UNEP

CBD

生物多样性公约

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/11/8*
17 September 2012

CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

生物多样性公约缔约方大会
第十一届会议
海得拉巴，印度，2012 年 10 月 8 日至 20 日
项目 4.2 临时议程**

全球环境基金报告

执行秘书记录

1. 根据第 III/8 号决定附件中的缔约方大会与全球环境基金(GEF)理事会之间的谅解备忘录 (MOU)，全球环境基金理事会将为缔约方大会的每次例会准备和提交一份报告。报告将收录谅解备忘录第 3 段所提供的具体资料、详细信息以及其它信息的清单。

2. 鉴于上述情况，执行秘书谨此在缔约方大会第十一届会议上分发全球环境基金报告。转载报告与 “公约”秘书处收到的版本保持一致，没有进一步的编辑，并保留原来的分页。

* 因技术原因重印。

** UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1。

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

2012 年 6 月 30 日

全球环境基金在生物多样性
公约缔约方大会第十一届会议上的报告

内容提要

1. 本文件报告全球环境基金(GEF)在生物多样性领域 2010 年 7 月 1 日至 2012 年 6 月 30 日期间的活动情况；全球环境基金第五次增资(GEF-5)的前 2 年，以下简称为报告期。

2. 作为生物多样性公约财务机制的经营实体，全球环境基金向执行缔约方大会项目的国家提供财政援助。该报告介绍了全球环境基金根据生物多样性公约缔约方大会于 2010 年 10 月 18-29 日在日本名古屋举行的第十届会议 (COP-X)、2010 年 10 月 11-15 日在日本名古屋举行的缔约方大会卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书缔约方第五次会议（COP-MOP-V）以及先前缔约方大会的相关决议上所提出的指导和缔约方大会以往的相关决定所开展的活动。缔约方大会 12 月份的第十届会议第 31 号决定是直接为全球环境基金制定的，并为大会的财政机制提供额外指导。

3. 在报告期间，全球环境基金批准了致力于生物多样性和生物安全目标的 155 个项目。全球环境基金为这些项目共拨款 5.72 亿美元，或在全球环境基金第五次增资期间约 53％的资源（包括代理费和项目编制补助）分配给生物多样性重点领域。这些资源通过杠杆效应为合作伙伴包括 GEF 机构、双边机构、受援国、私人基金会和私营部门的项目额外联合融资 24.78 亿美元，最终的融资金额约为 30 亿美元。结果，共同筹资的比例为 1 (全球环境基金)：4.3（联合融资)。

4. 在报告期间，全球环境基金批准了 46 个多重点领域项目和方案，包括可持续森林管理-REDD+方案，主要的资金来自生物多样性的重点领域。在全球环境基金拨给这些多重点领域项目的 6.38 亿美元中，2.49 亿美元或 39％来自生物多样性的重点领域。 这 46 个项目通过杠杆效应融资 51 亿美元，结果，共同筹资比例为 1 (全球环境基金)：8 (联合融资)。

5. 在报告期间，全球环境基金小额赠款计划资助约 746 个生物多样性相关项目（包括 144 个多重点领域项目，受益于气候变化减缓、国际水域和土地退化)，共计 20,750,000 美元，此外，从合作伙伴和受资助、全球环境基金机构、双边机构、国家和地方政府，以及私营部门以现金和实物形式共同筹资 17,760,000 美元。

6. 在报告期间，关键生态系统合作基金（CEPF）在 41 个国家资助 172 个项目，共计 0.16 亿美元，自成立以来，该计划的全球投资组合达 1.43 亿美元，资助 1,667 个民间社会组织，并从世界各地的合作伙伴融资 3.23 亿美元。

7. 在报告期间，拯救我们的物种计划（SOS）资助 28 个项目以保护 34 个国家的 75 濒危物种，共计 3,983,610 美元，并联合融资 6,997,791 美元。

8. 在报告期间，气候变化特别基金（SCCF）资助的 6 个项目，旨在促进生物多样性的保护和可持续利用，SCCF 资金共计 22,425,750 美元，其中包额外融资为 201,547,000 美元，总额几乎达 2.24 亿美元。

9. 在报告期间，最不发达国家基金（LDCF）资助的 8 个项目旨在达到生物多样性保护和可持续利用，最不发达国家基金的资助共计 43,730,566 美元，其中额外联合融资 164,412,158 美元。

10. 总之，在报告期间，全球环境基金计划拨款约 6.78 亿美元以推动该公约的目标。总体而言，这项投资通过杠杆效应额外融资 34 亿美元，因此，共同融资比例为 1 (全球环境基金)：5 (联合融资)。

11. 该文件还介绍了全球环境基金对 GEF 重点水域和土地退化地区的项目的资助活动，这些活动直接或间接地促进了生物多样性公约目标的实现和实施。

12. 通过国际水域重点领域，全球环境基金在报告期间批准的 4 个项目惠及 19 个国家，总投资达 42,560,000 美元，其中通过杠杆效应额外融资 2.337 亿美元，以支持海洋生物多样性的保护和可持续利用。

13. 在报告期间，全球环境基金给土地退化重点领域 10 个项目共资助 27,770,000 美元以支持生物多样性保护和可持续利用。另外通过杠杆效应额外融资 1,13,320,000 美元以支持这些土地退化项目。

14. 总之，报告期内，全球环境基金的总投资达 7.47 亿美元，以实现“生物多样性公约”目标，包括生物多样性重点领域的直接投资，通过国际水域和土地退化重点领域资助的项目，以及最不发达国家基金和气候变化特别基金，其中通过杠杆效应融资 38 亿美元，所以总投资为 450 亿美元，整体联合融资比率为 1 (全球环境基金)：5 (联合融资)。

15. 该文件还报告了由全球环境基金秘书处和全球环境基金机构进行的投资组合监测结果和主要发现，以及全球环境基金评估办公室在报告期内的活动。全球环境基金行政长官参与了生物多样性重点领域相关的七个评估，包括国家投资组合评估和国家投资组合研究。

16. 所讨论的其他有关问题，包括更新的第五次增资、加强国家所有权、改善全球环境基金网络的有效性和效率，以及科学、技术和咨询小组的生物多样性相关的工作。

目录

表格和图表

附件

导言

1. 本报告是为生物多样性公约（CBD）缔约方大会第十一届会议（COP 11）编写的。它报告了 2010 年 7 月 1 日至 2012 年 6 月 30 日期间全球环境基金在生物多样性和生物安全领域的活动。同时描述了全球环境基金在报告期间在公约所涵盖领域中的主要活动和所遇到的问题。

2. 除了这个报告，全球环境基金的出版物和文件载有补充资料，这些资料可在缔约方大会第十一届会议上由全球环境基金提供。文件清单见附件 14。

生物多样性领域的项目活动

A. 摘要

3. 作为生物多样性公约财务机制的经营实体，全球环境基金向接受缔约方大会指导的国家项目提供财政支助。全球环境基金资助的项目通过以下 10 个机构进行管理：联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)、联合国环境计划署 (UNEP)、世界银行、联合国粮食和农业组织 (FAO)、联合国工业发展组织 (UNIDO)、非洲开发银行 (AfDB)、亚洲开发银行 (ADB)、欧洲复兴和开发银行 (EBRD)、美洲开发银行（IDB）和国际农业发展基金 (IFAD)。科学和技术咨询小组（STAP）向全球环境基金的政策和项目提供技术和科学建议。关于全球环境基金所有项目的信息可从全球环境基金网站 http://www.thegef.org 上的项目(Projects) 一栏获取。

4. 自 1991 年以来，全球环境基金提供了大约 31 亿美元的资助，同时通过杠杆效应共同融资约 90 亿美元用以支持 155 个国家的 1000 个生物多样性项目。

5. 2010 年 7 月 1 日至 2012 年 6 月 30 日期间，全球环境基金批准了直接致力于生物多样性和生物安全目标的 155 个项目。全球环境基金为这些项目共拨款 5.72 亿美元，或在 GEF-5 期间 53%的资源（包括代理费和项目筹备赠款）分配给生物多样性重点领域。这些资源同时通过杠杆效应共同融资约 24.78 亿美元以支持这些合作伙伴的项目，包括全球环境基金机构、双边机构、受援国、私人基金会和私营部门，总资金达 30 亿美元。结果，共同筹资比例为 1 (全球环境基金)：4.3（联合融资)。

B. 全球环境基金第五次增资的生物多样性战略

6. 生物多样性公约（CBD）缔约方大会第九届会议确认，GEF-4 作为 GEF-5 的一个有益起点，要求全球环境基金在缔约方大会第九届会议制定的方案优先事项的 4 年

框架的基础上确定全球环境基金第五次增资方案。[1] 从下面的表 2 可以看出 GEF-4、COP-IX 方案优先事项和第 IX/31 号决议中的 GEF-5 战略三者之间的一致性。

表 1：COP-IX 批准的 2010-2014 4 年框架方案优先事项与 GEF-5 生物多样性的一致性

COP 2010-2014 方案优先事项	**GEF-5 财政年 2011-2014 战略目标**	**方案优先事项将通过 GEF5 战略的目标进行陈述**
优先领域 1： 促进生物多样性保护，包括促进保护区系统的可持续性 **优先领域 2：** 促进生物多样性的可持续利用	目标一： 改善保护区系统的可持续性： • 增加保护区系统的融资； • 扩大保护区系统内的生态系统和濒危物种的代表性；以及 • 提高现有保护区的管理效力。	成果 1.1-1.6 成果 4.3-4.7
优先领域 2： 促进生物多样性的可持续利用 **优先领域 3：** 将生物多样性纳入各国家和各部门的政策、发展战略和方案的主流	目标二：将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海景和各部门的主流： • 加强政策和管理框架； • 执行外来入侵物种的管理框架；以及 • 加强对生物多样性友好的商品和服务的生产能力。	成果 2.1-2.3 成果 3.1-3.7 成果 4.3-4.7 成果 6.1
优先领域 4： 提高国家执行公约*和*卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力	上述目标一、二，目标四：增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力，以及 目标五：通过加强能力活动将生物多样性公约规定的任务纳入国家规划进程，这些都有助于实现优先事项 4 的目标，提高国家执行公约的能力。 目标三：增强执行 卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力	成果 4.1-4.7 成果 6.2
优先领域 5： 促进该公约第三个目标的实施，并支持执行遗传资源获取和惠益分享的国际制度	目标四：增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力	成果 5.1-5.3 成果 4.3 成果 4.4 成果 4.6 成果 4.7

[1] CBD COP IX/31 决议。

COP 2010-2014 方案优先事项	**GEF-5 财政年 2011-2014 战略目标**	**方案优先事项将通过 GEF5 战略的目标进行陈述**
优先领域 6： 保护生物多样性	目标二：将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海洋景观和各部门的主流 目标一：改善保护区系统的可持续性：c) 提高现有保护区的管理效力。 目标三：增强执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力	成果 2.2 和 2.3 成果 4.3-4.8 成果 6.1 和 6.2

7. 全球环境基金第五次增资的生物多样性战略目标是保护和可持续利用生物多样性，并维护生物多样性提供给社会的生态系统商品和服务。为了实现这一目标，全球环境基金第五次增资战略包括以下五个目标：

- 改善保护区系统的可持续性；
- 将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海洋景观和各部门的主流；
- 增强执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力；
- 增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力；以及
- 通过加强能力活动将生物多样性公约规定的义务纳入国家规划进程。

8. 全球环境基金第五次增资战略是在生物多样性公约秘书处的充分参与下制订的。

9. 由全球环境基金理事会和全球环境基金大会批准的 GEF-5 战略文件作为附件附于本报告中。正如上述表 1 所示，当作一个整体看待的第五次增资战略的所有应对措施都能让各缔约方对缔约方大会制定的 2010-2014 年所有方案优先事项做出响应。

10. 鉴于 COP-X（X/2 决议）批准的 2011-2020 年生物多样性新战略计划以及相关的爱知县目标与 COP-IX 的 2010-2014 年优先事项在时间框架方面重叠，在下面的表 2 中，我们已针对五项战略目标和二十个爱知县目标制订了 GEF-5 的战略，目的在于展示 GEF-5 战略为国家推进实现爱知县目标的潜力。

表 2：GEF-5 生物多样性战略 (2011-2014 财政年)、2011-2020 战略计划的目标和爱知县目标之间的一致性

GEF-5 2011-2014 财政年 战略目标	**战略计划 2011-2020 目标**	**爱知县目标**
目标一： 改善保护区系统的可持续性： - 增加保护区(PA)系统的融资； - 增加保护区系统内的生态系统和濒危物种的代表性；以及 - 提高现有保护区的管理效力。	战略目标 A Strategic Goal B 战略目标 C 战略目标 D 战略目标 E	目标 5 目标 10, 11 和 12 目标 14 和 15 目标 18, 19 和 20
目标二：将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海洋景观和各部门的主流： - 加强政策和管理框架； - 执行外来入侵物种的管理框架；以及 - 增强对生物多样性友好的商品和服务的生产能力。	战略目标 A 战略目标 B 战略目标 C 战略目标 D 战略目标 E	目标 3, 4, 5, 和 6 目标 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 目标 14 和 15 目标 18, 19 和 20
上述目标一，二。 目标三：增强执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力 目标四：增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力；以及 目标五：通过加强能力活动将生物多样性公约规定的任务纳入国家规划进程	战略目标 A 战略目标 D 战略目标 E	目标 2 目标 17 目标 19 和 20
目标四：增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力	战略目标 D 战略目标 E	目标 16 目标 20
目标一：改善保护区系统的可持续性：c) 提高现有保护区的管理效力 目标二：将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海洋景观和各部门的主流 目标三：增强执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力	战略目标 E	目标 20

C. GEF-5 期间的可持续森林管理 REDD+战略

11. 20 年来，全球环境基金已经认识到森林在维持生物多样性中的重要性，它们有能力提供一系列重要的环境服务，和惠及许多国家可持续发展计划的潜力。 GEF-5 加强在森林方面的投资，以便为可持续森林管理（SFM）和 REDD-plus 提供最近开发的新的和创新的融资机会。 GEF-5 在森林方面投资的目标是改进所有类型森林的管理以获得多重环境效益。预计可持续森林管理战略实施的项目和方案的投资组合可有效提供森林生态系统服务以及加强依赖森林资源使用人类的生计。

12. 全球环境基金可持续森林管理/ REDD-plus 战略概述了全球环境基金在森林方面的做法，及其扩大对一系列可持续森林管理工具支持的计划，如保护区的建立和管理，流域综合管理，木材和非木材森林产品的认证，支付生态系统服务的计划，有关碳、发展和政策框架测试的财政机制，以减缓不良的土地利用的变化，并与当地社区合作，以发展替代生计，减少碳的排放量和隔离。

13. GEF-5 包括一个单独的 2.5 亿美元的森林资金。这作为发展中国家的一个激励机制从生物多样性、气候变化和森林土地退化的 STAR 配额中拨款高达 7.5 亿美元。总之，在整个 GEF-5 期间将为可持续森林管理/ REDD-plus 投资高达 10 亿美元。对可持续森林管理/ REDD-plus 项目和方案的资源拨款的投资比例为 3:1，例如，一个国家 STAR 资源投资的每三个单位中的一个将在可持续森林管理 REDD-plus 激励计划中释放到该项目。为获得可持续森林管理 REDD-plus 激励资金资格，一个国家在一个项目中的综合拨款最少投资额为 2 百万美元，最高可达 3000 万美元。拨款较大的国家也可以选择拨出额外的森林资源，但这些不会有资格获得超过 3000 万美元的上限奖励资金。

14. 在 SFM REDD-plus 计划是用来凝聚和扩大多部门和多重点领域的森林变革举措投资。全球环境基金在以实现多个全球环境效益的支持措施方面具有显著的相对优势，包括保护森林栖息地，森林生态系统服务，缓解气候变化，国际水域保护，反映全球森林横向性质。GEF-5 战略和国际合作和国家行动一起并支持他们的呼声，以减少森林砍伐，防止森林退化，促进可持续生计和减少以森林为生所有人民的贫困。最后，因为 SFM/ REDD-plus 激励机制，利用杠杆效应为生物多样性重点领域获得额外资源，这项新计划已为生物多样性相关的项目增加了资源，为“生物多样性公约”的新战略计划取得积极的结果。

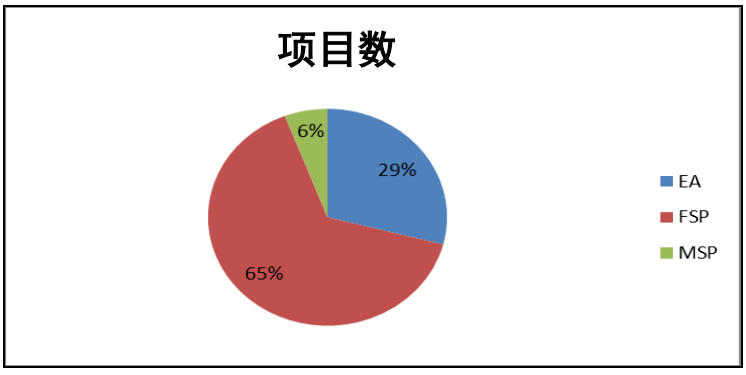
D)　　生物多样性项目活动的摘要

15.　表 3（3）和图 1（1）为报告期间批准的按照项目类型分类的项目提供了一个细分。附件 2-11 为批准的全额、中型和加强能力活动项目提供了一个的清单和汇总信息。全球环境基金批准的每一个项目，是否作为该理事会工作计划的一部分或直接由该公司首席执行官（中型项目和加强能力活动）批准，将评估其与每个国家的国家生物多样性战略和缔约方会议相关指导意见的一致性，包括 COP-IX 批准的方案优先事项和 COP-X 批准的爱知县目标，如表 7 所示。所有的项目符合缔约方会议的指南。

表 3：生物多样性的资金，包括生物安全， 2010 年由 7 月 1 日至和 2012 年 6 月 30 日之间根据项目类型（美元）编程的项目[2]

项目类型	项目的数量#	GEF 资助	联合融资
加强能力活动	45	10,577,305	13,487,797
全额项目	101	499,334,646	2,452,437,334
中型项目	9	7,773,273	13,840,272
合计	**155**	**517,685,224**	**2,479,765,403**

图 1：生物多样性的资金，包括生物安全，根据项目类型 (数量)[3]



2 计划金额包括管理成本，但不包括代理费或 PPGs，已在报告期间分别达 49,381,558 美元和 5,317,847 美元。
[3] 同上。

16. 表 4 和 5 为 GEF-5 生物多样性战略重点领域成果的生物多样性资金提供了一个细分。在 GEF-5 的前两年（52%的资金，或 2.79 亿美元)，国家已优先在他们的保护区系统（GEF-5 战略的目标一）的管理方面获得了资金，然而，相当数量的资金(42%的资金，或 2.23 亿美元）正投资于生物多样性的主流化和可持续利用（战略目标二)。每个战略目标下的项目利用杠杆效应联合融资超过十亿美元。

表 4：生物多样性的资金，包括生物安全，通过重点领域成果编程[4]（美元）

生物多样性重点领域成果	BD-1: 保护区系统的可持续性	BD-2: 生物多样性主流化及可持续使用	BD-3: 生物安全	BD-4: 获取和惠益分享	BD-5: 加强能力活动: 国家生物多样性修订	联合融资
1.1	244,954,716					1,187,076,646
1.2	34,047,127					166,247,882
2.1		169,700,602				840,750,176
2.2		37,593,150				220,158,517
2.3		16,936,316				62,495,883
3.1			2,805,000			2,440,000
4.1				2,686,750		4,378,650
5.1					24,875,351	44,200,934
合计	**279,001,843**	**223, 730, 068**	**2,805,000**	**2,686,750**	**24,875,351**	**2,527,748,687**

表 5：重点领域目标（美元）编程的生物多样性资金[5]

生物多样性重点领域目标	GEF 资助	联合融资
BD-1	279,001,843	1,353,324,528
BD-2	223,730,068	1,123,404,575
BD-3	2,805,000	2,440,000
BD-4	2,686,750	4,378,650
BD-5	24,875,351	44,200,934
合计	**533,099,012**	**2,527,748,687**

[4] 规划的数额不包括项目管理成本或代理费，因为它不可能归因于生物多样性战略目标或成果的基础，这些费用包括全部的资助金额，并不属于离散的目标和成果交付。这里的数字，包括惠及来自 SGP 核心预算资助的 SGP 的 GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标和成果，因此，总金额略高于表 3 所列的仅包括生物多样性的资金。 GEF-5 生物多样性战略成果框架和重点领域的目标和成果，请参阅附件 1。

[5]同上。

17. 值得注意的是，GEF-5 战略根据 GEF-5 生物多样性战略的每一个目标提供概念拨款。这些概念拨款是基于国家过去的计划，国家的优先事项已经布置了各项目标和活动，在国家为主导的提议中得以体现，这些提议经签署后提交给 GEF 以获得资助。下面的表 6 提供了一个与概念拨款匹配的更新计划。

表 6：全球环境基金生物多样性战略每个概念拨款的规划率（美元）[6]

生物多样性重点领域目标	概念拨款额度	已使用额度	已使用百分百（%）
BD-1	700,000,000	255,010,201	36%
BD-2	250,000,000	199,738,426	80%
BD-3	40,000,000	2,805,000	7%
BD-4	40,000,000	2,686,750	7%
BD-5	40,000,000	24,875,351	62%
合计	**1,070,000,000**	**485,115,728**	**45%**

18. 表 6（6）表明，生物多样性战略目标二的计划率超过了本阶段相的预计。这可能预示部分 GEF 受援国投资于可持续利用和生物多样性主流化活动的兴趣增加。因此，尽管更多的资源总量已投资于保护区的管理，结果表明，与 GEF 的前几个阶段相比，投资于保护区外的生物多样性管理的兴趣增加。值得强调的是，这些拨款是纯概念的，GEF 将资助所有国家为主导并支持战略 5 个目标的请求，这些请求与缔约方会议的指南、全球环境基金的任务，以及全球环境基金项目审查标准相一致。

19. 下面的表 7（7）就 GEF-5 针对全球环境基金生物多样性战略目标和成果、以及爱知县目标的计划进行了详细规划，以提供了一个一般性的指示，即国家优先考虑的资源使用与爱知县目标的实现。

[6]每个战略目标的规划额度不包括项目管理费或代理费，因为它不可能归因于生物多样性战略目标或成果的基础，这些费用包括全部的资助金额，并不属于离散的目标和成果交付。

表 7：由全球环境基金生物多样性战略目标和成果规划的 BD 资源以及爱知县目标（美元）与战略计划的一致性[7]

GEF 生物多样性战略目标	战略计划目标	战略计划目标	GEF 生物多样性战略成果	BD-1	BD-2	BD-3	BD-4	BD-5	联合融资
目标一：改善保护区系统的可持续性：	目标 A, B, C, D, E	目标 5, 6 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20	1.1 提高现有保护区的管理效力	244,954,716					1,187,076,646
			1.2 增加保护区系统的收入以满足管理所需的总支出	34,047,127					166,247,882
目标二：将生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产性景观/海洋景观和各部门的主流：	目标 A, B, C, D, E	目标 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20	2.1 结合生物多样性保护的可持续管理景观和海洋景观的增幅		169,700,602				840,750,176
			2.2 保护和可持续利用生物多样性的措施纳入政策和监管框架		37,593,150				220,158,517
			2.3 改进管理框架，以防止，控制和管理外来入侵物种		16,936,316				62,495,883
目标三：增强执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的能力	目标 C	目标 13 生物安全战略计划的基本要素	3.1 通过科学合理和透明的方式确定和评估改性活生物体对生物多样性的潜在风险			2,805,000			2,440,000
目标四：增强遗传资源获取和惠益分享的能力	目标 D, E	目标 16 和 20	4.1 建立法律和监管框架，和行政程序，使获取遗传资源和惠益分享与与生物多样性公约的规定一致				2,686,750		4,378,650
目标五：通过加强能力活动将生物多样性公约规定的任务纳入国家规划进程	目标 E	目标 17	5.1 在国家一级的发展和部门规划框架纳入可衡量的生物多样性保护和可持续利用目标					24,875,351	**44,200,934**
合计				**279,001,843**	**223,730,068**	**2,805,000**	**2,686,750**	**24,875,351**	**2,527,748,687**

7 每个战略目标的规划额度不包括项目管理费或代理费，因为它不可能归因于生物多样性战略目标或成果的基础，这些费用包括全部的资助金额，并不属于离散的目标和成果交付。这里的数字，包括惠及来自 SGP 核心预算资助的 SGP 的 GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标和成果，因此，总金额，比表 3 所列的仅包括生物多样性的资金略高。 GEF-5 生物多样性战略成果框架和重点领域的目标和成果，请参阅附件 1。

加强能力活动

20. 加强能力活动是指帮助缔约国打基础, 以便制定和执行有效的应对措施, 从而实现生物多样性公约所规定的目标，包括制定生物多样性战略和行动计划（NBSAPs）以及公约第 6 条所提到的计划。加强能力活动还支持能力建设需要的自我评估、向生物多样性公约提交报告，以及参与资料交换机制的活动。

21. 附件 5 列出了全球环境基金在报告期间批准的 42 项加强能力活动 (EAs)。在报告期间批准了全球全额项目的 2 项 FSPs，加快资金发放以支持国家生物多样性战略的修订。

22. 从历史上看，在全球环境基金的前四个增资期间，已提供总额约 6000 万美元以支持编制国家生物多样性战略和行动计划，资料交换机制活动，以及约 150 个国家的国家报告。在 GEF-5 期间，全球环境基金的生物多样性战略目标五，145 个国家有资格获得资金，根据“生物多样性公约”通过加强能力活动将国家规划进程纳入他们的义务。这些资金是通过系统提供的透明分配资源机制（STAR）额外的资源。到今天为止，大约 120 个国家正在通过这个过程获得资金，而 102 个国家已在报告期间收到资金。

23. 全球环境基金资格的一个国家已决定在修订过程不使用 GEF 资源，因此，约 70％全球环境基金资格的国家已收到财政支持以修改其国家生物多样性战略和行动计划。七个缔约方正直接从全球环境基金秘书处获得资金。2012 年 1 月，GEF 秘书处联系其余国家的 GEF 业务联络员，继续跟进，以确保提交建议，这些国家尚未就修订国家生物多样性战略和行动计划联系 GEF 秘书处、开发计划署、环境规划署。

项目筹备赠款

24. 作为项目开发的第一步，全球环境基金提供资金来帮助受援国将项目由概念 (PIF) 转化为建议书，以便让首席执行官（CEO）审批。在报告期间批准的 58 个项目筹备赠款（PPGs）高达 5,317,847 美元。

小额赠款计划

25. 联合国开发计划署于 1992 年的地球峰会上以 GEF 合作伙伴关系的名义启动了 GEF 小额赠款计划(SGP)。全球环境基金小额赠款计划支持生物多样性公约的执行，并以快速、灵活响应的交付方式应对缔约方大会的需求，以支持缔约方在各自的国家层面执行该公约的目标。小额赠款计划借助其分散的管理机制通过民间渠道直接向非政府组织(NGOs)、社区组织（CBOs）和土著居民提供高达 50,000 美元的赠款供其开发环境项目。

26. 在 2011-2014 年运行的第 5 个运行阶段（OP5）的初期，SGP 已累计资助了 14,600 多个项目，并增强了 125 个国家中 12,000 多个民间社会团体的能力，资助的范围涵盖了所有全球环境基金的重点领域。在生物多样性重点领域，SGP 已资助了 7,827 多个以社区为基础的生物多样性项目，总金额达 1.85 亿美元，另外通过杠杆效应共同融资 1.39 亿美元现金和 1.37 亿美元实物。

27. 在报告期间 2010 年 7 月 1 日至 2010 年 6 月 30 日运行的 SGP 大约资助了 746 个生物多样性相关的项目（包括 144 多重点领域，惠及气候变化减缓、国际水域和土地退化)，这些代表来自 GEF 约 2075 万美元的筹资，此外，还有 1776 万美元的累计现金和共同筹资的实物，来自合作伙伴和受资助者、GEF 机构、双边机构、国家和地方政府，以及在继续实施项目过程中产生的私营部门。[1]

28. 根据 GEF 理事会决议 GEF/C.36/4，参与 SGP 的国家有不同的方法获取 OP5 核心资金项目（优先给予新的国家、最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家)，匹配一套具体的标准用以政府签署他们国家 GEF-5 STAR 的一部分拨款用于扩充以社区为基础的行动的项目。[2]在 SGP 的 OP5 期间，SGP 将继续支持保护区内外生物多样性保护的 GEF-5 目标；生产景观和海洋景观的生物多样性可持续利用；以及通过文化上适宜的手段适当地保护和传播传统知识和遗传资源。[3]

29. 关于到 2020 年将陆地和内陆水域保护区的全球覆盖率从 12％扩大至 17％的爱知县目标 11，SGP 将继续引导支持双方政府列出的保护区（包括通过特别关注共同管理世界文化遗产保护地和 COMPACT 方法下的全球重要保护区)[4]，以及“其他以地区为基础的有效保护措施”，包括适当地赏识土著人民，社区保护区和领土 (ICCAs)。致力于“生物多样性公约”爱知目标全球性努力的这些结果将通过以下方式跟踪：(1) 在线的 SGP 全球数据库 (http://sgp.undp.org);（2）环境规划署养护监测中心（UNEP-WCMC）的 ICCAs 全球注册(www.iccaregistry.org); 以及(3）ICCA 协会，一个全球性的志同道合的民间社会组织和网络的会员制组织 (www.iccaforum.org)。

[1] 2012 年 5 月 31 日编制的数据。
[2] http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/150
[3] 方法包括特别是社区生物文化议定书的发展、原位种子银行、传统知识期刊，以及当地的社会经济生态评估，它与获取和惠益分享(ABS）的生物多样性公约名古屋议定书的全球环境基金任务相关，最近基于生物多样性和生态系统服务（IPBES）创建的政府间平台。
[4] http://sgp.undp.org/img/file/Compact%20Booklet-1.pdf

30. 关于生产景观，SGP完成了一项在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区可持续利用生物多样性为基础的产品的目录的制订。总体上， SGP支持的生物多样性的100多个产品（包括土著植物和动物、水果及坚果、可可、咖啡、昆虫、天然肥料、果酱和果冻、饮料和果汁、蜂蜜、食油、醋、海鲜和其他海洋产品手工工艺品、药用植物、沐浴及身体产品）在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区通过高品质的摄影和产品说明进行记录。目录的副本被分发给于2010年5月在乌拉圭举行的第四次GEF的代表，并在CBD商业2010年生物贸易通讯上报道。[5] 与普罗格雷索（Progreso）网络(biodiversity-products.org) 合作，在全球水平剖析SGP以生物多样性为基础的产品，刺激潜在买家和市场更多的兴趣以增加小生产者和私营部门的机会。[6]

31. 作为 GEF 滚动的方式 (即联锁运作阶段)，对正在进行和已经完成的 SGP 生物多样性项目的纵向影响将继续跟踪，并作为一个综合的 SGP 国家方案办法能力发展的一部分。 2012 年，在国家水平通过组织知识展览和相关的事件，已给予 SGP 结果的审查额外的重点，作为里约+20 会议民间社会筹备工作的一部分，作为 GEF 的一个旗舰项目，标志着 SGP20 周年的一个重要的里程碑。

32. 在报告期间批准的 SGP 国家方案清单请参阅附件 6。

关键生态系统合作基金（CEPF）

33. 在本报告期间，关键生态系统合作基金 (CEPF),作为 GEF、保护国际、日本政府、法国开发署、John D.和 Catherine T. MacArthur 基金会和世界银行的一个合作伙伴，为 41 个国家的 172 项目提供资金，总额达 1600 万美元，自成立以来，它给 1667 民间社会组织带来计划的全球投资组合达 1.43 亿美元，并利用杠杆效应从世界各地的合作伙伴融资 3.23 亿美元。

34. CEPF 在筹资机制方面比较独特，它侧重于加强民间社会能力，以保护高优先级的生物领域，并调查景观尺度上的保护威胁。CEPF 已成功地识别和支持区域方法以实现保护成果，并吸引广泛的私人、非政府组织和社区机构以支持国家通过区域协调努力来解决保护的需要。

[5] https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/news-biz-2010-05-en.pdf
[6] http://sgp.undp.org/img/file/Biodiversity%20Products%20From%20Latin%20America%20and%20the%20Caribbean(1).pdf

35. CEPF 资助的民间社会实体包括从小型的农业合作社和社团，到私营部门的合作伙伴和非政府组织。自 2000 年成立以来，项目已涵盖 59 个国家，并已在加强当地全球范围内民间社会组织的能力方面作出了重大贡献，以实现保护目标。CEPF 的投资是多样化和深远的，并已集中在以下几个方面，例如，保护新的保护区，改善生产景观的管理，促进将生物多样性保护纳入经济和其他部门的合作伙伴关系，与当地社区合作探索可持续的依赖于保护资源为基础的经济替代方法，发展可持续的筹资机制以支持关键生态系统的长期保护。

拯救我们的物种（SOS）计划

36. 濒危物种的保护服务具有许多超越科学认识上的物种灭绝的目的，它们已经处于永远消失的边缘。这些措施包括提高公众意识，凝聚陷入生物多样性保护困境的当地社区，保护其它许多鲜为人知物种的栖息地。此外，当某一物种的趋势发生变化时，它往往是自然资源管理在各种水平采取更加可持续性途径的一种情形。正在建立一个有能力的机构，足够的管理机制已开始付诸实施，这也是一种迹象，生态系统服务，如清洁水源和土壤肥力，正由当地栖息地提供。

37. 保护社区在保护全球相关物种方面做出巨大的贡献，但失去了一个重要环节，即必须有效地扩大私营部门的参与。拯救我们的物种是全球环境基金设立的一个计划(全球环境基金 490 万美元，联合融资 889 万美元，项目总额 1379 万美元)，世界银行（WB）和自然保护国际联盟（IUCN）作为应付全球自然紧急情况的一个可扩展的响应，是明确的概念，受全世界数千个物种的启发，商业和企业已经建立了自己的标志和品牌，涉及这个直接的危机时，他们有既得利益。世界银行和全球环境基金已分别投资了约 500 万美元以启动该项目，以期通过私营部门的参与匹配这些基金，以期到 2015 年建设大型物种保护基金的设想。

38. 在报告期间，五个试点资助被授予不同保护组织的区域方案。他们都在 2011 年 9 月和 2012 年 1 月之间做出结论，报道了超过 58 个濒危物种的保护影响。这些项目的清单列于附件 12。

39. 第一个 SOS 呼吁提案于 2011 年六月发布，根据以下的战略导向接受濒危物种赠款(TSG) 的建议：亚洲和非洲的濒危哺乳类动物，极度濒危鸟类和濒危两栖动物。呼吁还包括一个快速行动赠款（RAG）提案的公开呼吁。共收到 414 项提案（341 项 TSG 和 74 项 RAG)。一个濒危物种赠款（TSG）是一种为期 12 至 24 个月的资助(介于 25,000 和 800,000 美元之间)，采用竞争方式授予民间社会组织，根据 SOS 战略导向提案的具体呼吁致力于保护需要确定的物种。快速行动赠款（RAG）是授

予正在进行为基础的一种资助 (最高 25,000 美元)，以支持旨在解决新的和直接威胁的项目，它需要有针对性的具体行动，产生迅速的积极成果的机会较高。

40. 23 个新的 SOS 项目（总额约为 330 万美元）被选定进行资助，赠款协议进行磋商，并于 2011 年 12 月和 2012 年 1 月之间签署。图 2 和 3 按照地区和战略方向展示 SOS 的资助。这些项目列于附件 12 中。

图 2：23 个 SOS 项目资金的地理分布

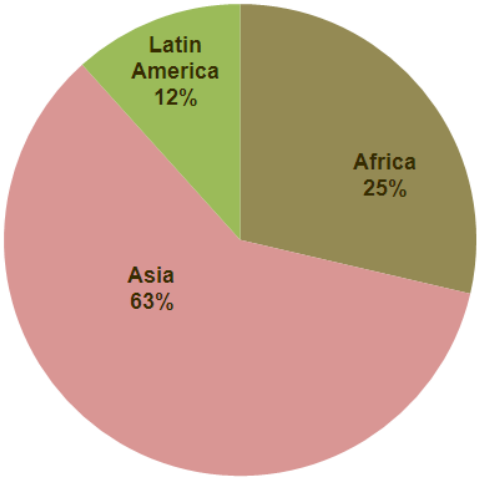
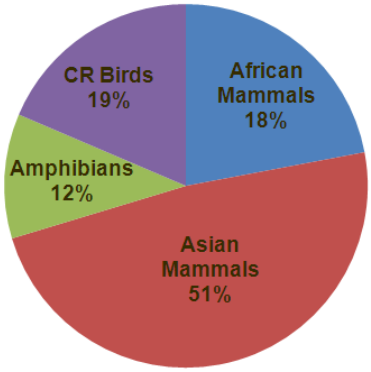


图 3：23 个 SOS 项目战略导向的资金分布



Strategic Direction	Number of projects	Amount (USD)	Percentage
Mammals - Africa	5	615,000	18%
Mammals - Asia	9	1,686,000	51%
Amphibians	4	384,000	12%
CR Birds	5	645,000	19%

41. 在筹款方面已作了很大的努力，以补充 SOS 计划现有的 GEF 和世界银行资金。与诺基亚达成协议的谈判和签署于 2011 年 4 月结束。诺基亚是一个为期三年（2011

年至 2013 年）的白金会员。法国政府通过其法国全球环境基金 (FFEM)，于 2012 年 2 月与 SOS 签署了一项 100 万欧元的协议。

42. 第二个 SOS 呼吁提案于 2012 年 5 月 7 日发布，根据下列的战略导向正在接受濒危物种赠款（TSG）的提案，截止 6 月 22 日：濒危的亚洲热带陆地脊椎动物，濒危的小型海洋哺乳动物，濒危的苏铁，以及濒危的非洲淡水动物。

43. 总之，在本报告期间，SOS 资助了 3,983,610 美元，并利用杠杆效应联合融资 6,997,791 美元，以保护 34 个国家的 75 濒危物种，从而对爱知县目标 12 作出了重大贡献。

E. 可持续性森林管理 REDD+计划资助的项目活动的摘要

44. GEF 的可持续森林管理 REDD+计划已在报告期间对生物多样性公约目标做出重大贡献。GEF 已对 SFM-REDD+计划资助了 401,335,113 美元，并利用杠杆效应额外联合融资 3,462,058,589 美元。这包括 GEF SFM-REDD+计划资助的所有项目，包括那些没有从生物多样性重点领域获得任何资助的项目。

45. 为对 GEF 投资的项目类型提供详细的分析，我们已针对联合国森林论坛（UNFF）确定的 7 个 SFM 主题制订了投资计划，无法律约束力文书（NLBI）被用作框架分析。7 个主题是:

- 森林资源的范围：具有显著的森林覆盖率和现有的森林类型；
- 生物多样性：生态系统、物种和遗传水平的生物多样性保护和管理；
- 森林健康和活力：森林管理，以降低风险和干扰，如森林火灾、污染、外来入侵物种、虫害和疾病；
- 森林资源的生产功能：木材和非木材森林产品的生产；
- 森林资源的保护功能：维护森林和树木在调节土壤、水文和水生生态系统中的作用。这关系到森林和森林生态系统保护的贡献所提供的生态系统产品和服务；

- 社会经济功能：经济收益以及文化、精神和娱乐价值和用途方面森林的贡献；以及

- 法律、政策和体制框架：需要有利的环境以支持可持续森林管理的6个方面。

46. UNFF的所有7个主题和GEF森林投资惠及森林生物多样性的保护和可持续利用。有些项目直接寻求改善管理做法以期在短期内产生直接的生物多样性成果，而其他项目可能侧重于改善森林政策，如更加友好的生物多样性，这将最终为森林生物多样性提供一个较长期而持续的受益。

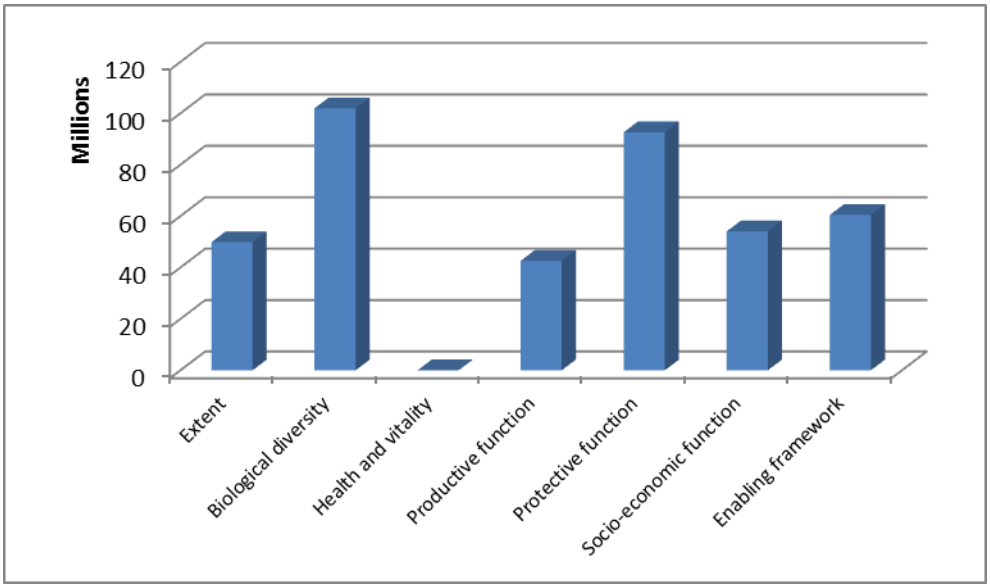
47. 爱知县目标7包括所有可持续森林管理的主题，但是一些主题，如森林面积范围和社会经济主题，也有助于实现目标5，11，14，15和18，有利于森林环境的项目投资直接惠及目标17。

48. 由于7个SFM主题直接不符合GEF的重点领域目标，针对这些主题为GEF-5投资做出详细的规划，有必要采用一个简单的方法来确定7个主题中的每一个投资了多少资金。为使该过程简单化，每个项目最多确定3个主题，投资金额分配如下：如只确定一个主题，分配给100％的资金； 如确定2个主题，经费按照60/40分摊，比例较高的资金分配给活动较多的项目；如确定3个主题，经费按照40/30/30分摊，稍高比例的资金分配给占主导地位的项目。

