mass of international and national stakeholder action relevant to China's biodiversity conservation. The project will establish mechanisms to facilitate interactions between these stakeholders and the central government policy-makers to develop, test and scale-up innovative approaches. The project will also establish a common framework to monitor CBPF's progress and to assess its achievements (including all projects developed under it) with regard to impacts on- the-ground. Further, this project will ensure the integration of biodiversity conservation issues within the planned national climate change adaptation guidelines and demonstrate how to do this in the sectoral policies/plans in a province as a demonstration. (UNDP, GEF: \$4.54 m, Total project: \$19.64 m).

**China: CBPF Shaanxi Qinling Mountains Integrated Ecosystem Development.** The Qinling Mountains (QM) is located south of Xian, the capital province of Shaanxi Province (SP). QM is one of the most critical biodiversity hotspots in the PRC containing many globally-endangered species of fauna and flora, including the giant panda and crested ibis. Despite its importance, about 70% of the total area of QM has been highly degraded due to inappropriate farming practices, logging, overuse of natural resources and encroachment, destructive mining and pollution from solid waste and intensive use of agrochemicals over many decades. The Project will improve the environment and the quality of life for the local inhabitants through improved and sustainable biodiversity conservation and increased tourism revenues. The Project will support the following: commercial uses in the ex-situ areas of high volume tourism to support in-situ activities in the nature reserve; community development for local income-generating activities; realistic models for linking project improvements with other nature reserves in QM; and strengthening capacity of key institutions in project management and communities in project participation (ADB, GEF: \$4.27 m, Total project: \$130.47 m).

**China: CBPF Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin.** The project will demonstrate mainstreaming in the national-level Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA) to be established in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (HHRB), a biodiversity-rich, 21,109 km<sup>2</sup> area. The project will demonstrate practical and complementary mechanisms for conserving ecological functions and mainstreaming biodiversity in China by focusing on: (i) land use planning and management, (ii) incentive-based regulation of natural resource-based business sectors, and (iii) integration into poverty alleviation efforts. HHRB is one of the important water supply source areas and, therefore, the project will have a direct demonstration value for replication to the other 16 water supply source sites. HHRB is one of a few remaining areas where substantial forest and wetland ecosystems can still be found. It supports more than 8,800 species (including 2,100 species of higher plants), including 360 regionally endemic species. Of these, 46 species are listed in CITES Annexes and 97 species are listed as endangered in China's Red List. (UNDP, GEF: \$2.7272 m, Total project: \$13.0822 m).

**Congo DR: Support to ICCN's Program for the Rehabilitation of the National Parks Network.** The global objective of this project is to support the biodiversity sub-program of the National Forest and Biodiversity Sector Program with an aim to raise the political profile of biodiversity conservation in DRC and enhance its linkage to the economic recovery agenda. The GEF project will: 1) support the implementation of an institutional capacity building program at the national level with the national parks institution, ICCN; 2) target rehabilitation and institutional strengthening efforts in two of the prioritized ten national parks and their buffer zones, namely – Garamba and Virunga – to ensure that a significant portion of their biological diversity is protected and sustainably managed; and 3) lay the foundation for creation of new protected areas covering up to 15% of the national territory. (World Bank, GEF: \$7 m, Total project: \$55.88 m).

**Costa Rica: Mainstreaming Market-Based Instruments for Environmental Management.** GEF support has

been instrumental in the development of market-based instruments for environmental management in Costa Rica, resulting in substantial on-the-ground improvements in biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica, as well as valuable lessons learned that have been applied in many other countries. GEF support for this project will help consolidate Costa Rica's PSA Program (Pago por Servicios Ambientales, or Payment for Environmental Services), and focuses particularly on the improvements needed to ensure sustainable long-term conservation of biodiversity in the buffer zones of protected areas and biological corridors that connect them, thus enhancing the sustainability of the national protected areas system and of the Costa Rican portion of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. The objective of the project is to enhance the provision of environmental services of national and global significance and to assist in securing their long-term sustainability. The global environmental objective is to enhance the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and ensure its long-term sustainability by mainstreaming market-based instruments in productive landscapes in the buffer zones of protected areas and the corridors connecting them. This will be accomplished by consolidating the PSA Program, improving its efficiency, and expanding its coverage. The project will also support the development of new, market-based approaches to sustainable finance environmental management. The bulk of the project's work will be devoted to demand-side efforts to develop and implement new mechanisms to generate sustainable financing and to address the particular needs faced in generating long-term financing for biodiversity conservation. This will be complemented by supply-side efforts to improve the program's efficiency together with efforts to increase its contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable rural development.

***Costa Rica: Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Area System.*** The project will support Costa Rica's efforts to strengthen its Protected Areas System administered by the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). The aim is a System that effectively conserves a representative sample of Costa Rica's biodiversity, advance national goals and captures global benefits in a range of ecosystems. This will be achieved through five interrelated Outcomes: 1) Costa Rica's legal and policy framework is reformed and enhanced to ensure effective management and long-term financial and ecological sustainability of the PA System; 2) SINAC's institutional PA System framework and capacities are enhanced for eco-regional planning and optimal management effectiveness; 3) SINAC has the financial sustainability to effectively attain its strategic objectives and provide resources for long-term PA System management needs; 4) SINAC tests new and innovative conservation approaches at the Conservation Area and PA levels; and 5) Successful PA System management models are scaled-up and replicated at the systemic level through strategic partnerships with key stakeholders. On-site pilot interventions will enable ground-proofing of the reformed legal and policy frameworks, by developing and testing new tools for enhancing PA management effectiveness - including different PA governance models - while hosting training and awareness-raising activities (UNDP, GEF: \$ 4.8m, Total project: \$20.30).

***Cuba: Mainstreaming and Sustaining Biodiversity Conservation in three Productive Sectors of the Sabana Camagüey Ecosystem.*** The project will be implemented in the Sabana-Camagüey Ecosystem (SCE), which occupies a strip of approximately 465 km along the central north zone of Cuba, including the northern watersheds of the provinces of Matanzas, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Ávila, and Camagüey, an extensive marine archipelago, the adjacent shallow marine shelf, and the oceanic Exclusive Economic Zone. The project represents the third and final phase of a long-term commitment by GEF to the project area. Phase 1 identified problems and opportunities, completed bio-geophysical, economic and social characterization of the SCE and developed a Strategic Plan. Phase 2 secured the conservation of particularly sensitive or high biodiversity value areas in a network of protected areas that covers 20% of the SCE, and made progress in promoting an ecosystem-based approach within a traditionally centralized and sector-driven development-planning framework. Phase 3 will promote operational changes within the tourism, fisheries, and agriculture sectors to ensure biodiversity conservation across the productive sea and landscape that make up 80% of the archipelago. In addition to interventions that directly change productive sector activities, the project also will strengthen the national, regional and local enabling environments for the financial, institutional, environmental and social sustainability of biodiversity conservation in these sectors. (UNDP, GEF: \$4.11, Total project: \$24.47).

***Ecuador: Management of Chimborazo's Natural Resources.*** The Ecuadorian province with the largest and among the best-conserved expanse of páramos in the country is the Province of Chimborazo. Approximately



30% of the existing páramos in Ecuador are located in Chimborazo, mainly within and around two protected areas (PAs)—Sangay National Park and the Chimborazo National Fauna Reserve. The total area of páramos within the province has been decreasing at a rapid rate due to inappropriate use of natural resources; historical, environmental, and socio-economic pressures contributing to the expansion of the agricultural frontier; unsustainable water use practices (especially for irrigation); poor institutional capacity; and the lack of adaptation strategies to counter the acute effects of global warming at high altitudes. The project would be blended with the IBRD's Chimborazo Productive Investments Project (PIDD) whose objective is to increase production and market access of rural families through investments in irrigation and roads improvement. The strategic linkage between the two projects allows for an integrated approach to reducing the threats facing the páramos while supporting the province's poverty alleviation goals. Specifically, the GEF project would focus on mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into policy and legal frameworks as well as sector strategies (agriculture, forestry, water, and ecotourism) that impact the páramos and surrounding areas. Demonstrative productive landscape projects and replicable Payment for Environmental Services (PES) models would be piloted in selected micro-watersheds where biodiversity is threatened and water supply is critical for downstream users. The PES approach offers the potential of addressing both problems in a sustainable and efficient manner. All activities would be implemented through a participatory process with an emphasis on incorporating traditional indigenous knowledge and techniques into improved practices, involving stakeholders at all levels in the decision-making process. (WB, GEF: \$ 3.9, Total project: \$ 11.4)

***Ethiopia: Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System.*** The project aims at strengthening capacities to manage the Ethiopian Protected Area system in order to improve the sustainability of the protected area system. The GEF project will focus on: 1. Mainstreaming of Protected Areas in the development framework; 2. Implementation of appropriate governance frameworks; 3. Capacity development for Protected Area planning; 4. Implementation of pilot operations to test new protected area management options and partnerships; and 5. Financial sustainability plan will be developed. (UNDP, GEF: \$9 m, Total project: \$32.99 m).