49. 正如下面的表格和图表所描述的，提出这一分析的目的在于展示投资的总体趋势，因为这关系到由UNFF定义的SFM元素，这些元素体现在NLBI以及正在利用SFM REDD+计划的GEF的地区中。这不是一个确切的计算，只为了说明GEF森林投资的基本趋势，以及这些投资如何有助于实现生物多样性公约的目标，因为它关系到森林生物多样性和相关的爱知县目标。

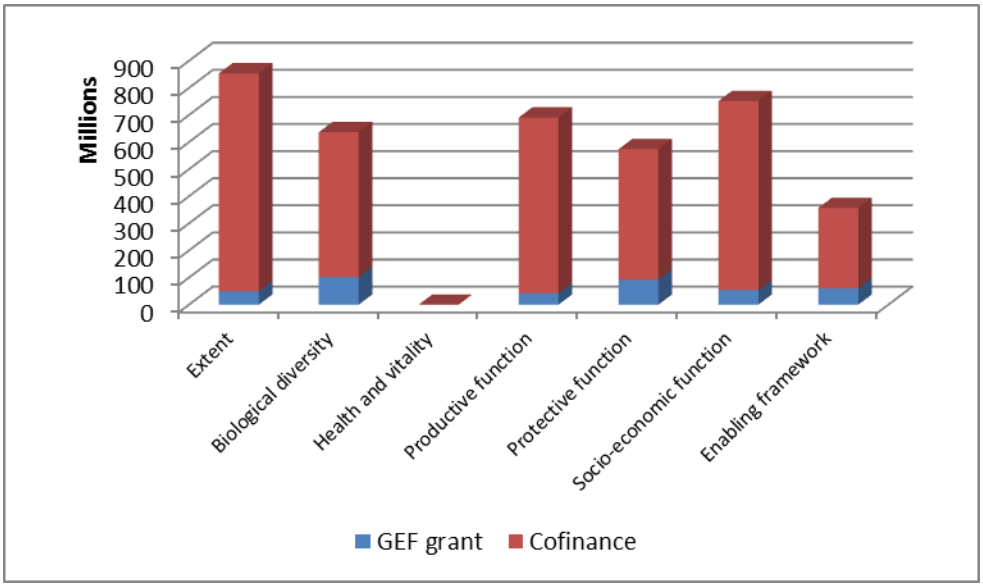
50. 正如下面的图4（4）所示，2个SFM主题的资金最直接惠及生物多样性公约的目标，即森林生物多样性保护和森林的保护功能，资金分别占25％和23％（4980万美元和4260万美元)，它占GEF在SFM REDD+项目整体投资的23％。

图 4：由 SFM 主题资助给 GEF-5 SFM REDD+项目的资金



51. 正如下面图 5 (5) 所示，包括为森林资源范围 SFM 主题联合融资的整体资金是 8.536 亿美元 (22%)，生物多样性为 6.366 亿美元 (16%)，森林的生产功能为 6.906 亿美元 (18%)，森林的保护功能为 5.74 亿美元 (15%)，森林的社会经济功能$7.517 亿美元(20%) 和有利的框架为 3.57.0 亿美元 (9%)。

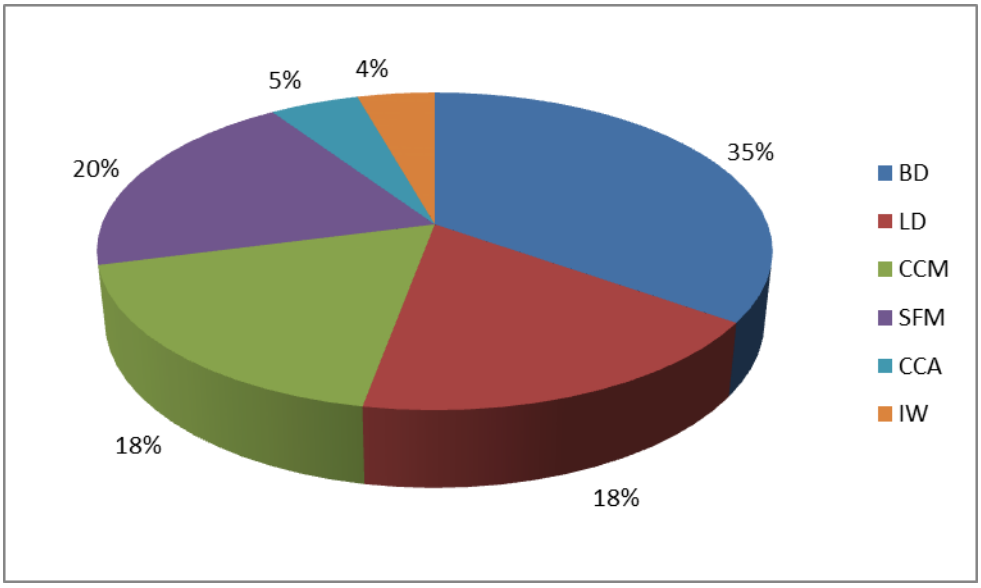
图 5：由 SFM 主题资助给 GEF-5 SFM REDD+项目的资金和联合融资



52. 在报告期间按照地区划拨给 SFM 的 GEF 赠款资金如下：非洲 1531 万美元，东亚洲和太平洋 3460 万美元，欧洲和中亚地区 2940 万美元，拉丁美洲和加勒比 1596 万美元和南亚 2460 万美元。在报告期间按地区划拨给 SFM 项目的联合融资如下：非洲 22.6 亿美元，东亚和太平洋 1.827 亿美元，欧洲和中亚 1.011 亿美元，拉丁美洲和加勒比 7.921 亿美元和南亚 1.273 亿美元。

53. 图 6（6）描述了惠及 SFM REDD+项目的各重点领域资源的比例。这表明，生物多样性重点领域的资源如何从其他 GEF 重点领域利用杠杆效应获取相当多的资源，以推进森林生物多样性保护和可持续利用，它对上面提到的相关的爱知县目标作出重大贡献。

图 6：重点领域资助的 SFM 项目的 GEF-5 SFM REDD+资金以及 SFM 项目的投资



III. 响应缔约方会议指南的活动

A. 摘要

54. 所有 COP/ MOPs 和 COPs 已给 GEF 就政策、战略、方案优先事项和遵循的资格标准提供指南，向以缔约方为目的发展中国家提供财政援助。本指南已定期纳入 GEF 的政策和业务活动，GEF 对指南的响应在给缔约方会议的每次汇报中进行报道。

55. 生物多样性公约缔约方大会第十次会议向全球环境基金提供了进一步的指导。[7] 下文的表 8 总结 COP/MOP-5 和 COP-X 的指南，并提供了 GEF 响应指南的最新进展的概要。本报告还提供进一步的细节。

表 8：GEF 响应 COP/MOP 5 和 COP-X/25 决议的状况

A. 括在 COP-X/25 中的 COP/MOP 5 指南，第 20 段。

COP/MOP 5 指南	**GEF 响应**
继续实施以前所有有关生物安全的财务机制的指南。	GEF 做好准备继续执行先前的指南；然而在 GEF-5 的前两年没有提交任何项目。
在 GEF-6 增资过程中考虑在透明的资源分配体制 (STAR) 内通过确定每个国家生物安全的具体配额支持议定书的实施，它基于议定书实施的第二次国家报告的基础上。	使用正在由生物多样性公约秘书处为几乎所有符合 GEF 资格的国家提交的第二次国家报告，每个国家生物安全预算的需求所产生的数据可以提取出来。
及时为符合资格的缔约方提供可利用的财政资源，以促进他们在卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的指导下编写第二次国家报告。	在 GEF-5 的 STAR 之外，通过战略的目标 5 获取国家报告的资源，并预留重点领域。由联合国环境规划署（UNEP）实施的全球三大伞项目获得批准，以支持国家报告。 中型伞型项目，支持为卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书编写第二次国家生物安全报告：于 2011 年 04 月 20 日第一次收到覆盖 39 个符合资格的缔约方的拉丁美洲、加勒比和太平洋地区的报告，经过一次修改之后，于 2011 年 05 月 16 被首席执行官批准。 中型伞型项目，支持为卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书编写第二次国家生物安全报告-

[7] X/25 决议。

COP/MOP 5 指南	**GEF 响应**
	于 2011 年 04 月 20 日第一次收到覆盖 41 个符合资格的缔约方的北非 (NA)、亚洲 (A)、中东欧（CEE）的报告，经过一次修改之后，于 2011 年 05 月 16 被首席执行官批准。 中型伞型项目，支持为卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书编写第二次国家生物安全报告-于 2011 年 04 月 20 日第一次收到覆盖 42 个符合资格的缔约方的非洲的报告，经过一次修改之后，于 2011 年 05 月 16 被首席执行官批准。
扩大能力建设以支持所有符合议定书资格的缔约方有效参与生物安全信息交换机制，并向议定书提交一份报告给缔约方第六次会议进行审议。	UNEP GEF BCH-II 实施项目的执行更新已添加在本报告的附件 13。BCH-II 在圆满完成和评估的基础上可以考虑扩充该项目。
确保生物安全相关元素在职权范围内纳入国家能力自我评估 (NCSAs)，采用 GEF 资金实施其他能力评估提案。	NCSA 过程基本上结束了，然而，对于新的符合 GEF 资格的国家，GEF 注意到需要纳入生物安全相关的元素。
确保第 2 段 (a) 第 18 条的鉴定要求和有关决定被考虑到 GEF 资金实施的活动中。 确保公众意识、教育和关于安全转移的参与的工作方案，处理和使用改性活生物体被考虑到 GEF 资金实施的活动中。	在今后提交国家生物安全框架（NBF）实施项目的背景下，GEF 将系统地审查项目，以评估这些因素是否都在项目设计中考虑到，如果没有，需要合理的解释和理由。 然而，在 GEF-5 前两年没有提交新的 NBF 实施项目。
以一个便利的方式使符合条件的缔约方获取资金，并在适当的情况下监测这些资金的迅速获取。	在 GEF-5 前两年没有提交任何项目。

B. COP 决议 X/25 对财务机制的指南

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
国家生物多样性战略和行动计划 *要求*全球环境基金提供充足和及时的财政支持，更新国家生物多样性战略和行动计划及其相关的加强能力活动，并*要求*全球环境基金及其执行机构确保程序到位，以保证资金的迅速发放。	在本报告期间，GEF 批准了来自 102 个国家，或 70％符合 GEF 资格的国家的提议，修改了他们的国家生物多样性战略。一个符合资格的国家已决定不寻求 GEF 资金进行国家生物多样性战略的修订 在这些建议的背景下，详见附件 11，也提供支持制定一项资源调集战略，进行技术需求评估，支持信息交换机制，编写第五次国家报告。通过将这些活动纳入国家生物多样性战略，不仅是以一个精简的方式提供资金支持，鼓励在国家生物多样性战略的框架内整合这些评估、战略和报告，从而增加这样一种可能性，将这些活动的产出纳入国家一级的国家生物多样性战略和相关的生物多样性政策。请参阅附件 11
*要求*全球环境基金以一个快捷的方式为符合条件的缔约方提供支持，在符合战略计划的情况下修订他们的国家生物多样性战略和行动计划。	见上面。
国家报告 *要求*全球环境基金提供充足和及时的财政支持，编制第五次及未来的国家报告，并进一步*要求*全球环境基金及其执行机构，确保程序到位，以保证资金早期和迅速的发放。	102 个国家，或 70％符合 GEF 资格的国家已获得支持以修改他们的国家生物多样性战略，如上所述，其中资源已分配给第五次国家报告。
生物多样性的整合 依照公约第 20 条，*邀请*发达国家缔约方、其他各国政府和捐助者，以及财务机制向符合资格的国家提供财政和技术支持，以进一步发展方法将生物多	GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标 5 鼓励，并将估量生物多样性战略与国家发展规划文件的整合情况。

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
样性整合入消除贫困和发展过程	已提交许多修改 NBSAP 的建议，这些建议作为资源致力于将国家生物多样性战略纳入规划进程的主流。
特定国家的资源调集战略 *要求*全球环境基金提供及时和足够的财政支持，以更新国家生物多样性战略和行动计划，其中可能包括制订特定国家的资源调动战略。	NBSAP 的修订建议，包括对活动的支持以开发资源调集战略，作为 NBSAP 修订进程的一部分。见附件 11。
全球生物分类倡议（GTI） *进一步认识*生物分类能力对实施所有公约的有关条款和工作方案非常关键，以及详细清单的分类能力和生物多样性监测，包括使用新技术，如 DNA 条码及其他相关信息技术，在世界许多地方是不够的，*要求*全球环境基金，并*邀请*各缔约方，其他各国政府和其他国际和资金组织以及其他国际和资金组织继续提供资金编写 GTI 的建议。	全球环境基金对提交的项目进行审查并作出响应，他们拥有利于实施国家一级 GTI 以及实现项目保护目标的元素或成分，然而，在报告期间没有提交明确包含这些元素的项目。
指标 *要求*全球环境基金提供支持，在更新其国家生物多样性战略和行动计划的情况下，以应对在制订国家目标和监管框架方面符合资格的缔约方的能力需求。	修订 NBSAP 的建议，包括对活动的支持，以制订国家目标和监测框架，作为 NBSAP 修订过程的一部分。
全球植物保护战略 邀请各缔约方，其他各国政府和资助机构提供充分、及时和可持续的支持以实现全球植物保护战略，特别是符合资格的国家；并邀请财务机制在其国家发起的活动中考虑加强全球植物保护战略。	全球环境基金对提交的项目进行审查并作出响应，他们拥有利于实施国家一级全球植物保护战略以及实现项目保护目标的元素或成分，然而，在报告期间没有提交明确包含这些元素的项目。
保护区 *回顾*第 1 段的 IX/18 号决议，*进一步敦促*各缔约	GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标之一，支持保

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
方，特别是发达国家缔约方，并*邀请*其他各国政府和国际金融机构，包括全球环境基金、地区发展银行，及其他多边金融机构给符合资格的国家提供足够的、可预见的和及时的财政支持，确保保护区工作方案的全面实施。	护区工作方案 (PoWPA)。上述的表 5 详细描述了 GEF-5 前两年内的资金情况，其中 GEF 资金总额达 2.79 亿美元，联合融资达 13.5 亿美元。
*敦促*全球环境基金及其执行机构，提高他们的交付效率，做到迅速和按比例支付，并将项目与保护区工作方案的国家行动计划结合起来，对项目做到合适、突出重点、充分以及和谐的干预。	所有 GEF 项目与国家生物多样性战略和行动计划结合起来，其中国家确定他们的保护区的目标和优先事项相，并对这些项目的一致性进行评估。
第八条（j）及相关规定 邀请全球环境基金、国际供资机构和发展机构和有关非政府组织，如需要，并按照他们的任务和职责，考虑给予土著和地方社区、特别是妇女提供援助，以提高他们的认识和能力建设以及对道德行为守则的元素的理解。	在与全球环境基金生物多样性战略相一致的国家发起的项目中，全球环境基金继续审查和应对这样的请求。
获取和惠益分享 邀请全球环境基金向缔约方提供财政支持，协助名古屋议定书关于获取遗传资源和公平和公正地分享惠益的早日批准，涉及生物多样性公约的利用及其实施。	在获取和惠益分享方面，生物多样性战略目标 4 为国家提供能力建设的机会。在报告期间，根据战略目标四 4，一个项目已经提交并获得批准。 全球环境基金还批准了一项 100 万美元由联合国环境规划署（UNEP）执行的中型项目，以期名古屋议定书早日生效。该项目自 2011 年 4 月开始运营，并将于 2013 年 4 月完成。该项目正在开展一系列提高认识和能力建设活动，以支持名古屋议定书早日的批准和生效。
技术合作 正如第 VIII/12 号决议的序言中所强调的，回顾开	提交给全球环境基金的 NBSAP 建议，包括需要评估的一项技术的成本。见附件 11

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
发技术转让和科技合作的具体办法的重要性，以解决基于国家生物多样性战略和行动计划的国家优先需要，将需要评估的技术和这些优先事项连接起来，同时避免这个问题的非特异性的、全球方法，邀请供资机构，包括全球环境基金，提供财政支持，以开发需要评估的这种技术。	
信息交换机制 要求执行秘书处和全球环境基金合作，以加速获得信息交换机制资金，作为支持实施后 2010 年公约战略计划的一个重要组成部分，以及实施国家的生物多样性战略和行动计划。	已在支持修订国家生物多样性战略的建议中给予信息交换机制提供支持。见附件 11。
生物多样性的南南合作 邀请全球环境基金考虑建立一个生物多样性南南合作信托基金，以实施基于自愿贡献的公约的 2011-2020 年战略计划。	全球环境基金秘书处积极参与南南专家组在大韩民国仁川市 2011 年 5 月 18-20 日举行的第 3 次会议，该会议由“生物多样性公约”秘书处主办，并为这样一个基金提供技术和模式选择支持。缔约方会议未来的要求都必须在未来某一日期由全球环境基金理事会进行商讨。
海洋和沿海生物多样性 如合适，邀请全球环境基金和其他捐助者和供资机构，考虑扩大符合条件国家能力建设的支持，以实施本决定，特别是: (a) 38 段的第 X /**决议（海洋和沿海生物多样性决议）中有关的邀请。	如合适，38 段*邀请*全球环境基金和其他捐助者和供资机构，扩大能力建设的支持，包括发展中国家、小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家以及经济转型国家，以确定生态或生物上重要和/或需要保护的脆弱海洋领域，如在 18 段第 IX/20 号决议中呼吁的那样，在这些领域开发适当的保护措施。这些努力得以全球环境基金目标一可持续保护区系统的支持，其中全球环境基金支持海洋保护区管理。 此外，作为全球环境基金的生物多样性战略的一部分，利用重点领域预留的资源，

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
	结合国际水域重点领域的资源，全球环境基金确定了试点方案，以支持国家管辖范围以外地区（ABNJ）的行动，它于 2011 年 11 月得到议会的批准。全球环境基金提供 5000 万美元的赠款（2500 万美元的 BD；2500 万美元的 IW)，到目前为止，它利用杠杆效应从公共和私营伙伴联合融资超过了 2.697 亿美元。通过批准的 4 个 PIFs，ABNJ 计划就生态或生物重要领域 (EBSAs) 超出国家管辖范围响应生物多样性公约的指导，正如下面 114 段所述。
如合适，邀请全球环境基金和其他捐助者和供资机构，考虑扩大符合条件国家能力建设的支持，以以确定生态或生物上重要和/或需要保护的脆弱海洋领域，如在 18 段第 IX/20 号决议中呼吁的那样，并在 36 和 37 段决议的背景下在这些领域开发适当的保护措施。 *36 段*。要求执行秘书促进生态或生物上重要的海洋区域的描述，通过应用第 IX/20 号决议的附件 1 中的科学标准以及其他相关兼容和互补的国家和政府间商定的科学标准，以及确定国家管辖范围以外的海洋区域的科学指南，它符合第 IX/20 号决议中的科学标准。 *37 段*。强调可能必要召开额外的研讨会来促进发展中国家缔约方的培训和能力建设，尤其是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家，以及经济转型国家，以及通过有关的区域倡议，而且，这些研讨会应有助于分享有关海洋资源的综合管理和海洋和沿海空间规划手段执行的经验，促进海洋和沿海生物多样性保护和可持续利用，并可能解决这些计划的讲习	至于 36 和 37 段，在国家推动建议背景下，制定和实施与生物多样性战略的目标 1 一致的海洋保护区项目，确定 ESBAs 和可能给予支持的加强能力建设活动。 也请注意上面提及的 ABNJ 试点方案，引用在下面的 113-117 段中。

COP-10 指南	**GEF 响应**
班提出的其他区域的优先事项。	
生物多样性和气候变化 *邀请全球环境基金在方法和途径方面咨询执行秘书，以更好地告知其执行机构有关缔约方在生物多样性和气候变化会议方面所做出的决定，特别是那些涉及加强里约公约之间合作，以促进缔约方的努力一致的决定。*	全球环境基金机构认识到所做出的这些决定，明显是在 GEF 的 SMF REDD+计划下国家提出的多数多重点领域项目，其中全球环境效益在生物多样性和气候变化的重点领域中得以实现。

56. 本节其余部分对全球环境基金以往的指南进行了更新，其中在报告期间有相当多值得一提的活动。每一部分都列举了适当的项目活动实例，并描述了现场实施的活动种类。

57. 在报告期间，附件 2-11 概述所有批准的项目，下面列举的项目范例是所有项目活动的图解计算。

58. 在报告期间，共有 7 个旨在利用生物多样性的资金的多重点领域项目被拒绝。请参阅附件 4A 的一个表格列出的这些项目及其被拒绝的原因。

59. 有关每个国家的 GEF 投资组合的进一步信息，请参考 GEF 网站上的 GEF 国家网页：http://www.gefonline.org/Country/CountryProfile.cfm.

B. 保护区：改善保护区管理的系统方法（GEF-5 生物多样性战略的目标 1）

响应指南

60. 缔约方会议的一些先前决定已提供了保护区指南 (PAS)。第 VIII/18 号决定、28-30 段和第 IX/31 号决定、B) 13 和 14 段总结了最新的指南。COP-X 的指南涉及先前提交给 GEF 的指南，并没有引入新的指南。 对 COP-X 指南的响应，请参阅汇总表 8

61. 鉴于这个指南，GEF 已经通过在 GEF-5 的保护区方面制定一个更全面的战略进一步加强对保护区的支持，关注可持续保护区系统的变革。

62. 全球环境基金这样定义一个可持续发展的保护区系统，它具有以下特点: a）足够的和可预见的收入，包括外部资金，用于支持保护区的管理成本; b）包括涵盖生态系统和物种的生态可行的代表性样品; 以及 c）有足够的个人、机构和地方的系统能力来管理保护区以便他们实现其管理目标。国家和地方水平的能力建设，以支持各个保护区和保护区系统的有效管理，将保持一个持续的优先级和项目干预措施的组成部分。因此，GEF 正在支持综合干预措施，解决保护区管理的这三个方面，以促进该系统的长期可持续性。

63. 认识土著社区在生物多样性保护中的重要作用，并对缔约方会议的指南做出响应，该战略承认土著和当地社区参与设计、实施、管理和监测项目以保护和可持续利用生物多样性的重要性。作为全球环境基金支持的一部分，以促进保护区系统的可持续性，促进土著和当地社区的能力发展被认为是特别相关的。该战略支持土著和社区保护区（ICCAs）作为为国家保护区系统的一部分，并作为一种方式加强保护区系统的可持续管理。[8]

64. 全球环境基金是世界各地的保护区最大的筹资机制，已提供了 22 亿美元以资助保护区的管理，利用杠杆效应从项目的合作伙伴额外联合融资 73.5 亿美元，共计 95.5 亿美元。

65. 在报告期间，全球环境基金给 65 个项目提供了 2.79 亿美元的资助，支持改善保护区和保护区系统的管理。这些项目获得额外联合融资 14 亿美元，即全球环境基金每个美元利用杠杆效应联合融资 5 美元。

惠及可持续发展保护区系统的项目范例

66. 全球环境基金支持保护区的战略已经从单纯提高单一站点的管理效力，向更加系统的干预转化，对整个保护区系统运作做出重大贡献，要么通过提高财政可持续性，改善生态系统，或者物种的代表性，以及加强个人和机构能力的建设。

67. 在中国，“*生命湿地保护区系统主流加强生物多样性保护计划*”（联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：2300 万美元，共同筹资：1.42 亿美元）是在报告期间批准的几个生物多样性的具体计划性方案之一。这一计划将建立一个强大国家系统，管理占地 48,962,400 公顷的保护区湿地，提高湿地保护区子系统的空间设计，并额外保护 1.7 万公顷，包括 50 个未受保护濒危物种，从而确保更好陆地湿地生态系统的代表性，并填补国家保护区系统的生态系统和物种覆盖面的空白。使这个项目特别

[8]土著和社区保护区（ICCAs）是由土著人民和当地社区以自愿和自我导向的方式保护的自然景观、资源和物种的栖息地。

创新的元素是它将湿地生态系统保护区的管理纳入省级规划过程，促进发展和实施省级财务战略，致力于覆盖/维持保护区的管理费用。这个计划包括大量政府共同筹资，包括总额 1.155 亿美元的单独赠款以及联合国开发计划署的赠款 500 万美元。提高湿地保护区的覆盖面将填补中国以及全球的国家制度的重要空白。

68. GEF-5 生物多样性战略，强调了保护区项目开发和整合气候适应能力的管理措施的机会，作为该项目干预战略的一部分。在墨西哥，该项目，“*加强保护区的管理效能和韧性，以保护气候变化条件下的生物多样性*”（联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：10,272,727 美元，联合融资：43,754,100 美元）是全球环境基金保护区的投资组合中利用此机会的第一个项目。该项目将采用全面的方法，在空间上配置和管理保护区系统，以减轻气候变化的不利影响。

69. 提议的该项目旨在转变管理和覆盖墨西哥的陆地和沿海保护区，以减轻气候变化对全球重要生物多样性直接和间接影响。这将通过开发管理系统（监测和预警系统，管理决策工具和可持续融资）来实现，在墨西哥保护区实施国家气候变化战略。这将在国家一级优化准备，以应对作为一个整体的保护区系统气候变化的预期影响。此外，该项目将扩大保护区约 60 万公顷对气候变化特别敏感的景观，以保护因气候变化而迁移物种的避难所和走廊，并加强连通性。最后，该项目将做好准备，在 12 个占地 2,000,000 公顷的优先脆弱保护区，通过测试成本效益的适应行动和机制，以解决脆弱保护区特定的气候变化的影响。从这个项目的设计和实施中获得的经验教训，可以为未来在加强保护区系统气候弹性的 GEF 生物多样性战略和投资提供指导重要的意义。

扩大支持小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS）及最不发达国家（LDC）

70. 前一报告期间批准了一个全球性项目：“支持生物多样性公约保护区工作方案(PoWPA）的国家行动”，直接响应了缔约方大会第八届会议提出的要求。全球环境基金提供 940 万美元，其中通过杠杆效应额外融资 404 万美元。由开发计划署执行的该项目考虑最高 15 万美元的申请，用于这些国家承担 13 个关键保护区工作方案（PoWPA）活动中的一个或多个。全部赠款被分配至五个回合的过程中，而且在本报告期间，该项目继续为 47 个国家 PoWPA 的 127 关键行动到提供技术和行政支持。

71. 与生物多样性公约秘书处合作，该项目以关注包含于该项目中的行动的一系列研讨会形式提供直接的技术支持。自该项目开始以来，已经有多于 24 个的技术研讨会，其中 10 个在报告期间实施。主题包括保护区网络设计和差距评估，管理效力

评估，可持续资助，保护区的估值，空间整合和部门纳入主流，和监测，还有其他议题。

72. 这一系列研讨会已经到达 47 个国家的 45 个，而且，在报告期间有 145 个国家参加这些研讨会。此外，该项目已开发 13 个电子学习模块，涵盖广泛的 PoWPA 议题，并整合了实施该项目所获取的经验教训。这些都可在多语言网站 www.conservationtraining.org 免费获取；至今，来自超过 125 个国家的 2,500 多名(包括几乎所有最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家）保护区从业人员访问过这些网站。该项目还开发了一种名为“为 21 世纪的保护区”的综合文件，整合了许多来自该项目的经验教训，它们被分发到全球所有生物多样性公约联络点，项目协调员和其他关键利益相关者。

73. 项目运行至 2012 年底，让国家来完成他们的项目，以记录和广泛交流经验教训，并允许全面的评估，审查和报道。额外的 9 个电子学习模块将于 2012 年底前开发并公之于众，并将为 COP-XI 编写强调每个国家的挑战、成功和成果的总结性文件。

74. 获得资助的 127 个项目中，46 个分布于最不发达国家 (LDC)，52 个分布于小岛屿发展中国家 (SIDS)。获得资助项目的 47 个国家中，17 个为最不发达国家，19 个为小岛屿发展中国家。这种分配有意识地集中在最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家，直接响应 COP-VIII 的决定，即在执行保护区工作方案时要求特别资助最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家。

C. 通过主流化可持续利用生物多样性（GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标 2）

响应指南

75. 通过促进生物多样性主流化和可持续利用的保护区管理，GEF 生物多样性战略补充了对可持续利用生物多样性的支持。从长远来看，生物多样性的可行保护和可持续利用，需要对景观和海洋景观嵌合体的可持续管理，包括保护区和其他种类土地的使用，特别是人类对土地资源的压力不断增加。

76. 虽然 COP-X 对可持续利用没有具体的指南，在全球环境基金生物多样性投资组合中，支持可持续利用越来重要，战略目标 2 名义拨款的使用率可以证明这一点，并在先前的表 6 中有描述。

77. 在报告期间，GEF 提供 2.23 亿美元，或 GEF-5 战略目标 2 80％的名义拨款，给予 68 个项目或方案的方法，支持生物多样性主流化和可持续利用，包括 SGP 的国家方案，惠及 GEF 生物多样性战略目标 2。这些项目和方案获得额外联合融资 11 亿美元，球环境基金的每 1 美元通过杠杆效应共同融资 5 美元。

78. 下面强调的这些项目的特征为，GEF 可持续利用和主流化的投资组合的创新性和多样化。

79. 在报告期间一个特别值得一提的可持续利用项目，该项目（环境署，全球环境基金：2,400,000 美元，联合筹资：2,400,000 美元) "*将传统作物遗传多样性整合入使用生物多样性组合方法来缓冲尼泊尔喜马拉雅山地区不可预知的环境变化的技术*"，这将把尼泊尔山区农业生产景观的可持续利用和农业生物多样性管理纳入主流，通过促进以社区为基础的育种活动和技术，使农民以生物多样性友好的方式提高生产力，也是经济上可行的和有竞争力的方式。该项目将证明，脆弱的山区农业生产系统作物遗传多样性的维护可转换成一种农业可持续发展，这不仅被定义为*生产力*，也可定义为山区农业生态系统的*适应能力*和维护关键*生态系统服务* (授粉)。这个项目预期的全球利益，包括 7 个作物品种的保护和可持续管理，这为世界各地许多高海拔农业系统形成了粮食安全的基础，以及一套全球适用的技术，通过更好地利用高寒山区环的作物生物多样性来保护农业生物多样性。

80. "*加强国家框架的外来入侵物种（IAS）管理 - Juan Fernandez 群岛的试点*"（联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：4,20 万美元，联合供资：628 万美元）项目是将侵入性外来物种管理纳入主流的一种新方法的一个范例。智利的生物多样性主流化项目旨在解决外来入侵物种（IAS）造成的生物多样性的威胁，这是栖息地变化后对生物多样性的第二大威胁。智利认识到，外来入侵物种对生物多样性，特别是岛屿生态系统，是一个重大的威胁，其中 IAS 正通过贸易、运输、旅游引入。 尽管智利拥有检查威胁卫生和农业的外来物种的强大统，在控制危害生物多样性 IAS 途径仍然缺乏。GEF 项目将通过制定政策、法律、法规和财务框架帮助解决这些不足之处，将规范和改革贸易、运输和海岛旅游部门的做法，通过这三个途径来减少 IAS 的引入和传播的风险。该项目还将在一个受 IAS 威胁的较高生物多样性环境，Juan Fernandez 群岛 (JFA)，试点监测和控制措施，目的在于，这里所取得的经验随后可以复制到该国家的其他岛屿生态系统。

D. 生物安全（GEF 生物多样性战略目标 3）

响应指南：背景资料

81. 在第三届会议上，缔约方大会卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书缔约方会议（COP-MOP）通过了关于财政机制和资源问题的第 BS-III/5 号决定。包括向生物多样性公约缔约方大会第八届会议建议进一步指导生物技术安全方面的财政机制。缔约方大会向全球环境基金转达建议，体现在关于财政机制指导的第 VIII/18 号决定第 9 至 13 段。该决定敦促全球环境基金支持国家、区域和次区域盘点研究，以更好地规划未来的援助；并要求全球环境基金支持风险管理、风险评估和改性活生物体检测技术的长期培训；提高认识、公众参与和信息共享；协调和调和区域和次区域各级的国家生物安全框架 (NBFs)；生物安全信息交换所的可持续参与；风险评估、风险管理、监测和检测改性活生物体技术的转让和联合开发；发展和执行国家生物安全框架；技术、财政和人力资源能力的提高；执行修订的行动计划，增强能力活动以有效实施卡塔赫纳生物技术安全议定书；促进咨询信息的收集以筹备该议定书的国家报告。

82. 根据上述要求，全球环境基金秘书处与全球环境基金机构合作，依据缔约方大会提供的准则编写生物安全战略。它还考虑到全球环境基金来自经验和项目执行的规定课程，这些项目得到全球环境基金初步战略的资助，以协助各国进入卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书（CPB）团队，独立评估全球环境基金对卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书支持的成效，由全球环境基金评估办公室编写，来自全球环境基金理事会的意见，以及来自协商会议和在库里提巴（巴西）举行的缔约方大会/缔约方第三届会议的意见。

83. 全球环境基金理事会在其 2006 年 12 月的会议上，审查并批准了筹资生物安全战略 (GEF/C.30/8/Rev.1[9]) 作为项目的发展以执行卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书的临时版本，直到该理事会批准了重点领域战略，根据全球环境基金秘书处的协调和基于它们的相对优势，并邀请全球环境基金机构与全球环境基金合作，为国家实施议定书提供援助。

84. 2007 年 3 月，全球环境基金首席执行官邀请环境署带头与全球环境基金切合作，在全球环境基金第四次增资期间，开发生物安全能力建设规划资源的战略方法。

[9] http://www.gefweb.org/documents/council_documents/GEF_30/documents/C.30.8.Rev.1StrategyforFinancingBiosafety.pdf

2007 年 9 月，全球环境基金理事会批准了生物安全战略，作为生物多样性重点领域战略和全球环境基金第四次增资的战略规划的一部分。[10]

85. 全球环境基金支持 GEF-4 生物安全的一个项目，在 2008 年 4 月的理事会会议上得到批准。该方案确定了全球环境基金的战略，以资助 GEF-4 的生物安全，通过 GEF 机构给相对比较优势的生物安全提供支持。

86. 在 GEF-5 生物多样性战略，加强能力建设以实现 CPB 优先实施活动，已在国家盘点研究分析和 GEF 的 COP 指南中得以确认，特别是 *CPB 中有效实施更新的能力建设行动计划*的关键要素，在作为缔约方会议（COP - MOP-3）的第三次缔约方大会上得以批准。

87. 请参阅上述汇总表 8 中对缔约方大会第十届会议（COP-X）的 COP-MOP-V 生物安全指导作出的响应

88. 另请参阅附件 13 中提供的一个关于 BCH-II 实施的报告

报告期间的项目支持

89. 在本报告期间，GEF 对生物安全的支持关注通过 UNEP 实施的全球三大伞项目编写各国的第二次国家报告，并请参阅如前所述表 8。所有项目均先收到 2011 年 04 月 20 日和 2011 年 05 月 16 日批准一个修订后的首席执行官。于 2011 年 04 月 20 日第一次收到的所有项目，经过一次修改之后，于 2011 年 05 月 16 被首席执行官批准。一个简短的进度报告如下。

90. 非洲区域项目旨在覆盖 42 个符合资格缔约方，而且所有 42 个符合资格缔约方已提交国家报告。3 个缔约方提交的报告没有要求获得 GEF 资金。

91. 北美、非洲、亚洲、中欧和东欧的地区项目旨在覆盖 42 个缔约方，其中 38 个提交了其国家报告。其中 38 个国家已出报告，30 个要求获得 GEF 资金，而 8 个缔约方资助了项目费用。

92. 拉丁美洲和加勒比以及太平洋地区的项目旨在涵盖 39 个国家，其中 29 个已提交了其国家报告，17 个缔约方要求获得 GEF 资金。

93. 共有 109 缔约方提交了其国家报告，占 123 个 GEF 合资格缔约方的 89％。共有 23 个缔约方（19％）提交其国家报告，而没有要求获得 GEF 资金。

94. 在报告期间没有提出其他请求以获得全球环境基金生物安全方面的支持。

[10] http://www.gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF-4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf

E. 外来入侵物种 (IAS) (GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标 2)

响应指南

95. 千年生态系统评估确定外来入侵物种的传播为导致生物多样性和生态系统，特别是岛屿生态系统发生变化的 5 个主要直接诱因之一。此外，如果外来入侵物种成为杂草、虫害和疾病，它们可显着降低生产系统（如农业、林业、渔业）的产出。[11]

96. 在 GEF-5 生物多样性战略内，全球环境基金的支持是重点实施战略目标 2 下外来入侵物种的管理框架。全球环境基金支持干预措施以系统地解决外来入侵物种的问题，通过制定入侵的预防和管理的部门政策、法规、体制安排，强调关注风险最高的入侵途径的风险管理办法。优先考虑制定政策措施，以减少外来入侵物种对环境的影响，包括通过新入侵的预防，早期发现和体制框架，以迅速应对新的入侵。

97. 先前的一些 COP 决定已为外来入侵物种提供了指南。最新的指导总结在第 IX/31 号决定，C）第 12 段中。 COP-X 没有提供明确针对 GEF 支持的新指南，以解决外来入侵物种的主题。

98. 自 GEF-4 成立以来，GEF 已认识到 IAS 引起危害的重要性，已支持 55 个项目旨在解决外来入侵物种的危害，GEF 提供的资金达约 3.33 亿美元。

报告期间的项目支持

99. 在报告期间，批准了 3 个外来入侵物种的项目，总金额为 1,350 万美元，其中通过杠杆效应额外融资 46,775,883 美元。

F. 获取遗传资源和公平和公正地分享惠益（GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标 4）

响应指南

100. GEF-5 战略包括一个关于获取和惠益分享能力建设的特定目标，它整合了以前 COP 的指南。完成 ABS 国际制度的谈判之前已制定了战略，后来，在日本名古屋举行的缔约方大会第十次会议得以批准。

101. GEF 战略确定支持政府的能力建设，以履行生物多样性公约第 15 条规定的义务，以及优先支持关键利益相关者群体的能力建设，包括土著和地方社区和科学界。

[11] 图 4.3 2005 年千年生态系统评估：总综合体：生态系统与人类福祉。岛屿出版社，华盛顿特区。其他千年评估报告，如超出我们的生活方式：千年生态系统评估委员会的声明。 2005。华盛顿。

根据这一目标的项目与获取遗传资源并公正和公平分享其利用所产生惠益的波恩准则是一致的，以及根据公约通过的 ABS 的能力建设相关的行动计划和。展望未来，当然全球环境基金将对提交给 GEF 关于名古屋议定书 101“的执行的正式指南做出响应。

102. 自成立以来，通过定期项目的支持和全球环境基金第四次增资，全球环境基金已资助 55 多个项目，并从支持获取遗传资源及公正和公平分享惠益问题的全球环境基金赠款中拨款超过 2.37 亿美元。这些赠款从不同的合作伙伴通过杠杆效应共同融资约 5.91 亿元，总计 8.28 亿美元。

报告期间的项目支持

103. 缔约方会议在第 X / 1 号决定中批准了名古屋议定书，要求 GEF 支持议定书的早日批准和实施。为响应这一要求，全球环境基金批准了 100 万美元由 UNEP 执行的中型项目，以加速名古屋议定书的早日生效。该项目自 2011 年 4 月开始运营，并将于 2013 年 4 月完成。该项目正在开展一系列提高认识和能力建设活动，以支持名古屋议定书早期批准和生效。

104. 在本报告期内，ABS 的一个中等规模项目被批准给危地马拉。该项目，“获取和惠益分享和传统知识的保护，以促进生物多样性保护和可持续利用”，(环境署，全球环境基金：874,500 美元，联合供资：892,500 美元)，将帮助创造一个 AB 的 S 法律和监管框架和行政程序，以符合名古屋议定书的规定。该项目还将提高传统的环境和生物多样性部门以外的遗传资源价值的知识；确定关于获取和惠益分享的土著社区的行为规范；并激发危地马拉社会各界广泛讨论并达成共识以制定和批准 ABS 的国家框架。

名古屋议定书的执行基金

105. 日本作为 COP-X 的主席，提议建立一个由全球环境基金管理的新的多捐助者信托基金，以支持名古屋议定书的执行。随后全球环境基金理事会于 2011 年 02 月 18 日批准名古屋议定书执行基金 (NPIF)。除创建 NPIF 之外，全球环境基金理事会在其 2011 年春季会议期间批准了提议的 NPIF 操作规程。NPIF 术语请参阅文档 GEF/C.40/11/Rev.1，关于名古屋议定书执行基金的重要问题。

106. 该 NPIF 最初捐献是由日本政府提供的 10 亿日元美元（相当于 1,224 万美元)。挪威和瑞士政府随后分别捐献 600 万挪威克朗（相当于 100 万美元）和 100 万瑞士法郎（相当于 100 万美元)。此外，英国和法国政府分别出资 50 万美元 100 万欧元 (相当于 120 万美元)。截至 2012 年 6 月 30 日支付给 NPIF 的捐款金额达 1,560 万美元。

107. NPIF 批准的第一个项目，“促进获取遗传资源获取和利益共享在巴拿马名古屋议定书中的应用”(UNDP，NPIF：100 万美元，联合供资：342 万美元)，于 2010 年 12 月 13 日获得批准。该项目将集中在发现基于自然的制药和农药行业产品，增加国家研究机构的科研能力，促进巴拿马保护区系统遗传资源的保护。这是一个合资公司，包括政府巴拿马（国家环境局-ANAM)，学术机构（巴拿马大学、犹他州立大学、加州大学圣迭戈分校)，研究机构（先进的科学调查和巴拿马的高科技服务-INDICASAT)，私营部门（Eisai Inc, Dow AgroScience, and Centauri Technology Corporation)。除了在保护区发现活性化合物，该项目将在私营部门合作伙伴的协助下进行技术转让，改善 Coiba 国家公园的基础设施，并增强国民政府的能力以加速获取和利益共享协议和处理名古屋议定书的问题。

G. 海洋/沿海生物多样性和岛屿生物多样性（GEF-5 生物多样性战略的目标 1 和 2）

响应指南

108. GEF-5 生物多样性战略支持国家一级的努力，以解决国家一级系统的海洋生态系统覆盖范围的差距，通过建立和管理国家沿海和海洋保护区网络 (近岸)，包括禁捕区，以保护海洋生物多样性，加强长期渔业管理，促进当地生计，帮助抵御自然灾害，并减缓全球气候变化的影响。此外，促进海洋生物多样性的可持续利用的大量投资正在通过生物多样性主流化和国际水域项目进行引导。