***Global: Supporting Country Early Action on Protected Areas.*** The project goal is to assist eligible countries meet their commitments under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) adopted by COP-7. The project objective is to enable eligible countries in need of assistance to launch early action in response to the PoWPA that complements, but will not be addressed by, other national programmes and projects, including those supported by the GEF, by other official donors, and by international NGOs. To achieve its objective, the project will provide a fast-disbursing and flexible mechanism to assist GEF eligible countries, with an emphasis on Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), thus generating numerous country-based projects. Based on a needs and feasibility assessment, thirteen activities under the PoWPA were considered as suitable for support under this project. (UNDP, GEF: \$9.4m, Total project: \$13.43m)

***Global: Building the Partnership to Track Progress at the Global Level in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (Phase 1).*** This project aims to ensure that the wide range of agencies and organizations tracking progress in achieving the 2010 CBD indicator targets can collaborate more effectively to deliver the suite of global indicators that will be used for tracking and communicating progress. The aim of the full project is to support regular delivery of a full suite of 2010 indicators at the global level that is meaningful to a range of audiences in supporting both policy intervention and communicating degree of success in achieving the 2010 target. The indicators will be delivered through a partnership of the organizations and agencies working on the individual indicators. The indicators will be meaningful at a global level, but clearly linked to related indicators at national and regional levels, to targets and indicators used by other international conventions and programmes, to targets and indicators relevant to other sectors (in particular the Millennium Development Goals), and to assessing the impact of climate change on biodiversity. (UNEP, GEF: \$3.63 m, Total project: \$14.01 m)

***Global: Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystems Services.*** Around the world, widespread interest is emerging in markets and payment schemes that reward actors who conserve or restore the ecosystem services (PES) provided by terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, while providing a viable and sustainable source of livelihood for rural communities. This project seeks to establish institutional capacity for expanding systems of payments for ecosystem services to a scale sufficient to have a meaningful impact on global conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and on achieving the Millennium Development

Goals. The principal *outcomes* of the project are (i) timely, relevant market information for PES available to all stakeholders globally, through The Katoomba Group's Ecosystem Marketplace; (ii) national champions and stakeholders of PES in Eastern and Southern Africa and Tropical America have improved capacity and access to technical assistance for institutional and policy development for PES; and (iii) operational models and capacity to effectively design establish and implement new types of PES for biodiversity conservation. (UNDP, GEF: \$5.69 m, Total project: \$17.71 m)

**Global: Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF) Phase 2.** The project would support a second phase of the global CEPF program to expand and replicate successful civil society implementation models more broadly within at least 14 of the 30 eligible hotspots, including at least 9 new ones. It would build on the lessons learned under the first phase of CEPF, as well as recommendations from the independent evaluation carried out in 2005, to further strengthen the program in existing hotspots and to expand activities to marine ecosystems and to new hotspots. By focusing on a small number of critical ecosystems, and expanding into nine new hotspots, the project would maximize its overall impact. The program may also serve as a mechanism to direct other donor investments to the hotspots. (WB, GEF: \$20.00 m, Total project: \$100.00 m)

**Global (China, Ecuador, Morocco and Uganda): Conservation and Use of Crop Genetic Diversity to Control Pests and Diseases in Support of Sustainable Agriculture: Phase I.** The development objective of this project is to conserve crop genetic diversity in ways that increase food security and improve ecosystem health. The immediate objective of the project is to enhance conservation and use of crop genetic diversity by farmers, farmer communities, and local and national institutions to minimize pest and disease damage on-farm. The six project target crops, rice (*Oryza sativa*), maize (*Zea mays*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), faba bean (*Vicia faba*), banana and plantain (*Musa spp.*), are major nutritional staples for large segments of the developing world and their yield stabilities are important factors in food security. The crops represent different breeding systems (cross-pollinated, partially outcrossing, self-pollinated, clonal), as differences between varieties would be expected to be less prominent in cross-pollinated crops than in self-pollinated ones. Banana and plantain, as a result of their sterility, have followed a clonal crop improvement strategy, with farmers doing most of the selection breeding. In addition, the life cycles of major pest and disease that affect these crops are well studied. The project has three anticipated outcomes: Outcome 1: Rural populations in the project sites benefit from reduced crop vulnerability to pest and disease attacks; Outcome 2: Increased genetic diversity of target crops in respect to pest and disease management; Outcome 3: Increased capacity and leadership abilities of farmers, local communities, and other stakeholders to make diversity rich decisions in respect to pest and disease management. Each of the four countries, China, Ecuador, Morocco and Uganda, which developed this initiative and jointly selected these target crops, contain areas of important crop genetic diversity for the selected crops, including different types of resistance to major pests and pathogens in the countries' local crop cultivars maintained in traditional farming systems. (UNEP, GEF: \$ 3.4 m, Total project: 7.7 m)

**Global: (Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan and South Africa) Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture through an Ecosystem Approach.** The development objective of the project is to achieve improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods through the enhanced conservation and sustainable use of pollinators. The project's immediate objective is to harness the benefits of pollination services provided by wild biodiversity for human livelihoods and sustainable agriculture, through an ecosystem approach in selected countries. The project seeks to achieve four outcomes: 1) An integrated and accessible knowledge base for management of wild pollination services, for farmers, land managers and policy makers; 2) Enhanced conservation and sustainable use of pollinators for sustainable agriculture. The project will identify demonstrate and document the tools, methodologies, strategies and good agricultural practices that are needed for pollinator conservation and sustainable use, in selected agroecosystems in Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, India, Nepal, Pakistan and South Africa; 3) Increased capacity for conservation and sustainable use of pollinators by farmers and land managers. In partner countries, capacity among farmers, the agricultural research and extension community, and policy-makers to design and implement pollination management plans and policies will be strengthened; and 4) Mainstreaming of pollinator conservation and sustainable use. The project will ensure that the lessons learned are disseminated globally, that public awareness of the role and value of pollination services is enhanced and that measures to conserve and sustainably use pollinators are supported by the policy environment. (UNEP/FAO, GEF: 7.8 m, Total project: \$ 26.46 m)

**Global: (Brazil, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Malaysia) Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program (BACP).** The expansion of agriculture and the associated use of land, water, and inputs is the leading cause of habitat destruction and a major threat to global biodiversity. Global production of tropical export commodities has dramatically increased in the last decade. Oil palm, cocoa, soybean and sugarcane today cover about 125 million hectares. The proposed Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program (BACP) seeks to reduce these threats in an innovative and large-scale manner by leveraging market forces at all levels of the value chain in order to mainstream the use of so-called Better Management Practices (BMPs) that decrease the impact of production on biodiversity in these four commodities. BACP will strategically target its interventions so as to have the greatest impact in each commodity and will seek replication to other commodities. In doing that, IFC will be applying to commodities its successful market transformation experience gained in other sectors such as energy. The primary objective of BACP is to preserve global genetic, species and ecosystem diversity within agricultural production landscapes, by transforming markets for targeted agricultural commodities. More specifically, the BACP aims to address market failures which prevent private producers, or reduce their incentives, to transition to production methods that are at the same time commercially viable and beneficial to biodiversity. BACP's selection of target countries for each commodity takes into account production volumes, the impact of this production on biodiversity of global significance, and the potential for lessening this impact. The initial target countries are Malaysia (palm oil), Indonesia (palm oil, cocoa), Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (cocoa), and Brazil (sugarcane and soy). Each of these countries contains high levels of biological diversity and/or endemism, some of which is in biodiversity hotspots that overlap with areas of commodity production. (World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC), GEF: \$ 7, Total project: \$ 18.67)

**Global: Multiple (Chile, China, Algeria, Tunisia, Peru, Philippines) Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS).** Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) represent a unique sub-set of agricultural systems, which exemplify customary use of globally significant agricultural biodiversity and merit to be recognised as a heritage of human kind within the national sovereignty jurisdictions. GIAHS may be defined as “remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development.” The project will aim to redress the erosion of GIAHS, through addressing the key barriers related to awareness, policy, institutional capacity, community capacity and markets at global, national and local scales. In order to provide systematic support to the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, the project strategy is to make interventions at three distinct levels. First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept of GIAHS wherein globally significant agrobiodiversity is harboured, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries (Chile: Chiloe Island, Rice-fish system; China: Lonxiang village, Zhejiang Province; Oases of the Maghreb (Algeria: Bénélsghuen, Tunisia: Gafsa); Peru: Agriculture of Andes; Philippines: Ifugao Rice Terraces) the project will address conservation and adaptive management at the community level.

**Guatemala: Improvement of Management Effectiveness in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR).** This project recognizes that the ecological integrity of the MBR as a critical part of the Selva Maya will depend on a substantial improvement of its management effectiveness. To this end, the Project strategy has several distinctive and innovative features including: (i) a regional approach that places the MBR within a broader context of the Department of Peten and addresses the root causes of biodiversity loss and encroachment such as poor coherence in sectoral policies; (ii) a focus on participatory conservation with the aim of communities settled in the MBR becoming, instead of a threatening element, allies of the MBR; (iii) enhanced involvement of municipalities within the MBR in conservation activities; (iv) self-reliance with an emphasis on the horizontal transfer of knowledge and experience among communities and user groups so that they can manage their territories and resources while also reducing conflicts and improving the quality of life of their inhabitants; (v) consolidating and expanding the network of co-administrator organizations in specific parts of the MBR; (vi) capacity building and the promotion of institutional leadership that make it possible for the administrators of the MBR (SECONAP and others) to handle the different situations that stem from the direct and indirect influence of the communities settled in or around the MBR; (vii) land use management to ensure a balance between the activities for fostering sustainable production and those associated with protection for the zones of

high biological importance; and (viii) a regional monitoring and evaluation system linked to the national monitoring system of SIGAP. These features coincide with the strategic vision of the Government of Guatemala for the MBR as presented in the Strategy for Participatory and Inclusive Conservation. (IADB, GEF: \$4.1 million, Total project: \$15 million).

**India: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement.** The project will (i) scale-up successful conservation models to the landscape level; (ii) raise awareness of the values of biodiversity goods and services; (iii) promote explicit linkages between conservation and poverty alleviation; (iv) mainstream biodiversity into policy and development programs at regional and national levels; (v) Undertake monitoring, linked to adaptive management, learning and replication; and (vi) Replicate participatory conservation mechanisms to other PAs nationally. The project will be implemented in eight landscape sites in different bio-geographic zones of the country. Each landscape unit contains a mosaic of land uses, but typically would include one or more protected areas. The eight landscape sites are: (i) Agasthiyamalai Landscape of Tamil Nadu, (ii) Agasthiyamalai Landscape of Kerala, (iii) Rann of Kutch/Wild Ass Landscape in Gujarat; (iv) Upper Indus Valley Landscape of the Western Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir; (v) Dampa Landscape of North-East India in Mizoram; (vi) Askote landscape in Uttaranchal; (vii) Dibru-Dihing landscape of Northern Assam; and (viii) Satpura Landscape of Central India in Madhya Pradesh. (WB, GEF: \$11.5 m, Total project: \$47.1 m).

**Indonesia: Fisheries Revitalization Project (FRP).** Indonesia's more than 81,000 kilometer coastline forms a dynamic web of ecosystems and interlinked habitats that support some of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world, including rare and endemic species of global value. This coastline comprises every imaginable tropical coastal habitat, including a significant portion of the world's coral reefs (roughly 8 to 15 percent), wide belts of mangrove forests (over 2 million hectares comprised of at least 47 different species), inter-tidal mudflats that provide food for a large variety of migratory birds (including the globally endangered Milky Stork, Lesser Adjutant and Spot-billed Pelican), and vast seagrass beds (approximately 30,000 square kilometers of seagrasses, housing at least 12 of the 60 known species). The project will reduce poverty in rural coastal and fisheries communities in participating districts, by: (i) increasing coastal and fisheries commodity-based economic growth and diversification (including support for (a) primary production, (b) value-added processing, and (c) export-oriented marketing; and (ii) developing a system for sustainable utilization and collaborative management of coastal fisheries resources and ecosystems. (WB, GEF: \$8 m, Total project: \$95 m)

**Indonesia: Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation**

**Project.** The Citarum River Basin (CRB) is the most strategic river basin in Indonesia. The basin covers over 13,000 km<sup>2</sup> and hosts some 9 million people. Within the CRB are three major dams and three large multipurpose reservoirs which supply about 80% of the Capital, Jakarta's, raw water. CRB has 12 nationally registered protected areas (PAs) that are essentially important representatives of the West Java montane forest type. The project will conserve the unique and internationally recognized biological diversity found in the Citarum River Basin representing the West Java Montane Forest type. This will be done through (i) establishing protocols and models of good conservation management design and practices, including innovative mechanisms for funding biodiversity conservation, at a designated Indonesian Model National Park and a variety of other PA types, and leverage these practices to other Indonesian PAs, (ii) reducing threats to biodiversity values in PAs and their surrounding landscape in CRB and (iii) demonstrating and up-scaling approaches to community-based conservation management, including environmental and biodiversity stewardship in both PAs and their surrounding landscape in CRB (ADB, GEF: \$3.75 m, Total project: \$73.73 m).

**Jordan: Integrated Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management in the Jordan Rift Valley.** The Jordan Rift Valley is an integral part of the Great Rift Valley and provides a globally critical land bridge between Africa, Europe, and Asia that supports a large variety of ecologically diverse habitats of international importance and funnels millions of migrating birds between these continents each year. The Valley is of strategic economic importance, linking the five countries of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the West Bank, and Syria, which share many of its natural resources, including the Jordan River, Dead Sea, and Gulf of Aqaba. The project will apply the principles of integrated ecosystem management to the existing land use master plan of the Jordan Rift Valley and establish a network of well-managed protected areas that meets local ecological, social and economic needs. (WB, GEF: \$6.15 m, Total project: \$12.25 m).

***Kazakhstan: Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Sector of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Ecoregion.*** This project represents one integral element of a tri-national initiative represented by three complementary projects in Mongolia, Russia and Kazakhstan that are adopting an ecoregional approach to the conservation of biodiversity in a globally significant international trans-boundary setting, the Altai-Sayan ecoregion. The project will secure globally important biodiversity benefits through replicable and sustainable biodiversity conservation and efficient protected areas management in the Kazakhstani sector of the Altai-Sayan ecoregion. The project will demonstrate comprehensive approaches to sustainable and replicable conservation of biodiversity in two existing protected areas as a model for sustainability and management effectiveness of national PA systems in the Kazakhstani sector of the Altai-Sayan ecoregion. (UNDP, GEF: \$2.40 m, Total project: \$18.73 m).

***Mexico Consolidation of the Protected Area System (SINAP II) - Third Tranche.***

The objective of the project is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Mexico through the consolidation of the National System of Protected Area (SINAP). The original SINAP II project was approved by the GEF Council and a commitment was made to finance the SINAP II project under an innovative multi-tranched structure with a total final grant amount of \$31.1 million. Based on the independent evaluation and the WB mid-term evaluation, the project implementation is going on satisfactory and the conservation trust fund is considered as an innovative model globally and regionally. The objective of the project is as follows: 1. Conserve globally important biodiversity in selected areas of SINAP (at least 12 PAs) 2. Promote the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of productive activities in selected PAs. 3. Promote social co-responsibility for conservation 4. Promote the inclusion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use criteria in development projects and other practices affecting selected PAs. (WB, GEF: \$7.35 m, Total project: \$14.7 m).