109. 在海洋/沿海生物多样性的第 X/25 决定中，针对提交给 GEF 的特定指南的响应请参阅表 8。

报告期间的项目支持

110. 在报告期间，通过扩大海洋保护区的占地面或提高现有海洋保护区的管理，全球环境基金对海洋生物多样性保护和可持续利用的总投资达 9,774 万美元，包括 13 个项目，投资额约占全球环境基金对保护区总投资的 35%。这 13 个项目通过杠杆效应额外融资 13.3 亿美元，因此，在海洋生物多样性保护和可持续利用的总投资为

23.1 亿美元。请注意，提供给 19 个岛屿国家的资助以解决外来入侵物种问题，它是岛屿生态系统生物多样性丧失的主要诱因　请注意，联合融资的大量资金正提供给 BD-IW 多重点领域项目，关注大型海洋生态系统的管理，采用大额贷款而共同出资。这些数额不包括在下文所述的全球 ABNJ 方案中。

111. 例如，在菲律宾，项目，“*加强海洋保护区系统，保护海洋的主要生物多样性地区*”，(联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：800 万美元；共同筹资：3,762 万美元)，将加强保持，保护和管理关键海洋生物多样性领域，带来一个全面、充分、有代表性和弹性的海洋生物多样性保护，同时管理方面获得更多和更可预测的资金。该项目还将改善国家或由当地政府单位运行的现有海洋保护区的管理和养护，通过制订一项全面的国家框架，它是基于科学为基础的生态保护标准。该框架将确保海洋保护区的选择和优先次序，以发展生态连贯的海洋保护区网络。这个项目将要产生的全球利益，包括受保护的海洋生物多样性关键区域增长 10％，至少净增加 441,262 公顷，改善至少 95 个（或 15％）现有海洋保护区的管理，占地面积约 40 万公顷

112. 也请参阅第四节（B）国际水域重点地区的投资组合及其惠及的海洋生物多样性保护和可持续利用，GEF 资金总额为 4,256 万美元，其中利用杠杆效应联合供资 2.337 亿美元。

113. 特别值得注意的是，在报告期间批准的国家管辖范围以外地区（ABNJ）的全球方案。该项目的目标是在 ABNJ 促进高效和可持续管理渔业资源和生物多样性保护。全球环境基金提供 50 万美元的赠款，包括代理费和 PPGs，(生物多样性重点领域预留的 2,500 万美元，以及国际水域重点领域的 2,500 万美元)，其中已利用杠杆效应联合融资超过 2.697 亿美元--提出方案时被批准的项目增加了 47 美元以上—来自公共和私营合作伙伴包括：粮农组织，世界银行，联合国环境规划署，金枪鱼和深海区域渔业管理组织，美国国家海洋和大气管理局，渔业协会国际联合会，国际海产品可持续发展基金会，南印度洋渔业协定，国际鸟类保护国际，保护自然，世界野生动物基金，全球海洋论坛的国际联盟。

114. 全球环境基金理事会于 2011 年 11 月批准了 ABNJ 计划，包括 4 个项目：

- **ABNJ 金枪鱼渔业和生物多样性保护的可持续管理：** 该项目将试点以权利为基础的管理系统和其他可持续渔业做法；减少非法、未报告和无管制的捕捞，并减少副渔获物和其他不良生态系统对生物多样性的影响 (筹)。

- **ABNJ 深海生态系统的可持续渔业管理和生物多样性保护。**通过生态系统方法的系统应用，以提高深海渔业的可持续管理做法和改善深海生态系统的地区规划，ABNJ 深海生物资源和生物多样性保护的可持续性将得到增强 (理事会于 2012 年 6 月批准)。

- **海洋伙伴关系基金 (OPF)。**通过提供海岸带、专属经济区和 ABNJ 之间的链接，该项目旨在通过可持续渔业确保健康的海洋生态系统，生物多样性保护和粮食安全（理事会于 2012 年 6 月批准)。

- **加强 ABNJ 有效管理的全球化能力。**目标是改善海洋 ABNJ 的全球和区域的协调，包括信息交流。这将通过提供必要的综合信息系统，宣传平台和社交网络，以及促进与决策者更多的对话，包括财政部和渔业部 (筹)。

115. ABNJ 计划对 CBD 关于生态或生物重要领域国家管辖范围以外（EBSAs）的指南做出响应。在第 8 次会议上，生物多样性公约缔约方会议表示深切关注破坏性的捕鱼做法和 IUU 捕捞对国家管辖范围以外海洋生物多样性，特别是海山、冷水珊瑚礁和热液喷口，造成的严重威胁。随后的会议批准了科学标准用以确定需要保护的 EBSAs，鼓励胜任的政府间组织以区域或次区域为基础的集体合作，以确定和采取适当措施加强 EBSAs 相关的管理和保护。 ABNJ 计划还支持实现爱知县生物多样性目标 6 (6)。

116. ABNJ 计划也将有助于联合国会员国履行他们联合国海洋法公约（UNCLOS）的义务，特别是关于公海生物资源的养护和管理的第 116 至 119 条和其他相关条款。

117. ABNJ 计划还呼吁全球减少可能非法、不报告和不管制（IUU）的捕鱼，正如各种渔业文件中所特别要求的，如促进公海渔船遵守国际养护和管理措施的协议（遵守协定)；港口国采取措施预防、制止和消除 IUU 捕捞（港口国措施协议）的协议；负责任渔业行为守则 (守则)；防止、制止和消除 IUU 捕捞的国际行动计划 (IPOA-IUU)。

H. 公约的战略计划

响应指南

118. 缔约方大会第七届会议制定一个框架以提高其执行战略计划的成就和进展的评估能力，特别是，在全球、区域和国家一级显著降低目前生物多样性丧失的速度。它还确定了临时指标以评估 2010 年生物多样性目标的进展。该计划包含如下四个战略目标和目的，并在第 VI/26 号决定附件中提出: a)在国际生物多样性问题上，该公约正在履行其引领作用；b) 缔约方提高财政、人力、科学、技术和工艺能力来执行该公约; c)国家生物多样性战略和行动计划 (NBSAPs)，并将生物多样性问题纳入相关部门，作为执行该公约各项目标的有效框架; d) 更好理解生物多样性和公约的重要性，使全社会更广泛地参与实施。

119. 在缔约方大会第七届会议第 VII/20 号决定第 11 段中阐述了全球环境基金关于这一问题的准则。为响应这一准则，全球环境基金支持“建立伙伴关系追踪全球水平进展以实现 2010 年生物多样性目标” 项目（环境署，全球环境基金：395 万美元，共同筹资：138 万美元)，这是在 COP IX 的前一报告期间批准的并在本报告期间成功实施和完成的。该项目获得了令人满意的最终评价：因此“本评价给予整体“满意”评级，是对较早评分的改善，标志着重大的最终成果，其中有关各方可以理直气壮地感到骄傲。”(终端评价，UNEP，“建立伙伴关系来追踪全球一级实现 2010 年生物多样性目标的进展情况”)。

120. 自 GEF-3 和 GEF-4 生物多样性战略开始，GEF 将其投资组合的产出和结果指标与生物多样性公约 2010 年全球生物多样性指标挂钩起来。如本报告的表 1 和 2 所示，GEF-5 战略响应并为各国提供投资工具以实现最近在 COP-X 上批准的爱知县的目标 (2011-2020 年)，而且 COP 的优先方案在 COP-IX（2010-2014 年）上得以批准。

121. GEF-5 战略提供了一个整体响应，以实现 COP-X 批准的新战略计划。此外，全球环境基金已对 COP-X 的指南做出充分响应，以支持国家修改其详述于表 8 中的生物多样性战略和行动计划。GEF 主流化战略的一个关键改进是，战略目标 2 和 5 提供机会（“通过加强能力活动将生物多样性公约的义务纳入国家规划进程”）以支持将国家生物多样性战略和行动目标纳入部门规划文件（见附件 1 第 22，38 和 39 节)。这应有助于促进国家生物多样性战略和行动计划（NBSAPs）的有效使用，作为工具将生物多样性主流化纳入国家发展战略和计划，它对在 COP-IX 上批准的 4

年框架优先计划的优先事项之一的成果 4.1，4.2 做出响应，请参阅第 IX/31 号决定和爱知县目标 17 和 20。

122. 在提交 COP 报告时，99 个国家，或约 70％GEF 符合资格的国家，已获得支持以修改其国家生物多样性战略和行动计划，其中资源已在第五次国家报告进行分配，支持 CHM、技术需求评估，以及国家一级资源调动战略的制定。

I. 技术转让和合作以及私营部门

响应报告期间的指南和项目支持

123. 一些以前的 COP 决定已经提供了关于技术转让和技术合作的指南。COP 第 IX/31 C）第 7 段和第 COP X/25 号决定已收到最新的指南，全球环境基金被邀请提供资金支持以准备技术需要评估。正如上文表 8 所指出的，正在向国家提供支持进行技术需要评估，作为每个国家各自的国家生物多样性战略和行动计划的修订的一部分。

124. 在报告期间，从历史上看，全球环境基金提供支持进行项目干预，促进生物多样性的保护和可持续利用，利用适当的技术和创新，通过与私营部门合作。在本报告期间特别值得注意的是，通过公私伙伴关系（PPP）项目资助的一个项目。美洲开发银行多边投资基金的公私合作平台的总体目标是在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区在可再生能源，能源效率方面促进私人投资，以及可持续使用天然资源的小型高创新公司，从而减少温室气体排放 (GHGs)，吸引新的市场参与者，为当地企业、低收入群体，包括妇女和土著，创造经济机会，并保护该地区的生物多样性。

125. 这个平台的总体目标在于促进气候变化相关领域和生物多样性重点领域创新的私人投资。全球环境基金将为生态企业基金 II 期提供 500 万美元，它已利用杠杆效应融资 2,527 万美元。该基金将投资于小型和中等规模的企业，以促进可持续林业、农业、水产养殖、旅游和生态旅游。

126. 全球环境基金与私营部门合作的另一个范例，也将促进在巴西进行的技术转让。在巴西，通过 “海洋和沿海保护区”项目（世界银行，全球环境基金：1,820 万美元，共同筹资：9,840 万美元，其中包括来自巴西国家石油公司的 2,000 万美元，私营部门的生物多样性赠款中最大的一笔，作为一个 GEF 项目的联合供资) 。巴西拟通过建立海洋和沿海保护区 (MCPA)，集成治理和整合管理的多种元素，至少增加 5％巴西海洋总面积的保护。海洋和沿海保护区都受到边界线外所发生事件的影响，如沿海地区的发展，可改变生态环境，并可通过不可持续的捕鱼方法对鱼类种

群和物种多样性产生影响，还可通过排放污染物、营养成分、沉积物等，以及工业行为对水产生影响。该项目旨在以全面的方式解决这些问题，而不是传统的“头痛医头，脚痛医脚”的做法。这种集成方法与 GEF 在世界各地支持的陆地保护区的不断发展的管理办法相一致。此外，该项目将设计和实施融资机制以开发 MCPA 管理的新方法，尤其关注气候变化相关机制（蓝色碳）和对环境服务的支付。作为巴西和国际石油和天然气行业的领导者，巴西石油公司将与该项目一起确保，确定需要保护的沿海地区将被通过投资决策得以认识，这符合公司的重组环境方案。

J. 国家报告（GEF-5 生物多样性战略目标 5）

响应报告期间的指南和项目支持

127. 如公约第 26 条规定，国家报告的目的旨在实施公约而采取的措施提供信息，以及这些措施的效力。因此，国家报告进程是促进缔约方大会的关键，以评估该公约执行的全面情况。[12]该报告进程也协助个别国家当局作为一个缔约方监察对承诺的履行情况。

128. 在 COP-X 上，COP 要求 GEF 向缔约方提供及时的支持以编写第五次国家报告。

129. 为了方便和简化获得资金以编写第五次国家报告，这些国家获得了资金，作为国家生物多样性战略和行动计划的修订所提供的赠款的一部分。在报告期间， 102 个国家，或符合全球环境基金资格的 70％国家获得支持以修改其国家生物多样性战略。

130. 批准的所有项目清单请参阅附件 2 和 5，而每项建议的一般内容请参阅附件 11。

K. 传播、教育和公众意识

响应报告期间的指南和项目支持

131. 虽然 COP-X 没有对 GEF 关于传播、教育和公众意识（CEPA）提出具体的指南，GEF 支持的项目通常包括其实施计划的教育、公众意识以及通讯战略的组成部分或活动。在全球环境基金项目的背景下，这类活动，被视为达到目的的一种手段：即实现该项目的目标，如他们自身相反的目的。全球环境基金的经验表明，CEPA 的这种投资更可能导致必要行为的改变，最终导致生物多样性的结果。在报告期间，在全球环境基金项目内使用教育和公众意识的组成部分，战略性地针对技术主

[12] 生物多样性公约网站：http://www.biodiv.org/world/intro.asp.

题，它们仍然不能很好地理解（例如，外来入侵物种，生态系统服务等)，或作为针对性努力的一部分，旨在生物多样性公约过程（例如，获取和利益分享和名古屋议定书）中让利益相关者对新发展更加敏感。

L. 生物多样性和气候变化

响应指南：概述

132. 其它全球环境变化负面影响，如气候变化，对高度脆弱生态系统生物多样性的影响，如山脉、珊瑚礁和森林，仍是全球生物多样性保护面临的挑战。全球环境基金认识到这一挑战，正在资助项目，以保护和可持续利用和惠益共享的受气候变化影响威胁的生物多样性。

133. 生物多样性公约缔约方大会第七次会议第 VII/20 号决定第 6 段，特别阐述了气候变化与生物多样性保护之间的联系，并要求公约之间的协同发展。通过制定适应性准则，全球环境基金确定了潜在的全球环境效益，解决其在每个重点领域的适应。在生物多样性重点领域，全球环境利益包括：降低全球生物多样性损失的风险；加强生物多样性元素的可持续利用。针对气候变化的适应管理关注的优先领域，特别是高度脆弱地区和生态系统，包括珊瑚礁、森林和保护区系统。

134. 在全球环境基金第五次增资的生物多样性战略中，气候变化对生物多样性的潜在影响在全球环境基金保护区战略中得到确认。该战略确定了能力建设，以帮助设计弹性保护区系统，可以继续实现面对预期的气候变化的保护目标。这将为全球环境基金投资提供一定程度的保险，并有助于保护区的长期可持续发展。

响应指南:适应

135. 关于生物多样性和气候变化的适应和项目资金， COP-X 没有向全球环境基金提供单独的建议。 然而，全 GEF 运作两个单独的信托基金，优先关注气候变化适应，气候变化特别基金（SCCF）和最不发达国家基金 (LDCF)。这些资金支持的项目帮助发展中国家应对气候变化的不利影响，包括气候可变性。此外，SCCF 包含一个技术转让方案。虽然这些设立的基金是为了解决联合国气候变化框架公约下发展中国家的特殊需要，在本报告期间批准的一些项目列于下表中，旨在惠及生物多样性的保护和可持续利用以及生物多样性公约的目标。

136. 在 GEF-5 [13]的头 2 年期间 SCCF 批准的 15 个项目中，6 个或 40％的资助项目，表现出对生物多样性的明确联系。这相当于 SCCF 资源的 22,425,750 美元，其中利用杠杆效应额外联合融资 201,547,000 美元，总额几乎达 2.24 亿美元。这三个项目将开展活动，以保护生态系统脆弱的地区。例如，在洪都拉斯，一个重要的国家倡议，*“北部地区的竞争力和可持续农村发展项目”*（IFAD，GEF：300 万美元；联合供资：2,100 万美元）旨在促进气候抗御能力的发展，以减少农村的贫困和环境退化。这个 IFAD 项目旨在改善农村贫困和极端贫困人口的生活条件，以及自然资源管理的综合方法和气候抗御能力的发展之间的平衡。部分预期的产出将是结合土壤和水资源保护措施的农业用地 12,000 公顷，以及高达 3,000 的咖啡和可可生产者，建立 2,500 公顷可持续的农林系统。

表 9：SCCF 批准的项目，惠及生物多样性公约的目标

机构	国家	标题	GEF 赠款	联合供资
美洲开发银行	哥伦比亚	Chingaza - Sumapaz - Guerrero 地区水规例和供应的气候影响适应	4,215,750	23,300,000
农发基金	洪都拉斯	北部地区（北半岛-全球环境基金）的竞争力和可持续农村发展项目	3,000,000	21,000,000
亚洲开发银行	印度	气候抗御能力的海岸保护和管理	1,818,182	54,681,000
农发基金	摩尔多瓦	Climate Resilience Through Conservation Agriculture 通过农业保护的气候抗御能力	4,260,000	13,800,000
世界银行	尼加拉瓜	尼加拉瓜水供应对气候变化的适应	6,000,000	31,500,000
联合国开发计划署	斯里兰卡	加强斯里兰卡气候变化风险的冲突后的恢复和发展的抗御能力	3,121,818	57,266,000
合计			22,425,750	201,547,000

[13] 这不包括从多个信托基金调动资源的项目和方案。

137. 在 GEF-5 [14]的头 2 年期间 LDCF 批准的 23 个项目中，8 个或 23%的资助项目，惠及生物多样性的目标。这相当于 LDCF 资源的 43,730,566 美元，其中利用杠杆效应额外联合融资 164,412,158 美元，总额几乎达 2.08 亿美元。其中 5 个项目通过发展土地利用计划支持可持续的自然资源管理，将生态系统服务纳入规划或自然资源管理，或支持替代的生计。该项目，“加强脆弱的沿海地区和社区对气候变化的抗御能力”（联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：890 万美元，联合供资：4133.8 万美元，将支持冈比亚 2500 公顷红树林的恢复、维护和管理，通过制定和实施红树林联合管理计划，以改善沿海地区的生态完整性，这些地区已受气候变化的影响，导致海岸线衰退，生态系统及其所提供服务的损失。

表 10：最不发达国家基金批准的项目惠及生物多样性公约的目标

机构	国家	标题	GEF 赠款 (美元)	联合供资 (美元)
粮农组织	柬埔寨	使用微流域方法加强农村社区对实现可持续粮食安全的气候变化和可变性的适应能力和抗御能力	5,098,000	18,805,395
开发计划署	冈比亚	加强冈比亚共和国脆弱的沿海地区和社区对气候变化抗御能力	8,900,000	41,388,000
农发基金	莱索托	小规模农业生产（ASAP）的适应化修改	4,330,000	13,000,000
开发计划署	马拉维	气候校对地方发展在马钦加和曼戈切地区的农村和城市地区获得收益	6,015,020	36,000,000
开发计划署	莫桑比克	莫桑比克沿海地带的适应化修改	4,433,000	8,866,000
农发基金	塞内加尔	流域管理和水潴留地区的气候变化适应化修改项目	5,000,000	8,825,000
开发计划署	东帝汶	加强小规模的农村基础设施和当地政府系统对气候变化和风险的抗御能力	4,600,000	24,527,763
农发基金	多哥	多哥的农业生产适应化修改 (ADAPT)	5,354,546	13,000,000
合计			43,730,566	164,412,158

[14]这不包括从多个信托基金调动资源的项目和方案。

响应指南：减缓

138. 关于生物多样性和气候变化的减缓和项目资金， COP-X 没有向全球环境基金提供单独的建议，然而，如前所述 GEF SFM REDD+计划旨在森林的变革举措方面凝聚和增强多部门和多重点领域投资。全球环境基金在引导投资方面具有显著的相对优势，旨在支持实现多个全球环境效益的措施，包括保护森林栖息地、森林生态系统服务、缓解气候变化、国际水域保护，反省全球森林的横向性质。因此，如在本报告上一节中指出，全球环境基金在 SFM REDD+的投资，以缓解方面做出重大的贡献，同时推进生物多样性公约的目标。

IV. 本报告相关的 GEF 其他重点领域的活动 [15]

139. 其他重点领域的活动也惠及生物多样性公约的战略和目标，特别是那些在国际水域和土地退化重点领域的活动。

A. 国际水域

140. GEF国际水域（IW）重点领域帮助各国共同努力以确保共享的地表水、地下水、海洋生态系统广泛的经济、政治和环境利益。国际水域重点领域的目标是促进跨界水系统的集体管理，以及随后全方位政策、法律和制度的改革的实施，以及投资促进可持续利用和维护生态系统服务。

141. 在报告期间，通过国际水域重点领域，全球环境基金批准了4个项目，惠及19个国家，金额为4256万美元，直接或间接地支持海洋生物多样性保护和可持续利用。利用杠杆效应为这些国际水域项目额外融资2.337亿美元，如表11所示。

[15] 在 GEF 其他重点领域内，这份分析中列举的项目的主要活动涉及到实现各自的重点领域的战略目标，也产生全球生物多样性效益，并惠及生物多样性重点领域的战略目标。

.

表11：报告期间资助的国际水域项目惠及生物多样性公约的目标

国家	机构	标题	GEF 赠款 (美元)	联合供资 (美元)
科摩罗，毛里塔尼亚，莫桑比克，坦桑尼亚	世界银行	非洲大型海洋生态系统 (LME-AF) (方案) 可持续渔业管理的战略协作伙伴关系	25,000,000	135,000,000
密克罗尼西亚联邦，库克群岛，斐济，基里巴斯，马绍尔群岛，瑙鲁，纽埃，帕劳，巴布亚新几内亚新几内亚，萨摩亚，所罗门群岛，汤加，图瓦卢，瓦努阿图	开发计划署，粮农组织	实现全球和区域海洋渔业公约和太平洋小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS）的有关文书	10,000,000	70,310,000
俄罗斯联邦	开发计划署	西白令海大型海洋生态系统气候变化中的综合适应性管理	3,060,000	9,800,000
全球性	环境署	蓝森林的碳核算和生态系统服务价值评估的标准化方法	4,500,000	18,590,000
合计			42,560,000	233,700,00

142. 例如，该项目，“*太平洋小岛屿发展中国家（SIDS）执行全球和区域海洋渔业公约和有关文书的情况*”（UNDP，FAO，GEF：1000 万美元，联合供资：70,310,00 美元）是一个粮农组织、开发计划署和太平洋 SIDS 之间独特的伙伴关系。该项目支持 14 个 SIDS 实施和有效地执行其专属经济区内外全球、区域和次区域协定跨界海洋渔业的养护和管理。协定包括 UNCLOS 和联合国鱼类种群协定，以及西部和中部太平洋渔业条约，它是一个通过 GEF 国际水域项目协商委托的区域条约。 有了更好的管理渔业，这些 SIDS 将实现项目以外生命可持续发展的好处，包括社会经济和全球环境效益，以及增加的生计和粮食安全。这个项目的主要目标是通过改进技术和更好的商业性渔业管理减少特定鱼类的副渔获物，如海龟、鲨鱼、海鸟。减少副渔获物，太平洋小岛屿发展中国家的海洋环境的生物将更加多样性，而且整体环境更加健康。

143. 该项目，“*西白令海大海洋生态系统在气候变化中的综合适应性管理*”(联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：306 万美元，联合供资：980 万美元)，在气候变异和可变性的背景下，将通过在西白令海大型海洋生态系统实施基于生态系统管理，对海洋生物多样性保护作出重大贡献。未来西白令海大型海洋生态系统的健康和生产力，粮食安全、福祉，以及土著人民和依赖于其资源的沿海社区的社会经济发展，取决于 LME 恢复可持续生态的条件。该项目将为 LME 的综合性、适应性和基于生态系统管理创建一个双边合作框架，旨在减少对渔业资源的不可持续捕捞，减少未来海洋和沿海环境质量退化的风险。通过解决过度捕捞商业鱼类种群和非法捕鱼将有助于改善这个 LME 生物多样性以及生态系统的整体健康。

B. 土地退化重点领域

144. 土地退化重点领域支持这样的倡议，在一个可持续土地管理综合办法的框架中解决土地退化，促进可持续发展。[16] 在土地退化重点领域，全球环境基金总投资金额为2,777万美元的10个项目的组分旨在解决生物多样性的保护和/或可持续利用，如表12 所示。通过杠杆效应为这些土地退化项目额外融资11,332万美元。这些项目都旨在通过以下的手段解决保护和可持续利用：1）改善现有生产系统的SLM，减少对自然栖息地的压力； 2）改善农作物和家畜多样性，以及生产系统中相关做法(农业生物多样性）的管理；以及 3）在生产系统中，改善土壤健康（微生物，有机质）和作为生态系统服务的水资源利用。

表12：在报告期间批准的土地退化项目惠及生物多样性公约的目标

机构	国家	标题	GEF 赠款 (美元)	联合供资 (美元)
粮农组织	安哥拉	在安哥拉西南部的小农农牧生产系统的土地复垦和牧场管理	3,013,636	12,250,000
开发计划署	博茨瓦纳	Ngamiland 地区生产区景观牧场地区改善生计的 SLM 主流化	3,081,800	16,000,000
亚洲银行	中国	陕西渭南庐阳综合盐碱土地管理	2,000,000	80,000,000
国际复兴开发银行	摩尔多瓦	农业的竞争力	4,435,500	21,000,000
开发计划署	纳米比亚	纳米比亚林地的可持续管理	4,440,000	22,500,000

[16] 请参阅 UNCCD 第 2 条第 1 段。

机构	国家	标题	GEF 赠款 (美元)	联合供资 (美元)
开发计划署	巴基斯坦	巴基斯坦可持续土地管理方案以防治荒漠化	3,791,000	22,200,000
开发计划署	萨摩亚	加强关键景观的多部门管理	4,736,363	13,117,908
国际复兴开发银行	塔吉克斯坦	第二旱作农业生计和环境管理	5,400,000	17,900,000
开发计划署	乌兹别克斯坦	在非灌溉干旱山区，沙漠和半沙漠景观，减少竞争土地利用对自然资源的压力	2,313,600	8,230,000
环境署	全球	一个关于人，食物和自然景观的全球倡议	1,000,000	2,621,868
合计			34,211,899	215,819,776

145. 例如，在博茨瓦纳，该项目“*Ngamiland 地区改善生计生产景观牧场区域的 SLM 主流化*”（联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金：308 万美元，联合融资：1600 万美元）响应需要解决体制、政策和知识的障碍，这些障碍可阻止土地和资源的用户有效地制止奥卡万戈三角洲的土地退化。提议项目将与下列措施一起，包括相当大的土地利用规划（通过奥卡万戈三角洲的管理计划）的基准投资和正在进行政策进程辩论以提供一个地方治理的模式，授权的机构、知识、技能和市场激励机制，以及将 SLM 纳入 Ngamiland 生产系统主流化的途径。增加利益相关者的能力，将在超过 50 万公顷范围内的土地产生有效的范围管理，减少灌木侵蚀和提高生态系统服务的流动，以支持奥卡万戈三角洲的经济、生计和野生动物。市场的激励机制和有效的管治架构将增加畜产品贸易、减少积压和增加家庭收入。

146. 在纳米比亚，该项目，“*可持续管理纳米比亚的森林地”，(联合国开发计划署，全球环境基金赠款：444 万美元；共同融资：2250 万美元*)，目的是要通过促进吸收改善社区森林景观减少对森林资源的压力。由于纳米比亚是一个干旱国家，该项目的做法会增加生态系统的生产力，同时减少森林砍伐和确保森林资源提供的全球环境效益。据估计，气候智能型和可持续的土地和森林管理的做法将惠及 6 万公顷，同时改的善牲畜管理和放牧做法将覆盖额外的 150,000 公顷。

V. 监测与评估结果

A. 投资组合监测结果

147. 全球环境基金评估办公室的核心作用，确保在全球环境基金内的独立评估职能，为监测和评估设置最低要求，确保项目和方案层面质量监测和评估系统的监督，并在全球环境基金内分享评估证据。全球环境基金内，办公室开发政策、监测和评估的有关准则和行政程序。 政策和指导方针，帮助项目经理和机构和GEF秘书处工作人员计划和进行监测和评价。

148. 全球环境基金监测和评估政策为GEF秘书处和评估办公室提供规范和标准[17]。The 该政策对全球环境基金的概念、作用和使用监测和评估进行了解释；规定了项目应该如何进行监测和评估的最低要求，并与国际标准保持一致；确定这些任务的角色和责任。基于这些最低要求和准则，并符合他们自己的系统和程序，GEF机构计划和执行项目监测和评估。

149. 图7（7）和8（8）描绘231生物多样性项目在实施项目的完成开发/全球环境目标 (DO) 以及各自的进展情况（IP）的等级。评分系统如下：

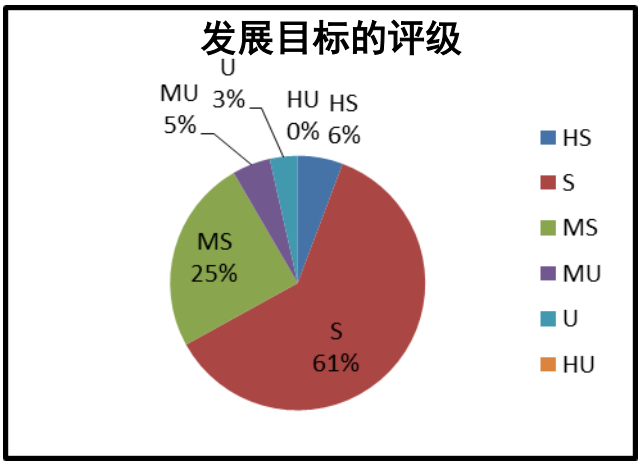
- **非常满意 (HS)。**该项目在实现其目标的相关性，有效性或效率方面的目标上没有缺点;
- **满意 (S)**。该项目在实现其目标的相关性，有效性或效率方面的目标上有较小的缺点；
- **中等满意 (MS)**。该项目在实现其目标的相关性，有效性或效率方面的目标上有较大的缺点；
- **中度不满意 (MU)**。该项目在实现其目标的相关性，有效性或效率方面的目标上有明显的缺点；
- **不满意 (U)**。该项目在实现其目标的相关性，有效性或效率方面有很大缺点; 和
- **极不理想 (HU)**。该项目有严重的缺陷。

150. 全球环境基金的共同目标是至少有75％的项目达到中度满意或更高满意度评级。在生物多样性投资组合内，92％的项目实现全球环境目标达到中度满意或更高满意度评级，67％的项目达到满意或非常满意评级。在实施进度方面，89％的项目达到中度满意或更高满意度评级，65％的项目达到满意或非常满意评级。

[17] http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Policies_and_Guidelines-me_policy-english.pdf

图 7：发展目标的评级和实施进展情况的评级

项目数	231
赠款总额	1,045,140,112 美元
联合供资的预计总额	3,965,495,364 美元



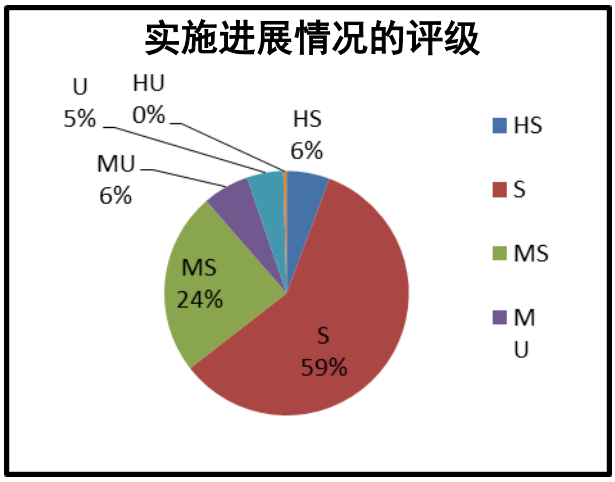
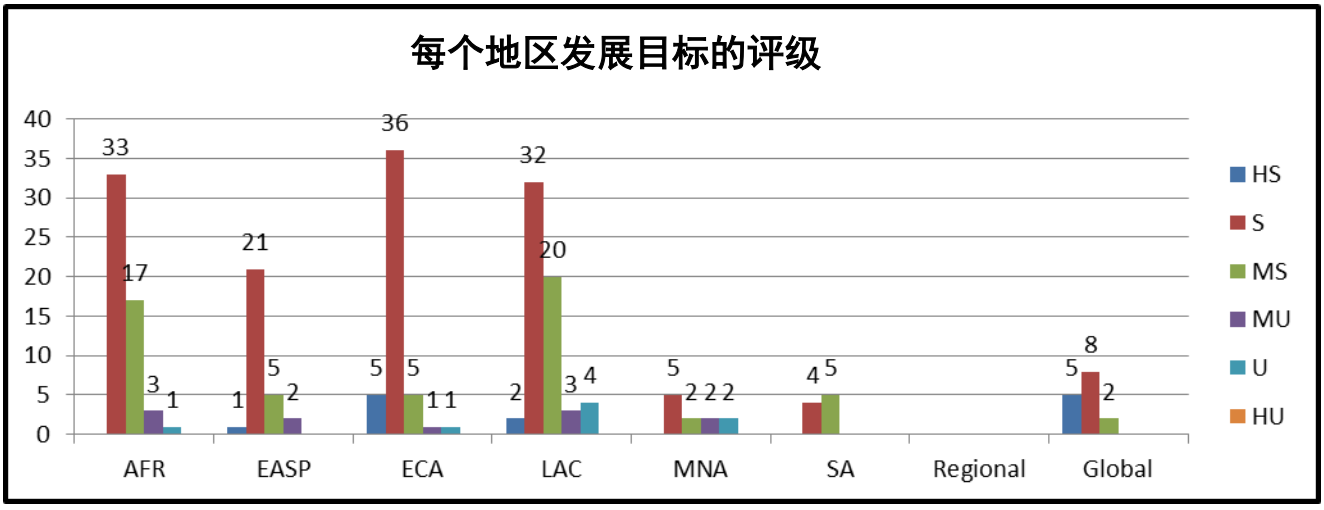
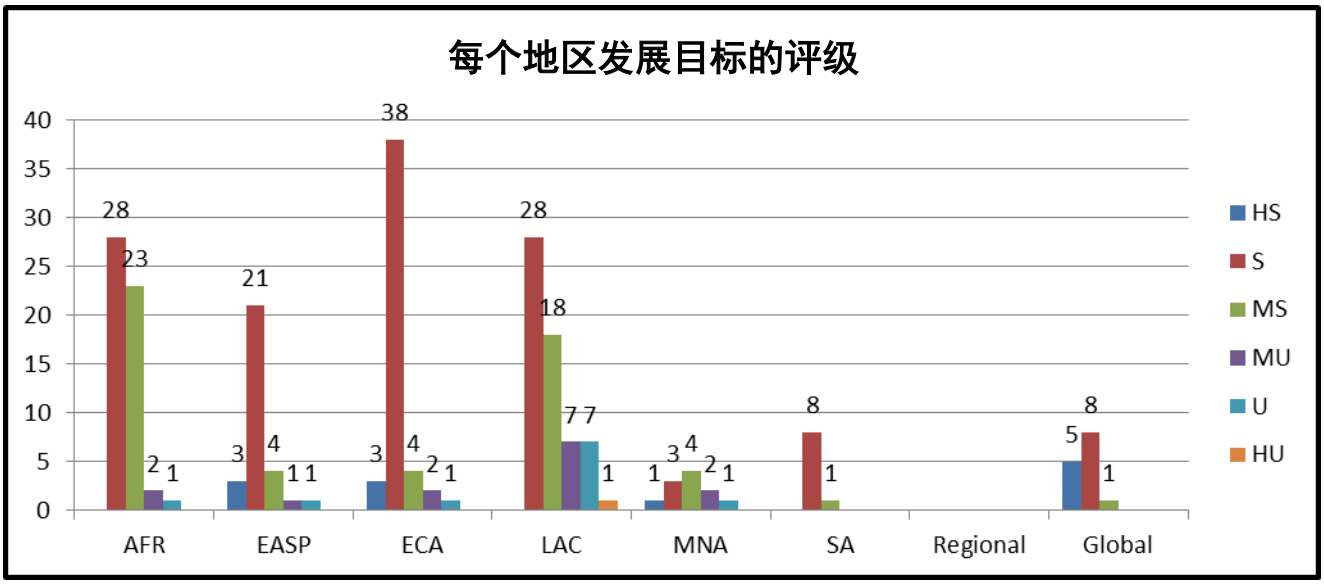


图 8：地区发展目标的评级和实施进展情况的评级

地区的项目数目（非洲，东亚太平洋地区，欧洲/中亚，拉丁美洲和加勒比地区，中东和北非，南亚，区域，全球）

非洲	东亚太平洋地区	欧洲/中亚	拉丁美洲和加勒比地区	中东和北非	南亚	区域	全球
54	31	48	61	11	10	0	16





151. 在报告期间正在执行的 231 个项目中， 18 个 (8%) 项目在实现其发展目标方面获得次优评级 (一年或以上中度不满意或差的评级)，25 个 (11 %) 项目在其实施进展方面达到次优评级。在项目表现欠佳的情况下，全球环境基金的机构提供什么样的管理行动正在开展的进度报告，以提高项目的执行情况。实施进展方面的全面报告，请登录网页：http://www.thegef.org/gef/AMR_archive 和 http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/amr-2011。

152. GEF-3引入生物多样性跟踪工具来衡量实现建立在投资组合层面的生物多样性重点领域的产出和成果方面取得的进展。[18] 鉴于GEF生物多样性战略在GEF-4发生轻微的变化，应用了改进的GEF-4项目跟踪工具，并为GEF-5进行稍微的调整，以反映应用工具方面的经验。

153. 在3个时间点应用跟踪工具：首席执行官批准时，在项目中期和项目完成时。GEF-3和GEF-4项目的项目成果汇总起来进行方向性趋势和模式的分析，在投资组合层面，告知未来GEF战略的发展，项目完成并进行评估时，向GEF理事会报告生物多样性重点领域投资组合水平的执行情况。在报告期间提交给GEF理事会的唯一报告是2012财政年度报告，因为2012年下半年正在编制该报告，而且在该报告的截止日期之前还没有完成。

[18] GEF-3 和 GEF-4 项目的生物多样性跟踪工具，可分别在 GEF 网站的生物多样性跟踪工具中找到。

154. 全球环境基金机构须为GEF-3和GEF-4项目提交完成的生物多样性跟踪工具，这些项目正在进行2011财政年中期审查或最终评估。进行2011财政年中期审查的所有23个项目须提交2011财政年的跟踪工具，其中共收到22个跟踪工具 (96%)。正在进行最终审查或评估所有20个项目须提交2011财政年的跟踪工具，共收到16个跟踪工具 (80%)。26 个2011财政年组合的GEF-3跟踪工具的投资组合水平的结果请参阅下面的表13。12 个2011财政年组合的GEF-4跟踪工具的投资组合水平的结果请参阅下面的表14。

表 13： GEF-3 投资组合结果的 2011 财政年更新

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">GEF-3 战略优先项目之一：促进国家一级保护区系统的可持续性</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">预期影响：提高长期直接接受资助的国家和个体的保护区系统的管理效力</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">中期和终期评估的成果和指标：相对于基准水平，受资助保护区系统显示提高的管理效力X (Y %) [19]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">跟踪工具的结果（提取自跟踪工具并作为报告的一部分提交给2011财政年计划执行报告）</td></tr>
<tr><td>共有 7 个保护区项目进行 2011 财政年中期审查，并涵盖：
• 23 个保护区
• 4,385,076 万公顷（占 GEF-3 保护区项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的 3%）
• 在这个项目组合中，23 个保护区中的 13 表现出管理效能的提高，占地面积达 390 万公顷或 89%的保护区。[20]</td><td>共有 10 个保护区项目进行 2011 财政年终期评估，并涵盖：
• 34 个保护区
• 4,944,583 万公顷（占 GEF-3 保护区项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的 4%）
• 在这个项目组合中，相对于基准水平，34个保护区中的31表现出管理效能的提高，占地面积达4,912,574公顷或99%的保护区总面积。[21]</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">GEF-3 的战略重点优先项目之二：将生物多样性保护纳入生产性景观和各部门的主流化</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">预期影响: (i) 在生产系统和保护区的缓冲带增加生物多样性及（ii）将生物多样性纳入外来入侵物种地区计划的主流化。</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">在中期和终期评估时，受评估的成果和指标：(i) 在各部门受资助的X（Y%）项目已将综合生物多样性纳入国家和亚国家一级的地区政策和计划，因此，适当调整相应的法规和实施计划。(ii) 相对于基准情景，生产系统公顷数X，促进生物多样性保护或其组成部分的可持续利用。</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">跟踪工具的结果（提取自跟踪工具并作为报告的一部分提交给2011财政年计划执行报告）</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011财政年的6个主流化项目接受中期审查。所有6个</td><td>2011财政年的4个主流化项目接受终期评估。</td></tr>
</table>

[19] GEF-3 增资期间没有为重点领域成果设定目标。
[20] 由管理效力跟踪工具进行估量。
[21] 同上。

项目关注改变土地管理做法，达到生物多样性更加友好的做法，在农业和林业生产系统中占地3,202,692公顷（占GEF-3生物多样性主流化项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的3%)。结果已记录如下： ☐ 1,483,175公顷目前正在进行生物多样性友好“可持续自然资源管理”（未认证）。 ☐ 这一项目组合剩余的1,719,517公顷通过咖啡雨林联盟或FSC森林管理认证。	所有4个项目关注改变土地管理做法，达到生物多样性更加友好的做法，在农业和林业生产系统中占地2,351,099公顷（占GEF-3生物多样性主流化项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的2%)。 与中期项目组合不同，这些项目涵盖的公顷没有接受任何第三方的国际认证，最终报告和跟踪工具只报告水和土地利用规划、旅游经营和管理及自然资源管理的改进措施。然而，根据国家生态旅游经营认证计划，其中150万公顷获得认证。 两个项目还包括关注将生物多样性保护纳入部门政策的组成部分。采用全球环境基金跟踪工具对政策主流化的项目进展进行了评估。[22] 项目的最终评价结果表明： • 一个农业政策从1提高至2； • 一个渔业政策从0提高至6； • 一个渔业政策从1提高至6； • 一个旅游政策从0提高至6； 一个旅游政策从1提高至2；以及 • 一个水政策从5提高至6。 因此，66%的政策投资获得成功，制定最高水平政策和采用跟踪工具实施估量。

表 14：GEF-4 投资组合结果的 2011 财政年更新

GEF-4 战略优先项目之一：促进国家一级保护区系统的可持续性	
预期影响：保护区系统生物多样性的保护和可持续使用	
中期和终期评估的成果和指标：i) 保护区管理效力由个别保护区 METT记分卡估量，ii) 保护区系统确保增加收入并减少资金缺口，以满足保护区的管理目标，iii) 提高海洋和非代表性的陆地生态系统的占地面积。	
跟踪工具的结果（提取自跟踪工具并作为报告的一部分提交给2011财政年计划执行报告）	
2011 财政年的 4 个主流化项目接受中期审查。其中 2 个关注提高管理效力，1 个关注提高保护区系统的财政可持续性，以及 1 个关注 GEF 保护区战略的两个方面。	2011财政年的2个主流化项目接受终期评估，其中1个关注提高管理效力，另外1个关注提高保护区系统的财政可持续性。 通过直接管理干预措施，项目涵盖：

[22] GEF 跟踪工具以 1 至 6 个等级评估进展：（1）部门政策中提及的生物多样性（BD）；（2）通过具体的立法在部门的政策中提及的 BD；（3）到位的条例以实施立法；（4）实施条例；（5）强制执行法规；（6）GEF 单独提及的法规执行。

通过直接管理干预措施，项目涵盖： • 13 个保护区 • 268,610 公顷（占不到 GEF-3 保护区项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的 1%） • 在这个项目组合中，13 个保护区中的 11 表现出管理效能的提高 [23], 1 个保持不变，1 个倒退。在这个保护区组合中，管理效能的提高总面积达 169,890 万公顷或 63%的保护区总面积。 • 对于主要关注提高融资可持续性的 2 个项目，保护系统的一个项目可获取的融资增加 4 倍因素（从 277,517 美元增加至 120 万美元），而其他项目增加 10%（从 290 万美元增加至 320 万美元）。随着时间的推移，这两个项目将有惠及 2 个保护区系统，面积占地 780,672 公顷.	• 3个保护区 • 18,993 公顷（占不到 GEF-4 保护区项目组合所涵盖总公顷数的 1%） • 两个保护区共16,093公顷表现出管理效力的提高，或项目所涵盖的85%保护区总面积。[24] • 其中主要关注改善保护区融资可持续和可用融资的1个项目面积为226,807公顷，增加了1000倍因素。
GEF-4 战略优先项目之二：将生物多样性保护纳入生产性景观和各部门的主流化	
预期影响：生物多样性保护和可持续利用纳入生产景观和海景	
中期和终期评估的成果和指标：(i) 政策和法规监管部门活动的程度包括：通过全球环境基金跟踪工具估量，采取措施保护和可持续利用生物多样性；(ii) 新创建的PES计划的数量和程度；(iii)生物多样性友好标准认证的生产系统公顷数；(iv) 可持续管理下，但尚未认证的生产系统公顷数。	
跟踪工具的结果（提取自跟踪工具并作为报告的一部分提交给2011财政年计划执行报告）	
2011财政年的4个主流化项目接受中期审查。 所有5个项目关注土地管理做法的改进，在面积为8,8444,70公顷的农业、林业和渔业生产系统内达到生物多样性更友好的做法（在首席执行官签注的GEF-4生物多样性主流化项目组合中，具有15%的总公顷覆盖率。这个数据点可以明确，改	没有GEF-4主流化项目提交基于项目最终审查的跟踪工具。

[23]通过全球环境基金跟踪工具估量。
[24]同上。

变对土地管理做法认可，这是的，在首席执行官签注的GEF-4中，覆盖率数据低于报告水平或跟踪工具下的报告太慷慨。）这些管理措施正在影响总面积990万公顷的217个保护区。在报告的公顷覆盖率中，FSC认证（或在认证过程中）的有1.5万公顷，其余的公顷数已被视为没有第三方认证，可持续发展和友好的生物多样性资源管理没有改善。 5个项目中的4个的政策改变总数为11项，作为项目干预策略的一部分。11项政策在政策主流化方面所取得的进展采用GEF跟踪工具进行了评估。[25] 项目中期评估结果表明： • 2个农业政策仍然为0； • 1个农业政策从1提高至2； • 1个林业政策维持在1； • 1个林业政策从4提高至6； • 1个旅游政策维持在1； • 1个渔业政策维持在1； • 1个渔业政策从2提高至6 • 2个矿业政策停留在0；以及 • 1个水政策从0提高至2。 因此，截止项目中期，82％的投资政策在集成生物多样性考虑的政策制定和实施中期进展甚微。	

B. 从 2011 财政年进行的投资组合评估的主要结果

i) 保护区系统的可持续融资：“捐款+”

155. 2011 财政年的保护区（PA）项目组合主要是 GEF-3 项目，只有少数 GEF-4 项目。在 GEF-3 期间，项目设计，包括少数综合办法，旨在增加 PA 的融资和收入来源的多元化，自 GEF-4 和 GEF-5 生物多样性战略明确将这个界定作为投资的优先领域，在生物多样性组合中这些设计现在较为常见。早期项目的捐款基金保持在 PA 筹资战略的中心地位。他们的吸引力是众所周知的：可以最小的资本风险实现建立和管理的方便，稳定的回报，从而提供一种可靠的收入流，和信托基金管理的的一系列良好做法是广泛而深刻的。

[25] GEF 跟踪工具以 1 至 6 个等级评估进展：(1)部门政策中提及的生物多样性 (BD); (2) 通过具体的立法在部门的政策中提及的 BD; (3) 到位的条例以实施立法; (4）实施条例; (5) 强制执行法规；（6) GEF 单独提及的法规执行。

156. 保护区融资领域最有趣的发现是项目经验，它们已成功地补充了多种融资策略的捐款渠道，其中有许多往往在追求“创新”时被忽略了。“捐款+”项目是这样的项目，已成功建立了得天独厚的保护信托基金，往往规模不大，但提供一个稳定和可靠的收入流，以稳定的百分比减少每年的资金缺口。捐款大小限制了可以产生的收入资源量，因此，许多项目将重点放在发展创意和补充机制，为捐款基金增加收入来源。

157. 首先，通过一个透明的经济分析计算保护区的经济价值已被证明是成功的，它可确保各国政府预算的显著增加。[26] 这个必须做，同时要加强保护区系统的管理，这样政府会感觉到保护区当局的预算作为一个良好的投资在增加。保护区主管部门，已经能够表现出足够的管理能力，并有能力以最具成本效益的可能方式运行保护区，这些在增加政府预算支持保护区系统中是最成功的。当保护区在创造旅游收入的同时增加其生态系统服务价值时，展示保护区的经济价值是比较容易的。

[26] TEEB（2010）生态系统和生物多样性经济学：自然经济学的主流化：生态经济学的方法，结论和建议的综合。

2011财政年审查秘鲁世界银行项目时，“**参与保护区管理**”（GEF：1,480万美元，共同筹资：1,590万美元），提出了结果和进展，强调了一些创造性的方法，保护区当局正在解决保护区系统的融资缺口。用以减少资金缺口的“财务机制”，作为保护区管理人员的选择，一般不会在文献中找到，因此，该项目表明需要更多有关如何应付管理成本与解决方案的创造性思维，这些方案易于实施，而且是情境特异的。以秘鲁为例，GEF提供了相当多的金融支持—与其他捐助者一起---经过相当长的时间，允许制订相当大的体制能力，政治支持和强大的有利环境。

为该项目的保护区创建或加强了几个金融机制，包括进一步增加保护区信托基金的资本总额，为秘鲁国家保护区系统（SINANPE）制订1个融资策略，并引入“管理合同”来管理保护区。信托基金每年的捐款是微薄的，但是重要的。

管理合约（ACs）的制订和实施，代表一个独特而实用的方法以满足管理，势在必行，同时为保护区管理增加收入。以秘鲁为例，管理合约是国家PA当局和非政府组织之间的长期协议或非政府组织与当地学术机构之间的联合。承包商的选择是竞争性的，而且承包方承诺在管理一个特定的保护区时确保至少贡献同等数额的资源或执行合同中规定的管理计划的任何方面。虽然1:1的比例是基本要求，一些承包商带来高达4:1的联合融资，金额高达200万美元。在项目结束时，3个正在进行的管理合约已获得用于保护区管理的额外拨款820万美元。

自项目结束以来，8个以上的合同已经进入一个为期20年的现有合同，已经延长十年。今年管理合约将为8个保护区的管理带来至少2300万美元，相反，政府目前的捐款每年约为500万美元。鉴于只有8个国家的36保护区从管理合约中受益，这似乎可能是，一个庞大而未实现的潜力需进一步扩大。同时，在项目实施过程中，GEF资助项目帮助制订管理合约的法律，法规和体制框架，已导致最大的单一来源的收入，目前正支持秘鲁保护区系统的管理。

158. 第二，采用互补机制的一些项目依靠私营部门方法，要么降低成本或提高 PA 的管理，通过与私营部门或非政府组织服务供应商签订合同执行保护区管理功能（有时以特许权的形式)。一个 已确定的有趣案例，以前的 GEF 投资帮助创造条件，成立一个保护区管理商业方面“业务部门”，所需的技能集，超出负责任的 PA 当局的能力（如开发基于生物多样性的生产线，如保护区的生物资源，旅馆和游客管理等)。也密切关注成本控制（更有效执行一定的保护区管理功能，从而降低了管理成本)，通过依靠业务开发方面的专长，更有效地发展创收的机会，这些机会存在保护区当局本身之外。

159. 第三，一些有创意的项目设计师已经能够引导现有的政府拨款，直接或间接地实施保护区的管理目标。GEF 投资组合的经典案例是南非开普敦生物多样性保护和可持续发展项目，该项目的设计师们能够引导政府已经确定的资源到创造就业机会的活动，对保护区内外的保护区管理和生物多样性保护作出了积极的贡献（如水域工作）。虽然这是一个国家特定的结果，在该国政治发展中的独特期间发生，这种方法代表一个创造性方式来以补充上述的第一点：不仅一个人可以游说增加资源，而且投机性和创造性的工程设计人员和管理人员可以为保护区的管理目标引导现有的

资源，从而增加资金支持保护区管理，并通过间接资源降低保护区管理的资金缺口。

160. 许多其他机制（公园门票，旅游税模仿伯利兹 PACT 的机场税，使用费，等等）正被用来作为保护区管理额外的收入来源，然而，我们没有大量足够的经验而得出关于其疗效任何结论，基于今年的项目组合，也没有其在减少保护区管理资金缺口方面的相对重要性。然而，在 CEO 签注可持续发展的记分卡后，一些 GEF-4 项目提交第一次完成版本，作为保护区项目 GEF 跟踪工具补充。 这些第一批项目清楚地表明，利用这个工具提供项目投资能力透明的数据，以减少资金缺口，这个工具将促进各机制的有效性分析。因此，要前进，全球环境基金将增加世界各地保护区系统资金需求的数据和资金解决方案，在 GEF-4 期间约 50 个国家获得支持以制订系统的筹资战略，以减少保护区的资金缺口，在 GEF-5 期间，越来越多的国家正在将资源引导到这些种类的项目。

161. 也许最惊人的发现来自 2011 财政年的审查，甚至在全球范围内的经济困难时期，我们发现来自政府保护区管理的收入流增加的例子不胜枚举。

ii) 生物多样性主流化

162. GEF 战略支持生物多样性主流化，关注公共和私营部门的作用和潜在贡献。该战略旨在加强公共部门的能力，管理和规范使用在生产景观和海景使用生物多样性，同时也利用机会支持生物多样性友好的产品和服务的生产，包括私营部门在内的资源管理者和使用者。

163. 通过 GEF 项目推进政策变化，是一个测量进展的过程，它本身不容易测量，直到项目结束才能测量。在项目中期，注意到项目组合的进展甚微，然而，项目结束时成功率达到了 66%，实现政策变化最先进的一步，通过政策的制定-实施-执法-监督框架，由全球环境基金跟踪工具定义和监控。也有人指出，在较大规模的国家级政策措施开始实施之前，小政策的试点已取得一些成功，证明了政策的潜在影响。一个有趣的发现是，确定项目设计和实施策略的需要，更明确地解决执法问题，以确保政策的变化实际上在该领域有预期的成果。

164. 关于加快生物多样性友好产品和服务的成果，今年的项目组合集体取得了第三方认证 (FSC，雨林联盟，等)，占地 320 万公顷，通过使用这些产品收取的费用作为改变生产做法的奖励。然而，许多项目仍在记录项目占地的生产性公顷条件的改变，

由“可持续管理”的制度进行管理，未经认证，作为生物多样性友好管理的指标，这些项目占地 730 万公顷。因此，在这个组合中，生物多样性主流化项目覆盖 30％的区域，已经过认证，最接近的工具用于管理做法的独立评估，对目前存在的生物多样性情况最可靠，最实用的替代。展望未来，GEF 项目，*不*支持最终被认证的自然资源管理做法，必须制定更好的量化指标以衡量和监测生物多样性状况。

iii) 维持生物多样性，需要一个长期的远景

165. 机构认定的项目中最成功的项目往往是那些享有相当大的投资 - -全球环境基金和非全球环境基金---经过很长一段时间以允许发展政治支持和强大的有利环境。这些项目往往导致 PA 的管理和生物多样性主流化方面的巨大变革，后者需要决策者和政府官员更加细腻和一致的互动，这些变化可以是缓慢而艰难的，进而需要较长期的参与，而不仅仅是提供一个单一的 GEF 项目。

166. 因此，在 STAR 背景下，生物多样性规划将有利于长远而不仅仅是 4 年的增资周期。在 GEF 对保护区系统支持的领域里，尤其如此。许多国家已创立分步进行的投资，战略性地惠及保护区系统可持续性的三大支柱，在全球环境基金 BD 战略中被定义为：生态系统/物种代表性、融资、机构/个人的能力，而且这些投资已经跨越了 GEF-4 以及 GEF-5 的第一年。因此，展望未来，作为对愿景的贡献，这种个别项目分步进行的规划只能经过长期而得以实现--如一个可持续融资的保护区系统或生产部门内的生物多样性主流化---是另一个实施生物多样性融资“方案”的方法另外一种方式。

C. 来自全球环境基金评估办公室的结果

167. 在报告期间，GEF 评估办公室（GEF EO）涉及七个评估，关系到生物多样性重点领域。这些是国家投资组合评估（CPE）和国家投资组合研究 (CPS)：其中 2 个包括在 2011 年的年度国别投资组合评估报告（ACPER）中 [27]，其中 7 个包括在 2012 的 ACPER 中 [28]。

[27] The ACPER 2011, GEF EO (2011). http://www.thegef.org/gef/ACPERpercent202011

[28] The ACPER 2012, GEFEO (2012). http://www.thegef.org/gef/ACPERpercent202012. 2012 的 ACPER 综合了尼加拉瓜、东加勒比海组织 (OECS)、巴西、古巴、萨尔瓦多和牙买 CPE 的调查结果和建议，并于 2012 年 6 月提交给 GEF 理事会。

168. 这些评估的结果和相关管理的反应，于 2011 年 11 月和 2012 年 6 月的会议上被正式提交给 GEF 理事会。完整的报告可在 GEF EO 网页找到 (www.gefeo.org)。理事会文件可在 GEF 网站找到 (thegef.org/gef/council_meetings)。如需要，该办公室可随时向缔约方会议提供任何额外的信息。

169. 关于 GEF 的第五次总体绩效研究 (OPS5)，办事处正进行评估 GEF 重点领域策略，包括生物多样性。

170. 自生物多样性公约 COP-10 以来，来自已进行的评价中的主要信息已由办公室总结，并报告如下。

国家投资组合评估

171. 在报告期间，GEF EO 进行了 4 次国家投资组合评估：包括尼加拉瓜、东加勒比海组织（OECS）的 6 个成员国[29]、巴西和古巴。该办公室还进行了 3 次国家投资组合研究：包括萨尔瓦多、牙买加和东帝汶。他们分别评估： (i) GEF 支持的相关性，包括一个国家的可持续发展议程和环境优先事项，以及 GEF 的全球任务的相关性；(ii)该国 GEF 项目实施的效率；以及 (iii)全球环境基金支持的结果。这些评估的范围包括所有 GEF 支持的所有重点领域和每个国家的 GEF 机构，国家参与的一些相关的区域和全球项目。(一); (二) (iii) 一个全额生物多样性项目和 4 个中型生物多样性项目的成果进展，其中之一是多重点项目，其生物多样性成分由审查结果影响（ROTI）方法于 2011 和 2012 财政年进行 CPE 和 CPSS 分析。

172. 关于生物多样性重点领域的这些评价的结论报告如下。

173. 尼加拉瓜：通过加强能力活动的支持为未来生物多样性保护工作奠定基础。生物安全有利的支持似乎已经生效。国家一级环境和自然资源部能力的建设可满足该国全球环境公约的承诺。可再生能源和森林保护项目（GEF 编号 847）的 ROTI 研究报告表明影响的进展甚微。这个项目已经取得了部分成功， Bosawás 保护区及其缓冲区已经达到了较高的保护状态。除了牛的生产之外，引入新的可可生产的多样化可减少对森林的压力，并促进生物多样性保护。雌雄异株辣椒种植的持久性有助于保护本土动物种群的栖息地。然而，这些人工林的可持续长期保护取决于找到辣椒腿子精油市场。制止毁林的努力还取决于可可种植生产的合作和复制潜力，是木材干燥过程，而不是从森林获取木材。迹象表明，这些试点努力不足以减少森林砍伐的缓冲区。

[29] 安提瓜和巴布达、多米尼克、格林纳达、圣卢西亚、圣基茨和尼维斯、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯。

174. *东加勒比国家组织：*证据表明，东加勒比地区有利的行动在生物多样性投资组合中发挥了宝贵的作用，通过加强国家一级全球环境问题的能力建设和意识一个例子是圣卢西亚的全职生物多样性办公室，它是在环境署/全球环境基金的资助下建立起来的，但现在由政府和其他各种项目负责筹资。有利的行动，促进编写国家生物多样性战略和行动计划 (NBSAPs)、CBD 需要的国家报告和能力建设需求的评估。区域和全球的有利行动也支持制订国家生物安全框架（NBFs）的卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书 (GEF 编号 875 和 2341)。

175. 格林纳达干森林生物多样性保护项目（GEF 编号 815）的一个 ROTI 评估已完成了。 ROTI 表明影响水平的成果进展有限，部分因为在项目实施过程中特定的环境资源受到 2005 年飓风“伊万”严重的影响。然而，与基线情况相比，最新的环境监测数据表明，干燥的森林生态系统及其相关的生物多样性的地位并没有改变。正在进行的生物多样性“东加勒比国家组织保护区及其相关生计”（OPAAL）项目（涉及所有 6 个东加勒比国家组织国家) (全 GEF 编号 1204）已产生了一些值得注意的初步结果，包括相关的 6 个保护区平均 46％的管理效力改善率（个体水平范围从 6％至 82％)，它们作为该项目的示范点 (占地 24,693 公顷)。

176. 尽管 “避免损失”方面的影响不容易被记录，生物多样性重点领域的小额赠款项目已在影响水平的结果方面作出了贡献。一个例子是，在圣基茨和尼维斯地区通过以社区为基础的海洋海龟保护，SGP 项目创建可持续的生计取得了显着的环境影响，直接受益圣基茨附近的海龟种群，每年至少有 200 海龟得到保护。非政府组织圣基茨海龟监测网络（SKSTMN）已在两个主要的棱皮龟筑巢海滩的岛屿制定夜间义务巡逻条例，涉及约 10 个社区成员。追溯 5 - 8 年的监测数据表明目前龟群数量相对稳定，尽管每年筑巢数字呈现周期性波动。

177. *巴西：*在全球环境基金的支持下在巴西建立一个独特的机构，即巴西生物多样性基金 (FUNBIO) (GEF 编号 126)，目前在实施多项生物多样性项目中发挥信托的作用。巴西生物多样性保护和可持续利用项目(PROBIO) (GEF 编号 58) 在促进创建生物多样性秘书处和森林生物多样性及其董事会生物多样性方面非常关键，现在是负责国家生物多样性计划的机构。PROBIO 对构建生物多样性的法律框架以及制定国家生物多样性战略方面发挥了非常重要的作用。

178. GEF 项目，也促使在一些国家的环境秘书处内成立生物多样性机构。巴西塞拉多 (GEF ID 868) 的民办自然遗产保护区创建项目已成功地建立民办保护区，因为他们原先建议在该地区建立 4 个民办保护区，最终建立了 7 个。迄今关于项目的长期结

果寥寥无几。其主要因素是民办保护区缺乏可持续性机制，因为缺乏自身的资源，管理计划的实施受损。这反过来可能会危及生物多样性的长远保护。

179. *古巴：*GEF 支持古巴制订了生物多样性战略、行动计划和具体的法律，以及机构能力建设。通过加强机构和提高环保意识，国家生物多样性战略 (ENBio) (GEF 编号 147）的第一个有利行动在古巴政府层面引入环境政策的变化。在古巴，ENBio 是生物多样性保护相关的一切行动的基础，而且，GEF 资助的大多项目基于 ENBio 战略。另一个重要的有利行动，全球环境管理 (NCSA) (全球环境基金编号 2064）的国家能力自我评估（NCSA）确定了环境资源管理的主要缺口，并制定应对这些能力需要的行动计划，以及允许古巴将生态系统方式纳入项目成果，授予该国识别和确定关键生态系统具体需求的能力。生物安全的有利行动（GEF 编号 1370，3643，402）支持制定一个法律框架，设计机构参与的方法和流程，以及负责操纵生物体的参与者。

180. 项目完成后，加强保护区系统 (GEF 编号 968）项目内的行动可被复制。这个项目为保护区游客新建了基础设施，结果开始为当地社区创造新的就业机会。*萨瓦纳-卡马圭*项目（通过它的两个已完成的项目和正在实施的第三个项目 – GEF 编号 363，591，2633)，促进海岸带综合管理的概念的引入，包括保护生物多样性的目标，作为一个区域可持续发展的规划机制。该项目建立了国家机关的行政级别内的科学和技术研究院与决策者之间的联系。这些项目已产生显著的全球利益，如超过 279 万公顷 (陆地和海洋) 的 8 个保护区，并利用清洁技术以减轻对旅游业生物多样性的影响。它也促成了一些受影响生态系统的恢复，例如*巴伊亚德洛斯佩罗斯*和一些红树林点的再生，消除拖网，随之恢复渔业和海草床。

181. *萨尔瓦多，牙买加：*在萨尔瓦多和牙买加，GEF 生物多样性项目已大体上成功地达到他们预期的结果，其中大部分已使两国履行全球环境公约以及制定国家战略的义务。如果没有 GEF 的援助，牙买加，在签署的许多国际公约和协定的参与将明显被推迟。在萨尔瓦多，生物多样性资金所占比例最大，占总支持的 82%，GEF 的支持非常重要。它惠及国家环保部门正在进行的努力，包括土地规划，综合生态系统管理和生物多样性保护。有利的能力发展，或试点/示范性质的几个项目已完成，但全球环境效益还不能确定。在牙买加，GEF 的生物多样性活动的重点是流域管理，保护鸟类生活的重要领域，海岸带管理，解决外来入侵物种的措施。

182. *东帝汶：*在东帝汶，GEF 迄今只资助一个国家生物多样性项目，以支持国家生物多样性战略行动计划 (NBSAP)，由联合国开发计划署实施。国家生物多样性战略已实现的关键产出包括：为生物多样性设定了到 2020 年的优先事项和目标设定；评估现有的政策，立法和目前的差距以及需要解决弱点的行动；详细说明实现目标所需采取的行动，特别是相关的能力建设，这与 2011 - 2030 政府对东帝汶 (GoTL) 的战略发展计划 (SDP)一致，并详细阐述于其中。此，GEF 对东帝汶的支持为提供进一步的政策制定和实施的行动/目标奠定了基础；然而，执行依赖于足够的预算拨款和发展人力资源能力的发展。NCSA 是 GEF 在东帝汶的第一个运作，提供最初动力以批准联合国生物多样性公约，并协助政府确定相关能力的优先事项。一旦已经建立足够的政策和立法框架，东帝汶的关键挑战是地区和社区层面的能力建设，以管理保护区系统。

年度业绩报告

183. GEF 的年度业绩报告 (APR)[30] 是由 GEF EO 在年度基础上编写的，介绍了完成 GEF 项目的详细情况，包括某些方面的项目成果，这些结果可能影响的过程，以及监测和评价安排。此后，评估将侧重于完成的 GEF 生物多样性项目的结果，主要是基于完成项目的终端评估报告中呈现的证据。进一步的数据和分析呈现在 2011 年的年度业绩报告中（其中包括 2010 年 7 月 1 日至 2011 年 6 月 30 日之间的财政年度周期）

184. 至于该项目的成果，GEF EO 根据完成 GEF 项目取得预期成果的程度来评估定级。总的来说，自 2002 财政年以来完成 250 个完成的生物多样性项目提交了终端评价。GEF EO 对其中 209 个项目取得的成果进行评级，结果 175 个项目（84％）令人满意。仅在 2011 财政年，49 个生物多样性项目提交了终端评价。其中，GEF EO 对 41 个（84％）项目取得的成果评定为满意。因此，2011 财政年所涉及的生物多样性组合的业绩与长期平均水平一致。

185. 关于 2011 年全部投资组合完成项目的可持续成果，其中 194 个生物多样性项目被 GEF EO 评定为可持续发展， 106（55％）个令人满意。在 2011 财政年期间，44 个生物多样性项目提交了终端评价。其中，GEF EO 对 24 个（55%）项目取得的成果评定为满意。因此，2011 财政年生物多样性组合的可持续性与长期平均水平相当。

[30] The APR 2011, GEF EO (2012). http://www.thegef.org/gef/APRpercent202011 .

186. 关于财务信息，GEF 已在生物多样性项目中投资 8.72 亿美元，这些信息可以在已完成项目的全部投资组合中获取。项目启动时，这些项目承诺的联合融资合计为 17.95 亿美元。GEF 机构报道，实施 1.663 亿美元的物化联合融资—也就是说，每美元 GEF 资金的平均物化比例为 2.5 美元。在 2011 年度业绩报告（APR）期间，GEF 已 49 个已完成的生物多样性项目投资 1.96 亿美元。项目启动时，这些项目承诺的联合融资合计为 18.8 亿美元。GEF 机构报道，实施 5.03 亿美元的物化联合融资—也就是说，每美元 GEF 资金的平均物化比例为 2.7 美元。因此，2011 财政年的平均物化比例与长期平均水平相似。

影响评价

187. 在报告期间，GEF EO 进行评价和评估，包括 GEF 生物多样性保护工作的影响有关的相关问题。这些评估包括，“中国南海及邻近地区 GEF 活动的影响评价”和“GEF 项目入境安排影响测量质量”的评估

188. *中国南海及邻近地区 GEF 活动的影响评价：*在报告期间，启动国际水域重点领域的影响评价以评估 GEF 活动在中国南海及邻近地区的影响。评价的目的旨在分析 GEF 捐款的范围，它们导致政策、技术、管理做法，以及，和其他行为的变化，将解决优先越境的环境关注，包括中国，泰国海湾及周边地区南海的社会经济和环境服务。 评估涵盖七个国家 —柬埔寨，中国，印度尼西亚，马来西亚，菲律宾，泰国和越南—环绕中国南海，有资格获得 GEF 赠款。

189. 影响评价包括研究领域的 34 个 GEF 项目和 150 个小额赠款，这是有关国际水域相关的的跨界问题。这些活动涉及总额 1.07 亿美元的 GEF 赠款。其中，8 个项和 27 个小额赠款，涉及 1550 万美元的 GEF 赠款，已通过生物多样性重点领域获得支持。

190. 评估的重点是在各级水平，如地方、省、国家和大型海洋生态系统的水平收集和分析证据，以评估影响的成果，长期影响方面取得的进展，以及影响成果进度的因素。评价方法涉及使用复杂系统理论为基础的工具来收集和分析数据。

191. 本次评估所涵盖的 7 个国家中，中国，菲律宾，泰国和越南已通过国家案例研究进行详细的评估。这些国家的实地调查涵盖 28 个示范点，并已实施具体办法来减少环境压力。这些国家中至少有 15 个涉及方法的实证与生物多样性保护的方法相关。生物多样性保护议题上的几种方法，如海洋保护区管理，保护红树林，海草，珊瑚礁，儒艮儒艮，等；渔业管理；生态旅游，已通过这些实证活动得以实施。

192. 评价领域的实地调查已经完成，初步结果已与参照组共享。评价的最后报告正在准备之中，将在 2012 年下半年完成。

GEF 项目的入境安排影响测量质量

193. 入境安排影响测量质量的评估由 GEF EO 与 GEF 科学和技术咨询小组（STAP）合作承当。评估的目标是：

- 质量安排以衡量影响的评估纳入GEF项目和方案的设计。
- 在项目建议书中对影响测量安排的质量控制机制的有效性提供反馈，找出如需要改进的地方。

194. 这一评估的信息是通过两个来源进行收集：通过建议的审查，并通过利益相关者的采访。审查是由2011财政年GEF的首席执行官（CEO）签署，55个项目的一个范例代表是采用分层随机抽样方法抽取的。这18个项目来自生物多样性重点领域。每个审查由2个学科领域专家小组执行，而这些专家由技术咨询小组来确定。所有的10名专家，包括3名生物多样性重点领域的专家，参与审查。初步的审查结果显示，82％的生物多样性项目在影响测量的质量监测和评价安排方面被评定为令人满意—它高于其他重点领域的评级 (60％)。然而，已经注意到几个生物多样性项目质量指标和基准数据方面的顾虑

VI. 缔约方大会的其他有关问题

A. GEF 信托基金第五次增资

195. 2010 年 05 月 12 日，第五次增资谈判来取得圆满成功时，35 个捐助国承诺，在 2014 年 6 月 30 日至 2010 年 7 月 1 日的 4 年期间拨款 42.56 亿元以支持 GEF 的活动。 在提供给 GEF 新的资源中，捐款总额同比增长 52.5％。 GEF 理事会于 2010 年 05 月 24 日批准了整个增资包，包括规划文件，GEF-5 政策建议和增资决议

196. GEF-5 规划策略是在基于结果的管理框架的背景下提出的，旨在建立一个总体的公司业绩框架。不同 GEF 的重点领域带有指标和目标的战略和成果框架- - 生物多样性，气候变化，国际水域，化学品和土地退化，以及可持续森林管理的新方案 — 以及专题领域，如公司计划和私营部门的活动，都与公司业绩框架相关联。

197. 在生物多样性的情况下，资金从 GEF-4 的 9.41 亿美元增加至 GEF-5 的 12 亿美元，生物多样性同比增长约 29％。 这个强大的增资将维持 GEF 作为世界上最大捐助者的位置，推进全球生物多样性保护中。 GEF 将继续创造性地规划这些资源，通过利用合作伙伴关系，并支持保护金融的创新。

198. 第五次增资的政策建议遵循两个主要议题：(i)加强国家所有权；以及 (ii) 改善 GEF 网络的效力和效率。实现这两个主题有关的政策改革而采取的行动概述如下。

B. 加强国家所有权

a) 改革国家支援计划

199. 在 2010 年 6 月，GEF 理事会批准了一项计划，改革的国家支持计划 (CSP)，将国家对话倡议与 GEF 秘书处管理的一个单一计划联系起来。在 GEF-5 的前 2 年中，统一的 CSP 支持下列活动：

- 19 个扩大的选区工作坊 (ECWs)，其目的是要保持全球环境基金的战略，政策和程序的 GEF 联络点，生物多样性公约和其他公约的联络点；
- s11 个定期选区会议；
- 37 个受援国业务联络点（OFPs）的年度工作计划提供支持；以及
- 召开一个全球环境基金熟悉的研讨会和一个多方对话。•11 个定期选区会议

200. 2011 整年，GEF 和 CBD 秘书处安排举行为期一天关于融资问题的研讨会，涉及 CBD 和 GEF 联络点，将紧接 GEF ECWs 之后召开。

b) 国家投资组合配方练习 (NPFEs)

201. 在完全自愿的基础上，国家已经能够实现国家的进程，以确定 GEF-5 资源规划的优先权。NPFE 计划支持更好的国家所有权，确保重点 GEF 联络点与 GEF 优先规划国家一级的所有有关的各方一起协商，这些优先事项与国家战略一致。有兴趣的国家可以直接从 GEF 秘书处申请高达 30,000 美元的资源，以支持这些过程。GEF 秘书处资助 32 个 NPFEs。NPFE 另外的 10 个国家使用自己的资源进行类似的编程练习。

c) 直接获取公约报告的资金

202. GEF 理事会批准了一项改革，根据世界银行的程序，使 GEF 秘书处直接向国家提供资源，以资助公约的报告及其他有利活动，包括国家生物多样性战略和行动计划。截至 2012 年 5 月，7 个国家向秘书处申请直接获取资源以支持国家生物多样性战略和行动计划和 CBD 第五次国家报告的修订。

d) 扩大 GEF 伙伴关系

203. 2011 年 5 月，理事会同意推行一项试验授权多达 10 个新实体（被称为全球环境基金项目机构）直接获得 GEF 资金，以支持国家设计和实施 GEF 文书第 28 段规定的项目。试点项目将遵循三个阶段的审查过程。截至 2010 年 5 月，GEF 秘书处已收到来自 16 个寻求认证机构的申请。秘书处向 GEF 理事会建议，在 2012 年 6 月理事会会议上批准其中的 11 个机构。

e) 资源透明分配系统（STAR）

204. 与以前的资源分配框架相比，通过个别国家分配，在三个重点领域（生物多样性为 9.68 亿美元）中的每一个，它分配 80％的资源。在三个重点领域总拨款少于 700 万美元国家，在任何一个或更多的三个重点领域项目的编程资源方面有充分的灵活性。[最后，分配公式中使用的生物多样性指标赋予海洋生物多样性的价值比以前 (20％）较高的权重 (25％)。] STAR 下 63 个国家具有充分的灵活性，约 20 个有权在重点领域内选择移动资源跨

C. 改善 GEF 网络的效力和效率

a) 加强与公约的关系

205. 根据 2011 年 5 月 GEF 理事会批准的一项战略，GEF 将使公约和其秘书处更密切合作，包括公约秘书处参与 GEF 理事会对重点领域的战略和规划的讨论。

b) 精简项目周期和精炼的编程方法

206. GEF 正在实施一个更精简的项目周期和编程方法的规则。在 GEF-5 期间，全球环境基金的全额项目的最终的、项目文件不再需要提交给理事会进行为期 4 个星期的强制性审查。全额项目的项目周期的业务标准，从 22 个月减少至 18 个月。为了激励更多地使用编程方法，由 GEF 机构执行编程方法下符合一定标准的项目遵循更精简的审批程序。

c) 改革代理费

207. 为了进一步减少行政成本，并最大限度地提高国家规划的资源，4 个安理会成员组成的工作组，即 GEF EO，和 GEF 机构的 2 个代表商定改革代理费结构的建议。这项建议于 2012 年 6 月被提交给 GEF 理事会。

d) 加强基于结果的管理，包括知识管理

208. 2011 年 11 月开始，GEF 已遵循一项新的基于成果管理（RBM）工作计划，包括以下关键组件: (i) 实施改进的年度监督审查程序; (ii) 将投资组合监测纳入到 GEF 项目管理信息系统; (iii) 开发工具以提高石油监测; (iv) 实施知识管理战略; 以及(v) 发展基于成果的管理和知识管理的内部指导。

e) 与私营部门的伙伴关系

209. GEF 理事会于 2011 年 11 月批准了一项修订的私营部门战略，并于 2012 年 6 月提出了公共和私营部门伙伴关系（PPP）计划的运作方式。秘书处建议两个 PPP 的资助总额为 3500 万美元，包括一个关注拉丁美洲的生物多样性保护计划的 PPP。

f) 深化与民间社会组织的合作

210. 理事会于 2010 年 11 月批准了一项战略，以加强民间社会组织（CSOs）的参与，GEF 正在加强在当地的和区域各级的参与，从 GEF 政策和计划的民间组织寻求更有效的投入。

g) 加强土著人民的参与

211. 瑞士政府提供资金支持，GEF 秘书处起草了一份题为*土著人民参与的原则和准则*，GEF 非政府组织网络与土著人民和的代表一起起草协商进程。该文件重申 GEF 现有政策的原则，以及关于土著人民参与的额外指导。

D. 科学和技术咨询小组（STAP）的工作

212. 在报告期间，GEF 科学和技术咨询小组就一项咨询能力与生物多样性公约合作。

213. 与 CBD 秘书处的科学，技术和工艺事务部密切合作，并惠及科咨机构 16，技术咨询小组协调编制草案以评估海洋废弃物对生物多样性的影响，和潜在解决方案的审议，以及海洋空间规划作为一种工具，以协助推动更有效地保护海洋生物多样性。

214. 技术咨询小组与 GEF 评估办公室密切合作，通过主动参与咨询小组对中国南海提案的影响评价作出了贡献，并在报告期间积极支持交付 GEF 进行的质量进入研究。

ANNEX 1: BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FOR GEF-5

I. BACKGROUND

A) The Status of Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems[31]." As such, biodiversity is life itself, but it also supports all life on the planet, and its functions are responsible for maintaining the ecosystem processes that provide food, water, and materials to human societies. Thus the interventions identified in this document are integral components of any effective strategy for human adaptation to climate change.

2. Biodiversity is under heavy threat and its loss is considered one of the most critical challenges to humankind. Current rates of extinction exceed those in the fossil record by a factor of up to 1000 times. The interim report of the global study, "The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB)" reinforces the conclusion of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment that ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably with severe socio-economic consequences for human societies and for the future of all life on the planet[32].

B) Evolution of the Biodiversity Focal Area at the GEF

3. During GEF-1 and GEF-2, strategic direction for the biodiversity focal area was provided by the GEF operational strategy, the GEF operational programs and guidance provided to the GEF from the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

4. The GEF developed its first targeted biodiversity strategy in GEF-3 to complement and further focus its operational programs and to respond to evaluation findings[33]. The GEF-3 strategy incorporated principles to achieve lasting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and thereby: a) placed greater emphasis on sustainability of results and the potential for replication; b) moved beyond a projects-based emphasis to strategic approaches that strengthened country enabling environments (policy and regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity building, science and information, awareness); c) mainstreamed biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the wider economic development context; and (d) increased support for sustainable use and benefit sharing. The changes implemented in the GEF-3 strategy formed the foundation upon which subsequent GEF strategies have been built. The strategy for each new phase has maintained continuity with these basic tenets of sustainability while incorporating new findings on good practice in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

[31] Convention on Biological Diversity.
[32] Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005, Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis, Island Press, Washington DC.
[33] Biodiversity Program Study, 2004.

II. BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

5. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identified the most important direct drivers of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem goods and services as habitat change, climate change, invasive alien species, overexploitation, and pollution. These drivers are influenced by a series of indirect drivers of change including demographics, global economic trends, governance, institutions and legal frameworks, science and technology, and cultural and religious values. The biodiversity strategy in GEF-4 addressed a subset of the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and focused on the highest leverage opportunities for the GEF to contribute to sustainable biodiversity conservation.[34]

6. The GEF-5 strategy will maintain coherence with the GEF-4 strategy while proposing refinements to the strategy's objectives based on COP-9 guidance, advances in conservation practice, and advice from the GEF's Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel. The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) acknowledged that the GEF-4 strategy served as a useful starting point for the GEF-5 strategy and requested GEF to build on it for the fifth replenishment based on the four year framework of program priorities developed by COP-9.[35] Annex One shows the relationship between the COP guidance and the GEF strategy.

7. The goal of the biodiversity focal area is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. To achieve this goal, the strategy encompasses five objectives:

a. improve the sustainability of protected area systems;
b. mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors;
c. build capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
d. build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; and
e. integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities.

A) Objective One: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems[36]

Rationale

8. The GEF defines a sustainable protected area system as one that: a) has sufficient and predictable financial resources available, including external funding, to support protected area management costs; b) effectively protects ecologically viable representative samples of the country's ecosystems and species at a sufficient scale to ensure their long term persistence; and c) retains adequate individual and institutional capacity to manage protected areas such that they

[34] http://gefweb.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Biodiversity/GEF-4%20strategy%20BD%20Oct%202007.pdf
[35] Decision CBD COP IX/31.
[36] A protected area system could include a national system, a sub-system of a national system, a municipal-level system, or a local level system or a combination of these.

achieve their conservation objectives. GEF support will strengthen these fundamental aspects of protected area systems to accelerate their current trajectory towards long-term sustainability.

9. Capacity building at the national and local levels to support effective management of individual protected areas and protected area systems will remain an ongoing priority and an integral part of project interventions. GEF will continue to promote the participation and capacity building of indigenous and local communities in the design, implementation, and management of protected area projects through established frameworks such as indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs).[37] GEF will also promote protected area co-management between government and indigenous and local communities where such management models are appropriate.

10. Developing climate-resilient protected area systems remains a challenge for most protected area managers because the scientific understanding and technical basis for informed decision-making on adaptation or resiliency measures is in its nascent stages. To help overcome these technical challenges, GEF will support the development and integration of adaptation and resilience management measures as part of protected area management projects. This support is important to ensure that GEF's investments will continue to contribute to the sustainability of national protected area systems.

Increase Financing of Protected Area Systems

11. Restricted government budgets in many countries have reduced the financial support for protected area management. Thus new financing strategies for protected area systems are critical to reduce existing funding gaps. Furthermore, protected area agencies and administrations are often ill-equipped to respond to the commercial opportunities that protected areas provide through the sustainable use of biodiversity. Hence targeted capacity building is also required. GEF-supported interventions will use tools and revenue mechanisms that are responsive to specific country situations (e.g., conservation trust funds, systems of payments for environmental services, debt-for-nature swaps) and draw on accepted good practices developed by GEF and others.[38] GEF will also encourage national policy reform and incentives to engage the private sector and other stakeholders to improve protected area financial sustainability.

Expand Ecosystem and Threatened Species Representation within Protected Area Systems

12. GEF has been recognized for its substantive contribution to the global achievement of the 10-percent target of the world's land area under protection.[39] However, the marine area under protection remains low. In GEF-4, the GEF sought to redress this disparity through investments to increase the representation of marine ecosystems in protected area systems. The GEF will continue this focus in GEF-5.

[37] Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are natural sites, resources and species' habitats conserved in voluntary and self-directed ways by indigenous peoples and local communities.
[38] GEF Experience with Conservation Trust Funds (GEF Evaluation Report # 1-99).
[39] OPS3: Progressing Toward Environmental Results, Third Overall Performance Study of the GEF.