***Mongolia: SFM Forest Landscapes Development and Conservation.*** Mongolia's forest ecosystems have been subject to much mismanagement. Forest resources and wildlife trade are rapidly approaching a very serious state due to poorly-controlled legal harvesting and illegal activities, and disruption of important natural disturbance regimes. The project will strengthen the PA system and improve protection of globally-significant biodiversity in Mongolia's northern forests through (a) more effective management, including increased financial sustainability and (b) improved capacity for protected area management including the development of a corridor approach to landscape-level conservation planning. Threatened species (IUCN Red List) expected to benefit from the project include: e.g. Critically Endangered: Siberian Crane, Przewalski's Horse; Endangered: Swan Goose; Vulnerable: Great Bustard, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Musk Deer, and Wolverine. (WB, GEF: \$1.73 m, Total project: \$4.93 m).

***Nicaragua: Strengthening and Catalyzing the Sustainability of Nicaragua's Protected Area System.*** This project builds on on-going conservation initiatives in Nicaragua and will focus on tackling the most critical barriers to management and financing that limit the National Protected Areas System's (SINAP) effectiveness as the cornerstone of in-situ biodiversity conservation. The project will support the conservation of Nicaragua's 53 ecosystems that contribute to the Meso-american Biodiversity Hotspot. The project approach has been designed to: a) Improve the national enabling environment so that the legal, policy and strategic frameworks are in place to allow SINAP to function more effectively. This will include key legal reforms and adoption of an updated master strategy for SINAP detailing its process for decentralization, coverage and management; b) Share the responsibilities of PA management across all relevant stakeholders including Ministries, regional government bodies, municipalities, private landowners and concessionaires and NGO co-managers. The project will support establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholder institutional structures so that they are operational and have capacity to engage stakeholders in PA management. This component will also develop the capacities of stakeholders, primarily landowners within PAs, to work with the PA authorities on biodiversity friendly economic activities; c) Improve SINAP's financial situation through transforming its financing system to generate, retain and account for funds and more effectively invest them at the site level. Reforms will also improve financing possibilities and create incentives (and reduce disincentives) for private producers within PAs to develop production in harmony with biodiversity conservation; d) Institutionalize the learning within the project and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for broader uptake, sustainability and replication.

**Peru: Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through the National Protected Areas Program.** The goal of the proposed project is to enhance Peru's biodiversity conservation through increasing the area of key ecosystems under protection and strengthening the capacity for strategic analysis and management under a decentralized management framework. This would be accomplished by supporting the establishment and management of regional, local and private PAs near or adjacent to critical PAs from the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE), allowing for the creation of conservation mosaics and/or corridors. To achieve its goal, the project will: (i) support institutional strengthening at the central, sub-national and local levels to coordinate and effectively manage the Peruvian System of Protected Areas within the decentralized framework; (ii) establish alliances, incentive systems, coordination mechanisms and an integrated strategy that would allow participatory management of PAs by national, sub-national and local authorities with the support and active participation of the private sector, civil society and local communities; (iii) promote and establish mutually beneficial relationships between sub-national authorities and local communities in PA management; and (iv) promote the sustainability of the Peruvian System of local and sub-national PAs (the SPANP) through the establishment of an endowment fund for financing recurrent costs. This goal would significantly strengthen the fulfillment of the CBD-COP7 Plan of Work for Protected Areas and the achievements of priority actions included in the SINANPE updated National System Plan of Protected Areas. (WB, GEF: \$8.9 m, Total project: \$ 31.8)

**Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru) Latin America: Multi-country Capacity-building for Compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.** The project's objective is to support implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by improving institutional capacity of agriculture and environmental ministries as well as specific, biosafety-related agencies in the four participating countries, to implement their national biosafety regulations in compliance with the CP. This project is one of two projects, the second project being a GEF Medium Sized Project on Regional Capacity-Building on Public Awareness and Communication Activities for Compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which has been developed to address the biosafety knowledge and capacity gap. Both of these projects will be executed by the Colombia-based International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in collaboration with participating countries. (WB, GEF \$4.00m, total project \$14.26m)

**Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Togo): West African Regional Biosafety Program.** The project seeks to protect regional biodiversity against the potential risks associated with the introduction of LMOs into the environment. This will be achieved through the development of common science-based risk assessment and management methods, in compliance with the CPB and other international standards. The Program will initially benefit the WAEMU region but offers the potential to scale up to the larger Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region. ECOWAS will be involved from the beginning of the program to ensure synergies and consistency across the entire ECOWAS region. (WB, GEF \$5.40m, total project \$20.94m).

**Regional (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) Integrated Management of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area (MTPA).** The Montecristo Massif is a mountainous area in the center of the territory known as the Trifinio Region where the borders of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras meet precisely at a peak of Punto Trifinio found at 2,418 meters above sea level. Recognizing the biological value of the zone, in November 1987, the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, through the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan (CTPT) signed a declaration for the protection of the ecosystems in the Trifinio Region. The objective of this Project is to support the initial implementation of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) of the Montecristo Trinational Protected Area in the Trifinio Region of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, through a trinational institutional framework operating in a participatory, integrated and effective manner as a means to conserve the biodiversity, natural processes and environmental services of local, regional and global importance provided by the MTPA and facilitate its integration into the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. The Project is aimed at catalyzing the initial activities undertaken to establish the MTPA, at facilitating the development of a trinational framework for the management and administration of the area, and initializing effective on-ground implementation of the MTPA's Integrated Management Plan. (IADB, GEF: \$ 3.5 m, Total project: \$ 9.1 m).

**Regional (India, Indonesia, Malaysia & Thailand): Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services.** Tropical Asian countries are the center of origin and diversity of many globally important tropical fruit tree

species and their wild relatives. These tropical fruit tree genetic resources include more than 400 species of edible tropical fruits. The project will strengthen sustainable livelihoods through improved management and utilization of tropical fruit genetic diversity. This will be done through improving the conservation and use of tropical fruit genetic diversity in Asia by strengthening the capacity of farmers, local communities and institutions. The project will focus on four commercially important tropical fruit species with high diversity levels in the region, both at intraspecific level as well as at species level: citrus (*Citrus* spp.), mango (*Mangifera indica*), mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), and rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) as well as their wild relatives. (UNEP, GEF: \$3.65 m, Total project: \$10.36 m).

***Regional (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam & Bangladesh): Development and Application of Decision-support Tools to Conserve and Sustainably use Genetic Diversity in Indigenous Livestock and Wild Relatives.*** The loss of farm animal genetic resources (FAnGR) diversity is considerable: FAO's Global Databank for FAnGR reports that around 20% of FAnGR breeds are classified as at risk and, during the last six years, 62 breeds became extinct – amounting to the loss of almost one breed per month. And this is only a partial picture: breed inventories are inadequate in many parts of the world; population data are unavailable for 36% of all breeds; and, among many of the most widely used high-output breeds, within-breed genetic diversity is being undermined by the use of a few highly popular reproducers or reproducing lines. To address these challenges of the loss of livestock genetic diversity and the non-conducive policy and institutional environments, this project will develop, apply and make available various, mutually strengthening decision-support tools to identify and manage priority FAnGR and their wild relatives. (UNEP, GEF: \$1.98 m, Total project: \$ 5.76 m).

***Russian Federation: SFM- Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest Biodiversity in the Pechora River Headwaters Region.*** The taiga ecosystems of the eastern part of the Republic of Komi represent the last examples of extensive virgin forests in Europe, and the largest expanse of relatively unfragmented forests on the continent. This project will conserve the globally significant biodiversity of the Republic of Komi. This will be done through achieving social, financial and institutional sustainability of the protected areas system of the Republic of Komi and by demonstrating effective conservation practice and resource use in two protected areas of the Upper Pechora Basin and their buffer zones. Good practices and lessons learned will be disseminated throughout the Komi Republic and the Russian Federation. (UNDP, GEF: \$4.5 m, Total project: \$20.40 m).

***Serbia: Transitional Agriculture Reform.*** Serbia has significant comparative advantages in agriculture, thanks to an abundance of high quality agricultural land, a strategic trading location, and an educated workforce. Primary agricultural production and agro-processing was estimated to be 15 percent of GDP and 20 percent of exports in 2005. About 0.8 million ha, or 15 percent of the arable land consists of about 1050 large corporate farms and agro-kombinats. Privately owned commercial farms, averaging about 10 ha, account for another 46 percent of agricultural land. The remaining 39 percent comprises over 600,000 small private farms, most under five ha and often consisting of several fragmented parcels of land. The project will enhance the competitiveness of Serbian agriculture, while conserving the globally important eco-system in the Stara Planina mountainous area. (WB, GEF \$4.5 m, total project \$36.81 m).