13. While not all countries have marine ecosystems under their national jurisdiction, many countries have identified gaps at the national level in the coverage of terrestrial ecosystems and threatened species, which coincide with existing global level representation gaps. Both of these gaps will be addressed in GEF-5.

Improve Management Effectiveness of Existing Protected Areas[40]

14. The sustainability of a protected area system requires that each protected area site is effectively managed according to its specific demands.[41] Some areas will require a low level of management activity while others may require a greater management effort to achieve their conservation objectives. In some instances the most efficient way to improve the system's sustainability will be to focus on improved site level management for each protected area within the system.

Project Support

15. **Improve Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems:** GEF will support the development and implementation of comprehensive, system-level financing solutions and help build the capacity required to achieve financial sustainability.

16. **Expand Marine and Terrestrial Ecosystem Representation**: GEF will support efforts to address the marine ecosystem coverage gap within national level systems through the creation and effective management of coastal and near shore protected area networks, including no-take zones, to conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity. GEF will also support the creation and effective management of new protected areas to expand terrestrial and inland water ecosystem representation within protected area systems. Conserving habitat for landraces and wild crop relatives of species of economic importance may also be included as part of this effort to reduce representation gaps.

17. **Expand Threatened Species Representation:** GEF will support the creation and effective management of new protected areas that extends the coverage of threatened species in protected area systems and improves the coverage of their spatial range.

18. **Improve Management Effectiveness of Existing Protected Areas:** GEF will support projects that aim to improve the management effectiveness of existing protected areas. This could include support to transboundary protected areas.

B) Objective Two: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors

Rationale

[40] *The GEF has been tracking protected area management effectiveness since GEF-3 and has applied the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to qualitatively assess how well a protected area is being managed to achieve its conservation objectives.*

[41] This would include actions to manage threats to biodiversity including invasive alien species, but given the high cost of eradication and the low success rates, projects will prioritize prevention approaches.

19. The persistence of biodiversity requires the sustainable management of landscape and seascape mosaics that include protected areas and a variety of other land and resource uses outside of these protected areas. Thus, in order to complement its investments to strengthen the sustainability of protected area systems, GEF will promote sustainability measures to help reduce the negative impacts that productive sectors exert on biodiversity, particularly outside of protected areas, and highlight the contribution of biodiversity to economic development and human well being, – a set of actions often referred to as "mainstreaming". Biodiversity-dependent production sectors and those with large ecological footprints will be targeted: agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, and the major extractive industries of oil and gas, and mining.

20. GEF's strategy to support biodiversity mainstreaming focuses on the role and potential contributions of both the public and private sector. The strategy aims to strengthen the capacity of the public sector to manage and regulate the use of biological diversity in the productive landscape and seascape while also exploiting opportunities to support the production of biodiversity-friendly goods and services by resource managers and users including the private sector.

Strengthen the Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity

21. The incorporation of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing into broader policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks is not taking place in many GEF-eligible countries because of a number of factors. These factors include poor governance, weak capacity, conflicting policies (e.g., tenure regimes biased against "idle" lands), and the lack of scientific knowledge and incentives.

22. Mainstreaming may yield substantial social and economic benefits to public or private actors. However, these actors may be unaware of these benefits. In these circumstances, providing information on the economic valuation of biodiversity and its contribution to national development and corporate interests is a key task. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment advanced valuable information on biodiversity and ecosystem services on a global scale, but similar efforts are required at the national and local scales where most policy and production decisions regarding land- and ocean-use are made . This could also involve more effective use of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) to foster mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development strategies and programs.

23. Even when public and private actors are aware of the benefits from effecting policy and resource management changes, they may not have the capacity to act. In these cases, capacity building becomes paramount.

24. In some cases, public and private actors may not have the incentive to act even if they have the capacity to do so. Incentives can often be created by changing policies and programs that encourage economically inefficient uses of ecosystems and species (e.g., strengthening property rights systems; removing "perverse" subsidies). In other cases, incentives can be created through the evolving mainstreaming tool of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).[42]

[42] Also called Payments for Environmental Services.

25. In recognition of the importance that the COP places on the threat that invasive alien species pose to biodiversity, particularly in islands and island states, and most often in productive lands and oceans, GEF will continue to support the development of regulatory and management frameworks to prevent, control and manage these species.

Strengthen Capacities to Produce Biodiversity-friendly Goods and Services

26. Environmental certification systems exploit the willingness of the market to pay a premium for goods and services whose production, distribution and consumption meets an environmental standard. This willingness creates market incentives for producers to improve their environmental and/or social practices to receive the price premium. GEF will help remove the barriers to enhancing, scaling up, replicating, and extending environmental certification systems in productive landscapes and seascapes.

Project Support

27. **Strengthen Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:** GEF will support the development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks that provide incentives for private actors to align their practices and behavior with the principles of sustainable use and management. To this end, GEF interventions will remove critical knowledge barriers and develop requisite institutional capacities. This will include support for sub-national and local-level applications--where implementation can be more effective--of spatial land-use planning that incorporates biodiversity and ecosystem service valuation.

28. GEF will continue to support national, sub-national and local PES schemes. Recent STAP guidance will be applied, as appropriate, in the review of PES projects.[43]

29. **Implement Invasive Alien Species Management Frameworks:** GEF will support interventions that address the issue of invasive alien species systemically through developing the sectoral policy, regulations, and institutional arrangements for the prevention and management of invasions emphasizing a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways. Priority will be given to establishing policy measures that reduce the impact of invasive species on the environment, including through prevention of new incursions, early detection and institutional frameworks to respond rapidly to new incursions.

30. **Produce Biodiversity-friendly Goods and Services:** To increase production of biodiversity-friendly goods, GEF will focus its support on: a) improving product certification standards to capture global biodiversity benefits; b) establishing training systems for farmers and resource managers on how to improve management practices to meet certification standards; and c) facilitating access to financing for producers, cooperatives, and companies working towards producing certified goods and services.

C) Objective Three: Build Capacity for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)[44]

[43] Payment for Environmental Services and the Global Environment Facility: A STAP Guideline Document, 2008.

Rationale

31. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. GEF's strategy to build capacity to implement the CPB prioritizes the implementation of activities that are identified in country stock-taking analyses and in the COP guidance to the GEF, in particular the key elements in the *Updated Action Plan for Building Capacities for the Effective Implementation of the CPB*, agreed to at the third COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the CPB (COP-MOP-3).

Project Support

32. **Single-country projects**: These projects will be implemented when the characteristics of the eligible country, as assessed in the stock-taking analysis – and the design of existing or planned future regional or sub-regional efforts in the area – recommend a national approach for the implementation of the CPB in that country.[45]

33. **Regional or sub-regional projects:** Providing support to eligible countries through regional or sub-regional projects will be pursued when there are opportunities for cost-effective sharing of limited resources and for coordination between biosafety frameworks. Regional and sub-regional approaches will be pursued where stock-taking assessments support the potential for: coordinating biosafety frameworks, interchange of regional expertise, and capacity building of common priority areas.

34. **Thematic projects:** A thematic approach can be an effective way to develop the capacities of groups of countries lacking competences in relevant fields. This multi-country approach will be pursued where stock-taking assessments support the needs of eligible countries and where this approach would foster the pooling of resources, economies of scale and international coordination.

D) Objective Four: Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Rationale

35. Implementation of the CBD's third objective on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing has been slowed by the lack of capacity of most key stakeholder groups. Of particular note is the difficulty in most countries to establish a common understanding between providers and users of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities.

---

[44] A *Strategy for Financing Biosafety* (Doc GEF/C.30/8/Rev.1) was approved by the GEF Council at its December 2006 meeting. The full list of activities to be supported under this objective can be found in the full strategy document at: http://gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_30/documents/C.30.8.Rev.1StrategyforFinancingBiosafety.pdf

[45] By the end of GEF-4, as many as 50 countries will have received support for implementation of their National Biosafety Frameworks. If that target is achieved, 75 eligible countries are remaining to implement their NBFs leaving significant opportunities to provide ongoing support for single country projects to accelerate implementation of the protocol.

Project Support

36. Prior to completion of negotiations of an international regime on ABS before the COP's tenth meeting in Nagoya, Japan, GEF will support capacity building of governments for meeting their obligations under Article 15 of the CBD, as well as building capacity within key stakeholder groups, including indigenous and local communities, and the scientific community. This would include support for the establishment of measures that promote concrete access and benefit-sharing agreements that recognize the core ABS principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Projects submitted prior to completion of the negotiations of the international regime should be consistent with the Bonn Guidelines on ABS and the related action plan on capacity building for ABS adopted under the Convention (Decision VII/19F).

37. After completion of the negotiations of the international regime, the GEF will fully elucidate project support provided under this objective in consultation with the CBD Secretariat and COP Bureau for approval by GEF council.

E) Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities

Rationale

38. Enabling activities continue to play an important role in assisting national government institutions to meet their immediate obligations under the CBD, notably the development and revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), national reporting, and clearing house information functions. Enabling activities help national executing agencies to integrate CBD obligations, strategies and work programs into the national planning process and hence can make critical contributions to the successful mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development planning frameworks and sector planning processes. In addition, increased understanding about the role intact habitat and biodiversity play to help humans adapt to climate change and advances in ecosystem service valuation provide an opportunity to incorporate this knowledge into the revision of NBSAPs. This should increase the potential of NBSAPs to serve as effective vehicles for mainstreaming biodiversity in sustainable development policy and planning.

Project Support

39. Enabling activity support could be provided for revising NBSAPs in line with the CBD's new strategic plan to be adopted at COP-10 and integrating biodiversity into sectoral planning, national reporting, and implementation of guidance related to the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).

III) Focal Area Set Aside (FAS)

40. Countries will be able to access the global and regional set-aside funds (GRS) to implement enabling activities for an amount up to $500,000 on an expedited basis for activities

identified under Objective Five above. Amounts greater than that will be provided from a country's national allocation.

41. The remaining funds in FAS will be used to address supra-national strategic priorities or to incentivize countries to make substantive changes in the state of biodiversity at the national level through participation in global, regional or multi-country projects. Projects supported with FAS funds will meet some or all of the following criteria: (i) relevant to the objectives of GEF's biodiversity strategy; (ii) support priorities identified by the COP of the CBD; (iii) high likelihood that the project will have a broad and positive impact on biodiversity; (iv) potential for replication; (v) global demonstration value; and (vi) contribute to global conservation knowledge through formal experimental or quasi-experimental designs that test and evaluate the hypotheses embedded in project interventions. An incentive system would operate for all regional projects whereby participating countries would receive resources from the FAS proportionate with the amount of resources dedicated to a project from their national allocation.

42. Consistent with the criteria identified above for special initiatives to be funded by FAS, the biodiversity focal area will partner with the international waters focal and set aside $25 million from the FAS to initiate a global pilot program focused on the protection of marine biodiversity in "Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction" (ABNJ). This investment will complement GEF's continued focus on increasing marine protected area coverage under national jurisdiction given that about 50% of the Earth's surface is considered the high seas, or marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. These offshore areas harbor about 90% of the Earth's biomass and host a diversity of species and ecosystems, many of which are yet to be discovered. As a result, protection of the high seas has become an emerging priority in biodiversity conservation. Although conservation and management of high seas marine protected areas pose a number governance challenges and legal issues, the GEF believes that it is important to begin learning how to implement and manage marine protected areas in the waters beyond national jurisdiction. The proposed pilot is consistent with CBD COP Decision IX/20.

43. The IPCC has been responsible for both the resolution of important scientific questions related to the nature and extent of the global warming problem, as well as making those contributions effectively permeate the policy debate at the highest levels. However, the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services is fragmented inside and outside of the CBD impeding a similar incremental process occurring for the important problem of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation like the world has witnessed with the IPCC. Policy making in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management at all levels can be further strengthened if they are supported by credible, legitimate and salient scientific findings and recommendations which are provided by an intergovernmental science-policy platform, while building on the GEF-funded Millennium Ecosystem Assessment findings. To address this need, CBD COP IX agreed to explore the establishment of an Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The twenty-fifth session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environmental Forum adopted Decision 25/10 on the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, which accords UNEP the mandate to continue to facilitate discussions on strengthening the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Supporting this emerging initiative could be undertaken with a contribution from the FAS.

Table 1: Biodiversity Results Framework[10]

Goal: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.
Impacts:
Biodiversity conserved and habitat maintained in national protected area systems.
Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity integrated into production landscapes and seascapes.
Indicators:
Intact vegetative cover and degree of fragmentation in national protected area systems measured in hectares as recorded by remote sensing.
Intact vegetative cover and degree of fragmentation in production landscapes measured in hectares as recorded by remote sensing.
Coastal zone habitat (coral reef, mangroves, etc) intact in marine protected areas and productive seascapes measured in hectares as recorded by remote sensing and, where possible, supported by visual or other verification methods.

Objectives	**Expected Outcomes and Indicators**	**Outcome targets for $4.2 billion Target**	**Core Outputs**
Total Focal Area Allocation		$1.20 billion	
Sustainable Forest Management/REDD-plus		$130 million	
Objective 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems	Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. *Indicator 1.1: Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.*	$ 700 million Eighty-percent (80%) of projects meet or exceed their protected area management effectiveness targets covering 170 million hectares of existing or new protected areas.	Output 1. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected ecosystems. Output 2. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected threatened species (number). Output 3. Sustainable financing plans (number).
	Outcome 1.2: Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for	Eighty-percent (80%) of projects meet or exceed their target for reducing the protected area management funding gap in	

[10] Biodiversity tracking tools have been developed and are now in use for GEF projects in protected areas (objective one), biodiversity mainstreaming including invasive alien species management
frameworks (objective two), and biosafety (objective three) and can be found at: http://gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=230. A tracking tool for objective four on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit
Sharing will be developed as the activities of the objective are finalized in response to the outcome of the current negotiations of the international regime on ABS.

Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Outcome targets for $4.2 billion Target	Core Outputs
	management. *Indicator1.2: Funding gap for management of protected area systems as recorded by protected area financing scorecards.*	protected area systems that develop and implement sustainable financing plans.	
Objective 2: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation. *Indicator 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool.* Outcome 2.2: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks. *Indicator 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score.* Outcome 2.3: Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species *Indicator 2.3: IAS management framework operational score as*	$250 million Sustainable use and management of biodiversity in 60 million hectares of production landscapes and seascapes. Fifty-percent (50%) of projects achieve a score of six (6) (i.e., biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation, regulations are in place to implement the legislation, regulations are under implementation, implementation of regulations is enforced, and enforcement of regulations is monitored) Eighty-percent (80%) of projects meet or	Output 1. Policies and regulatory frameworks (number) for production sectors. Output 2. National and sub-national land-use plans (number) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation. Output 3. Certified production landscapes and seascapes (hectares).

Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Outcome targets for $4.2 billion Target	Core Outputs
	recorded by the GEF tracking tool.	exceed their target for a fully operational and effective IAS management framework.	
Objective 3: Build Capacity for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	Outcome 3.1 Potential risks of living modified organisms to biodiversity are identified and evaluated in a scientifically sound and transparent manner *Indicator 3.1: National biosafety decision-making systems operational score as recorded by the GEF tracking tool*	$40 million Eighty-percent (80%) of projects meet or exceed their target for a fully operational and effective biosafety framework.	All remaining eligible countries (about 60-70 depending on programming for rest of GEF-4) have national biosafety decision-making systems in place.
Objective 4: Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	Outcome 4.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the CBD provisions *Indicator 4.1: National ABS frameworks operational score as recorded by the GEF tracking tool (to be developed)*	$ 40 million Eighty-percent (80%) of projects meet or exceed their target for a fully operational and effective ABS framework.	Access and benefit-sharing agreements (number) that recognize the core ABS principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities	Outcome 5.1 Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets. *Indicator 5.1: Percentage of development and sectoral frameworks that integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use*	$ 40 million 50% of parties that revise NBSAPs successfully integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into development and sectoral planning frameworks.	Number and type of development and sectoral planning frameworks that include measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Outcome targets for $4.2 billion Target	Core Outputs
	targets.		

ANNEX 2: FULL-SIZED PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (ALL AMOUNTS IN US$)

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Angola	UNDP	BD-1	Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Area system	5,900,000	12,467,000	18,367,000
Argentina	FAO	BD-2	Strengthening of Governance for the Protection of Biodiversity through the Formulation and Implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS).	3,870,000	17,432,888	21,302,888
Azerbaijan	UNDP	BD-1	Increasing Representation of Effectively Managed Marine Ecosystems in the Protected Area System	1,363,636	5,927,100	7,290,736
Bolivia	FAO	BD-2	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions	2,705,000	5,650,000	8,355,000
Botswana	UNDP	BD-1	Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of	1,909,092	4,967,000	6,876,092

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
			Protected Areas			
Brazil	World Bank	BD-1;BD-2	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (GEF MAR)	18,200,000	90,360,000	108,560,000
Chile	UNDP	BD-2	Strengthening National Frameworks for IAS Governance - Piloting in Juan Fernandez Archipelago	4,200,000	6,280,000	10,480,000
China	UNDP/FAO	BD-1	CBPF-MSL Main Streams of Life – Wetland PA System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation (PROGRAM)	23,010,915	136,624,000	159,634,915
China	FAO	BD-1; BD-2	Securing BD Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality	2,727,273	10,050,000	12,777,273
China	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	A Landscape Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Northeastern China	3,000,000	14,500,000	17,500,000
China	FAO	BD-1;BD-2	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area	3,000,000	5,616,400	8,616,400
Colombia	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Conservation of Biodiversity in Landscapes Impacted by Mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region	5,850,000	38,321,327	44,171,327
Costa Rica	UNDP	BD-1	Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services of Internationally Important Protected Wetlands	3,817,973	16,369,827	20,187,800
Costa Rica	IADB	BD-2	Sustainable Management of Ecosystem Services: A model for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Terrestrial Landscapes	3,582,114	14,922,000	18,504,114

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Croatia	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	4,953,000	16,476,190	21,429,190
Cuba	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	A Landscape Approach to the Conservation of Threatened Mountain Ecosystems	7,581,819	38,893,600	46,475,419
Ecuador	UNDP	BD-1	Advancing Landscape Approaches in Ecuador's National Protected Area System to Improve Conservation of Globally Endangered Wildlife	4,545,455	17,826,750	22,372,205
Ecuador	FAO	BD-1; BD-2	Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Areas of High Value for Biodiversity in Continental Ecuador	3,058,788	12,096,654	15,155,442
Ecuador	FAO	BD-2; BD-4	Mainstreaming of the Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in Public Policies through Integrated Strategies and In situ Implementation in three Provinces in the Andean Highlands.	1,250,000	4,530,000	5,780,000
Eritrea	UNDP	BD-1	Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	5,933,000	10,555,400	16,488,400
Georgia	UNDP	BD-1	Expansion and Improved Management Effectiveness of the Adjara Region’s Protected Areas	1,363,636	4,689,737	6,053,373
Global	UNEP	BD-1; BD-2	Enhancing The Conservation Effectiveness of Seagrass Ecosystems Supporting Globally Significant Populations of Dugong Across the Indian and Pacific Oceans Basins (Short Title: The Dugong and Seagrass Conservation	4,902,272	16,872,950	21,775,222

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
			Project).			
Global	UNEP	BD-5	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase 1	6,798,000	6,450,000	13,248,000
Global	UNEP	BD-5	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II	6,118,200	5,313,637	11,431,837
Guatemala	UNDP	BD-1	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	5,445,454	15,339,060	20,784,514
Honduras	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the Sub-system of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas	3,136,364	10,925,000	14,061,364
India	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	6,363,600	28,000,000	34,363,600
Indonesia	UNDP	BD-1	Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation	6,265,000	41,642,298	47,907,298
Indonesia	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes	9,000,000	51,681,637	60,681,637

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Iran	UNDP	BD-2	Building a Multiple-Use Forest Management Framework to Conserve Biodiversity in the Caspian Forest Landscape	2,000,000	4,709,250	6,709,250
Jordan	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Tourism Sector Development in Jordan	2,800,000	8,136,000	10,936,000
Kenya	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach Kenya	3,990,909	26,000,000	29,990,909
Mexico	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Resilience of Protected Areas to Protect Biodiversity under Conditions of Climate Change	10,272,727	43,754,100	54,026,827
Mexico	UNEP	BD-1; BD-2	Integrating the Management of Protection and Production Areas for Biodiveristy Conservation in the Sierra Tarahumara of Chihuahua	5,000,000	31,472,123	36,472,123
Mexico	UNDP	BD-2	Enhancing National Capacities to Manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by Implementing the National Strategy on IAS	5,454,545	23,062,995	28,517,540
Mongolia	UNDP	BD-1	Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	1,363,636	3,375,746	4,739,382
Namibia	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges	4,100,000	14,848,724	18,948,724

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Nepal	UNEP	BD-2; BD-4	Integrating Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity into Technology Using a BD Portfolio Approach to Buffer Against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas	2,400,000	4,668,000	7,068,000
Peru	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	Strengthening Sustainable Management of the Guano Islands, Islets and Capes National Reserve System (RNSIIPG)	8,922,638	30,300,000	39,222,638
Peru	IFAD	BD-2	Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Peru	5,460,111	25,800,000	31,260,111
Philippines	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas	8,000,000	34,402,717	42,402,717
Sao Tome and Principe	IFAD	BD-2	Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Conservation in the Buffer Zones of the Obo National Park	2,518,182	7,870,000	10,388,182
South Africa	UNEP	BD-1	Strengthening Wildlife Forensic Capabilities to Combat Wildlife Crime for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Species (target: Rhinoceros)	2,727,273	11,129,212	13,856,485
South Africa	UNDP	BD-1	Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network	8,550,000	42,950,000	51,500,000
Tanzania	World Bank	BD-2	Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management Project	5,980,554	17,000,000	22,980,554

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Trinidad and Tobago	FAO	BD-1	Improving Forest and Protected Area Management	2,790,000	10,940,000	13,730,000
Uganda	UNDP	BD-1	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda	3,181,819	9,360,000	12,541,819
Uruguay	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the Effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by Including a Landscape Approach to Management	1,621,000	6,459,475	8,080,475
Vietnam	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Conservation of Critical Wetland PAs and Linked Landscapes	3,280,287	13,890,000	17,170,287
TOTAL				**250,264,272**	**1,030,908,797**	**1,281,173,069**

ANNEX 3: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (AMOUNTS IN US$)[2]

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD GEF Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Global	UNEP	BD-4	Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	944,750	1,051,650	1,996,400
Regional	UNEP	BD-3	Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa	993,950	840,000	1,833,950
Global	UNEP	BD-3	Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-North Africa (NA), Asia (A), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	970,775	820,000	1,790,775
Global	UNEP	BD-3	Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-:LAC and Pacific Regions	924,425	780,000	1,704,425
Global	UNEP	BD-2	Partnering for Natural Resource Management - Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	909,071	1,437,712	2,346,783
Guatemala	UNEP	BD-4	Access to and Benefit Sharing and Protection of Traditional Knowledge to Promote Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use	909,090	810,000	1,719,090
Vietnam	UNDP	BD-5	Developing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Provincial Planning	909,091	4,113,500	5,022,591
Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	BD-1	Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains	1,000,000	3,780,000	4,780,000
TOTAL				**7,561,152**	**13,632,862**	**21,194,014**

[2] One MSP is a Multi-focal area project and is reported in the table for MFA projects in Annex 4.

ANNEX 4: MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS WITH BIODIVERSITY FUNDING INCLUDING SFM (ALL AMOUNTS IN US$)

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Afghanistan	UNDP	BD-1	Establishing Integrated Models for Protected Areas and their Co-management	2,965,455	80,000	-	3,536,364	-	6,581,819	40,038,000
Belarus	UNDP	BD-1	Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits	1,181,800	636,300	-	272,700	685,100	2,775,900	10,484,400
Belize	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas	3,432,700	1,221,900	-	-	1,551,000	6,205,600	16,000,000
Bhutan	World Bank	BD-1	Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management	2,820,000	-	-	543,000	847,000	4,210,000	12,328,000
Bolivia	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	2,916,667	833,333	-	416,667	-	4,166,667	6,000,000
Brazil	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Brazil	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,050,000
Brazil	IADB	BD-1; BD-2	Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Paraiba do Sul Basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil	5,000,000	16,820,000	-	-	4,850,000	26,670,000	168,794,000
Brazil	IADB	BD-1; BD-2	Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection	24,790,000	4,500,000	-	-	3,331,820	32,621,820	128,200,000
Burundi	World Bank	BD-2	Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi	1,000,000	-	-	2,200,000	1,000,000	4,200,000	21,500,000

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Cameroon	FAO	BD-2	Sustainable Forest Management Under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils	2,500,000	180,000	-	-	893,333	3,573,333	16,195,000
Chile	UNDP	BD-2	Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion	2,874,600	262,796	-	174,218	-	3,311,614	15,252,262
China	FAO	BD-2	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands Agro Pastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province	1,753,000	-	-	874,000	-	2,627,000	16,800,000
Colombia	UNDP	BD-1	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification	4,621,666	-	-	2,044,198	2,221,955	8,887,819	39,460,200
Costa Rica	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	2,777,778	925,926	-	694,444	-	4,398,148	4,625,000
Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	BD-1; BD-2	Integrated Management of Protected Areas in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa	2,880,000	-	-	500,000	860,000	4,240,000	16,053,350
Ecuador	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador	4,398,145	-	-	-	-	4,398,145	4,800,000

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Ecuador	FAO	BD-2	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province	1,408,645	-	-	562,567	657,071	2,628,283	10,560,035
Global	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program - Implementing the program using STAR resources I	13,309,507	14,059,999	-	8,864,136	-	40,828,365	35,924,519
Global	UNEP	BD-2	The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative	212,121	212,121	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,187,050
Global	FAO/UNEP, World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (PROGRAM)	19,601,852	-	26,128,272	-	-	43,547,119	222,741,000
Guatemala	UNDP	BD-2	Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	454,547	2,072,727	-	854,544	1,127,273	4,509,091	13,160,000
Honduras	UNDP	BD-2; BD-2	Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes	1,836,364	-	-	709,091	600,000	3,145,455	9,050,000
India	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	1,500,000	3,000,000	-	500,000	-	5,000,000	6,000,000
India	World Bank	BD-2	Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Improvement	12,500,000	3,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	20,500,000	115,000,000
Jamaica	IADB	BD-2	Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds	1,040,076	-	-	1,899,924	980,067	3,920,067	8,809,256

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Kazakhstan	UNDP	BD-1	Improving Sustainability of PA System in Desert Ecosystems through Promotion of Biodiversity-compatible Livelihoods in and Around PAs	3,569,500	-	-	915,000	-	4,484,500	15,310,000
Kenya	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kenya	1,800,000	1,400,000	-	1,800,000	-	5,000,000	5,500,000
Malawi	World Bank	BD-1	Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project	2,727,000	-	-	1,082,000	1,269,000	5,078,000	68,314,000
Malaysia	UNDP	BD-2	Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS	7,100,000	-	-	1,145,000	2,715,000	10,960,000	36,500,000
Mexico	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Mexico	2,914,413	1,748,342	-	-	-	4,662,755	5,900,000
Mexico	World Bank	BD-1	Conservation of Coastal Watersheds in Changing Environments	16,363,636	10,909,091	-	3,154,545	9,090,909	39,518,181	239,886,000
Mongolia	FAO	BD-2	Securing Forest Ecosystems through Participatory Management and Benefit Sharing	1,793,182	-	-	896,591	896,591	3,586,364	14,350,000
Namibia	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project	1,161,000	-	-	764,000	-	1,925,000	5,872,000
Pakistan	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan	925,926	1,851,852	-	-	-	2,777,778	3,565,000

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Paraguay	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes	2,636,818	-	-	2,509,545	1,715,454	6,861,817	22,100,000
Philippines	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	4,583,333	-	-	-	-	4,583,333	4,600,000
Regional	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative	17,924,663	8,750,000	-	30,583,333	15,416,667	100,759,259	1,810,000,000
Regional	World Bank	BD-2	MENA- Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP)	7,469,445	2,416,667	-	8,087,038	-	21,200,928	226,200,000
Regional	World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	LME-EA Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (PROGRAM)	17,500,000	-	26,425,928	-	-	43,500,000	753,500,000
Regional	ADB/World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	GMS-FBP Greater Mekong Subregion Forests and Biodiversity Program (PROGRAM)	9,481,772	3,177,933	-	2,112,864	4,462,338	20,152,339	131,896,100
Regional	AfDB	BD-2	LCB-NREE Lake Chad Basin Regional Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency (PROGRAM)	1,861,111	4,231,481	6,099,561	4,944,444	3,179,011	20,503,086	172,563,158
Regional	UNEP	BD-2	Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems	1,730,283	1,272,204	-	594,785	-	3,597,273	18,150,000

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Regional	UNEP	BD-2	Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders	2,318,181	-	-	2,500,000	-	4,818,181	15,080,000
Regional	UNEP/UNDP	BD-2	Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS	5,525,640	-	9,500,000	-	2,876,637	12,376,637	118,006,108
Regional	AfDB	BD-2	Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project	2,571,428	-	2,136,364	-	1,050,000	3,186,364	25,000,000
Russian Federation	UNEP/EBRD, UNDP, World Bank	BD-1; BD-2	ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020)	6,422,018	11,926,604	7,030,724	-	-	25,379,346	310,300,000
Rwanda	World Bank	BD-2	Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC)	1,362,000	-	-	2,761,000	1,364,000	5,487,000	53,530,000
Seychelles	UNDP	BD-1	Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the Broader Land and Seascape	1,170,000	-	-	615,500	-	1,785,500	5,760,000
Turkey	UNDP	BD-1	Integrated Approach to Management of Forests in Turkey, with Demonstration in High Conservation Value Forests in the Mediterranean Region	1,023,440	4,425,940	-	-	1,795,620	7,245,000	21,180,000

Country	Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	SFM Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Turkey	FAO	BD-2	Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture	859,091	2,040,909	-	2,850,000	-	5,750,000	21,300,000
Ukraine	UNEP	BD-1	Conserving, Enhancing and Managing Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity while Promoting Sustainable Development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through the Establishment of a Research and Environmental Protection Centre and Protected Area	900,965	3,108,370	-	1,036,438	-	5,045,773	15,000,000
Zambia	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas in Zambia	3,872,727	3,427,273	-	2,736,364	3,262,500	13,298,864	44,790,000
Zimbabwe	World Bank	BD-1	Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project	1,940,000	805,000	-	1,800,000	1,300,000	5,845,000	23,165,000
TOTAL				**249,282,495**	**111,296,768**	**77,320,849**	**98,534,300**	**74,998,346**	**638,314,523**	**5,131,329,438**

ANNEX 4A: REJECTED MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS THAT SOUGHT TO USE BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

Country/countries	GEF Agency	List of project's focal areas	Title	Reason for Rejection
Global (Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Tanzania)	World Bank	Biodiversity and International Waters	Science and Innovation Networks for Coral Reef Resilience ScINet CR2	The proposal was a targeted research project that sought US$4 million from the biodiversity focal area set-aside (FAS). The design and proposed activities of the targeted research project were inconsistent with the strategy for use of the FAS funds in GEF- 5.
Russian Federation	UNDP	Biodiversity, Climate Change, SFM	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands to Enhance Ecosystem Resilience and Carbon Stocks	The project did not fulfill GEF's basic requirement, i.e., there was no baseline project. In addition, the synergies to be realized between biodiversity and climate change with the use of the SFM funds were not clear.
Kazakhstan	World Bank	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation	Conserving Southern Kazakhstan Drylands along the Syr Darya River	An endorsement letter from the GEF OFP was not provided. The project did not fulfill GEF's basic requirement, i.e., there was no baseline project.
Regional (Congo, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Somalia)	UNEP	Biodiversity, Land Degradation, SFM	African Mangrove Ecosystems	There was no demonstration of the added value or rationale to develop a multi-country project with these six countries particularly when they occur in several sub-regions of Africa and are separated from each other by significant distances. There was also duplication of efforts with the on-going GEF projects on integrated management of mangroves and associated wetlands and coastal forests ecosystems in the Republic of Congo, as well as an Integrated Ecosystems Management Project to extend the protected area network on mangroves in Sierra Leone. There was also no baseline information on mangroves for the participating countries and inadequate

Country/countries	GEF Agency	List of project's focal areas	Title	Reason for Rejection
				incremental reasoning to justify the proposed intervention. The project was not aligned with GEF's biodiversity strategy; did not quantify the global environment benefits in the proposed countries; did not provide information on stakeholder's engagement in the proposed participating countries. Finally, some of the proposed activities were ineligible for GEF support, i.e., support to convention secretariats.
Kazakhstan	UNDP	Biodiversity, Climate Change, and SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management to Enhance Carbon Pools and Protect Threatened Biodiversity	The project was rejected because there was no indication that a baseline project exists for which incremental funding by GEF is sought. The project did not have obvious synergies between the different project components (SFM improvement, REDD readiness measures, protected area establishment) that would ensure the creation of multiple benefits and justify the additional financing out of the SFM/REDD+ program.
China	FAO	Biodiversity and Climate Change	Conservation of ecosystem services of the soda saline-alkaline wetlands in the western area of the Jilin Province	The proposed project did not fit with BD focal area objectives. The baseline project is a huge irrigation project, and the problem identification focuses on land degradation and water quality issues associated with the irrigation, with a soil carbon monitoring system tagged on to monitor impacts on carbon. Although climate change funds could be appropriate for land management activities and monitoring to increase C stocks and reduce GHG emissions in grasslands, wetlands etc., as currently written the GEF project is less a carbon project and more a land degradation/water quality project. To address the climate change objective would take such a major rewrite, that the resulting document would basically be a different project. Coupled with the biodiversity review

Country/countries	GEF Agency	List of project's focal areas	Title	Reason for Rejection
				results, a further elaboration of this project cannot be recommended.
Indonesia	UNEP	Biodiversity, Climate Change and SFM	Integrated development for the RIMBA landscape of central Sumatra through a resource efficient green economy that supports biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and low carbon growth	The scope of the project does not fit with the GEF-5 objectives. As described in the baseline, there is about $1 billion worth of activities over 2010-2014 in on-going related initiatives. As written, there appears to be little GEF incremental value in the proposed activities or areas.

ANNEX 5: ENABLING ACTIVITIES APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (ALL AMOUNTS IN US$)[3]

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Albania	GEF SEC-Direct Access	BD-5	Revision of the National BD Strategy and Action Plan indlucing the Fifth national Report to the Convention on BD	220,000	55,000	275,000
Argentina	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Argentina	300,000	303,260	603,260
Azerbaijan	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	210,000	276,000	486,000
Bahrain	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Bahrain for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	190,000	240,000	430,000
Bangladesh	GEF SEC-Direct Access	BD-5	Updating and Mainstreaming of National BD Strategy and Action Plan	279,950	680,950	960,900
Belarus	GEF SEC-Direct Access	BD-5	Updating National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in line with CBD COP-10 Strategic Plan, Preparing 5th National Report and Reenforcing Clearing House Mechanism	180,000	320,000	500,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Revison of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	190,000	410,000
Botswana	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Botswana	207,000	550,008	757,008
Cameroon	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Cameroon for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	205,750	230,000	435,750

[3] The two global umbrella enabling activity projects that have supported 57 countries are reported under Annex 2 on full size projects.

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Chile	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	271,000	339,161	610,161
Costa Rica	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	231,520	451,520
Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Côte d'Ivoire for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	248,000	468,000
Croatia	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	72,960	292,960
Ecuador	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	251,442	443,558	695,000
Egypt	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Egypt	220,000	310,000	530,000
El Salvador	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	205,180	425,180
Gabon	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Gabon for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	224,000	444,000
Guinea	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Guinea	296,091	313,000	609,091
Honduras	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	103,000	323,000
India	GEF SEC-Direct Access	BD-5	Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Bd Conservation and Management in India	246,000	260,000	506,000

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Indonesia	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	450,000	991,000	1,441,000
Iraq	UNEP	BD-5	First NBSAP for Iraq and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	368,363	450,000	818,363
Kazakhstan	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	265,000	485,000
Kenya	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Kenya for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	290,909	400,000	690,909
Kyrgyz Republic	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Kyrgyzstan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	272,000	492,000
Lebanon	UNEP	BD-5	Revision/Updating of the NBSAP, Preparation of 5th National Report to CBD and Undertaking Clearing House Mechanism Activities	180,000	220,000	400,000
Macedonia	UNEP	BD-5	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	212,000	432,000
Malaysia	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia.	220,000	1,100,000	1,320,000
Moldova	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Moldova	220,000	194,400	414,400
Mongolia	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Mongolia for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	254,000	474,000
Montenegro	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	210,000	240,000	450,000

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Morocco	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Morocco	220,000	150,000	370,000
Namibia	UNEP	BD-5	Support to NAMIBIA for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	395,000	615,000
Nigeria	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Nigeria for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	219,000	439,000
Peru	UNDP	BD-5	Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Developing the Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	320,000	344,000	664,000
Serbia	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	50,000	270,000
Seychelles	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Seychelles	200,000	210,000	410,000
Sri Lanka	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	200,000	271,000	471,000
Swaziland	UNEP	BD-5	Support to Swaziland for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	264,000	484,000
Tajikistan	UNEP	BD-5	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	234,000	454,000
Turkmenistan	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	220,000	440,000
Uruguay	UNDP	BD-5	Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Developing the Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,800	224,800	445,600

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Uzbekistan	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	300,000	520,000
Yemen	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Yemen	220,000	78,000	298,000
Zimbabwe	UNDP	BD-5	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Zimbabwe	220,000	334,000	554,000
TOTAL				**10,577,305**	**13,487,797**	**24,065,102**

ANNEX 6: SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME PROJECTS WITH BIODIVERSITY FUNDING (all amounts in USD)

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	BD Grant	CC Grant	IW Grant	LD Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofinance
Bolivia	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	2,916,667	833,333	-	416,667	4,166,667	6,000,000
Brazil	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Brazil	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,050,000
Costa Rica	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	2,777,778	925,926	-	694,444	4,398,148	4,625,000
Ecuador	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador	4,398,145	-	-	-	4,398,145	4,800,000
Global	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program - Implementing the program using STAR resources I	13,309,507	14,059,999	-	8,864,136	40,828,365	35,924,519
India	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	1,500,000	3,000,000	-	500,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
Kenya	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kenya	1,800,000	1,400,000	-	1,800,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
Mexico	UNDP	BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Mexico	2,914,413	1,748,342	-	-	4,662,755	5,900,000
Pakistan	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan	925,926	1,851,852	-	-	2,777,778	3,565,000
Philippines	UNDP	BD-1; BD-2	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	4,583,333	-	-	-	4,583,333	4,600,000
TOTAL				**37,125,769**	**25,819,452**	**-**	**13,275,247**	**80,815,191**	**81,964,519**

ANNEX 7: BIOSAFETY PROJECTS APPROVED (ALL AMOUNTS IN USD)

Country	GEF Agency	Biodiversity Focal Area Objective	Project Title	GEF BD Grant	Cofinance	Total Project Cost
Global	UNEP	BD-3	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa	993,950	840,000	1,833,950
Global	UNEP	BD-3	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-North Africa (NA), Asia (A), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)	970,775	820,000	1,790,775
Global	UNEP	BD-3	Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-:Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific Regions	924,425	780,000	1,704,425
TOTAL				**2,889,150**	**2,440,000**	**5,329,150**

ANNEX 8: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF FULL-SIZE PROJECT IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Angola: Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Area system (UNDP; GEF-$5.9 million; GEF Cofinance-13.7 million; Total cost-19.6 million)

This project aims to enhance the management effectiveness, including operational effectiveness and ecosystem representation of Angola's Protected Area System, with due consideration for its overall sustainability. Currently, the Angolan PA system has two main weaknesses: (1) poor bio-geographic representation—with several terrestrial ecosystems currently being under-represented; (2) sub-optimal management effectiveness of PAs, where individual PAs are not effectively mitigating the threats to ecosystems, flora and fauna. The project is designed to address these weaknesses simultaneously. It will improve ecosystem representation in the PA system and it will strengthen PA management operations at key sites. This will be underpinned by investments at the systems level, to strengthen the institutional foundations and financing framework for PA management. The project will increase the coverage of terrestrial PAs in Angola to include 23 of the 32 mapped vegetation types (up from a current 11 vegetation types covered). As a result, the species-rich moist lowland, escarpment and montane forests will be incorporated into the PA system, among other unique habitats that are currently not protected.

Argentina: Strengthening of governance for the protection of biodiversity through the formulation and implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS) (FAO; GEF-$3.9 million; Cofinance-$18 million; Total cost-$21.9 million)

The presence of IAS has been increasingly recognized as one of the threats to unique biodiversity of Argentina, with economic and social implications, and pressure on native species under some degree of threat of extinction. Particularly, the American Beaver (Castor canadensis) is one of the most serious IAS threats to the ecosystems and biodiversity of peatlands and native forest in the southern Sub-Antarctic region. In order to preserve, value, and/or restore healthy ecosystems, the National Government has decided to initiate a process of development of a NSIAS for aquatic and terrestrial environments, continent and islands of Argentina, which will be supported by this project. The master document of the NSIAS will serve as a baseline for the development of the proposal for a National Law on Minimum Budgets for the governance of IAS. The overall purpose of the National Strategy is to build a systematic and integrated approach to the problem of IAS, with an emphasis on "prevention efforts", "early detection and rapid action", and "control and management" of IAS already established and constituting a threat on native ecosystems. In addition to the master document, the National Strategy will include other sub-components aimed at strengthening national and provincial institutional capacities; strengthening of regulatory frameworks and national policies to support the implementation of the NSIAS. Once the development of the sub-components has been completed, the phase of validating of the Strategy begins. This phase will allow putting specific management frameworks into practice through assigned roles to different actors in each case, training of involved actors and awareness raising processes. The pilots will be implemented to generate valuable experiences, validate techniques in the field, and obtain lessons learned to enable the implementation management protocols for other IAS already introduced in the

country and with an adverse impact on native ecosystems. Specifically, Component 4 will pilot the program for the eradication of the American Beaver, in the Province of Tierra del Fuego.