***Seychelles. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Production Sector Activities.*** The project aims to develop an integrated ecosystem management approach for the Seychelles with the implementation of different tools in land use planning, coastal zone management and partnerships with the private sector. To ensure long-term effectiveness, the project will also support the improvement in current institutional capacity and will promote broad stakeholder participation in decision-making and management of ecosystems. The existing network of protected areas will be extended to maintain corridors and take into account different natural habitats (e.g. terrestrial ecosystems in the granitic islands). A special management focus will be on Silhouette Island to put in place a long-term conservation framework to be supported with revenues from nature-based tourism. The outer islands will get much needed attention in terms of assessment of biodiversity, as well as the development of viable conservation programmes on Cosmoledo Atoll. (UNDP, GEF: \$36 m, Total Project: \$11.59 m).

***Seychelles: Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species (IAS) into Trade, Transport and Travel Across the Production Landscape.*** The project aims at addressing the threats posed to the Seychelles' biodiversity by the introduction of IAS through the movement of people and merchandise into

and within the country. Working on the principle that ‘prevention is better than the cure’, the project will address three sets of barriers to addressing this threat, namely capacity deficits inherent in the policy and regulatory framework, capacity weaknesses within institutions, and technical capabilities. Measures to halt the inter-island spread of IAS already established on some islands will be instituted together with a monitoring system to assess their efficacy and inform national management responses. Finally, the project will establish a knowledge management facility to ensure that control and eradication schemes for IAS are being undertaken with full access to information on the relative efficacy and the costs of different treatment options. (UNDP, GEF \$2.00m, total project \$6.95m)

***Sierra Leone: Wildlife Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Project.*** The GEF project will focus on the improvement of sustainable protected area management and biodiversity conservation within Sierra Leone contributing to socio-economic development of beneficiary communities. The project is based on a capacity development strategy and the involvement of all stakeholder groups at national and local levels. More specifically, the proposed project will contribute to: (i) improve the integrity of four selected critical protected areas, (ii) enhance biodiversity protection within protected areas and adjacent landscapes, (iii) ensure the conservation of genetic diversity within four and outside protected areas that rural people traditionally use for medicinal and consumptive purposes and (iv) enhance the sustainable use of biological resources. (World Bank, GEF: \$5 m, Total Project: \$16.95 m).

***South Africa: National Grasslands Biodiversity Program.*** The South Africa Grasslands biome is a repository of globally significant biodiversity. Much of the grasslands ecosystem presently lies in production landscapes allocated to livestock production, agriculture, afforestation with exotic tree species, and coal mining. The objective of this project is to involve all the major production sectors in directly contributing to the achievement of biodiversity conservation priorities within the grasslands biome. The main intervention areas are: (i) strengthening the enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and (ii) mainstreaming grassland biodiversity conservation objectives into the main sectors (agriculture, forestry, urban economy, coal mining). (UNDP, GEF: \$8.3 m, Total Project: \$45.91 m).

***Tanzania. SFM Extending the Coastal Forest Protected Area Subsystem.*** The aim of the project is to strengthen biodiversity management fundamentals within the Protected Area network in Tanzania. This project addresses the Coastal Forests which are arguably the most threatened of all hotspots ecosystems in Tanzania and Zanzibar islands. The governance framework is going to be revised at national and district levels to extend the Protected Area network. Different legal, regulatory, financial and institutional tools are going to be renewed to implement an effective conservation management in protected areas and sustainable approaches with forest-adjacent communities. The project will pilot novel institutional arrangements and partnerships in three priority landscapes (Zanzibar, Kichi–Matumbi Hills, greater Rondo system on the Tanzanian mainland). (UNDP, GEF: \$3.55 m, Total Project: \$9.75 m).

***Ukraine: Strengthening Governance and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System.*** The biodiversity of Ukraine is widely recognized to be globally significant, because 141 Important Bird Areas (IBAs), and 33 Ramsar Sites are recognized in the country. Although the country covers less than 6% of the area of Europe, it contains approximately 35% of Europe’s species diversity due to its location at the crossroads of many different ecosystems and bird migration routes. Ukraine has 82 of the 104 European vertebrate species that have been identified as globally threatened (as per the IUCN Red List). The project will ensure conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Ukrainian Upper Pripyat. It will do so through the strengthening of biodiversity conservation efforts for the Shatsk National Park and the new national park in the Pripyat-Stokhod landscape complex (including restoration of critical areas). It will ensure biodiversity-friendly land-use practices in the agriculture, tourism, forestry and fishing sectors and will improve public awareness and environmental education for biodiversity conservation. (UNDP, GEF: \$1.8 m, Total project: \$6.31 m).

***Uruguay: Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay’s National Protected Area System.*** Uruguay is the second smallest country in South America, yet its location at the convergence of different bio-geographical regions has resulted in a complex mosaic of biological diversity for its size and subtropical nature. The proposed project will support Uruguay to design and implement a National System of Protected Areas that effectively conserves a representative sample of Uruguay’s biodiversity, is consistent with the country’s



socio-economic context, and facilitates the integration of PAs with other relevant territorial, social, economic, and institutional frameworks and systems. This will be achieved through four interrelated outcomes: 1) Legal, policy and institutional frameworks that encourage effective management and sustainable financing for the NPAS are in place and operational; 2) Key stakeholders directly involved in PA management have the appropriate balance of knowledge and skills required for effectively running the NPAS and its constituent PAs; 3) Increased awareness on the values of protected areas and their importance for sustainable development influences policies and practices; 4) Know-how on cost-effective management structures is expanded and reinforced through field demonstrations of different PA governance structures based on decentralized management approaches. On site interventions will enable ground proofing of the new legal and policy frameworks, testing and developing tools for enhancing PA management effectiveness and hosting training and educational activities. As the long term sustainability of the NPAS will depend on the country's ability to secure sufficient financial resources to meet the management costs of the PAs, financial issues have been addressed as cross-cutting components. The project takes into account land tenure characteristics of Uruguay and recognizes the role that private reserves, multi-use management categories, and collaborative and decentralized management approaches will have in the PA System. (UNDP, GEF: \$ 2.5, Total project: \$ 7.4).

**Venezuela: Expanding Partnerships for the National Park System Project.** Venezuela boasts among the highest levels of biodiversity in the world, ranking between 4<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> according to various taxa. Canaima National Park (CNP), located in Bolivar State in southeastern Venezuela and spanning 3 million hectares, is particularly important, harboring nearly 120 endemic genera, 2 endemic families and 117 endangered species. CNP's massive table-top mountains, known as *tepui*s, were classified by Dinerstein *et. al* (1995) as one of two Globally Outstanding and Relatively Intact ecoregions in Latin America. Indeed, CNP was declared a Natural World Heritage Site in 1994 due to its singular scenery, a unique mosaic of ecosystems including high levels of biological diversity, numerous endangered animal species, and a high concentration of globally vulnerable species such as endemic plants and animals restricted to montane and *tepu*i formations. The Project would build develop a participatory co-management model for CNP based on four fundamental criteria: (i) threat prevention and mitigation, (ii) sustainable development of local communities by undertaking sustainable production sub-projects, (iii) implementation of sustainable and long-term financial mechanisms to support PA management, namely through an inter-institutional agreement between CVG EDELCA, Venezuela's largest government-owned hydroelectricity company, and the Park's tripartite committee whereby the hydroelectric company transfers the resources to the Park in recognition of the valuable environmental services it provides, and (iv) involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples (Pemon's indigenous organization (FIEB)) in CNP's Management Plan design and implementation. The Project would pilot such a model in CNP, support this unique partnership, and seek to replicate a PA co-management scheme to other National Parks in Venezuela and other countries. (GEF: \$ 6 m, Total project: \$ 24.53 m.)

#### **Summary of Medium Size Projects Approved Between January, 2006-December, 2007**

**Albania: Butrint National Park: Biodiversity and Global Heritage Conservation.** From the global point of view, the Butrint wetland complex together with Karavasta and Nartan lagoons are identified as critical wetlands in the Mediterranean coastline of high biodiversity importance to migrating birds along the Africa-Palearctic flyway. The Butrint wetland complex is an essential flyway stepping stone between the Mediterranean/Adriatic/ Ionic Seas and the Sahara desert and since 2003 is considered a site of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The project will connect biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management with conservation of world heritage in the World Heritage site - Butrint aquatic and wetland complex, while also mobilizing donor's support for long-term financing of the Park complex. The project will protect and rehabilitate about 13,000 hectares of coastal and aquatic habitats for endangered flora and fauna, piloting restoration work on degraded landscapes (natural, semi natural and agricultural). (WB, GEF: \$0.95 m, Total project: \$2.16 m).

**Bhutan: Integrated Livestock and Crop Conservation Program.** This project will help maintain Bhutan's crop and livestock biodiversity of both national and global significance by overcoming barriers to mainstreaming their conservation into agricultural sector policy and practice at the national and sub-national level. The project will: 1) Promote the *in situ* maintenance of globally significant crop and livestock biodiversity in Bhutan through increased on-farm conservation of genetic resources thereby increasing the resilience of its agricultural production systems; 2) Strengthen key institutions in the agricultural sector and mainstream agrobiodiversity

conservation into agricultural policy and practice at the national and sub-national level; 3) Increase the sustainability of local livelihoods by linking these to improved agricultural production and marketing. (UNDP, GEF: \$0.89 m, Total project: \$2.89 m).

***Bulgaria: Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity in High Nature Value Semi-natural Grasslands through Support for the Traditional Local Economy.*** Semi-natural grasslands are some of the most valuable ecosystems in the agricultural landscape and are the result of many centuries of stable agricultural management using the grasslands for grazing animals (pastures) or making hay (meadows) or combinations of both uses. A total of 350,000 hectares of semi-natural grassland habitats in Bulgaria are important from a biodiversity point of view. The project will preserve a number of high nature value (HNV) grassland habitats, which provides habitat for globally important species such as: Corncrake (*Crex crex*), Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), and a number of other species that are threatened at the European scale. Farmed grasslands and pastures are the only habitat used by European Souslik (*Spermophilus citellus*, Global IUCN Red List category: Vulnerable) whose colonies define the distribution of Saker Falcon and Imperial Eagle. The total of 11 predominantly grassland habitats in the selected project sites are priority for conservation. (UNDP, GEF \$0.95 m, total project \$2.13m).

***Cambodia: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia.*** The project will assist the Royal Government of Cambodia to put in place a workable and transparent national biosafety framework, in line with national development priorities, Agenda 21 and the CBD. The project will more specifically: (i) establish and consolidate a fully functional and responsive regulatory regime in line with Cartagena Protocol and national needs and priorities; (ii) establish and consolidate a functional national system for handling requests, carry out risk assessment decision-making and administrative tasks; (iii) establish and consolidate a functional national system for "follow-up" activities such as monitoring of risk exposure and environmental effects, and strengthening of enforcement mechanisms, institutions and procedures and (iv) establish and consolidate a functional national biosafety system for public awareness, education, participation, and access to information. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.64 m, Total project: \$1.10 m).

***Czech Republic: Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** This project will assist the country in implementing its NBF in accordance with Agenda 21 and the CPB. Specifically seeks to integrate biosafety issues into sectoral policies and strategies; amend the national regulatory regime in line with the CPB process, including the new COP/MOP decisions, and to better reflect national needs and priorities; improve the national system for handling requests, performing risk assessment, decision making and other administrative tasks; consolidate a functional national system for monitoring and enforcement; and improve and extend a national system of public awareness, access to information, education and participation. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.45m, Total project: \$1.88m).

***Egypt: Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The goal of the project is that by 2009 Egypt has a workable and transparent national biosafety framework, in line with its national development priorities and international obligations. The project seeks to help the country develop a fully functional and responsive regulatory regime in line with CP and national needs; support a functional national system for handling requests, performing risk assessment, and handling, storing and exchanging information in line with the BCH requirements; develop a functional national system for monitoring of environmental effects and enforcement; and promote public awareness, education, participation and access to information. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.90, Total project: \$2.29)

***Estonia: Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The purpose of this project is to help Estonia to strengthen the existing institutional and technical structures and infrastructures needed to meet the obligations of the Protocol and have a National Biosafety Framework fully operational by completing drafting the biosafety legislation; strengthening the appropriate institutional structures for risk assessment and decision making; inclusion of LMOs policy into agricultural, environmental and biotechnology policy; training relevant people to handle requests and make decisions, including scientific, technical and legal training; enhancing monitoring and surveillance system; strengthening existing infrastructures for LMO detection and surveillance; and enhancing public awareness and information exchange. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.66m, Total project: \$0.95).

***Global: Assessment and Recommendations on Improving Access of Indigenous Peoples to Conservation***

**Funding.** This MSP addresses the issue of limited access to international conservation funding experienced by Indigenous Peoples. The project plans to identify the main obstacles to Indigenous Peoples access to these funds, to document these obstacles and to provide strategic and innovative options on alternative practices that would make international conservation funding more available and accessible to Indigenous Peoples. The project will also establish an active network of Indigenous Practitioners to share knowledge on best customary conservation and stewardship programs by Indigenous Practitioners that have been successfully funded. (WB, GEF: \$ 0.25 m, Total project: \$ 0.36 m).

**Indonesia: Partnerships for Conservation Management of the Aketajawe-Lolobata National Park, North Maluku Province.** The proposed project's central development objective is to develop and test a collaborative framework to manage protected areas in Indonesia and protect key biodiversity areas and ecosystem services in North Maluku. The new approach would be tested in ALNP in Halmahera Island, North Maluku, and if deemed successful, its pilot interventions would be adopted elsewhere in the country. In particular, the project proposes to: (a) involve local stakeholders, including local government, the private sector and adjacent communities, in the conservation of ALNP through an awareness program, management agreements, and the creation of a multi-stakeholder forum; (b) implement targeted conservation interventions to protect the biodiversity and forests of ALNP and build conservation management skills; and, (c) disseminate lessons learned and guidance on replicating the project's lessons to national parks and concerned stakeholders throughout Indonesia. (WB, GEF: \$1.0 m, Total project: \$2.09 m).

**Kenya: Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System.** This MSP addresses the sustainable conservation and management of one specific sub-set of the Protected Area system of Kenya: the coastal forests. The project focuses on institutional support and capacity development for the stakeholders involved in the Coastal Forest Eco-Region, one of the world's most threatened biodiversity global hotspots. The project works at the landscape level, bringing together the varied institutional stakeholders. The project uses the new opportunities offered by the Forest Policy and emerging Forest Act, emphasizing partnership and community involvement. The main outcomes will be: 1. Piloting of conservation processes in the Kwale District Forest Landscape around the Shimba Hills, with some 12 different Protected Areas of several categories; and 2. Dissemination of lessons learned and best practices more broadly in Kenya. (UNDP, GEF: \$0.8m, Total project: \$3.095m).

**Lithuania: Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.** This project will assist the country to implement its National Biosafety Framework and specifically will help integrate the biosafety policy into the nationally agreed long-term strategic governmental program on sustainable development; consolidate an operational regulatory regime in line with the CPB and EU regulations; setup a functional national system to handle notifications and requests, perform risk assessment and monitoring of environmental effects and enforcement; and promote public awareness, access to information and public participation in the decision-making processes. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.68m, Total project: \$1.09m)

**Macedonia: Strengthening the Ecological, Institutional and Financial Sustainability of Macedonia's National Protected Areas System.** The biodiversity of the Republic of Macedonia (RM) has high levels of taxonomic diversity, relictiness and endemism. Some 30 plant communities in Macedonia are considered seriously endangered and threatened with extinction, or considerably reduced in their populations and biological viability, while 252 individual plant species are locally endemic and at least 70 species are threatened. The threats to Macedonia's protected areas are primarily linked to: insecure legal and institutional tenure; limited skills and capacity of the responsible national environmental and local protected area agencies; illegal developments, lack of political and civil support and the inappropriate management and unsustainable use of protected areas to meet individual protected area agencies economic imperatives. This project will conserve the biological diversity of Macedonia by strengthening the planning, establishment and management of Macedonia's national system of protected areas. (UNDP, GEF: \$1.0 m, Total project: \$5.16 m).