Azerbaijan: Increasing Representation of Effectively Managed Marine Ecosystems in the Protected Area System (UNDP; GEF-$1.3 million; Cofinance-$6.5 million; Total cost-$7.8 million)

Coastal and marine ecosystems of Azerbaijan face growing threats from land use change and over-exploitation. The objective of this project is to enhance the management effectiveness of the PA system in addressing threats to marine and coastal biodiversity. It will establish an effective collaborative governance framework and institutional know-how to address the specific threats to biodiversity in the section of the Caspian Sea that lies within Azerbaijan. The project will also strengthen protected area management within the globally important Qilizigac matrix of PAs comprising the to-be-established Qizilağac National Park, and the existing PAs: Qizilağac State Nature Reserve and Malyy (Lesser) Qizilağac State Nature Sanctuary. More specifically, the project will: (a) increase the bio-geographic representation of the country's marine PAs, and (b) strengthen the management capacities of institutions responsible for MPA management and thus improve the delivery of PA management functions.

Bolivia: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions (FAO; GEF- $2.7 million; Cofinance-$6.1 million; Total cost-$8.8 million)

The unique crop biodiversity of Bolivia is well known in the Andean region and beyond. However, Bolivian agro -biodiversity is currently undervalued, especially in terms of its contribution to food security, nutrition and reduction of malnutrition in vulnerable groups. This project will strengthen the ongoing efforts of the Bolivian government to face the threat of genetic erosion and the loss of valuable species by promoting in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity through: 1) valuation of nutritional values and climate variability resilience of selected crop/plant ecotypes; 2) agro-biodiversity friendly and nutrition labeling and promotion of products; and 3) mainstreaming the conservation of agro-biodiversity into national policies and programs on health, nutrition, food security and sovereignty. Component 1 of the project will update, collect, organize, and improve the accessibility to information on Bolivian agro-biodiversity relate to nutrition and micro-regions. Through Component 2 in five micro-regions, community-based Action Plans for in-situ conservation will be developed, as well as label schemes and market links for agro-biodiversity friendly and nutrition-rich products. Component 3 will improve NBSAPs, National Development Plans, and other relevant National Strategies and will develop sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks. Through Component 4, all beneficiaries will be informed, trained on the conservation, sustainable use and nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity.

Botswana: Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-$1.9 million; Cofinance-$5.7 million; Total cost-$7.6 million)

The project objective is to strengthen protected area management within the globally important Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti matrix of PAs and in surrounding buffer areas. It is designed to enhance PA management effectiveness in addressing emerging threats to biodiversity and ensure that economic activities in the PAs and buffer areas are compatible with biodiversity conservation objectives. PA management in the Chobe National Park is currently inadequate in

some sections (the Park is managed in 5 sections) and the park faces growing threats from tourism and wild fires. Across the landscape as a whole, there is a danger that poaching will grow over time, and that vital wildlife corridors will be choked owing to physical development. By strengthening capacity and infrastructure to address these pressures, the project will enhance the long-term conservation security of this ecologically important area. In doing so, it will strengthen the overall management effectiveness of Botswana's national PA system within which the target PA cluster is a critical component.

Brazil: Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, GEF-MAR (World Bank; GEF-$18.2 million; Cofinance-$98.4 million; Total cost-$116.6 million)

The project aims to reduce the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity in Brazil, conserving globally significant ecosystems and key environmental services important for national development and the well being of coastal communities. GEF financing, along with the cofinancing secured for this project will provide the conditions to develop the necessary institutional capabilities, set up the legal and policy framework for the sustainable management of the country's marine ecosystems, and develop mechanisms for the participatory management through adequate institutional arrangements, active management committees, and direct involvement of the private actors (Petrobras). Moreover, the project will directly benefit local populations living inside MCPAs and in the surrounding areas. The project is an exceptional partnership between Government agencies, NGOs and the private sector. Petrobras' interest in partnering on biodiversity conservation issues and its interest in mainstreaming biodiversity within its investment decisions is a positive step in mainstreaming in the entire oil and gas industry. The specific project objectives include: 1) Increase the area under protection to at least 5% of the total Brazilian marine area; 2) Implement and consolidate the already existing marine and coastal protected areas; 3) Design financial mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of the MCPA system.

Chile: Strengthening National Frameworks for IAS Governance - Piloting in Juan Fernandez Archipelago (UNDP; GEF-$4.2 million; Cofinance-$6.9 million; Total cost-$11.1 million)

Despite Chile's robust system of inspection for exotic species dangerous to health and economic sectors, there are deficiencies in the control of IAS that endanger biodiversity. This project will support the ongoing efforts by the Government of Chile to address these deficiencies and to influence production practices employed by economic sectors, and human behavior in insular ecosystems where biodiversity is being threatened by the spread of alien invasive species. It will do so by taking actions at three levels: (i) systemic: ensuring that key IAS policy and regulatory instruments for production practices and control action are in place and national priorities are defined along with the institutional roles and responsibilities and financial mechanisms for implementation; (ii) sub national: piloting an integrated surveillance and control framework to develop management approaches for cost-effective IAS in a high biodiversity landscape (the Juan Fernandez archipelago) and pilot the effectiveness of tools defined at the national level; and (iii) institutional and individual: building capacities and awareness-levels in governmental agencies and civil society needed to implement the pilot IAS system and to fully develop and implement a national level IAS framework

China: Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Area (FAO; GEF-$3.0 million; Cofinance-$6.2 million; Total cost-$9.2 million)

The overall goal of the project is to secure the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the Donting Lake through strengthening existing management efforts and promotion Donting Wetland Ecosystem's long term sustainable development. The project activities will build on the existing UNDP/GEF Wetlands Project that created the acceptance in China of the need for improved wetland management systems. This project will develop these efforts further by achieving the following specific objectives: 1) strengthen the existing institutional and policy framework; 2) strengthen the existing network of wetland nature reserves; 3) promote an integrated ecosystem-wide planning; 4) identify and demonstrate sustainable and/or alternative livelihoods designed to reduce human pressure on the Wetlands; 5) increase institutional capacity and public awareness and support for wetlands conservation.

China: CBPF-MSL Main Streams of Life – Wetland PA System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation (UNDP/FAO; GEF-$16.8 million; Cofinance-$142.6 million; Total cost-$159.4 million)

China is home to all the 42 types of wetlands that are classified by the International Convention on Wetlands. Despite their importance for biodiversity conservation and national development, China's wetlands are under increasing pressure from various factors, including human activities and climate change. This Program aims at catalyzing the sustainability of the National Protected Area System for conservation of China's globally significant wetland biodiversity. The Program will achieve this goal through a three- tiered approach (national, provincial and site). At the national level, it aims to create a strong national system for managing the wetland PA sub-system, strengthening key PA management capacities and tailoring the regulatory framework to better address the specificities of wetland PAs, and establishing mechanisms to systematically reduce threats to wetland PAs posed by different sector activities. At the provincial level, interventions will be developed affecting seven provinces, which harbor important wetland biodiversity, addressing the management needs of different wetland types and varied threats and the socioeconomic context of respective areas. Within these, through the site level interventions, the Program will demonstrate unique models of increased PA management effectiveness in wetland PAs with different types of wetlands, and inform the rest of wetland PAs country wide through knowledge management and sharing mechanisms. The Programme thus focuses on the wetland PA sub-system, and comprises seven projects; one national level project and six provincial level projects.

China: A Landscape Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Northeastern China (World Bank; GEF-$3.0 million; Cofinance-$15.0 million; Total cost-$18.0 million)

The objective of this project is to create the ecological and policy conditions for recovery of threatened biodiversity in priority ecological landscapes in Northeastern China, using the Amur Tiger as an indicator species. The Project will take a landscape approach to prioritizing areas for action and piloting and demonstrating key interventions which can then be mainstreamed and taken to scale to enhance the sustainability of Protected Area Systems at provincial and national levels. To realize the potential for biodiversity recovery through ecosystem rehabilitation of priority landscapes, the project would focus on several major fronts: 1) coordinating economic development planning to support biodiversity friendly sectoral policies and planning frameworks in targeted landscapes; 2) enhancing the effectiveness of protected area/network management by

increasing wildlife carrying capacity, and effective law enforcement and monitoring in protected areas and the production landscape; and 3) reducing human/wildlife conflict by increasing benefits to and buy- in from local communities for wildlife conservation.

Colombia: Conservation of Biodiversity in Landscapes Impacted by Mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region (UNDP; GEF-$5.9 million; Cofinance-$40.2 million; Total cost-$46.1 million)

The Chocó Biogeographic Province in Colombia is one of the most important storehouses of globally important biodiversity. The project objective is to safeguard biodiversity in the Choco biogeographic region from the direct impacts of gold, silver and platinum mining and indirect impacts of mining. The project is designed as a precautionary measure, to ensure that mining development does not occur at the expense of biodiversity. The project will address 2 sets of issues: 1) put in place incremental safeguards to protect biodiversity, by modifying policies and legislation governing the mining sector and elaborating the measures to reduce and mitigate impacts over and above baseline requirements. This includes building the institutional capacity for a mining offsets programme (where mining cannot be avoided or the impacts effectively mitigated) to protect equivalent biodiversity threatened by other anthropogenic pressures, and to strengthen the compliance monitoring and enforcement system; 2) develop the capabilities of the state to manage the indirect threats of mining (i.e., increased population in the mining regions, placement of infrastructure, roads, expansion of farms) in biodiversity-rich landscapes in the Chocó biogeographic region.

Costa Rica: Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services of Internationally Important Protected Wetlands (UNDP; GEF-$$3.8 million; Cofinance-$17.1; Total cost-$20.9 million)

Costa Rica contains well over 350 wetlands, which cover close to 7% of the national territory, of which approximately 30% are formally protected and 12 have been declared internationally important (Ramsar sites). This project will contribute to increasing the long-term conservation and sustainable management of wetlands of international importance in Costa Rica, and thus serve to maintain globally significant biodiversity and vital ecosystem services. The project will achieve the following: the establishment or expansion of at least one new PA to address the current conservation gaps; the improved management of seven PAs; and the implementation of several financial mechanisms to ensure sustainable financing, including wetland banking, REDD+, and the adaptation of the existing PES system. The project will make an innovative contribution to the field of conservation financing as these mechanisms have never before been implemented in wetlands in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Project activities will result in the removal of critical institutional capacity barriers to manage these ecosystems and financial barriers that undermine the conservation and sustainable use of these wetland ecosystems.

Costa Rica: Sustainable Management of Ecosystem Services: a model for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Terrestrial Landscapes (IADB; GEF-$3.7 million; Cofinance-$15.5 million; Total cost: $19.1 million)

The objective of this project is to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through the management of landscape ecosystem services. The objective will be accomplished through the implementation of the following key components: 1) characterization and assessment of

ecosystem services; 2) development of a legal and policy framework incorporating an ecosystems approach; and 3) sustainable management of ecosystem services in the Norte region of the country. Under Component 1, based on studies prepared by this project, three ecosystem services will be identified and characterized, and their contribution to biodiversity will be assessed. This information will then feed into land use planning at the local level (Component 2) and the design of compensation schemes (Component 3). Component 2 will address weaknesses in Costa Rica's environmental legislation at the national and local levels by developing a policy framework based on an ecosystems approach. This will include revision of the Urban Planning Law, national guidelines for the design of municipal and regional ecosystem use plans, and preparation of National Conservation Policy. Component 3 will focus on improving the conservation and use of biodiversity by developing local land use incentive mechanisms, which compensate land use decision makers for the adoption of biodiversity "enhancing" technologies or land use practices.

Croatia: Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System (UNDP; GEF-$4.9 million; Cofinance-$17.3 million; Total cost-$22.2 million)

The project will seek to conserve globally significant marine and terrestrial biological diversity in Croatia, through effective management of the PA system. The project will make a paradigm shift within the national PA system from decentralized PA sites to a national centralized PA system. PAs, comprising of 19 sites, are currently not effectively managed. The current arrangement lacks coordination, accountability, control mechanisms and national support systems. The project will achieve this through improving PA management effectiveness and increasing PA Finance. It will put in place a national PA Agency with cost-effective centralized functions, effective operations in 19 PAs, and a clear mandate established and accountable to a multi-stakeholder Board. PA Agency staff will be capacitated and resourced through the project. The project will also address the financial sustainability of the National PA System through the development and implementation of a Sustainable Financing Plan. The project will broker adequate funding from Government and donor funds and put in place the institutional arrangements for the management of these funds. New mechanisms of diversifying the revenue sources will be tested and appropriate policies and legislation proposed to upscale to other areas. An effective fee collection system will be emplaced in the PAs and staff of the protected areas will be capacitated through financial sustainability training courses.

Cuba: A Landscape Approach to the Conservation of Threatened Mountain Ecosystems (UNDP; GEF-$7.6 million; Cofinance-$40.8 million; Total cost-$48.3 million)

The project will make a paradigm shift in biodiversity conservation and PA area management in Cuba, from a site based approach to a landscape approach that integrates PAs into the surrounding areas. This is necessary in order to protect core refugia for biodiversity, while addressing fragmentation from production practices in the landscape as a whole, and countering threats such as fire and pollution. Hence, the strategic landscape approach supported through this project will constitute an innovative approach and contribute to strengthening the management effectiveness of the PA system. The project will focus on threatened mountain ecosystems located in the principal mountain ranges of the country. It will work across altitudinal gradients reaching from mountain ridges to foothills in order to maintain functional connectivity. The project will be implemented through the following Components: 1) Systemic landscape management framework. 2) Management effectiveness for core PAs and their areas of influence

in threatened mountain ecosystems; and 3) Conservation compatible production systems in threatened mountain ecosystems and conservation corridors leading down to the coast.

Ecuador: Landscape Approaches in Ecuador's National Protected Area System to Improve Conservation of Globally Endangered Wildlife (UNDP; GEF-$4.5 million; Cofinance-$18.8 million; Total cost-$23.3 million)

The project aims to achieve a paradigm shift in the management of Ecuador‟s PA system from the existing site-focus to one that adopts a landscape-wide approach that improves habitat and connectivity for wildlife needs and enhances coordinated institutional action for reducing illegal hunting and wildlife trade. The project will strengthen the capacities of PA institutions and local governments to integrate the landscape approach for wildlife conservation into their management procedures and planning processes; support the development and application of effective conservation and management strategies for wildlife in PAs and the surrounding landscapes; facilitate the participation of indigenous nationals and local communities in wildlife conservation and management; strengthen enforcement wildlife regulations and promote management practices and zoning in the landscapes surrounding PAs.

Ecuador: Mainstreaming of the Use and Conservation of Agro-biodiversity in Public Policies through Integrated Strategies and in situ Implementation in three Provinces in the Andean Highlands (FAO; GEF-$1.3 million; Cofinance-$5.0 million, Total cost-$6.3 million)

The project objective is to integrate the use and conservation (ex-situ and in-situ) of agro-biodiversity in Ecuadorian highland provinces of Loja, Chimborazo, and Imbabura with the aim of contributing to the sustainable management and resilience of agro-ecosystems in the Andean and other similar mountain dry-land regions. It will focus on a group of native plants that are considered “forgotten” and are receiving little attention from the scientific community. The project operates in the alliance with public sector (INIAP-National Institute of Agricultural Research), the civil society (Heifer Ecuador), and the farmers’ organizations in the three provinces. It is organized in the following four Components: 1) Integration of the sustainable use and conservation of agro-biodiversity in public policies; 2) Scaling-up of good practices in conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in-situ and ex-situ; 3) Education and awareness-raising programs for decision-makers, teachers and consumers.

Eritrea: Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation (UNDP; GEF-$6.0 million; Cofinance-$10.6 million; Total cost-$16.6 million)

The project will address the lack of the national framework in for the management of protected areas by supporting operationalization of a National Protected Area system. It will do so by establishing the necessary institutional framework and capacity for management, as well as gazetting and operationalising management in the Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil Protected Area cluster, which will provide the initial heart of the PA system. These areas will be zoned into national parks and limited use marine and terrestrial Reserves encompassing areas of highest biodiversity significance. The project will further seek to address threats to biodiversity in immediately surrounding areas, also critical for biodiversity, but where human settlements preclude the establishment of strict protected areas. Land degradation in these areas poses a critical risk to habitats, and is threatening flora and fauna. A total of 190,777

hectares of land will be designated as Managed Resource Use PA (IUCN category 6) to contain these pressures. SLM technologies will be promoted to combat land and accompanying habitat degradation, and reduce the vulnerability of the communities to climate change and poverty, thereby containing the threats to biodiversity in this landscape.

Georgia: Expansion and Improved Management Effectiveness of the Adjara Region's Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-$1.3 million; Cofinance-$5.1 million; Total cost-$6.4 million)

The project objective is to conserve globally significant biological diversity in the Adjara region of Georgia, through effective management of a cluster of protected areas and expanding the protected area estate. The project will enhance the management effectiveness of the existing PAs in order to increase the conservation status of the forest ecosystem, and particular that of the unique Colchic Forest type that is found in this region. The project will put in place enforcement and monitoring system and a platform for information sharing in collaboration with the local communities. Community-based organizations will be established in buffer zones, with the roles and responsibilities defined for the co-management of the natural resources with the park authority. In order to increase the representation of the forest ecosystem, and specifically the Colchic Forest type in the national PA system representation, a new protected area will be established, equipped and capacitated through the project.

Global: Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase 1 (UNEP; GEF-$6.8 million; Cofinance-$6.5 million; Total cost-$13.3 million)

With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs to revise the NBSAPs and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD. Specifically, the project will integrate the obligations of these countries under CBD into their national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. This Umbrella Program was divided into 2 Phases of up to 30 countries each. Phase I includes the following 30 countries: *Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia.* Each country will implement the following similar set of activities in order to revise their NBSAPs: 1) Stocktaking and Assessment; 2) Setting national targets, principles, & priorities of the strategy; 3) Strategy and action plan development; 4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities; and 5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange.

Global: Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II (UNEP; GEF-$6.1 million; Cofinance-$5.1 million; Total cost-$11.2 million)

With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs to revise the NBSAPs and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD. Specifically, the project will integrate the obligations of these countries under CBD into their

national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. This Umbrella Program was divided into 2 Phases of up to 30 countries each. Phase 2 includes the following 27 countries: *Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua& Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timore-Leste.* Each country will implement the following similar set of activities in order to revise their NBSAPs: 1) Stocktaking and Assessment; 2) Setting national targets, principles, & priorities of the strategy; 3) Strategy and action plan development; 4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities; and 5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange.

Global: Enhancing the Conservation Effectiveness of Seagrass Ecosystems Supporting Globally Significant Populations of Dugong across the Indian and Pacific Oceans Basins (UNEP; GEF-$4.9 million; Cofinance-&17.8 million; Total cost-$22.7 million)

The dugong, often known as the "sea cow", is on the verge of disappearing from most of its range. Due to their life history of being long-lived and slow breeding, extensive range and their dependence on tropical seagrasses habitats, the dugong is particularly vulnerable to both human-related influences and indirect anthropogenic threats to their habitats. The overall goal of this project is to enhance the conservation effectiveness of protected and non-protected areas hosting significant populations of Dugong across the Indian and Pacific Oceans Basins, through sustainable community-led stewardship and socio-economic development. In collaboration with the GEF Blue Forest Project, the project will develop and trial innovative tools which incorporate ecosystem services. The project - implemented both regionally and at the national level - will provide a springboard for developing new and strengthening existing local, national, regional and international partnerships that are absolutely indispensible for restoring the conservation status of the dugong to a more favorable state across its entire range. Using dugongs as a flagship species, the project will not only provide significant improvement in its survival rates but also the protection of seagrass and associated mangrove and reef ecosystems, wider improvements in coastal biodiversity and environmental services including preservation of fish nurseries, increasing coastal carbon sequestration, and buffers from climate change impacts. The project activities will be implemented under the following Components: 1) Protected Areas and Site-level Management at globally important sites; 2) Removal of Knowledge Barriers - targeted research on the status and distribution of the Dugong and Seagrass habitats; 3) National and regional plans and mainstreaming; and 4) Capacity development and training, public awareness and regional-level information exchange.

Guatemala: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-$5.4 million; Cofinance-$16.2 million; Total cost-$21.6 million)

The project objective is to promote the conservation and long-term sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity of global importance through effectively and equitably managed MPAs, which will contribute to improving the economic welfare of the Guatemalan population. Component 1 will strengthen Guatemala's existing MPA legal, institutional, and financial framework for the protection and sustainable use of the country's marine-coastal biodiversity. Three new MPAs will be created and two existing MPAs expanded in the Pacific region of the

country. Component 2 will enhance the institutional and individual capacities for effective MPA management. The project will establish Marine Units within the national authorities to increase the institutional capacity for effective MPA planning and management, and to improve conservation in buffer areas. Component 3 will address threats from key sectors in order to enhance MPA management. The project will allow the development of three cooperation agreements between PA authorities and the energy, fisheries, and maritime ports/transportation sectors, which will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in four MPAs and their buffer zones.

Honduras: Strengthening the Sub-system of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-$3.1 million; Cofinance-$11.5 million; Total cost-$14.6 million)

The project objective is to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of MCPAs in Honduras. The project will focus on the north (Caribbean) coast of the country, which accounts for more than 80% of the total length of the country's coastline. Under Component 1, the project will invest in increasing the area of globally important coastal and marine ecosystems and taxa that are included in formally declared PAs. Component 2 will focus on improving management effectiveness of the existing and new PAs. Strategic Management Plan will be developed for the PA subsystem as a whole, which will be taken into account in other regional planning instruments and in strategic environmental impact assessments of proposed developments in sectors such as tourism and petrochemicals. The project will also support the development of monitoring systems, databases and information management systems to guide management planning and decision making. The development of an integrated system for fisheries monitoring and regulation will be a particularly innovative aspect. Under Component 3, development of financial sustainability strategies at the level of the coastal/marine PA sub-system as a whole, and in individual MCPAs will be supported.

India: Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats (UNDP; GEF-$6.4 million; Cofinance-$30.0 million; Total cost-36.4 million)

The project will conserve globally significant biological diversity in the High Ranges of the Western Ghats. It will put in place a cross-sectoral land use management framework, and compliance monitoring and enforcement system to ensure that development in production sectors such as tea, cardamom and tourism is congruent with biodiversity conservation needs. The project will seek to establish a conservation compatible mosaic of land uses, anchored in a cluster of protected areas, managed to protect wildlife refugia and corridor areas on production lands. The project will engineer a paradigm shift from current sector based and unsustainable practices to integrate multiple use management of mountain landscapes. These objectives will be achieved through implementing the following Components: 1) Effective governance framework for Multiple Use Mountain Landscape; 2) Applying Multiple Use Mountain Landscape management; 3) Strengthened community capacities for community based sustainable use and management of wild resources.

Indonesia: Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation (UNDP; GEF-$6.2 million; Cofinance-$43.8 million; Total cost-$50.0 million)

The project seeks to strengthen PA management in the endemic- rich Sulawesi island group in Indonesia and reduce threats to biodiversity in the PAs. By strengthening the core PA

management and increasing conservation outcomes in Sulawesi, the project will serve to increase the overall effectiveness of the national PA system, in which Sulawesi plays a key part. The project will achieve the objective by removing systemic and institutional barriers to improved PA management and sustainable financing at the national, provincial and site levels. An island-wide system for biodiversity monitoring will be established for the first time and a poaching and wildlife trade surveillance system will be operationalized. The Sulawesi PA system will be consolidated through realignment and modest expansion, increasing the coverage of the PAs in under-represented vegetation types as well as including important carbon sinks and areas of ongoing deforestation / degradation. Financing sustainability will be improved through management needs-based financial planning, PA revenue diversification, and quantification of the value of the PA system. PA management capacities will be improved both on the ground and in the Sulawesi PA system, and local threats will be reduced through multiple benefit planning and implementation as well as through collaborative management of PAs and buffer zones. PA expansion and financing strategies will be harmonized with the ongoing REDD Plus process currently being supported by UN-REDD and others.

Indonesia: Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes (World Bank; GEF-$9 million; Cofinance-$52.7 million; Total cost-$61.7 million)

The project objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation in priority landscapes in the island of Sumatra, Indonesia‘s largest wholly owned island, through adoption of best management practices in PAs and adjacent production landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. The project will focus on an area that includes some of the most important forests for biodiversity. The project aims to address a range of institutional, governance and financial issues underpinning the problems and create a model biodiversity management system operating across the landscape that can be scaled up across Sumatra and, potentially, beyond. The project will be implemented through three core components: 1) Increasing effectiveness of key PA management institutions; 2) Developing inter-sectoral governance systems in priority landscapes; and 3) Sustainable funding for biodiversity management in priority landscapes.

Iran: Building a Multiple-Use Forest Management Framework to Conserve Biodiversity in the Caspian Forest Landscape (UNDP; GEF-$2.0 million; Cofinance-$5.2 million; Total cost-$7.2 million)

The project objective is to put in place a collaborative governance system and know-how for managing a mosaic of land uses in the Caspian forest that provides habitat integrity and helps maintain landscape level ecosystem functions and resilience. It will do this by strengthening the national and local policy framework governing land use in the Caspian forests, enhancing the rights and roles of the local communities in forest management, and demonstrating ways and means of improving management (including land use planning, zoning, compliance monitoring and enforcement). The project will trigger a paradigm shift from sector-focused management to multiple use management, to reduce the conjunction pressures arising from different land uses. This multi-use landscape level planning approach is expected to serve as a new model for managing similar mountain forest areas in the country.

Jordan: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Tourism Sector Development in Jordan (UNDP; GEF-$2.8 million; Cofinance-$8.7 million; Total cost-$11.5 million)

Tourism is one of the main pillars of the Jordanian economy, accounting for 14% of GDP in 2010. This project is designed to reduce threats to biodiversity from the current and future development of this fast growing sector. The project aims at 'mainstreaming' biodiversity conservation into tourism sector development in Jordan, specifically in critical areas for biodiversity in the Jordan Rift Valley. It will achieve this objective based on the following Components: 1) Strengthened policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development in Jordan; 2) Improved institutional framework for the implementation of biodiversity friendly tourism development measures in high conservation value areas; 3) Strengthened ecological and financial viability of PAs to address emerging threats from tourism.

Kenya: Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach Kenya (UNDP; GEF-$4 million; Cofinance-$28.0 million; Total cost-32.0 million)

The greater Amboseli is part of the Maasai lands in the Southern Kenya rangelands. The project objective is to ensure that biodiversity of the greater Amboseli is protected from existing and emerging threats through building an effective collaborative governance framework for multiple use management of mountain landscapes. The project will achieve the objective by introducing a resource governance model that allows communities and conservationists to utilize revitalized skills, and, guided by a knowledge based landscape planning, take advantage of modified policies and market based incentives to balance resource use and resource conservation across the greater Amboseli. Facilitated by the project, the stakeholders will map out and secure wildlife dispersal areas, connectivity corridors between the core PAs of Amboseli, Tsavo and Chyulu, and expand the Kimana animal sanctuary to offer greater protection of selected species. They will also catalyze a shift from the current sector-focused planning to a more integrated land use planning system. This will ensure that different production activities across economic sectors factor in considerations for long-term biodiversity conservation; thus increasing productivity of livestock and agriculture while protecting environmental services, including the watershed services of the Chyulu hills. The project is organized in the following components: 1) Effective governance framework for Multiple Use of the Greater Amboseli ecosystem; 2) Reducing threats from the wider landscape; and 3) Increased benefits from tourism shared more equitably.

Mexico: Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Resilience of Protected Areas to Protect Biodiversity under Conditions of Climate Change (UNDP; GEF-$10.3 million; Cofinance-$45.4 million; Total cost-$55.7 million)

The proposed project aims to transform management and coverage of terrestrial and coastal PAs in Mexico to alleviate the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on globally significant biodiversity. The project will focus on strengthening the capacities of PAs to withstand and adapt to the impacts of climate change and thereby to continue to yield ecosystem goods and services at national and international levels. This will be achieved through a three-pronged approach: development of management systems (monitoring and early warning systems, management decision making tools and sustainable financing) in order to optimize readiness at national level to address the anticipated implications of climate change for the PA system as a whole; expanding PAs in landscapes that are particularly sensitive to climate change, in order to protect

refugia and corridors; and building readiness to address specific climate change impacts in vulnerable PAs.

Mexico: Enhancing National Capacities to Manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by Implementing the National Strategy on IAS (UNDP; GEF-$5.5 million; Cofinance-$24.2 million; Total cost-$29.7 million)

The project objective is to safeguard globally significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems by building capacity to prevent, detect, control and manage IAS in Mexico. Under Component 1the project will develop a suite of decision-making tools aimed at informing cost effective management decision to address IAS threats in key landscapes and key sectors (aquarium trade, aquaculture, trade of wildlife and forest products in particular). To this end, the project will place special emphasis on early detection and prevention systems, as well as the use of risk analyses to identify IAS with the most potential environmental and economic impact on Mexico, in order to establish clearly agreed priorities for IAS management interventions. At site level, under Component 2, the project will put emphasis on a combination of two approaches: prevention of new introductions and integrated IAS management including containment of populations below thresholds. At targeted PA island sites, the project will work with key partners to continue and expand IAS management programmes on 13 priority islands in 6 island groups.

Mexico: Integrating the Management of Protection and Production Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Tarahumara of Chihuahua (UNEP; GEF-$ 5.0 million; Cofinance-$21.2 million; Total cost-$26.2 million)

The Sierra Tarahumara is a mountainous area located in the Sierra Madre Occidental in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. The need to share and utilize the land and the water resources of the Sierra Tarahumara in a sustainable manner is at the core of this project. The project aims to respond to these issues using an integrated, participatory approach known as IRBM (Integrated River Basin Management), at the headwaters of the Rio Conchos and the Rio Fuerte River Basins. This comprises on the one hand promoting the establishment of voluntary protection areas at the community level to strategically increment the area of selected ecosystem types for increased habitat connectivity. On the other, it means fostering sustainable production protocols dealing with the main drivers of degradation and sustainable use protocols in selected sectors regarding key ecosystem services, in particular biodiversity and water. The project is organized in the following three components: 1) Scientific base and tools for decision-making; 2) Environmental governance framework and policy alignment for ecosystem management; and 3) Pilot-scale interventions to implement IRBM in strategically selected pilot areas covering some 400,000 hectares.

Mongolia: Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-$1.4 million; Cofinance-$3.7 million; Total cost-$5.1 million)

The project is aimed at catalyzing the strategic expansion of Mongolia's PA system through establishment of a network of Managed Resource Protected Areas in under-represented terrestrial ecosystems, catering for the dual objectives of biodiversity conservation and livelihood enhancement. The Project focuses on integrating Managed Resource Protected Areas (PAs) into the PA system as a new category, as well as strengthening capacity for the co-management of PAs by government- private sector- NGO-community partnerships, thus overcoming barriers to PA system expansion. This will allow for an expansion of the PA system by 3.9 million ha,

including additional terrestrial ecosystems, such as steppes and forest. The new PAs will also provide increased protection to a number of threatened species including musk deer, snow leopard and taimen fish. The project is organized in the following Components: 1) Establishment of new PA category for strategic PA expansion; 2) Emplacement of institutional capacity and resource base development to ensure sustainability of Managed Resource protected areas.

Namibia: Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges (UNDP; GEF-$4.1 million; Cofinance-$16.1 million; Total cost-$20.2 million)

The project objective is to strengthen Namibia's PA system and its financial sustainability through improving current systems for revenue generation, introduction of innovative revenue generation mechanisms; and cost effective enforcement through application of the Enforcement Economics Model. This will be achieved through three complementary Components: 1) Improving current systems for revenue generation and developing new mechanisms for revenue generation. This will include support for setting up a PA Finance Planning Unit within the responsible Ministry, and establishing new communal conservancies to develop and implement business plans based on tested business models; 2) Cost-effective law enforcement through applying sound principles of the enforcement economic model; 3) Integrated fire management, comprised of fire prevention activities, prescribed burning, fire detection, fire suppression and rehabilitation of fire damaged areas. Each PA will be supported to develop a fire management plan to be incorporated in their overall PA management plans

Nepal: Integrating Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity into Technology Using a BD Portfolio Approach to Buffer Against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas (UNDP; GEF-$2.4 million; Cofinance-$5.4 million; Total cost-$7.8 million)

The project objective is to mainstream the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity in the mountain agricultural production landscapes of Nepal to improve ecosystem resilience, ecosystem services and access and benefit sharing capacity in mountain ecosystems. The project is comprised of the following Components: 1) Mainstreaming mechanisms that integrate diversity-rich solutions into breeding and technology, with different range of diversity-rich practices and options compared to determine appropriate spatial and temporal scales to manage cold and drought stress; 2) Increasing access to local agricultural biodiversity planting materials (seeds, clones) through capacity development and promotion of national policies and institutions that are more directed to supporting farmers' seed systems; 3) Promoting an enabling environment for access and benefit sharing of local agricultural biodiversity planting materials. Activities will include identification of national laws and policies that encourage benefit-sharing with farming communities and the formulation of provisions or the practices on data sharing and access to materials, development of the portfolio of potential benefit-sharing mechanisms, and capacity building for national partners.

Peru: Strengthening Sustainable Management of the Guano Islands, Islets and Capes National Reserve System (World Bank; GEF-$8.9 million; Cofinance-$32.0 million; Total cost-$40.9 million)

The project objective is to improve management of marine and coastal ecosystems and protect biological diversity through institutional strengthening and support for collaborative regional projects for the Guano Islands, Islets and Capes National Reserve System of Peru. Component 1

of the project will develop planning tools and institutional capacity to improve the knowledge base and the management of the marine ecosystem represented in these islands and capes. It will also carry out investments to improve the existing control and surveillance systems and establish a more integrated and coordinated system. Under Component 2 the implementation of management activities, with the direct participation of local actors such as tourism operators, artisanal fisheries associations, local/regional governments, will be supported aimed at reducing threats and improving the long-term sustainability of marine resources. More sustainable resource use practices will be introduced (guano extraction, fishing, tourism, etc.) by improving the level and type of extractive activities, adding value to products and services, and seeking to connect them to higher-value markets.

Peru: Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Peru (IFAD; GEF-$5.4 million; Cofinance-$29.0 million; Total cost-$34.4 million)

The project is aimed at protection and sustainable use of High Andes ecosystems of Peru that provide environmental services, especially biodiversity and water, by transferring economic resources from downstream beneficiaries to upstream rural communities. The project is designed in the following two Components: 1) conservation and sustainable management of High Andes ecosystems. The specific activities will include conservation of relict forest land, bofedales and other High Andean wetlands, improved management of forest rangelands, and promotion of sustainable agriculture; 2) improvement of the institutional framework for ES in Peru through implementation of PES/CES schemes. Under this Component the project will support preparatory activities and start-up costs to make the PES/CES operational, including establishment of three watershed committees and two trust funds to provide incentives to environmental service providers.

Philippines: Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (UNDP; GEF-$8.0 million; Cofinance-$37.7 million; Total cost: $45.7 million)

The project objective is to strengthen the conservation, protection and management of key marine biodiversity areas in the Philippines, by bringing a comprehensive, adequate, representative and resilient sample of marine biodiversity under protection in Marine PAs and MPA networks. The project will greatly expand the area of marine and coastal biodiversity under protection and strengthen the management and conservation of existing MPAs by increasing technical and insitutonal capacities for MPA management and by increasing, systematizing and streamlining funding flows for MPA management. The project will achieve its objective through the following three components: 1) Effective Management of MPAs; 2) MPA financing; 3) Policy Harmonization and Implementation. The global benefits to be generated include a 10% increase in key marine biodiversity areas under protection, with a net addition of at least 441,262.8 ha, and the improved management of at least 95 existing MPAs (out of an estimated total of approximately 600) covering approximately 400,000ha. Greater coordination and coherence, strengthened management capacity at national and local levels and increased and more predictable funding flows will result in the creation of a robust, representative and resilient system of marine PAs safeguarding an important sample of the Philippines' marine biodiversity.

Sao Tome and Principe: Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Conservation in the Buffer Zones of the Obo National Park (IFAD; GEF-$2.5 million; Cofinance-$8.4 million; Total cost-$10.9 million)

The project aims at promoting biodiversity mainstreaming through an integrated ecosystem approach in the buffer zones of the Obo National Park by associating conservation-related investments and economic opportunities to reduce pressure on natural resources and ecosystems of global environmental value. Component 1 of the project, institutional support for biodiversity mainstreaming, aims at strengthening institutional coordination between key stakeholders in terms of policy guidelines, planning, knowledge management, and implementation of conservation efforts in the buffer zone of the Park through community involvement. Component 2 will focus on integrated ecosystem management for biodiversity conservation in the buffer zone of the Park through biodiversity management in shadow forest areas. It will also include creation of two pilot Marine Managed Areas for sustainable management of coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity. Component 3 will develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the project including indicators, methodologies, and responsibilities for monitoring of changes in the quality biodiversity levels and in poverty reduction.

South Africa: Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network (UNDP; GEF-$8.5 million; Cofinance-$47.5 million; Total cost-$56.0 million)

The current South African PA estate does not effectively represent the full range globally important species and habitats; and as a result, key critical biodiversity areas remain under protected. The project seeks to expand representation of globally important terrestrial and marine habitats by establishing new PAs covering 197,000 ha. The project also seeks to improve management effectiveness and reduce external threats to existing PAs covering 1,000,000 ha. The project will engender a paradigm shift from direct purchase of land for PA expansion by demonstrating that PAs can be expanded using an efficient and cost effective approach in partnership with private landowners and communities. This in turn delivers the required biodiversity benefits without placing unsustainable financial strain on the rest of the PA network. The project will be implemented through the following three complementary components: 1) Implementation and Operationalization of the National PAs Expansion Strategy; 2) Improve Management Effectiveness of New and Existing Pas; 3) Cost Effective Expansion of the PA Network.

Tanzania: Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management Project (World Bank; GEF-$6.0 million; Cofinance-$18.3 million; Total cost-$24.3 million)

The project will support integration of environmental dimensions into the water resources management and development framework at the river basin level under the Water Sector Development Project (WSDP) in Tanzania. WSDP is a $1,255 million sector wide program supported by numerous agencies. The specific objective of this project is to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the Kihansi catchment of Rufiji basin, which harbors highly endemic and critically endangered species of global significance. GEF financing will support incremental natural habitat conservation activities that will complement, enhance, and leverage baseline investments in river basin management, laying the foundation for environmentally responsible GoT investments in river basin planning and management elsewhere in Tanzania. Under Component 1: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in catchment planning, the project will focus on the integration of biodiversity conservation

measures into the Rufiji basin management planning, capacity building and mechanisms for mainstreaming at a basin wide policy level. Under Component 2: Sustainable management of Kihansi catchment ecosystems, site level interventions will be implemented to ensure that the natural habitats knowledge base for the ecosystems in Kihansi is improved and that the catchment can be managed sustainably over the longer-term.

Trinidad and Tobago: Improving Forest and Protected Area Management (FAO; GEF-$2.8 million; Cofinance-$11.4 million; Total cost-$14.2 million)

The overall project objective is to conserve biodiversity in Trinidad and Tobago by consolidating the PA system and enhancing capacity and finance for conservation management. The project is organized in the following components: 1) Improvements to the legal and institutional arrangements for PA management; 2) Improvements to infrastructure for biodiversity conservation and forest restoration; and 3) Development and testing of sustainable financing system. Under Component 1 the project will facilitate establishment of the PAs system at the national level. At least five sites will be legally gazetted, with management plans prepared and capacity building activities implemented in these pilot sites. Component 2 will support new investment in facilities and equipment and enable habitat enrichment activities on the ground. Under Component 3 a sustainable financing system will be developed at the national level in at least two PAs. Activities will include setting-up the fund for PA management, developing operating procedures, and training staff to operate the new system. At the site level, various options for raising funding will be explored, including introduction of user fees at two PAs.

Uganda: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda (UNDP; GEF-$3.2 million; Cofinance-$10.4 million; Total cost-$13.6 million)

The overall project objective is to protect biodiversity of the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda from existing and emerging threats. Component 1: Strengthening management effectiveness of the Kidepo critical landscape PA cluster, will support efforts to elevate community wildlife areas to full PA status, strengthen enforcement, monitoring and other PA functions. The project will also improve the cost effectiveness of PA management, by developing a cluster management system—thus ensuring that PA functions are coordinated, and where necessary centrally delivered at a lower cost. Under Component 2: Integrating PA management in the wider landscape, integration of PA management into the wider landscape will be supported to secure wildlife corridors and dispersal areas. Sustainability thresholds will be established by defining off-take rates for shea tree harvesting; a management plan will be put in place and enforced; capacity of local governments will be built; and measures to improve market access for shea products will be put in place.

Uruguay: Strengthening the Effectiveness of the National Protected Area System (SNAP) by Including a Landscape Approach to Management (UNDP; GEF-$1.7 million; Cofinance-$7.1 million; Total cost-$8.8 million)

The objective of the project is to strengthen the effectiveness of PAs in Uruguay as nuclei for the conservation of globally important species and ecosystems. This will be achieved by creating enabling conditions of institutional collaboration, policies, capacities and resources to support the implementation of this approach, tailoring and strengthening the management of the PAs in accordance with their insertion into the wider landscape, and promoting local level biodiversity-

friendly land uses; set asides and local corridors in the landscapes surrounding the PAs. A two pronged approach will be adopted. At the systemic level the project will focus on adapting national and sub-national land-use regulatory frameworks for including specific instruments for protecting biodiversity-important areas within production landscapes; provision of management and financial tools to incorporate the landscape approach into the SNAP regulatory and financial frameworks; and the development of a decision support system and training for integrating PA management with productive landscapes. This will provide the system support for site level work and provide the vehicle for replication of lessons learnt from the target areas to all other PAs that constitute the SNAP. At site level project interventions will strengthen land use planning to identify biologically important areas around PAs and strengthen and expand sets asides in properties alongside the uptake of biodiversity friendly production practices; build governance frameworks for harmonizing management of clusters of PA within the broader landscape and strengthening their core functions to address growing threats.

Vietnam: Conservation of Critical Wetland PAs and Linked Landscapes (UNDP; GEF-$3.3 million; Cofinance-$14.6 million; Total cost-$17.9 million)

The project objective is to establish new wetland protected areas and to create capacities for their effective management to mitigate existing and emerging threats from connected landscapes. Under Component 1, the major thrust of the project support will be to strengthen government's capacities to lead the establishment and institutionalization of wetland PA management functions and sustainable financing of PAs at local and national levels. This will be complemented by updating of the most relevant wetland related national strategy and legal decree. At least two wetland PAs of global significance will be established. Under Component 2, the project will work at two landscapes (linked to the wetlands, at the same locations the two wetland PA sites) to support plans, capacities and implementation arrangements for their management. Here the "landscape" will be the areas that have direct physical or functional links with the wetland PAs. The project will support land use planning and emplacement of governance framework to address indirect threats to PAs emanating from the landscape, affecting the integrity of the wetland PA.

ANNEX 9: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDIUM-SIZE PROJECTS IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Global: Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (UNEP; GEF-$0.9 million; Cofinance-$1.2 million; Total cost-$2.1 million)

The projective objective is to assist GEF-eligible Parties to prepare for ratification and the early entry into force of the ABS Protocol through targeted awareness raising and capacity building. Targeting a participation of at least 50 countries, the project will address the capacity barriers and capacity building needs identified by developing country Parties to the Convention related to the early entry into force of the Protocol. The project is comprised of two main Components: 1) Development of Capacity Building Tools; 2) Building Readiness of Key Constituencies. Under Component 1, the project will develop capacity building training modules and awareness-raising and outreach materials on ABS, making use of existing materials. In addition, an online Portal on the Nagoya Protocol will be established that will include web-versions of awareness-raising and capacity-building material, a database on ABS measures world-wide and other relevant ABS developments. Under Component 2 targeted briefings for key partners and stakeholders will be organized to build political, legislative and policy readiness on ABS. ABS component will be integrated into regional and sub-regional NBSAP workshops planned for 2011 and 2012, including capacity building workshops for CBD focal points and other implementers. Capacity building workshops for ABS national focal points and indigenous and local communities will be organized back to back with the first and the second meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol and the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8J and Related Provisions.

Global: Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-North Africa , Asia, Central and Eastern Europe (UNEP; GEF-$1.0 million; Cofinance-$0.8 million; Total cost:$1.8 million)

This project is aimed to assist 41 GEF-Eligible countries to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in the Central and Eastern European Region, Asia and six Arabic speaking Parties in North Africa to prepare and make a timely submission of their Second National Reports on measures that each Party has taken to implement the Protocol in line with Article 33. GEF funding will be utilized through UNEP to assist the Parties with necessary technical advisory support in data collection, consultations with the relevant stakeholders, interpretation of Protocol related issues and in the compilation, review and submission of the report in the required format. The project will be carried out through consultative workshops and interactive meetings at the national level. The various governmental departments serving as competent authorities will be consulted so as to establish the baseline information necessary in completing the National Report.

Global: Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-: Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific Regions (UNEP; GEF-$0.9 million; Cofinance-$0.8 million; Total cost-$1.7 million)

This project is aimed to assist 39 GEF-Eligible countries to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Latin America, Caribbean and Pacific Regions to prepare and make a timely submission of their Second National Reports on measures that each Party has taken to implement the Protocol in line with Article 33. GEF funding will be utilized through UNEP to assist the Parties with necessary technical advisory support in data collection, consultations with the relevant

stakeholders, interpretation of Protocol related issues and in the compilation, review and submission of the report in the required format. The project will be carried out through consultative workshops and interactive meetings at the national level. The various governmental departments serving as competent authorities will be consulted so as to establish the baseline information necessary in completing the National Report.

Global: Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa (UNEP; GEF-$1.0 million; Cofinance-$0.8 million; Total cost-$1.8 million)

This project is aimed to assist 42 GEF-Eligible countries to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Africa to prepare and make a timely submission of their Second National Reports on measures that each Party has taken to implement the Protocol in line with Article 33. GEF funding will be utilized through UNEP to assist the Parties with necessary technical advisory support in data collection, consultations with the relevant stakeholders, interpretation of Protocol related issues and in the compilation, review and submission of the report in the required format. The project will be carried out through consultative workshops and interactive meetings at the national level. The various governmental departments serving as competent authorities will be consulted so as to establish the baseline information necessary in completing the National Report.

Global: Partnering for Natural Resource Management - Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) (UNEP; GEF-$0.9 million; Cofinance-$1.4 million; Total Cost-$2.3 million)

The overall goal of this project is education and capacity development at the parliamentary level for conservation and sound natural resource management. The project will facilitate interaction between policymakers of CCN member nations and with leaders in the corporate, NGO, and institutional communities to form conservation caucuses within the legislatures of member nations. Specific project objectives are 1) to enable CCN members to generate, access, and use information and knowledge based on available science and expertise, and 2) to provide strengthened capacities for policy and legislation development to achieve global benefits. The project will be implemented through three Components. Component 1- Collaboration and commitment will focus on increased commitment and collaboration of CCN Partners to address global biodiversity, habitat loss and natural resource management. Under Component 2-Capacity building and exchanges, transferable capacity building programs will be established, serving to inject science into policy formulation – linking conservation and development, water, forests and biodiversity, health, agriculture, and security. Component3-International parliamentary conservation caucus building and mentoring will aim at achieving better policy through establishing mentorships.

Guatemala: Access to and Benefit Sharing and Protection of Traditional Knowledge to Promote Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use (UNEP; GEF-$0.9 million; Cofinance-$0.9 million; Total cost-$1.8 million)

The project objective is to develop policy and legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms for ABS, in order to strengthen biodiversity conservation, promote rural development and support climate change adaptation. Component 1 is aimed at developing a comprehensive institutional framework for ABS. Under Component 2 the project will support building a national inventory of traditional knowledge and mechanisms to protect it and guarantee benefit sharing at a sub-national level. Through Component 3 demonstration pilots arrangements will be developed

which specifically develop the potential of community-based enterprises and agreements. Through local level studies and projects this project will provide the initial ground work and create enabling conditions to further exploit commercial and R&D opportunities that favor sustainable biodiversity management, rural development and the integrate climate change adaptation measures.

Kyrgyz Republic: Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains (UNDP, GEF: $1.0 million, Cofinance $3.78 milloin, Total $4.78 million)

The objective of the project is to enhance the sustainability of PAs in globally important ecosystems of Central Tian Shan by expanding their coverage and management effectiveness, better integrating them with land use in the wider landscape through an emphasis on well managed buffer zones and wildlife corridors, and supporting biodiversity compatible livelihoods in PAs. The project will support establishment of new PA -Khan Tengri area, spanning 187,000 hectares, with technical and financial assistance provided for management planning, monitoring and reporting in new PA. The surveillance and enforcement systems at both Khan Tengri and Sarychat-Ertash PAs will be strengthened. Greater emphasis will be placed on local community involvement in PA management by providing a forum for stakeholder participation in the local PA Board. The lack of continuity and congruence between conservation actions within the confines of a PA and activities occurring adjacent to PAs will be addressed through alignment of PA conservation objectives, buffer zones and corridors with territorial land use plans of 5 adjoining rural districts. As a result, the total landscape area under conservation management will reach approximately 200,000 hectares.

Please note that one MSP is described under the Multi-focal area project summaries in Annex 10 (Global: The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative) , and one MSP is described under the Enabling Activity as the latter is an EA using and MSP for implementation (Vietnam: Developing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Provincial Planning.)

ANNEX 10: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF MULTI-FOCAL AREA PROJECTS USING BIODIVERSITY FUNDING INCLUDING SFM-REDD+ PROJECTS *(SFM-REDD+ PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTED IN ITALICS)* AND SGP PROJECTS (UNDERLINED)

Afghanistan: Establishing Integrated Models for Protected Areas and their Co-management (UNDP; GEF BD-$3.0 million; GEF total-$6.6 million; Cofinance-$40.0 million; Total cost-$46.6 million)

This project is designed to develop a national PA system in Afghanistan to protect biodiversity and enhance ecosystem function and resilience in ecologically important areas. It will do so by establishing the necessary institutional framework and capacity for management, establishing Band-e-Amir Provisional National Park with permanent status, gazetting and operationalizing management of the Big Pamir and Teggermansu PAs, which will provide the initial heart of the PA system. These areas will be zoned into core and multiple use lands encompassing areas of highest biodiversity significance. The project will further seek to address land degradation threats that pose a critical risk to habitats and are threatening biodiversity and ecosystem function through promotion of climate resilient SLM methods and technologies. Further it will support the documentation of lessons linking SLM actions to climate change adaptation and build capacities for provincial and local government functionaries and local communities to advance SLM. A total of 1,145,678 hectares of land will be designated as the Wakhan Conservation Area, a Protected Landscape or Managed Resource Use PA (IUCN category 6), to contain and reduce these pressures, increase biodiversity intactness and improve connectivity across the landscape, bringing the total area under protection to 1,288,809 hectares.

Belarus: Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits (UNDP; GEF BD-$1.2 million; GEF total-$2.8 million; Cofinance-$10.5 million; Total cost: $13.3 million)

The project objective is to promote integrated management of peatlands at landscape level, with a demonstration in the Poozerie landscape, to conserve biodiversity, enhance carbon stocks, and secure multiple ecosystem services. The project generates biodiversity benefits through improving the conservation status of peatlands, enhancing the management effectiveness of 93,000 ha of existing protected areas and establishing new protected areas (covering 20,000 ha) to increase the representation of bog and mesotrophic mire ecosystems in the national PA estate. This will be accompanied by efforts to delineate buffer zones and corridors to conserve critical biodiversity areas in the surrounding landscape. The project will trigger a shift from a site-based to a landscape approach to peatlands management with a view to reducing pressures on peatlands from unsustainable agricultural and forest use practices.

Belize: World Bank: Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (World Bank; GEF BD-$3.4 million; GEF total-$6.2 million; Cofinance-$16.0 million; Total cost-$22.2 million)

The project objective is to strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation through the mitigation of threats to Key Biodiversity Areas in Belize. The MFA project combines resources from BD, CC focal areas and the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism to

implement activities through the following key components: 1) Supporting forest protection and sustainable forest management activities in key biodiversity areas; 2) Promoting effective management of key biodiversity areas; 3) Institutional strengthening and capacity building for enhanced enforcement of environmental regulations. Under Component 1 current forest assets within the KBAs will be evaluated in order to prioritize areas of high conservation value. The project will further seek to develop a host of activities with and around these areas, including training of agency officials and local communities to reduce the incidence of anthropogenic forest fires, reduce illegal logging, and increase monitoring of the PAs. Component 2 will contribute to strengthening the legal framework for PAs and taking measures to control encroachment and illegal farming, hunting, logging and harvesting of NTFPs in targeted areas. In addition, rehabilitation/restoration of critical areas through community-based activities will be carried out. Component 3 will support capacity building and training of staff in the key agencies to equip them with the necessary assessment and compliance monitoring tools.

Bhutan: Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management (World Bank; GEF BD-$2.8 million; GEF total-$4.2 million; Cofinance-$12.3 million; Total cost-$16.5 million)

The project objective is to improve the operational effectiveness of the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environment Conservation (BTFEC) through improving conservation management of forests and alpine ecosystems in the high altitude northern areas landscape (HANAS) of Bhutan. It is a MFA project combining BD, LD and SFM/REDD+ incentive funding. The project will work through the existing (BTFEC) to improve its operational effectiveness, transparency and capacity to support expenditures required for management of the HANAS landscape, and more importantly become an effective instrument for sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation in Bhutan as a whole. Within the HANAS landscape, the project will support efforts to expand and improve the management effectiveness of three existing PAs and intervening forest corridors through review and update of existing management plans, zonation, monitoring of critical species, research, inventory and surveys and engagement of local communities in habitat management and community stewardship. It will also support efforts to reduce negative impacts of productive sectors and community actions, particularly outside the PAs and support mainstreaming of biodiversity in local and sector policies and programs through targeted capacity building, documentation and dissemination of best practices. The results emanating from the investments from the ground and experiences will provide a platform for generating national efforts and building capacity to further strengthen PA and sustainable land, grazing land and forest management in the country.

Bolivia: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.9 million; GEF total-$4.2 million; Cofinance-$6.0 million; Total cost-$10.2 million)

This is a MFA project that draws STAR resources from BD, CC and LD focal areas. The project is aimed at securing global environmental benefits through strategic and integrated community-based actions in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and sustainable land management in the Chaco ecoregion of Bolivia. Under BD focal area the project objective is to imrove management effectiveness of four PAs the the National PA System of Bolivia through improved governance, cnservation actions, and sustianble use of biodiversity by communities that live legally within these areas or in the buffer zones of the selected four PAs, through community based action. By embracing a landscape approach, the project expects to create

synergies across focal areas to achieve global environmental benefits while also supporting sustainbale livelihoods of local communities.

Brazil: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Brazil (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.0 million; GEF total-$5.0 million; Cofinance-$5.1 million; Total cost-$10.1 million)

This is a MFA project that draws STAR resources from BD, CC and LD focal areas. The overall objective is conservation of the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes of Brazil through community initiatives on sustainable resource use, and actions that maintain or enhance carbon stocks and increase areas under sustainable land management. The project strategy is to address the main drivers of land use change in small farmer and traditional community lands, which in turn is the main cause of biodiversity loss, ecosystem fragmentation and degradation, and depletion of carbon stocks in community-managed areas in these two biomes. Under BD focal area, the project will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity friendly practices in the production landscape, assist small farmers and local people harvesting wild species to reach markets for sustainably produced goods, improve sustainability of community-based resource use of non-timber forest products, promote capacity-building and peer-to-peer learning to improve production quality and sustainability, and encourage discussions about relevant legislation and policies supportive of conservation.

Brazil: Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection (IADB; GEF BD-$24.8 million; GEF total-$32.6 million; Cofinance-$128.2 million; Total cost-$160.8 million)

The project objective is to improve the effective conservation of globally significant ecosystems and endangered flora and fauna species, as well as restore degraded landscapes and enhance carbon stocks in priority areas of the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal biomes, through expanding and consolidating the National System of Protected Areas and promoting sustainable management of adjacent forest and non-forest lands. The project will facilitate declaration of 24 new PAs covering one million hectares and the preparation of management plans for 14 existing priority PAs. The initiative will also support implementation of 11 action plans for priority endangered species and promotion of good fire management practices in protected and adjacent areas in addition to rehabilitation of 5,000 hectares of priority landscapes. Implementation of business plans focusing on ecosystem services in four selected communities adjacent to PAs will also be supported. It is estimated the project will provide 60.85 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent benefits.

Brazil: Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Paraiba do Sul Basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil (IADB; GEF BD-$5.0 million; GEF Total-$26.7 million; Cofinance-$168.8 million; Total cost-$195.5 million)

The project aims to reduce GHG emissions, sequester carbon and improve biodiversity in Brazil's Atlantic Forest, one of the most diverse eco-regions in the world. This forest is greatly threatened by deforestation and degradation, with only 11 to 16% of the original 1.2 million km2 of forest cover remaining. The project focuses on promoting practices to reduce land use change and GHG emissions; establishing a land use monitoring system; promoting payment for ecosystem services schemes, market-based incentives, and certification of producers; and enlargement of existing PA systems and creation of new PAs. The project uses an SFM approach to produce multiple benefits. It complements the efforts within conservation units and their

buffer zones through ecological restoration of native forests and assisted forest regeneration on a landscape perspective.

Burundi: Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi (World Bank; GEF BD-$1.0 million; GEF total-$4.2 million; Cofinance-$21.5 million; Total cost-$25.7 million)

The objective of this MFA project, combining BD, LD and SFM/REDD+ incentive funding, is to expand sustainable land and water management in coffee landscapes of Burundi. The project is organized in the following key components: 1) Biodiversity friendly sustainable coffee production in priority watersheds; 2) Sustainable coffee processing and watershed management; 3) Biodiversity Friendly and Sustainable coffee marketing and certification along coffee value chain. The GEF funding will aim at securing ecosystems services from the priority watersheds both in productive landscape, forested areas and PAs by promoting the uptake of SLWM practices and approaches that have global environmental benefits in the upper part of the watershed. The activities will include soil and water conserving practices such as shelterbelts, multipurpose trees on productive lands, small scale irrigation, and water harvesting. These will be complemented by land use planning, PAs (wetlands) management, and biological corridors development in the lower part of the watershed. The project will also support strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks, removing critical knowledge barriers, and developing institutional capacities.

Cameroon: Sustainable Forest Management under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils (FAO; GEF BD-$2.5 million; GEF total-$3.6 million; Cofinance-$16.2 million; Total cost-$19.8 million)

The project objective is to reverse deforestation and forest degradation in forests under the authority of local councils in order to improve biodiversity conservation, reduce emissions and enhance carbon stocks. This projects aims to improve the sustainable management of 400 000ha of council forests in a number of ecological zones. This includes the creation and management of 40 000ha of strictly PAs within the council forests as well as the restoration of 50 000ha of degraded forests. Comprehensive land use plan for the council forests will be developed, along with the detailed forest management plans. These activities will be complimented with capacity building efforts to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders for biodiversity conservation and SFM in the council forests, as well management of forest carbon.

Chile: Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.9 million; GEF total-$3.3 million; Cofinance-$15.3 million; Total cost-$18.6 million)

The project objective is to develop, demonstrate and mainstream the delivery of globally significant environmental benefits by community-based organizations in the management of critically endangered landscapes in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion. The project will strengthen the capacities, increase the knowledge and augment the motivation of communities to manage and conserve biodiversity, enhance and optimize ecosystem services and mitigate climate change using the following approaches: i) identification and implementation of sustainable production practices that are compatible with biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services optimization and climate change mitigation; ii) identification and implementation of

communal initiatives to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services at a landscape level, including carbon sequestration; iii) promotion of landscape governance, territorial planning, and preparation and implementation of management plans; iv) dissemination and replication of successful experiences with sustainable livelihoods that ease pressure on the ecosystems and enhance biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation; and v) facilitation of technical and financial support to producers´ associations, including access to microfinance.

China: Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands Agro Pastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province (FAO; GEF BD-$1.8 million; GEF total-$2.6 million; Cofinance-$16.8 million; Total cost-$19.4 million)

The project objective is to develop a model for mainstreaming conservation of biodiversity and Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) in the water and land-use sector in the western Jilin Province. This ecosystem based SLWM model will be followed up by adjustment in policies and regulations securing the mainstreaming of biodiversity and soil conservation in planning and management processes in the water, agriculture and livestock sectors and documented for replication in other complex production landscapes integrated by water diversion systems, paddy-fields, dry cropland, grassland and wetlands. Under the BD Objective 2 technical assistance will be provided among others to: 1) develop and test a new management model for restoration and conservation of ecosystem services and biodiversity while pursuing local food security in the western saline-alkaline wetlands and agro-pastoral landscape; 2) review and renew relevant plans, policies and regulations in accordance with the new management model; 3) rehabilitate 49,883 ha of wetlands (including buffer zone, ponds and lakes); 4) identify and implement management and monitoring measures for wetland hydrobionts species, waterfowl and migratory birds based on biodiversity indicators and zoning and use regulations.

Colombia: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification (UNDP; GEF BD-$4.6 million; GEF total-$8.9 million; Cofinance-$39.5 million; Total cost-$48.4 million)

The objective of this MFA project is to reduce the current trend of dry forest deforestation and desertification processes and ensure the flow of multiple global ecosystem services through biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon storage. The dry forest ecosystem is considered a high conservation priority for the country, and through this project activities will be implemented that will drive the establishment of PAs, the implementation of REDD+ pilot projects, and sustainable land management in two critical areas, which are located in two regions of the country: the Caribbean region and the Inter-Andean Valley of the Magdalena River. Specifically, the project will strengthen the land use planning framework—so to better govern the allocation of land to conservation uses— and strengthen institutional capacities within the regional authorities to enforce the framework. In support of this, the project will develop a GIS at the municipal level and will strengthen the capacity of municipal authorities to utilize mapping tools in planning. These and other activities will contribute to the removal of critical political/legal, capacity, and financial barriers that have prevented the effective conservation and sustainable use of this globally important ecosystem.

Costa-Rica: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.8 million; GEF total-$4.4 million; Cofinance-$4.6 million; Total cost-$9.0 million)

This is a MFA project that combines Costa Rica's STAR resources from BD, CC and LD focal areas with funding from the cross-cutting Capacity Development Programme.
The project objective is to secure global environmental benefits through community-based initiatives and actions that address habitat fragmentation and enhance ecological connectivity in twelve biological corridors linking eight PAs and their buffer zones. Under the BD focal area the project aims at addressing habitat fragmentation in 12 biological corridors that connect 8 PAs and their buffer zones through community sustainable livelihood initiatives that enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The project will also establish community conservation areas within the selected corridors.

Cote d'Ivoire: Integrated Management of Protected Areas in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa (UNEP; GEF BD-$2.9 million; GEF total-$4.2 million; Cofinance-$16.1 million; Total cost-$20.3 million)

The project objective is to ensure that the parks and natural reserves of Cote d'Ivoire are sustainably managed with the participation of the concerned stakeholders. The project will contribute to safeguarding approximately 1 million ha of forest, of which southern forest systems with Banco National Park constitute the core area of 13,000 ha. The project is expected to sequester carbon in the range of 486,100 tCO2 in carbon benefits over the life of the project through avoided deforestation and forest degradation on core protected areas, and implementation of improved agroforestry practices in the landscape around PAs. Component 1 of the project aims to improve the management of the existing PAs through the implementation of an emergency recovery plan of the PAs. Component 2 aims to design and implement sustainable and innovative financing mechanisms for the PA networks in Ivory Coast. The Banco National Park will be used as a pilot to demonstrate the improved management and sustainable financing. Component 3 will focus on mainstreaming local initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity in the PAs network buffer zones. Component 4 aims at reducing pressures on forest resources to generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services.

Ecuador: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador (UNDP; GEF BD-$4.4 million; GEF total-$4.4 million; Cofinance-$4.8 million; Total cost-$9.2 million)

This MFA project draws resources from BD focal area and the cross-cutting Capacity Development Programme. The project objective is to conserve biodiversity by reducing habitat fragmentation and strengthening ecological connectivity across production landscapes through community initiatives and actions in globally significant ecosystems in Ecuador. The project will reduce habitat and ecosystem fragmentation through the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the production landscape in and around areas of high biodiversity together with the creation of biological corridors. The project will also build communities' knowledge, skills and motivation to manage and preserve biodiversity through the following approaches: i) coordinated establishment of biological corridors to restore or maintain ecological connections among territories to conserve ecosystems and species; ii) promotion of landscape governance, territorial planning, and preparation and implementation of management plans; iii)

identification and implementation of sustainable production practices that are compatible with biodiversity conservation and connectivity objectives; iv) dissemination and replication of successful experiences with sustainable livelihoods that ease pressure on ecosystems; and v) promotion and support to producers´ associations within and across communities to improve marketing and sales of sustainably produced, conservation-compatible products as a means to ensure sustainability of project conservation gains.

Ecuador: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province (FAO; GEF BD-$1.4 million; GEF total-$2.6 million; Cofinance-$10.6 million; Total cost-$13.2 million)

The project objective is to promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of soil, forest, water, and climate change mitigation through the strategic investment of public resources (including hydrocarbon and mineral extraction revenue), participative environmental governance, and incentive mechanisms in the Napo Province, with the special focus on the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve (SBR). The project will introduce SLM and sustainable water management practices, contribute to SFM on 50.000 ha of forests, as well as prmote forest certification on 2500 ha in 3 pilot sites. It is organized in the following key components: 1) Institutional strengthening to mainstream biodiversity conservation and INRM into participatory land use planning, based on an ecosystem approach; 2) Design and promotion of landscape and agroforestry production systems that include sustainable management of water, soil and forests, while improving livelihoods in the SBR-Napo Province; and 3) Promotion of biotrade.

Global: 5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (UNDP; GEF BD-$48.0 million; GEF total-$134.6 million; Cofinance-$134.4 million; Total cost-$269.2 million)

This MFA project supports implementation of the 5th operational phase of the GEF SGP. The SGP applies a holistic, integrated approach to addressing environmental issues, supporting the needs and priorities of communities and CSOs. To support sustainable use of biodiversity, the SGP will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity friendly practices in production landscapes and seascapes, through measures such as organic certification for community level and small-scale producers of biodiversity-based products; improved community-based resource use of non-timber forest products; and community level enforcement measures in near shore fisheries. With SGP's support, civil society and community-based organizations will develop the capacity to improve conservation and sustainable use efforts and ensure benefits for community livelihoods, contributing to long-term sustainability.

Global: ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (PROGRAM) (FAO/UNEP/World Bank; GEF BD-$19.6million; GEF total-$43.5 million; Cofinance-$222.7 million; Total cost-$241.2 million)

No one nation has the specific or sole responsibility for management of marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) which make up 40 percent of the surface of our planet, comprising 64% of the surface of the oceans and nearly 95% of its volume. GEF involvement in this area is crucial because it will bring together countries and the fishing community at all points along the processing line, including industry and relevant global agencies and conventions thereby enabling a new framework and a way forward in ABNJ. The program goal is to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in

accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums. The proposed program consists of four projects that will promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums: 1) Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ; 2) Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea ecosystems in the ABNJ; 3) Oceans Finance Facility to finance effective management and transitional reform of ocean fisheries; and 4) Global coordination for marine ABNJ.

Global: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program - Implementing the program using STAR resources I (UNDP; GEF BD-$16.3 million; GEF total-$$35.9 million; Cofinance-$35.9 million; Total cost-$71.8 million)

This MFA project supports implementation of the 5th operational phase of the GEF SGP using 16 countries' STAR allocations. The overall goal of the project is to secure global environmental benefits through community based initiatives and actions. Under biodiversity focal area, the project will generate global benefits by leveraging community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity through improving the effectiveness and sustainability of community conservation areas and indigenous PAs, which make up a critical component of the global PA system, even if they are not always recognized as such. To support sustainable use of biodiversity, the GEF SGP will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity friendly practices in production landscapes and seascapes, through measures such as organic certification for community level and small-scale producers of biodiversity-based products; improved community-based resource use of non-timber forest products; and community level enforcement measures in near shore fisheries. With GEF SGP's support, civil society and community-based organizations will develop the capacity to improve conservation and sustainable use efforts and ensure benefits for community livelihoods, contributing to long-term sustainability.

Global: The GLOBE Legislator Forest Initiative (UNEP; GEF BD-$0.2 million; GEF total-1.0 million; Cofinance-$1.2 million; Total cost-$2.2 million)

The project objective is to strengthen legislation and parliamentary scrutiny functions within key forested developing countries (Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Mexico) in support of national efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) and promote Sustainable Forest Management. The project is organized in four components. Component 1-Establishment of cross-party group of legislators, aims at the development of an influential and well-supported cross-party group of legislators in each of the initiative countries who are actively committed to reducing deforestation, conserving forest biodiversity and promoting good management practices in LULUCF. Under Component 2 the project will provide expert legal, economic and scientific advice to legislators in order to strengthen the parliamentary functions in support of national REDD+ strategies, NBSAPs (activities linked to forests) and the UNDAF process. Component 3-Enhancing international dialogue among -legislators will support coordination of an international political dialogue on deforestation between legislators from all countries with an interest in creating an effective global REDD+ mechanism. Component 4 will aim at enhancing contribution of legislators in development and implementation of REDD+.

Guatemala: Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (UNDP; GEF BD-$0.5 million; GEF total-$4.5 million; Cofinance: $13.2 million; Total cost-$17.7 million)

This MFA project combines GEF resources from BD, CC, and LD focal areas, as well as the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism. The project will address natural dry and humid montane forest loss in production landscapes by piloting SFM/REDD+ and SLM models in western and southeastern Guatemala. Specifically, the project will strengthen the spatial planning framework, including the development of a regulatory and institutional framework and the necessary tools (municipal-level GIS mapping tool of multiple ecosystem benefits; a protocol for the monitoring of C flow; and trained decision-makers and technical staff) to promote SFM and SLM in Guatemala (Component 1). Implementation of a REDD+ pilot project covering 4,334 ha in the buffer zone of the Todos Santos Cuchumatanes PA (Component 2) will lead to the estimated reduction of emissions of 46,024 tCO2 over a 5-year period from humid montane forest deforestation. This will be complemented by biodiversity mainstreaming activities by adapting agricultural and cattle ranching production practices so as to maintain biodiversity patterns and ecological processes in this region, in particular a "no net loss" in forest cover in a critical corridor covering 20,176 ha.

Honduras: Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes (UNDP, GEF BD-$1.8 million; GEF Total-$3.1 million; Cofinance-$9.1 million; Total cost-$12.2 million)

The objective of this MFA project is to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and sectors in humid broadleaved and dry zone agroecosystems. The project targets the ranching sector, which continues to be a major driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Honduras. By using two market-based approaches, the demand for certified products and access to certification-dependent finance, the project will result in the improved management in over 30,000 ha of land managed by small-scale farmers. The project will address the growing market demand for certified products sourced from areas which conserve biodiversity, avoid and address land degradation issues and enhance forest carbon stocks. This pilot has the potential for replication regionally as well as in other parts of Honduras. The project will also result in the saving on 230,000 tCO2e through avoided forest loss and forest degradation and the reforestation and improved management of nearly 12,000 ha while at the same time increasing connectivity indices between biodiversity resources across the project area.

India: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India (UNDP; GEF BD-$1.5 million; GEF total-$5.0 million; Cofinance-$6.0 million; Total cost-$11.0 million)

This MFA project combines India's STAR BD, CC and LD STAR allocations as well as funding from the cross-cutting Capacity Development programme. The project objective is to ensure a mosaic of land uses and community practices across the rural landscape that provide sustainable livelihoods while generating global benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon storage. Component 1 of the project is aligned with the BD focal area strategy. Specifically, the project will provide support to improve sustainability of community-managed landscapes by integrating biodiversity conservation into local development decision-making. Key outputs include development of community level

sustainable land-use regimes that integrate biodiversity conservation objectives, equipping local leaders and planners with required tools and methodologies that enable biodiversity mapping, monitoring, and valuation. Panchayat-level land and resource use plans with biodiversity conservation objectives mainstreamed will be piloted across at least 30 panchayats in the three priority geographic regions. The project will support the implementation of biodiversity friendly practices identified in the panchayat-level resource use plans that will ensure the ecological integrity of the region and promote sustainable resource use including the development of ecosystem based enterprises.

India: Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Improvement (World Bank; GEF BD-$12.5 million; GEF total-$20.5 million; Cofinance-$115.0 million; Total cost-$135.5 million)

The project objective is to strengthen institutional capacities for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and enhanced carbon sequestration and sustainable flow of ecosystem services in production forests of central Indian highlands and Western Ghats hotspot. In addition, some pilots on shifting cultivation in the state of Nagaland in another globally significant biodiversity hotspot – the Himalaya, will be undertaken. While the project investments will be made outside the PA network, within production and reserved forests, they would still result in improving the sustainability of PAs by reducing the anthropogenic pressures on them. The project will work with local communities (private actors) with high dependence on forest products, for example, firewood to help moderate their behavior for achieving sustainable use and management. This will result in increased capacities and a higher degree of local participation in management of natural resources through establishment of new community reserves that would also seek to build on equitable access to these resources amongst participating communities. The project will be implemented in the following Components: 1) Establishing systems for mainstreaming and managing biodiversity in production forests and carbon stock monitoring; and 2) Increasing ecological Connectivity and generating Sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services.

Jamaica: Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds (IADB, GEF BD-$1.0 million; GEF total: $3.9 million; Cofinance-$8.8 million; Total cost-$12.7 million)

The project objective is to reduce pressure on natural resources in the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds of the Blue Mountains by increasing the practice of SLM resulting in improved management of biological diversity and enhanced flow of ecosystem services that sustain local livelihoods. It will implement good management practices in existing high-biodiversity tropical mountain forests and the wider forest landscape downstream. This will be complimented by activities for increasing cross-sectoral institutional capacity for SLM in valuable watersheds and improve management of ecosystem services vital to people's livelihoods. The project will enhance the policy, legal, financial and regulatory framework that supports forest, soil and watershed management effectiveness and improve collaboration between communities, government and the private sector.

Kazakhstan: Improving Sustainability of PA System in Desert Ecosystems through Promotion of Biodiversity-compatible Livelihoods in and Around Pas (UNDP; GEF BD-$3.6 million; GEF total-$4.5 million; Cofinance-$15.3 million; Total cost-$19.8 million)

The project objective is to enhance the sustainability of protected areas in globally important desert ecosystems by expanding their geographic coverage, promoting landscape approach and supporting biodiversity-compatible livelihoods in and around PAs, focusing on regions of Ile Balkhash and Southern Kazakh deserts. Under Component 1 the project will support an increase in the PA estate of Kazakhstan by including 1.9 mln ha of under-represented desert and semi-desert ecosystems into the PA system, and as such will ensure higher conservation status for many endangered species. The project will promote a landscape approach to conservation and management of desert ecosystems, putting in place thresholds for the influence of key threatening production sectors in the buffer zones and corridors, and implanting biodiversity compatible land-uses in the targeted districts. Under Component III, the project envisages a revolving micro-credit fund in partnership with the Fund for Agricultural Support (FAS), aimed at providing sustainable funding to local communities for biodiversity-friendly livelihoods. This adds to the innovative character and cost-effectiveness of the project, and is also one of the ways to ensure the financial continuity of funding for biodiversity friendly businesses in and around protected areas in Kazakhstan.

Kenya: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kenya (UNDP; GEF BD-$1.8 million; GEF total-$5.0 million; Cofinance-$5.5 million; Total cost-$10.5 million)

This MFA project combines resources from Kenya's BD, CC and LD STAR allocations and the cross-cutting Capacity Development Programme. The project objective is to secure global environmental benefits through community-based initiatives and actions in key terrestrial and marine ecosystems of Kenya. In the BD focal area, SGP will implement project Component 1: Sustainable management of landscapes and seascapes for biodiversity conservation. By the end of GEF-5 the project expects to contribute at least 65.000 hectares of sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes, including montane forests, critical wildlife migration corridors, mangroves, fish refugia, coral reefs and seagrass beds. The project will also enhance the effectiveness of community managed areas in key terrestrial and marine ecosystems by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in their management plans and by removing barriers to the implementation of various recent sectoral frameworks that regulate natural resources use and land management by local communities.

Malawi: Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project (World Bank; GEF BD-$2.7 million; GEF total-$5.1 million; Cofinance-$68.3 million; Total cost-$73.4 million)

The overall goal of this MFA project is to develop the Shire River Basin planning framework in order to improve land and water management for ecosystem and livelihood benefits in target areas. The project will apply a comprehensive catchment restoration approach that combines protection of natural habitats with improved land management in production landscapes. The project uses biodiversity and land degradation Focal Area resources with SFM/REDD+ incentive funds to improve the sustainability of protected areas, forest reserves, and floodplain wetlands; invest in land and water management within agricultural landscapes; and establish community-based management within forest reserves in the lower Shire. The project also utilizes LDCF funds to directly address Malawi's NAPA priorities in flood management and contribute towards priorities in community resilience through sustainable rural livelihoods. The urgency of this area

of action has been reinforced by recurrent flooding in the Lower Shire in recent years and the targeted area is among the most vulnerable in the country. The project will result in 100,000 ha of protected areas under improved management, 40,000 ha of agro-forestry areas and 37,000 ha of forest land under sustainable community-based forest management.

Malaysia: Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS (UNDP: GEF BD-$7.0 million; GEF total-$10.8 million; Cofinance-$36.5 million; Total cost-$47.3 million)

The project aims to sustainably manage land and forests in the Central Forest Spine Landscape to secure the critical wildlife habitats, conserve biodiversity and maintain a continuous flow of multiple ecosystem services, including water provisioning, carbon storage and sequestration. Malaysia is one of the World's 17 mega diverse countries and one of the 14 tiger range countries, with the Malayan Tiger sub species. The project will result in sustainable management of 4.5 million ha of tropical forests, which house an array of globally significant biodiversity. The main expected project results are as follows: 1) development of a decision support system including a monitoring system on 4.5 million of ha for forests and a science based monitoring of the tiger population, and enhancement of law enforcement at national, state, and targeted forest complexes through the reinforcement of wildlife crime units; 2) elevation of official protection status of 20,000 ha resulting in high rates of forest carbon and reduction of threats to the adjacent tiger population source PAs covering 638,055 ha, 3) rehabilitation of 4,000 ha of vital tiger habitat using native species reforestation, and 4) development of a viable PES mechanisms through SFM.

Mexico: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Mexico (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.9 million; GEF total-$4.7 million; Cofinance-$5.9 million; Total cost-$10.6 million)

This MFA project draws resources from Mexico's BD and CC STAR allocations, as well as from the cross-cutting Capacity Development Programme with the objective to conserve Mexico's Southeastern large ecosystems and to help mitigate climate change through community based initiatives and actions that also improve their livelihoods. Under BD focal area, the project will implement Component 1 to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the production landscapes and seascapes of Mexico's Southeastern region. A central part of the project strategy is to engage and empower community-based actions to improve long-term sustainability of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor by adopting land uses that reduce pressures on biodiversity, thereby maintaining ecosystem connectivity between 17 key PAs vital for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. The project will support activities to improve the productivity and sustainability of conservation-compatible livelihoods, including sustainable forest management for timber and non-timber forest products, aquaculture, fisheries management, and ecotourism among others. The project will build the business planning and management capacities of communities to ensure quality of goods and services produced sustainably and facilitate ready access to existing and emerging markets for these products. At the same time, the project will address ecosystem degradation by invasive alien species through identification of invasive species pathways and support to the implementation of Mexico's invasive species management framework and action plan.

Mexico: Conservation of Coastal Watersheds in Changing Environments (World Bank; GEF BD-$16.4 million; GEF total-$39.5 million; Cofinance-$239.9 million; Total cost-$279.4 million)

The project objective is to ensure the integrated management of coastal watersheds that drain to the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California as a means to achieve multiple global environmental objectives and mitigate climate change impacts. This will be achieved through an innovative multi-organization approach covering natural, economic, human and institutional systems and their interactions in these key watersheds. The project will strengthen management of the PA system as well as promote sustainable use in the wider landscape to enhance landscape connectivity of entire watersheds. In areas threatened by high deforestation and biodiversity loss beyond PAs, development of PES mechanisms will be supported in order to promote sustainable land use techniques and ecosystem management and rehabilitation. These activities will be complemented by capacity building and support to local communities to improve management of degraded agroecosystems to reduce pressures on natural resources. The project will create three new PAs (500,000 ha), enhance the management and financial sustainability of seven additional PAs and develop over 16.40 million t CO2.

Mongolia: Securing Forest Ecosystems through Participatory Management and Benefit Sharing (FAO; GEF BD-$1.8 million; GEF total-$3.6 million; Cofinance-$14.4 million; $18.0 million)

The project objective is to ensure that sustainable forest management in Mongolia's forest landscapes secures the flow of multiple ecosystem services and benefits, including biodiversity, reduced degradation, and carbon storage while enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change. The project combines resource from BD and LD focal areas, with additional funding from the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism. The project will support mainstreaming of biodiversity and SFM objectives into productive forest management practices. It will also provide an opportunity for major scaling-up and strengthening of participatory forest management techniques to address capacity constraints within the forest sector. By working at a landscape scale to improve smallholder management practices, the project will maintain natural forests to retain connectivity and wildlife corridors between important biodiversity areas within 500,000 ha of conifer forests and sequester over 4.7 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent within the project area.

Namibia: Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project (World Bank; GEF BD-$1.2 million; GEF total-$1.9 million; Cofinance-$5.9 million; Total cost-$7.8 million)

This project builds on a partnership between the GEF, the Government of Namibia and the private sector as an innovative approach to contribute to the conservation and management of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the Namibian coast through an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach. The project will support the ongoing government activities on coastal management in order to: a) boost the baseline of a developing, yet currently inadequate integrated coastal governance framework; b) support preliminary steps towards mainstreaming the ICZM approach into productive sectors; c) strengthen newly proclaimed yet ineffectively managed coastal and marine protected areas; and d) rehabilitate land degradation in key sites. It will be implemented through the following key Components: 1) Policy implementation and advocacy; 2) Coastal and marine investments both within and outside of CMPAs.

Pakistan: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan (UNDP; GEF BD-$0.9 million; GEF total-$2.8 million; Cofinance-$3.6 million; Total cost-$6.3 million)

This MFA project combines resources from Pakistan's BD and CC STAR allocations with funding from IW focal area and Capacity Development Programme. The project objective is to ensure a mosaic of land uses and community practices across the rural landscape that provide sustainable livelihoods while generating global benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon storage. Under the BD focal area, the project will leverage community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity through improving the effectiveness and sustainability of community conservation areas and indigenous PA, which make up a critical component of Pakistan's system of PAs, and Ramsar sites such as the Indus Delta, Jubbo Lagoon, Nuriri Lagoon, the Rann of Kutch, Haleji and Hadero Lake. Furthermore, project will support measures such as livelihood improvements for community level and small-scale producers of biodiversity-dependent products, improved community-based resource use of non-timber forest products, community level enforcement measures in near shore fisheries, and community level income generating opportunities in management of threatened livestock and other species.

Paraguay: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes (UNDP; GEF BD-$2.6 million; GEF total-$6.9 million; Cofinance-$22.1 million; Total cost-$29.0 million)

The project objective is to ensure that the biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the Atlantic Forest eco-region are protected from existing and emerging threats from multi-sectoral production practices. The Government of Paraguay is committed to the long-term mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management in productive practices across the country. The project will contribute to this long term vision by developing sound and replicable models for mainstreaming sustainable practices within the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest ecoregion --targeting the Multiple Use Landscape (MUL) framed by the Departments of Amambay, Canindeyú and Upper Paraná in Eastern Paraguay. The project will advance an integrated package of measures, including: strengthening the regulatory framework, improving the knowhow for sustainable land management amongst producer groups and landholders, and generating incentives so that markets and financial sectors prize sustainable production practices within the target multiple use landscape. The vision is to create a mosaic of conservation compatible land uses, with large habitat patches and connectivity, through the conservation of small forest patches and by fostering forest rehabilitation. The project will centre efforts on areas in the landscape where threats to large habitat blocks and critical connecting forests are most acute, focusing on forest clearance, forest degradation and fire.

Philippines: Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines (UNDP; GEF BD-$4.6 million; GEF total-$4.6 million; Cofinance-$4.6 million; Total cost-$9.2 million)

This MFA project combines resources from Philippines's BD STAR allocation with funding from IW focal area and the Capacity Development programme. The project objective is to secure global environmental benefits through community-based biodiversity conservation initiatives and actions in selected priority sites in the Philippines. Under the BD focal area, the project will generate global benefits by leveraging community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity through

improving the effectiveness and sustainability of community PAs, an important part of Philippines's nationwide system of PAs. To support sustainable use of biodiversity, the project will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation objectives into agriculture, forest and fishery management practices in production land and seascapes, through measures such as organic certification for community level and small-scale producers of biodiversity dependent products, improved community-based resource use of non-timber forest products, and community level enforcement measures in near shore fisheries.