**Mauritius: Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.** This project will help the country to implement regulations needed to make the GMO Law fully operational. In addition the project will contribute to the development of technical guidelines on handling of requests, transport, labelling of GMOs will be developed; staff will be trained on risk assessment/risk management and on handling, transport and packaging of LMOs and operational manuals will be developed; application forms will be available on the

website; Guidelines/Procedures on monitoring prepared; and public awareness and education on biosafety will be promoted on the country. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.42m, Total project: \$0.63m)

***Moldova: Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The main purpose of this project is to help Moldova to strengthen the existing institutional and technical structures and infrastructures needed to meet the obligations of the Protocol and have a National Biosafety Framework fully operational. Specifically the project will assist Moldova to (i) implement its legislative framework on the safe use of biotechnology through improvement of the Biosafety law and develop sectorial regulations, guidelines and manuals; (ii) strength institutional structures for risk assessment and decision making; (iii) training decision makers, scientists, and technical staff on legal and technical matters; (iv) reinforce existing infrastructures (laboratories) for monitoring and setting up a mechanism for monitoring and enforcement; (v) strengthening communication, information exchange, public awareness, education and participation in decision making relating to biosafety both at the national level as well as through the BCH. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.54m, Total project: \$0.68m)

***Slovak Republic: Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The goal of the project is that by 2010 the Slovak Republic has a workable and transparent national biosafety framework, in line with its national development priorities and international obligations. The project will help the Slovak Republic to integrate biosafety into the National Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy (NBBP) and National Development Strategy; to review and update regulatory regime in line with CP and its national needs and priorities; to create a National Centre for Biological Safety and enhance the system for handling requests, perform risk assessment, decision-making and perform the administrative tasks; to consolidate a functional system for follow-up, namely monitoring of environmental effects and enforcement; and to enhance the functional system for public awareness, education, participation and fully available access to information on Biosafety. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.46m, Total project: \$0.60m)

***Tanzania: Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The project will help the United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen the existing institutional and technical structures and infrastructures needed to meet the obligations of the Protocol and have a National Biosafety Framework fully operational and will contribute to (i) the development and implementation of biosafety regulations; (ii) the implementation of the country's legislative framework on the safe use of biotechnology through decrees, orders, guidelines and manuals; (iii) the preparation of specific technical guidelines; (iv) the strengthening of appropriate institutional structures for risk assessment, risk management, detection of LMOs and decision making; (v) the development and implementation of policies for biotechnology and biosafety; (vi) the training of regulators, decision makers, scientists, and administrative and technical staff on legal and technical matters relates to GMO application; (vii) the reinforcement of the existing infrastructures (laboratories) to strengthen monitoring and detection of LMOs; (viii) the setting up of a mechanism for monitoring and enforcement; (ix) the strengthening of communication and information exchange relating to biosafety both at the national level as well as through the global BCH; and (x) putting in place systems for strengthening public awareness, education and participation in decision making on LMOs. (UNEP, GEF: \$0.77m, Total project: \$1.39m)

***Tunisia: Capacity Building for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The overall objective of the project is to implement in Tunisia, a workable, responsive and transparent NBF, in line with the national development priorities, the Cartagena Protocol and other international obligations. The project will provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to transform its NBD to a legally binding national regulatory regime through the enactment of Laws and implementing regulations; prepare specific training guides and manuals; train decision makers, scientists, administrative and technical staff on legal, scientific and technical matters; enhance existing institutional facilities and infrastructures to undertake LMO detection and monitoring activities; set up a mechanism for monitoring of enforcement; strengthen channels for communication and information dissemination nationally, as well as through the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH); and promote public awareness and participation (UNEP, GEF: \$0.84m, Total project: \$1.76m)

***Vietnam: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework.*** The project will assist Vietnam in creating a workable and transparent national biosafety framework by 2010, to fulfill its obligations as a Party to the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety, and to comply with the country's Agenda 21, the government strategy on development of biotechnology (Resolution 18/CP), and the National Action Plan for biosafety (NAPB). Specifically the project will (i) assist Viet Nam to integrate and incorporate safe use of biotechnology into national sectoral action plans and strategies in conformity with the national Agenda 21; (ii) strengthen the legal

and regulatory framework on biosafety so that it is consistent with the Cartagena Protocol, workable and responsive to national needs and priorities; (iii) set in place a workable system for handling requests, carrying out risk assessment, and decision making for GMOs; (iv) set in place a workable and effective national system for monitoring and enforcement and (v) establish a workable and effective national system for public awareness, education and participation in decision-making for GMOs. (UNEP, GEF: \$ 1.0 m, Total project: \$1.63 m).

#### **Summary of Enabling Activities Approved Between January, 2006-December, 2007**

***Georgia: Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second and Third National Reports to CBD*** The overall goal of this project is to develop Georgia's capacity in meeting its obligations under the CBD. This will be achieved through following objectives: 1) To enable Georgia to assess its capacity development needs in priority areas for the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity; 2) To establish the country-driven Clearing House Mechanism and to enhance Georgia's participation in CHM, including biodiversity information systems; and 3) To enable the National Focal Point of CBD to undertake the necessary consultations for completion of the Second National Report and the preparation of the Third National Report. (UNDP, GEF: \$ 0.272 m, Total project cost: \$ 0.282)

***Global: "Support to GEF Eligible CBD Parties for carrying out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments –Phase I"***. The project is the first of two phases of a global umbrella Medium Size Project within the Enabling Activities window that is designed to provide funding and technical support to assist eligible countries to assess progress towards the 2010 Target through a national participatory assessment process, using the provisional framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP decision VIII/15. The guidelines for the fourth national report of the CBD will be used in connection with this national assessment. (UNDP/UNEP, GEF; \$ 1.0 m. Total project: 1.75)

**ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY GRANTS OF THE GEF PROJECT “SUPPORTING COUNTRY ACTION ON THE  
CBD PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS”  
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION**

**Bahamas** (PoWPA Activities 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 4.2.1, and 4.1.2): The project is supporting an assessment of protected areas contribution to the national economy; training for government and protected area staff in the application of economic tools; launching vocational training courses for park officers; developing a database and software to measure protected areas’ management effectiveness and designing a system to monitor the country’s progress in the implementation of PoWPA. The project will be embedded within the National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) and will be implemented in cooperation with TNC.

**Dominican Republic** (PoWPA Activities 1.1.5, 3.2.1, 3.4.1, and 4.1.2): The project is assisting with formulating a protected area system master plan for the national protected area network; undertaking a comprehensive protected area gap analysis; developing a national capacity building plan and conducting a series of thematic workshops; helping identify innovative financing mechanisms and design a monitoring system to track country’s progress in PoWPA implementation.

**Guatemala** (PoWPA Activities 2.1.2 ; 3.2.1 and 3.1.6): Under the auspices a NISP and in collaboration with international NGOs, funding will facilitate establishment of locally managed conservation areas; launch a capacity building action plan for the protected area system; test payment-for-ecosystem services mechanism in at least two protected areas and introduce a scorecard to measure the financial sustainability of the whole protected area system.

**Honduras** (PoWPA Activities 2.1.2; 3.1.2; 3.4.1): Funding will aid the establishment of legal mechanisms to promote private, indigenous and community protected areas and processes for assigning community and private reserves; undertake an economic valuation of natural resources of protected areas and study their contribution to the MDGs, and promote financial mechanisms for the sustainability of the protected areas system. The project will be implemented under the supervision of the country’s NISP Political and Technical Committees, in close collaboration with TNC.

**Liberia** (PoWPA Activity 1.2.1): The project will review the integration of protected areas into the country’s poverty reduction plans and policies; develop mechanisms for biodiversity-friendly coexistence of the poor residing close to protected areas and identify opportunities for alternative income generation. The project will be implemented by the Government in partnership with UNDP.

**Federated States of Micronesia** (PoWPA Activities 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 1.1.5, 3.2.1, and 3.4.1): Building on strong technical and financial support from the participating Governments and NGOs, funding will help the four states develop and adopt national standards and criteria for protected area planning and management to achieve the goals of the Micronesia Challenge; assist in the completion of pan-Micronesia comprehensive protected area gap analysis; launch a protected area capacity building plan; develop a financial sustainability plan for the protected area system and launch a fund-raising strategy for the Micronesia’s protected areas.

**Mongolia** (PoWPA Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.5, 3.2.1 and 3.4.1): Implemented in partnership with WWF and TNC, this project will focus on a countrywide protected area representative and ecological gap analysis; a national protected area capacity building programme; testing financing mechanisms for protected areas and aligning the National Programme on Protected Areas with PoWPA.