Regional: MENA- Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) (PROGRAM) (World Bank; GEF BD-$7.5 million; GEF total-$17.5 million; Cofinance-$226.2 million; Total cost-$243.7)

The overall Program goal is to contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods in desert ecosystems by harnessing their value in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, so that the flow of desert goods and services can be optimized. The Program is designed to provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities, along with those of humans and other biota. The Program will consist of four projects in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, and one regional project. The focus of these projects will be on different production sectors, from ecotourism to agriculture to livestock management, and on improving the sustainability of these investments through an integrated ecosystem management approach, with the emphasis placed on participatory approaches, capacity building and on harnessing valuable local knowledge. One of the MENA-DELP's specific outcomes is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in targeted oases, rangelands, and agricultural systems. Ecotourism in desert areas of the region has significant potential for development, with benefits to biodiversity conservation, community income generation and private sector involvement. The MENA-DELP aims to capitalize on this potential by supporting the establishment of functional ecotourism ventures run by local communities or private entrepreneurs, through the refurbishment and/or construction of ecotourism facilities, and the creation of ecotourism circuits. The Program will also seek to build the capacity of local ecotourism stakeholders through appropriate training.

Regional: Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (PROGRAM) (World Bank; GEF BD-$18.7 million; GEF total-$71.2 million; Cofinance-$1810.0; Total cost-$1881.2 billion)

This MFA and multi-trust fund Program supports the implementation of a country-driven vision for integrated natural resource management for sustainable and climate-resilient development in the Sahel region. The multi-dimensional challenge of land degradation and climate variability and change requires an integrated solution that is better tackled by several countries together. The proposed Program will contribute to this integrated solution by promoting, through individual but related projects, sustainable land and water management (SLWM) following an approach that takes into account social, economic, institutional and policy needs for sustainable ecosystem management at scale. This approach targets the mosaic of production systems, protected areas, habitats, and natural assets that together form the region's rural landscape. The program leverages GEF resources under the STAR according to country allocations, as well as from LDCF and SCCF. The Program will offer a menu of interrelated activities through the following components: 1) Institutions, information, and policy; 2) Investment in SLWM and biodiversity conservation; 3) Innovations and economics; and 4) Mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Biodiversity conservation measures will be specifically addressed under

program Component 2. Individual projects will develop biodiversity components detailing the areas covered, any policies supported, financing mechanisms developed, etc. Recognizing that protected areas are important cornerstone for any landscape based approach, the project will seek to expand existing protected areas, develop biological corridors, support PA management as applicable and develop close linkages between economic sectors and protected areas. Additional biodiversity measures in productive landscapes will be addressed such as the establishing establish conservation set asides along erosion-prone waterways and vegetation corridors.

Regional: LCB-NREE Lake Chad Basin Regional Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency (PROGRAM) (AfDB; GEF BD-$1.9 million; GEF total-$14.2 million; Cofinance-$172.6 million; Totalcost-$186.8 million)

The Program is a strategic combination of projects with the overarching goal of maintaining the ecosystem services in the Lake Chad Basin by conserving the water and agro-sylvo ecosystems and ensuring the sustainability of use of resources in a context of energy efficiency and food security. It is based on four main components to address the following outcomes: 1) Increase the efficiency of approaches and tools related to the consumption of natural resources and energy to deliver global environmental benefits, 2) Incorporate sustainability in productive landscapes, 3) Strengthen capacity and knowledge and sustainable financing for climate resilient mobilization for integrated water resource management and water use efficiency in the Lake Chad basin, and 4) Strengthen water and ecosystems management and riparian collaboration. Although the Program has a strong focus on the GEF IW focal area strategic objectives, it is also aligned with the BD, LD, CC and SFM/REDD+ strategies. Under biodiversity focal area, the implementation program, particularly the demonstration sites for the restoration of wetlands and improved fodder, crop and fish production and management activities, will ensure that biodiversity is conserved in the wetlands that are identified as RAMSAR sites and habitat is maintained in the national protected area systems within the basin countries. The management of those habitats (RAMSAR and forest) will be improved in order to achieve multiple environmental benefits. The program, through knowledge sharing, will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources into production landscapes in the Lake Chad basin countries.

Regional: GMS-FBP Greater Mekong Subregion Forests and Biodiversity Program (PROGRAM) (ADB/World Bank; GEF BD-$9.5 million; GEF total-$19.2 million; Cofinance-$131.9 million; Total cost-$151.1)

The overarching goal of GMS-FBP is to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high priority forest biodiversity conservation landscapes including PA systems of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), recognizing the pressures on these landscapes from development and climate change. The Program addresses region-wide biodiversity issues requiring larger scale approaches, cross-border landscape conservation through international cooperation, joint capacity development between GMS countries, and the provision of platforms for exchanging experiences and generating regional knowledge on landscape conservation. GMS-FBP aims to enhance knowledge and management capacities for PAs and landscape conservation, development of trans-boundary and landscape conservation models, and increased financing for PAs. Many of the best practices from GEF biodiversity programs will be adopted and applied by GMS countries through a coordinated set of national projects. The Program will target key spatial gaps in landscape conservation – within PAs, between PAs, buffer zones and biodiversity corridors, between countries in trans-boundary landscapes, across landscapes where the ranges of key species transect boundaries, and across illegal trade supply, transport and

market locations. Tiger populations and habitat will be of special interest. The Program will also target thematic gaps – addressing technical information, monitoring and financing aspects that are not currently being considered at sufficient scale or comprehensive level by existing PA and conservation programs. The primary results expected of the three Program components are: 1) strengthened national and regional enabling mechanisms to address the pressures on high value conservation landscapes in GMS, including PA, and particularly where they transect borders; 2) multi-focal conservation investments that jointly lead to increased forest cover, forest and watershed rehabilitation, habitat connectivity, conservation of threatened species, climate change resilience and sustainable livelihoods; and 3) development and increased application of technical knowledge, methods and best practices for landscape conservation and financing and the means of sharing experiences between GMS countries.

Regional: Implementing Integrated Land Water and Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS (UNEP/UNDP; GEF BD-$5.5 million; GEF total-$12.4 million; Cofinance-$118.0 million; Total cost-$130.4 million)

The project will implement an integrated "ridge-to-reef" approach for multiple environmental benefits by linking sustainable forest landscape management to international waters, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation. It will focus on innovation, catalyzing implementation of cutting-edge technologies and policy reforms with the objective of enabling replication and scaling-up, and enhancing engagement of beneficiary community stakeholders and the private sector. Tangible outcomes will include increased reliability of safe water and sanitation, particularly to disadvantaged communities, reduction in the volume of soil lost and sediment fluxes into rivers and marine environments, positive changes in terms of species richness and abundance, contributions to global carbon sequestration, enhanced climate resilience, and reduced nutrient and other pollutant loads into fresh and coastal waters. The project includes country-level actions and regional approaches for natural resource management where they are likely to trigger transformational changes in the agriculture and forest sectors and land-use planning.

Regional: LME-EA Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (PROGRAM) (World Bank; GEF BD-$8.5 million; GEF total-$28.0 million; Cofinance-$753.5 million; Total cost-$781.5 million)

The East Asian Seas are a major economic resource for the world's demand for fishery and aquaculture products, and a major natural heritage and biodiversity resource for the people around the world. The region holds a significant share of the world's coral reefs and mangroves; it also produces about 40 percent of the world's fish catch and more than 80 percent of aquaculture. With over 2 billion people living in the region, the human pressure on transboundary marine and coastal resources remains very high. The Program goal is to promote sustainable development of large marine and coastal ecosystems of the East Asia and Pacific Region and improve livelihoods of local populations by reducing pollution of and promoting sustainable marine fisheries, ICM and ecosystem based management**.** The Program will achieve its goal through a three-pronged approach: 1) fully blended World Bank/GEF investment projects to scale up EAS countries' efforts to reduce land-based pollution in the Seas of East Asia (the Brown Agenda); 2) fully blended World Bank/GEF investment projects addressing overexploitation of fisheries (the Blue Agenda) through improvements in governance of marine and coastal resources based ICM and ecosystem based management; 3) knowledge management

activities aimed at filling the knowledge gap in quantifying, valuing and, to the extent possible, marketing coastal ecosystem services and to disseminate good practices, promote regional learning and change the policy/management paradigm in the region (Component 3). Under the BD focal area, three projects will promote incorporation of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into policy and regulatory frameworks in the project countries and will contribute significant increases in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity. Specifically, the consideration on biodiversity issues will be mainstreamed into local development plans with measures to reduce the negative impacts from production sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism; the management of existing marine PAs will be improved with the capacity of communities and local governments enhanced to reduce over-fishing and conserve marine and coastal habitats. Measurable targets will be integrated into the economic development and sectoral planning framework at the national, provincial, and local levels (Vietnam Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development Project). Good practices to maintain and improve coral reefs will be integrated into community-based management; eco-business approach (e.g., business incubation and marketing) will be introduced to secure financial sustainability.

Regional (Ecuador, Peru): Sustainable Forest Management approach in the Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems (UNEP; GEF BD-$1.7 million; Total GEF-$3.6 million; Cofinance-$18.2 million; Total cost-$21.7 million)

The project objective is to enhance multiple environmental and social benefits provided by biodiversity and carbon stocks by overcoming critical scientific, institutional and financial barriers that undermine SLM and SFM in high Andean ecosystems. The project will implement improved management practices with local communities on 6 pilot sites covering a total area of 150,000 ha in Ecuador and Peru where land-use plans that incorporate biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and ecosystem services valuation will be designed with local participation. On the ground activities will be implemented in 50,000 ha of priority sites through payment for environmental services frameworks to support the uptake of sustainable practices to improve habitat for biodiversity, sustain water flows for downstream users and maintain and improve carbon stocks. The project will also contribute to creating an enabling environment in both countries to mainstream biodiversity conservation, promote climate change mitigation and upscale SLM/SFM in the wider landscape.

Regional (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone): Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (AfDB; GEF BD-$2.6 million; GEF total-$3.2 million; Cofinance-$25.0 million; Total cost-$28.2 million)

The project will be implemented in the Upper Guinea forest covering Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire with the objective of strengthening the management of transboundary natural resources for sustained ecological benefits and improved livelihoods for the forest adjacent communities. It will promote an IEM approach at community level, considering water, forest and land issues in a holistic manner. The project will support local communities in developing alternative means of income generation, which will lead to an increase in forest coverage and its related benefits both at the local (ecosystem services) and global (biodiversity, enhanced carbon sinks) levels. It will enhance local stakeholders' involvement in the management of transboundary ecosystem. The project will also reinforce regional coordination among countries with a particular focus on selected ecosystems.

Regional (Mongolia, Russian Federation): Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders (UNEP; GEF BD-$2.3 million; GEF total-$4.8 million; Cofinance-$15.1 million; Total cost-$19.9 million)

The project objective is to reduce pasture degradation, sustain resilience of habitats and livelihoods of nomadic herder communities, and conserve and enhance the globally important biological diversity and traditional cultural values of rangelands in Russia and Mongolia. It has been designed to focus on the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity that sustain some of the smallest and most vulnerable Nomadic Herder groups: the Reindeer herders in three selected target areas in Mongolia and the Russian Federation. The project will combine science and traditional environmental knowledge of pastoralist to develop scenario planning tools as a basis for input for sustainable land use planning and management. It will promote a holistic approach (i.e. a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way), and support the establishment of systematic recording of herders' and others' observations regarding biodiversity and land use change. With the participation of reindeer herders, local and national authorities and specialists, the project will establish local management plans that can to a large extent be implemented and monitored by the herders themselves.

Russian Federation: ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020) (UNEP/EBRD/UNDP/World Bank; GEF BD-$6.4 million; GEF total-$16.1 million; Cofinance-$310.3 million; Total cost-$326.4 million)

The Program aims to adopt and implement governance reforms for sustainable development of the Arctic in the Russian Federation. The foundation for this programme was set by the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Russian Arctic Environment, developed through the GEF support and adopted by the Government of the RF in 2009. The Russian Arctic SAP identified key priority environmental issues such as environmental pollution including transboundary transport of pollutants by water and air, changes in biodiversity and depletion of biological resources, deterioration of the living conditions and environment of the indigenous population of the Russian Arctic and disruptions of their traditional use of natural resources, negative consequences and threats to ecosystems and social-economic systems from the ongoing climate change as well as land degradation and irresponsible use of land. The program will facilitate and support multiple reforms, supported by a series of demonstration projects, such as addressing needs to establish firmer institutional arrangements for shared resources and environment associated with transboundary Large Marine Ecosystems, energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy development, developing a network of PAs and introduction of integrated river basin management for water management and biodiversity conservation. The program will catalyze further dialogue with the other Arctic countries on the transboundary issues and will help to develop a mechanism that prompt needed investments. A portion of GEF funds will also be used as a capital grant or in a risk guarantee mechanism for pilot projects, either in direct EBRD loans, or as part of investment portfolios of smaller bundled projects under a framework agreement with local banks.

Rwanda: Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC) (World Bank; GEF BD-$1.4 million; Total GEF-$5.5 million; Cofinance-$53.5 million; Total cost-$59.0 million)

This is a multi-focal and multi-trust fund project that draws resources from the GEFTF and LDCF. The project, driven by high level government support and ownership, draws on lessons from a previous GEF project on critical ecosystem, to propose a landscape approach to restore and maintain critical landscapes that provide global environmental benefits and contribute to enhanced resilient economic development and livelihoods, as reflected in the NAPA priorities. The project is mainly field-oriented with the three following complementary components: 1) Nation-wide multi-sectoral landscape restoration planning and institutional development, 2) Demonstration of land and forest restoration and conservation at the priority landscapes, and 3) Landscape level restoration in support of greater adaptation and resilience of local communities to the effects of climate change. Some key pilot landscapes will be targeted, as the Gishwati forest where the vulnerable poor population livelihoods are highly dependent on ecosystem services.

Seychelles: Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the Broader Land and Seascape (UNDP; GEF BD-$1.2 million; GEF total-$1.8 million; Cofinance-$5.8 million; Total cost-$7.6 million)

The project objective is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Seychelles' Outer Islands by integrating a National Subsystem of Coastal and Marine PAs into the broader land- and seascape while reducing the pressures on natural resources from competing land uses. The project will achieve this goal by strengthening PA management in coastal and marine ecosystems in the Outer Islands region by expanding this sub-system of PAs. The Government has recently refocused its development program for the Outer Islands through a multi-sectoral approach and with a view to economic development. Within this approach, biodiversity and sustainable land management will play a major role in development, and it will also be a determining factor with respect to the type of developments that will be allowed in different sites in this region. In this context, dealing with pressures from competing land uses across the land- and seascape is paramount. SLM will be promoted through restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems impacted by unsustainable activities, including the elimination of IAS. An integrated PA management model that combines conservation and SLM will be demonstrated in the newly proclaimed sub-system of PAs. Management effectiveness will be increased in selected PAs, focusing on biodiversity conservation as well as SLM practice.

Turkey: Integrated Approach to Management of Forests in Turkey, with Demonstration in High Conservation Value Forests in the Mediterranean Region (UNDP; GEF BD-$1.0 million; GEF total-$7.2 million; Cofinance-$21.2 million; Total cost-$28.4 million)

The project combines resources Turkey's BD and CC STAR resources with additional funding from the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism with the objective of promoting an integrated approach to management of forests in Turkey. The project will demonstrate an integrated package involving stakeholders to produce the following results: policies and standards for forest sector Non- Agricultural Market Access including a revenue sharing mechanism; a forest carbon inventory system designed for national use and implemented in these forests; 79,960 ha PAs of under-represented habitat; improved data and information on native trees to enhance carbon from demonstrations on 450,000 ha; operational systems to address forest threats from fire and pests;

and 650,000 tons of reduced CO2 direct benefits over 5 years. Experiences gained can be replicated to other Mediterranean forests in the world, and to integrated approaches to monitoring systems and management of other forest types.

Turkey: Sustainable Land Management and Climate Friendly Agriculture (FAO; GEF BD-$0.9 million; GEF total-$5.8 million; Cofinance-$21.3 million; Total cost-$27.1 million)

The project objective is to improve sustainability of agriculture and forest land use management through the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies with win-win benefits in land degradation, climate change and biodiversity conservation, and increased farm profitability and forest profitability. Focusing on the Konya Closed Basin that encompasses a semi-arid to arid production landscape of agricultural lands, pastures, forests, sand dunes the project will use a cross-cutting approach to improve sustainability of agriculture and forest land use management through the diffusion and adoption of low-carbon technologies to produce multiple global environmental. Approximately 180,000 ha of range, agriculture, forest, and habitat will be improved. The project is organized in the following Components: 1) Rehabilitation of degraded land; 2) Climate friendly agriculture; 3) Strengthening enabling environment for multiple benefits from SLM.

Ukraine: Conserving, Enhancing and Managing Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity while Promoting Sustainable Development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through the Establishment of a Research and Environmental Protection Centre and PA (UNEP; GEF BD-$0.9 million; GEF total-$5.0 million; Cofinance-$15.0 million; Total cost-$20.0 million)

The Government of Ukraine has invested significant human and financial resources to establish and manage the ChEZ over the past 25 years. This project builds on these efforts with the goal to conserve, enhance and manage carbon stocks and biodiversity in forest and non-forest lands, and promote sustainable development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone (ChEZ). The project will support to the GOU in taking the first steps towards the implementation of a set of appropriate environmental monitoring and management measures for the ChEZ through provision of specialized technical assistance, capacity building and limited investment in specialized equipment and infrastructure. The project is expected to acieve the following outcomes: 1) long-term conservation of globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services in existing and new PAs of approximately 100,000ha to 220,000ha; 2) enhanced capacity to monitor and account for the climate change mitigation functions of large areas of forests and wetlands within the ChEZ and the new PA; 3) support for the establishment of long-term sustainable land-use and forest management practices for the large areas located within the ChEZ and the new PA; and 4) development of lessons and methodologies that can underpin the adoption of natural recovery processes for the rehabilitation of other similar areas around the world. The project will achieve specific biodiversity outcomes through establishment of one of the largest new PAs in the region and the enhanced capacity to monitor the impact of the Chernobyl NPP accident on the several globally important populations of rare and endangered species, as well as preservation of some critical sites along the Africa-Eurasian Flyways (bird migration routes).

Zambia: Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas in Zambia (UNDP; GEF BD-$3.9 million; GEF total-$13.3 million; Cofinance-$44.8 million; Total cost-$58.1 million)

The project objective is to ensure that the biodiversity and carbon sinks of Zambia – particularly those critical forest landscapes in selected PAs (including core National Parks and buffer Game Management Areas) – are better protected from threats through improved management effectiveness at the institutional level; sustainable forestry management practices and integrated land use planning at the local level; and application of appropriate low-carbon, biomass-energy technologies. This project builds on the previous GEF investment in reclassification of new types of PAs, working at a systemic level to strengthen the management effectiveness of Zambian PAs in conserving biodiversity and addressing drivers of degradation such as poaching, wildfire and illegal timber. It also builds on the previous work done to quantify the funding gap, now seeking ways to address the gap through establishing innovative Public-Private-Community partnerships, improving user fee systems and earning revenue through the REDD system. At a site level the project works in two National Parks, which protect poorly represented vegetation classes, and cover a total area of 24,084 km2. The project employs a landscape approach – with Component 1 of the project, focused on the core National Parks, fully integrated with Component 2 which focuses on the buffer-zone Game Management Areas, improving land use planning and land and forest management to reduce pressures on biodiversity in the core. Strengthening the PA estate is also important for climate change mitigation (Component 3).

Zimbabwe: Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project (World Bank; GEF BD-$1.9 million; GEf total-$5.8 million; Cofinance-$23.2 million; Total cost-$29.0 million)

Zimbabwe is facing increased challenges to its biodiversity and ecosystem services due to expansion of agriculture, acceleration of land degradation, expansion of invasive species, wildlife poaching, and lack of experiences about sustainable management practices for land use, land use change and forestry issues. The project objective is to tackle these issues by providing tools for sustainable management of the Hwange-Sanyati Bilogical Corridor. The Project uses an integrated landscape/ecosystems approach and is organized in the following key components: 1) Improve PA management effectiveness and the livelihoods of local communities, 2) Promote improved land and forest management practices, and 3) Support technical and institutional capacity improvement. The expected global environment benefits are improvement in biodiversity, enhanced carbon sequestration from improvement in vegetation cover (including forests), carbon sequestration through avoided deforestation and improved land degradation through recovery of indigenous plant species and reduction in siltation.

ANNEX 11: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

ANNEX 5 AND ANNEX 3 PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROJECTS FUNDED AND GIVEN THAT ALL ARE EXECUTING A SIMILAR SET OF ACTIVITIES TO REVIEW THE NBSAP, A SUMMARY OF EACH PROJECT IS NOT PROVIDED HERE.

THE TABLE BELOW LISTS THE ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH EACH COUNTRY CAN RECEIVE SUPPORT AS PART OF THEIR NBSAP REVISION.

NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	
I. Stocktaking and Assessment	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports
	2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness
	3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being
II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy though national consultations
III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though national consultations
	6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations
IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.
	9. Technology needs assessment
	10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
	11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation
V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures
	13. CHM development.
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach
	15. Fifth national report

ANNEX 12 SAVE OUR SPECIES PROGRAM GRANTS

SOS Pilot Grants (May 2010 – January 2012)

Project Title	Funding ($)	Cofinacing ($)	Organization	No. of species	Countries
Conservation Leadership Programme	150,000	1,600,000	Flora and Fauna International	25 *(incl. Sokoke pipit, Ganges river dolphin)*	Angola, Bangladesh, Colombia, Venezuela, Ghana, India, Nepal, Tanzania, Uzbekistan
EDGE of existence project	149,952	156,420	Zoological Society of London	4 *(incl. Wild camel, Pygmy hippo)*	Mongolia, China, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya
Preventing Extinctions Programme	150,000	338,163	Birdlife International	19 *(incl. Restinga antwren, Sociable lapwing)*	Cambodia, China, India, Philippines, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Syria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sao Tome, Seychelles, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago
Amphibian Conservation Programme	150,000	261,148	Conservation International	9 *(incl. Sulawesian toad)*	Colombia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka
Building public engagement for Saiga Antelopes	25,000	24,909	Saiga Conservation Alliance	1 *(Saiga antelope)*	Kazakhstan
Totals	$ 624,952	$2,380,640	Five organizations	58 species	32 countries

ANNEX 12 SAVE OUR SPECIES PROGRAM GRANTS

SOS Current Grants (December 2011 – April 2014)

Project Title	Funding ($)	Cofinacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
Implementation of SMART: a Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool to strengthen law enforcement and improve effectiveness of tiger protection in source sites	699,600	720,500	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) (EN)	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, Lao PDR and the Russian Federation
Saving Sulawesi's Endangered Large Mammals, the Babirusa and Anoa, and their Critical Habitat, the Nantu Forest	250,100	399,700	Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI)	Babirusa (*Babyrousa babyrussa*) (VU), Mountain & Lowland Anoas (*Bubalus depressicornis, B. quarlesi)* (EN)	Indonesia
Pro-active monitoring and patrolling in the Kunene Region of Namibia in response to the African rhino poaching crisis	100,000	401,633	Save the Rhino International (SRI)	Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) (CR)	Namibia
Community Based Conservation of Markhor in the Tribal Areas of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan	92,400	46,830	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) (EN), Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) (EN)	Pakistan
Dugong Emergency Protection Project	80,000	49,775	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dugong (Dugong dugon) (VU)	Mozambique
Community-based Program to Conserve the Wild Yak in Tibet	149,500	151,287	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Wild Yak (*Bos mutus)* (VU)	China
Saving Africa's Most Endangered Apes through Community-Based Conservation of Key Cross River Gorilla Habitat in Nigeria and Cameroon	150,000	190,884	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Cross-river gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli)* (CR), Nigeria Cameroon chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*) (EN), Drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*)	Nigeria, Cameroon

Project Title	Funding ($)	Cofinacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				(EN)	
Halting threats to Kipunji and Abbott's Duiker in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania	160,000	162,079	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Kipunji (*Rungwecebus kipunji)* (CR), Abbott's Duiker (*Cephalophus spadix*) (EN)	Tanzania
Restoration of the California Condor to Baja California, Mexico	100,000	368,500	Zoological Society of San Diego (SDZG)	California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) (CR)	Mexico
Saving the Habitat of Endemic and Endangered Amphibians in the Sierra Caral AZE Site in Guatemala	115,000	159,316	FUNDAECO	Nototriton brodiei (CR), Cryptotriton wakei (CR), Agalychnis moreletii (CR), Duellmanohyl a soralia (CR), and Ptychohyla hypomykter (CR), Bolitoglossa odonnelli (EN), Bolitoglossa dunni (EN), Craugastor charadra (EN), Craugastor sabrinus (EN), and Bromeliohyla bromeliacia (EN)	Guatemala
Conservation of Endangered Species in the Chocó Biogeographic Zone: Integrating habitat management, biological monitoring, and community outreach	39,000	10,000	Universidad Tecnológica Indoamérica (UTI)	Black-breasted puffleg (*Eriocnemis nigrivestis*) (CR), Centrolene ballux (CR), Centrolene heloderma (CR), Centrolene lynchi (EN), Pristimantis eugeniae (EN),	Ecuador

Project Title	Funding ($)	Cofinacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				Pristimantis sobetes (EN)	
Conservation of threatened Amphibians in the Itombwe and Misotshi-Kabogo massifs	180,000	232,166	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	17 species of amphibians	Democratic Republic of Congo
Community-based incentive programs to promote snow leopard conservation in Gilgit-Baltistan Province, Pakistan	90,000	62,550	Snow Leopard Trust (SLT)	Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) (EN)	Pakistan
Citizen Conservation: public engagement and empowerment to save Malaysia's threatened wildlife	65,000	84,916	Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)	Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) (EN), Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) (VU), dhole (*Cuon alpines*), Sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) (VU), Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) (EN), Sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) (VU), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) (VU), Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) (EN)	Malaysia
Pygmy Hog Conservation Programme – for captive breeding and reintroduction of Porcula salvania in better managed protected grasslands of Assam	158,000	207,170	EcoSystems-India	Pygmy hog (*Porcula salvania)* (CR)	India
Last Chance to Save the Golden Mantella Frog	50,000	51,677	Madagasikara Voakajy (MAVOA)	Golden mantella (*Mantella aurantiaca*)	Madagascar

Project Title	Funding ($)	Cofinacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				(CR)	
A Community's Race to Save the Hirola	125,000	536,866	Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)	Hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*) (CR)	Kenya
Conserving South Asia's Critically Endangered Vultures	197,000	266,041	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Oriental white-backed vulture (Gyps bengalensis) (CR), Long-billed vulture (Gyps indicus) (CR), Slender–billed vulture (Gyps tenuirostris) (CR),	India
Re-introduction of the Philippine Cockatoo (1st Phase)	50,000	18,910	Katala Foundation Inc. (KFI)	Philippine cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*) (CR)	Philippines
Sustainably funded community based conservation of the largest known remaining population of the globally Endangered Francois' Langur in Vietnam	90,000	74,139	People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF)	Francois' langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*) (EN)	Vietnam
A holistic approach to improving human and tiger coexistence in the Bangladesh Sundarbans	100,000	96,569	Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh (WTB)	Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris)* (EN)	Bangladesh
Saving the critically endangered spoon-billed sandpiper from global extinction	150,000	192,309	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT)	Spoon-billed sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*) (CR)	Russia, Bangladesh
Conservation and range expansion of the critically endangered Mangrove Finch on Isabela Island, Galapagos	126,000	133,334	Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF)	Mangrove finch (*Camarhynchus heliobates*) (CR)	Ecuador
Totals	$3,358, 658	$4,617, 151	18 Organizations	61 Species	22 Countries

Annex 13: Implementation Progress Report of the UNEP-GEF BCH-II Project on Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House

The Biosafety Clearing House phase II (BCH2) is implemented in direct response to the request made by countries at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Decisions COP/MOP-4 BS IV/2 and BS-IV/5 para 4d). The overall project objective is "to continue assisting eligible countries in strengthening national capacities to effectively access and use the BCH, promoting regional and sub-regional collaboration, networking and exchange of experience for national and regional BCH management". The current project is an ongoing global initiative with a view to "ensuring sustainability of national BCH nodes and providing more capacity-building support, with special attention to targeted stakeholders".

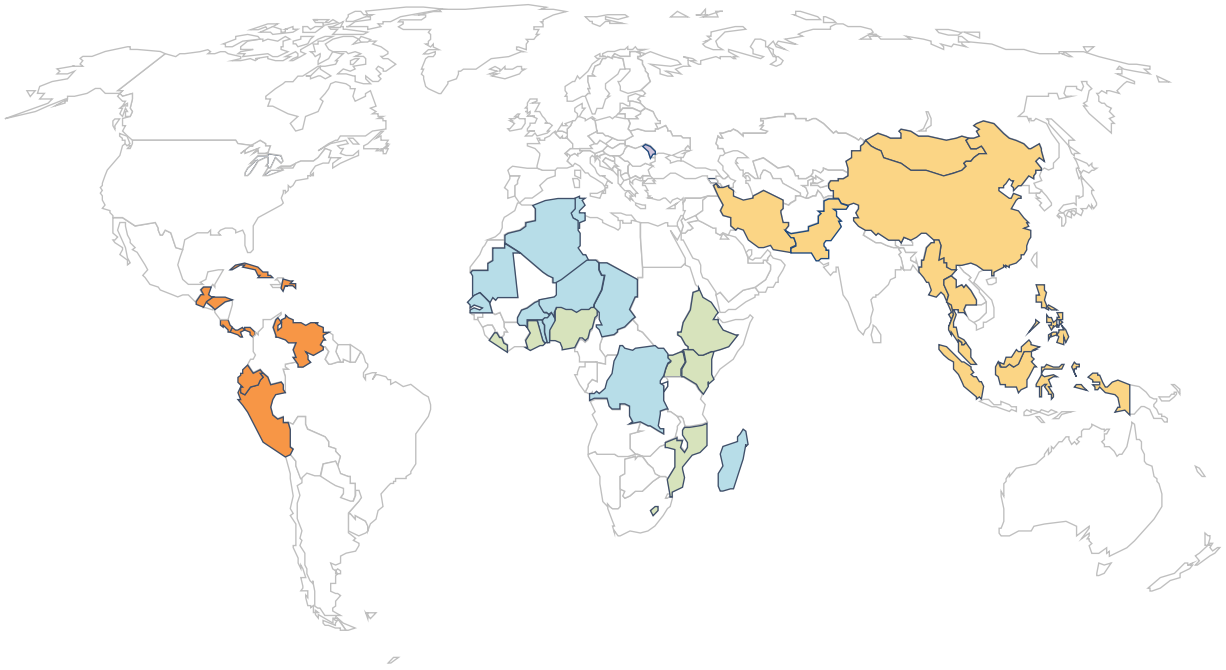
The project as approved has the following 5 key components; progress made is highlighted below under each component and the related project indicators on deliverables in terms of the training interventions is also captured in Table 1 at the end of this report.

i. Subregional Networking and Knowledge sharing of information

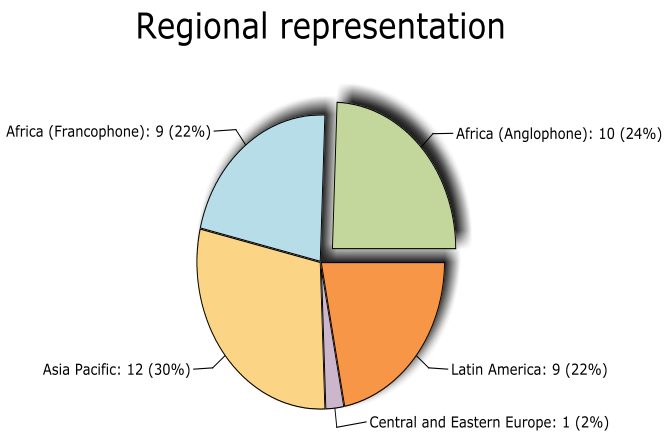
Using hybrid national and regional mechanisms, the BCH2 project has promoted regional and sub-regional collaboration, networking and exchange of experience for national and regional BCH management. The project used a mix of national and regional mechanisms supported by the Regional Advisers and the various developed communication tools including online forums, real-time conferences and Moodle virtual platform to promote regional networking activities. Regional networking has assisted in developing a body of material resources and expertise, therefore helping to enable a learning environment for acquiring experience and disseminating lessons.

As part of the planned knowledge sharing activities, four regional workshops for BCH National Focal Points were conducted in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. They were attended by a total of 63 participants, representing 45 countries: 12 from the Asia-Pacific region, 9 from Latin America, 1 from Central and Eastern Europe, 13 from Francophone Africa and 10 from Anglophone Africa. During the four regional training workshops, more than 88 new basic records were registered on the BCH II central portal, and 63 BCH II national focal points were trained. The workshops provided the participants with the opportunity to share experiences and discuss the current status of their biosafety frameworks, with specific emphasis on the Biosafety Clearing House, and how to promote sustainability of BCH-related functions within the responsible government agencies.

Figure 1. Names, Geographical Distribution and Regional Representation of Participating Countries at the four regional workshops.



A-P & CEE Regional Training Workshop	LAM Regional Training Workshop	Fran- AFR Regional Training Workshop	Anglo- AFR Regional Training Workshop
Cambodia	Costa Rica	Algeria	Ethiopia
China	Cuba	Benin	Ghana
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Dominican Republic	Burkina Faso	Kenya
Indonesia	Ecuador	Congo DR	Lesotho
Republic of Korea	Guatemala	Madagascar	Liberia
Lao PDR	Honduras	Mauritania	Mauritius
Malaysia	Panama	Niger	Mozambique
Mongolia	Peru	Senegal	Nigeria
Pakistan	Venezuela	Tunisia	Swaziland
Philippines			Uganda
Thailand			
Tonga			
Moldova			



ii. Fine tuning, development and global dissemination of knowledge sharing training packages

The first phase of the BCH Project (BCH1) developed training materials for different stakeholder groups, including Competent National Authorities, NGOs, civil society, industry, academia and scientific institutions, biosafety organizations, customs and border control, the media and the general public (http://bch.cbd.int/help/topics/en/webframe.html?Training Materials.html). The developed materials, which are for public use were updated and translated into all the five UN languages and customized to fit the revamped version of the Central Portal of the BCH. In addition, training materials have been developed targeted at phytosanitary and customs officers.

The BCH2 project has updated 92% of all the training materials (more than 75 documents in each of the 5 UN languages and now includes 10 curricula and guides, 13 manuals, 32 case studies, 2 interactive modules, 14 ready reference guides, 5 quizzes and discussion points). New training materials for customs and phytosanitary officers (curricula, a manual and case studies) and a new module on registering decisions and risk assessments was developed and is currently undergoing a review process. All the BCH training materials are published directly in the BCH Central Portal. Furthermore, CD images of all BCH training materials have been developed, and distributed at national and regional workshops (more than 2,500 copies have already been distributed).

In addition, a ***Virtual Learning Platform***, has been developed on moodle and is accessible publicly at http://moodle.bch2project.org. This tool was established to facilitate knowledge sharing among regional advisors and participating countries. It is a repository for sharing training experience, storage of training materials and also has a facility for storyboards, agendas, PowerPoint presentations, discussion sessions, list of participants, etc. Each regional training workshop has its own page on Moodle, and upon request, each BCH-II participating country may have its own national training Workshop page on Moodle. The platform offers five (5) global public BCH courses containing all BCH training materials in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. It also contains more than 24 national specific BCH training courses and five (5) regional workshop training courses.

Between 1st July 2011 and 31st May 2012, more than 2,050 different users from more than 100 countries (twice the amount of BCH1 project participating countries) have used this virtual learning platform to access the BCH training materials, with more than 82,000 virtual course pages visited. Soon, the platform will also include several webinars regarding the most requested issues and activities related to the BCH. These include: “Introduction to the Cartagena Protocol”, “Registering National and Reference information”, “Finding Information with the help of the BCH practical problem solving”, “National Authorized Users Management”, “National Biosafety Website development using SCBD provided HERMES tool”, “Integrating BCH information into websites using SCBD AJAX plugin”.

Fig. 2: Screenshot of the BCH Training Page on the Central Portal (http://bch.cbd.int/help/topics/en/webframe.html?Training_Materials.html)

iii. Continuation of BCH Regional Advisor System

The BCH Regional Advisors network was conceived a mechanism to train and dedicate a corps of expertise in the Protocol and the BCH at the regional level. The Regional Advisor system was highlighted in the first phase of the BCH project as a key tool which leverages resources at the regional level and who can be deployed at short notice to deliver training and advisory support in similar language and social cultural environments[56]. This resource continues to be sought after by Parties beyond the UNEP GEF BCH project both through UNEP and bilateral sources. The importance of this resource was recognized by Parties who then specifically asked for a continuation of this network.

The current project has helped to maintain and strengthened this network. It is worth mentioning that the Regional Advisors' assistance to countries was not only limited to the BCH, but extended to other relevant UNEP biosafety activities such as the Second National Reporting on the implementation of the Protocol, and, on a case by case basis, additional technical advice was provided to parties involved in the implementation of National Biosafety Framework projects.

iv. Extension of national level learning events to stakeholders not already trained through the BCH project.

[56] See: Section on Regional Advisor System - The Global UNEP-GEF BCH Capacity Building Project: Learning from Experience (http://www.unep.org/biosafety/files/Final%20GEF-Learning%20from%20Exper.pdf)

The project as per its mandate of BS V paras 14 and 15; continues to build national capacity to use the BCH by engaging key government agencies responsible for CPB implementation as well as broadening stakeholder involvement to include the private sector, academia, scientists, civil society and the media. Special emphasis was also given to stakeholders groups identified by Parties to the CPB as being highly important and, therefore, needing to be targeted by new national training events ref. So far, 83 national training workshops have been conducted in 46 participating countries by the Regional Advisors with the active involvement and participation of around 916 national institutions.

While building upon and extending success of the first BCH project, the BCH2 project emphasized the need for even more strongly specific strategies for sustainability of BCH functions after the project lifetime. Those strategies include: the training of trainer approach, promoting the role of academia in mainstreaming biosafety issues and supporting the establishment of information-sharing roles and their internalization in the job descriptions of participating countries' representatives. To ensure follow up and sustainability; the training materials were organized into thematic modules targeted at different stakeholders. The availability of these materials greatly facilitates the replication of BCH training workshops by national agencies and will remain as a training resource after the life of the Project. A direct benefit of this approach is the delivery of more than 25 national training workshops designed and executed by national teams without direct participation of regional advisors.

The project also facilitated the adoption of BCH training materials and topics into national academic curricula, especially at the tertiary level, and to ensure that the knowledge created through this project will remain permanently in the individual countries and regions as part of academic programs. Already, 14 countries had one-day training sessions dedicated to facilitating the academic sector in delivering specific training on BCH and the use of training materials to be part of their regular curricula. During the regional workshops, a catalogue of universities' courses relating to biosafety in participating countries were developed and shared.[57]

v. Support for the establishment and internalization of BCH Focal Point role, and other BCH information-sharing roles

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as per the obligations in articles 19 and 20 mandates national BCH focal points to review and validate BCH Data. The project continues to ensure inclusion of BCH roles in the legal and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the National Biosafety Frameworks (NBFs).

The obligations of sharing information on the BCH (article 20 of the CPB), the critical role the BCH focal points (Decision COP-MOP1 BS-I/3), and the national authorized user in entering national data into the BCH is highlighted throughout the training activities. Sixty four (64) National Authorized Users were nominated as a direct result of the national training activities under the project.

The impact of the BCH project during the reporting period has been measured using two key indicators namely – percentage increase of total published records and percentage increase of

[57] Compiled report on the BCH2 regional workshops for National Focal Points https://anubis.unep.org/documents/doc_viewatt.php?doc_id=35314&sub_id=1041

updated records. The results were as follows: percentage increase of total published records in participating countries (61%) compared to eligible non-participating countries (39%) and the percentage increase in updated records in participating countries (73%) compared to eligible non-participating countries (27%).

Table 1. Indicators of Implementation Progress for BCH-2

INDICATOR	LAM	Africa	Asia Pacific	TOTALS
No. of participants	703	378	453	1534
By gender: No. Females	365	121	229	715
No. Males	338	255	220	813
Participants average Knowledge increase, taken from knowledge evaluation, do (final knowledge – initial knowledge)/initial knowledge, and expressed in percentage	30%	40%	30%	33%
No. of public institutions present in the workshop	217	158	187	562
No. of private institutions / companies	33	16	35	84
No. of phytosanitary and customs officers	53	32	69	154
No. of vulnerable groups	11	11	3	25
No. of other stakeholders	28	60	3	91
No. of records at the BCH Central Portal before the mission.	202	106	415	723
No. of records at the BCH Central Portal after the mission was completed.	232	134	451	817
No. of national records updated in the BCH.	41	11	53	105

INDICATOR	LAM	Africa	Asia Pacific	TOTALS
No. of records registered in the BCH	42	18	73	133
Percentage achieved of compliance with minimum CPB requirements (regarding registering in the BCH).	95%	92%	95%	94%
No. of NAU in the BCH	33	12	8	53
No. of new NAU created by the focal point in the BCH.	38	15	11	64
No. and name of Research and Academy institutions incorporating training materials in their curricula.	35	6	27	68
BCH NFPs trained	15	31	17	63
National workshops done	29	37	17	83

ANNEX 14: LIST OF GEF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES

Documents for general information:

- Financing the Stewardship of Global Biodiversity
- GEF: Indigenous Communities and Biodiversity Conservation
- GEF Annual Report 2011
- GEF SFM-REDD+ Brochure
- System For Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) Brochure
- Payment for Ecosystem Services at GEF

Reports of the GEF Evaluation Office

- The Journey to Rio+20: Gathering Evidence on Expectations for the GEF, 2012
- Evaluation of the Special Climate Change Fund, 2012
- Cluster Country Portfolio Evaluation: GEF Beneficiary Countries of the OECS, 2012
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Nicaragua, 2012
- Country Portfolio Evaluation Study: El Salvador, 2012
- Country Portfolio Evaluation Stud: Jamaica, 2012
- Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report: Jamaica and El Salvador, 2011
- Evaluation of the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation, 2011
- Annual Performance Report, 2010
- Annual Impact Report 2010, 2011
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Turkey, 2010
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Moldova, 2010
- GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2010