**Panama**: The project will focus solely on the protected area gap analysis (PoWPA Activity 1.1.5). The analysis will provide recommendations for prioritized action to protect highly threatened or highly valued areas taking into account regionally and nationally relevant criteria (i.e. ecological representation, integrity and connectivity). The project will complement the ongoing PoWPA activities under a NISP agreement.

**Samoa**: The project will concentrate on developing scientific knowledge which will help carry out a comprehensive up-to-date ecological gap analysis (Activity 1.1.5) and on capacity development (PoWPA Activity 3.2.1) following the launch of a permanent protected area training curriculum. In parallel, a second-phase proposal will be finalized, as more knowledge and capacity is gained from the Phase 1. Phase 2

will focus on the critical issue of conflicts between customary and government land ownership and conservation objectives, exacerbated by too few (as yet, untapped) rural economic development opportunities. The project will be implemented with support from local scientific community and Conservation International.

**Tajikistan** (PoWPA Activities 3.1.2, 3.1.5, 3.2.1, and 4.1.2): Funding will focus on the economic valuation of protected area resources; identification and removal of perverse sectoral incentives which are putting pressures on protected areas; launching a curriculum and training courses on protected areas and putting in place an electronic system for monitoring PoWPA implementation.

**The Gambia** (PoWPA Activities 1.1.4, 2.1.2, 3.1.6, and 4.2.1): Implemented by the Government in partnership with WWF, the project will concentrate on reviewing conservation models in the country and will support the establishment of a countrywide coalition for protected areas; facilitating the development of new country-tailored protected area governance types, including community engagement mechanisms; helping to launch an ecotourism programme and launching tools to track the management effectiveness of protected areas.

**Grenada:** The application will focus solely on Activity 3.1.2, helping the Government to assess the contribution of protected area resources to economy. The project, implemented in partnership with TNC will raise the *awareness* of the value of protected areas; generate a value for marine and terrestrial PAs to be used for *policy advocacy*; inform the design of the most effective tools for environmental *management*; identify willingness to pay and appropriate *charging* rates for environmental use; identify best methods to *extract finances* from environmental goods and services; and help to compare *costs and benefits* of different uses of the environment.

## ANNEX 6: GEF SUPPORT TO TAXONOMY

Table 1 – GEF Enabling activities with Taxonomic Component

### UNDP

- 1 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)
- 2 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](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)
- 3 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](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)
- 4 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)
- 5 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)
- 6 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)
- 7 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)
- 8 Botswana - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2001-2002)  
[http://www.gefonline.org/RAMON/Databases/Enabling\\_Activities/1stQ\\_2001/Botswana](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)

- 9 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](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)

- 10 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)

- 11 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%20Nat%20Biodiversity/CAR%20BD%20EA%20add%20on%20proposal.doc>

(Capacity strengthening in taxonomy)

- 12 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](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)

- 13 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](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)

- 14 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)

- 15 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)

- 16 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](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)
- 17 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)
  - 18 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-%202010-10-01.doc>  
 (Assessment of capacity building needs for initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy)
  - 19 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)
  - 20 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)
  - 21 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)
  - 22 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)
  - 23 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)
  - 24 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)

- 25 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)
- 26 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)
- 27 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)
- 28 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)
- 29 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)
- 30 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)
- 31 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)
- 32 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)
- 33 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)
- 34 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)

- 35 Global - Biodiversity Planning Support Programme (1998-2000)  
[http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/July98/undp/bsp\\_req.doc](http://www.gefweb.org/wprogram/July98/undp/bsp_req.doc)  
(Capacity building in view of writing NBSAPs, guidelines on taxonom

#### World Bank

- 36 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)
- 37 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)
- 38 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)
- 1 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)
- 2 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

- 39 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)
- 40 Barbados – National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD (1997-1999)
- 41 Belarus – Assessment of Capacity Building needs for biodiversity, participation in CHM, and Preparation of a Second National Report. (2001-2002).  
(assessment and monitoring)
- 42 China – Capacity Building of Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second National Report to the COP (2002-2003)  
(databases, training, information system)
- 43 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)

- 44 Cuba- Assessment of Capacity-Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report (2001-2002)
- 45 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.)
- 46 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)
- 47 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](http://www.gefonline.org/RAMON/Databases/Enabling_Activities/1stQ_2001/Gambia_Bio/Gambia_add_on_20.12.00.rtf)
- 48 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)
- 49 Korea DPR – Updating of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, Preparation of 2<sup>nd</sup> national Reports, and Establishment of a National CHM (2005-06)  
(Assessing national taxonomic needs)
- 50 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)
- 51 Namibia – Assessment of Capacity Building Needs to Conserve Biological Diversity - Add on (2005-06)  
(Complete Taxonomic Capacity Assessment for Namibia and submit to GTI)
- 52 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)
- 1 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](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)
- 53 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)

- 54 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)

**ANNEX 6- TABLE 2 PROJECT DETAILS**

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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 Pripiatsky 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.
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
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.
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
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
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.

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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.
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.
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 study 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.
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.



#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
1 1	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.
1 2	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.
1 3	Argentina	Biodiversity Conservation Project	WB	10.39	37.5	47.89	0.7	1997	CEO Endors ed	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
1 4	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.
1 5	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

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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.
17	Morocco	Protected Areas Management	WB	10.35	3.4	13.75	3.5	1998	CEO Endors ed	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.
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.

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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.
20	Ethiopia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants	WB	1.91	4.9	6.81	2	1999	CEO Endors ed	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.
21	Peru	Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Amazon	WB	10.35	14	24.35	3	1999	CEO Endors ed	Inventory and database	Project monitoring and evaluation component includes biodiversity information to be organized taxonomically.
22	Columbia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in High Andes Region	WB	15.35	15	30.35	8.7	2000	CEO Endors ed	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.
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 Endors ed	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.

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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.
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.
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.
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.

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
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).
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
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.
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.

#	Country	Title of Project	GEF Agency	GEF Finance (\$ million)	Co-finance	Total Finance	Approximate Total Budget	Date of Work Program Approval	Status	Taxonomic activities	Expected results of the Taxonomic component
3 2	Regional (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana)	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	UNEP	5.72	6.17	11.89	1.44	2005	CEO Endors ed	Capacity building	Capacity built for multisectoral prevention and management of invasive alien species. Taxonomists will be trained on risk analysis and prevention.
3 3	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.
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>175.597</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>457.867</b>	<b>180.22</b>				

## **ANNEX 6**

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)

## ANNEX 7. MULTI FOCAL AREA PROJECTS

Country	Project Title	Biodiversity Allocation
Regional (Costa Rica, Panama)	Sustainable Environmental Management for Sixaola River Basin	0.80
Brazil	Caatinga Conservation and Sustainable Management Project	6.00
Philippines	National Program Support for Environment and Natural Resources Management Project (NPS-ENRMP)	2.00
Regional (Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Morocco, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey)	World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership, Tranche 1, 1st Allocation	5.00
Global	SGP Small Grants Program, 4th Operational Phase, RAF Allocation 2	3.13
Global	SGP Small Grants Program, 4th Operational Phase, RAF Allocations 1	9.66
India	SLEM/CPP-Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	3.00
India	SLEM/CPP-Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security	1.80
Iran	SFM Rehabilitation of Forest Landscapes and Degraded Land with Particular Attention to Saline Soils and Areas Prone to Wind Erosion	1.11
Global	Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring	1.67
Indonesia	SFM Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management (SCBFWM)	3.50
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei)	SFM Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia	2.51
Paraguay	SFM Improving the Conservation of Biodiversity in Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay	1.00
Slovak Republic	Integration of Ecosystem Management Principles and Practices into Land and Water Management of Slovakia's Eastern Lowlands	0.97
		42.15



**ANNEX 8: LIST OF GEF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AT THE  
NINTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES**

Documents for general information

- Financing the Stewardship of Global Biodiversity
- GEF: Indigenous Communities and Biodiversity Conservation
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors
- GEF Global Support for Biodiversity Conservation: Fact Sheets
- GEF Support to Wilderness Area

Reports of the GEF Evaluation Office

- Biodiversity Program Study
- The GEF M&E Policy
- Country Portfolio Evaluations of the Philippines, Samoa and Costa Rica
- Signposts (2-page summaries of evaluations)

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