ANNEX 1: BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FOR GEF-6

BACKGROUND

Biodiversity Status

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) defines biodiversity 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." [1]

2. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) demonstrated that biodiversity underpins ecosystem goods and services that are required for the survival of human societies and for the future of all life on the planet. In addition, biodiversity generates considerable economic value through the provision of goods such as food, water, and materials, and services such as climate regulation, pollination, disaster protection, and nutrient cycling.[2]

3. Governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, indigenous people and local communities, and others have made some progress in sustainably managing biodiversity and ecosystems at local and national levels, but not at the scale necessary to stem the ongoing tide of biodiversity loss globally. Current estimates indicate that species loss is occurring at 1,000 to 10,000 times the natural background rate. Of all the global environmental problems facing the world today, biodiversity loss is the only one that is likely irreversible.

4. The global target set for 2010 by the CBD "to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth" was not met. The Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 reported the following sobering analysis:

   (a) Species that have been assessed for extinction risk are on average moving closer to extinction. Amphibians face the greatest risk, and coral species are deteriorating most rapidly in status. Nearly a quarter of plant species are estimated to be threatened with extinction.

   (b) The abundance of vertebrate species, based on assessed populations, fell on average by nearly a third between 1970 and 2006, and continues to fall globally, with especially severe declines in the tropics and among freshwater species.

   (c) Natural habitats continue to decline in extent and integrity, although the rate of loss for tropical forests and mangroves has slowed significantly in some regions.

[1] Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP/CBD/94/1.

[2] Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005, Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis, Island Press, Washington DC; TEEB (2010) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations of TEEB.

Freshwater wetlands, sea ice habitats, salt marshes, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and shellfish reefs are all showing serious declines.

(d) Extensive fragmentation and degradation of forests, rivers, and other ecosystems have also led to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

(e) Crop and livestock genetic diversity continues to decline in agricultural systems.[3]

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

5. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment highlighted the five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss: habitat change, overexploitation or unsustainable use, invasive alien species (particularly in island ecosystems), climate change, and pollution.[4] More recent analyses, including the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, reported that these five drivers remain the principal causes of biodiversity loss and are either constant or increasing in intensity. An analysis of the proportion of threatened species on the IUCN Red List (mammals, birds, amphibians) affected by each driver showed that more than 80% are under threat from habitat loss, 70% from overexploitation and unsustainable use, and almost 30% from invasive alien species. Although climate change is an emerging driver, less that 20% of threatened species are affected by climate change and only 10% by pollution.[5]

Conference of the Parties (COP) Guidance to the GEF

6. The guidance to the GEF from COP-11 covering GEF-6 (2014-2018) directed the GEF to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the new Strategic Plan for biosafety and the first set of guidance provided to the GEF from the Open- ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ICNP).[6] However, the COP did not prioritize the elements of the Strategic Plan or the Aichi Targets that GEF should support during GEF-6.

7. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the guidance provide to the GEF is ambitious, comprehensive, and potentially expensive to implement. At COP-11, an estimate of the resources required to implement the strategic plan and achieve the Aichi Targets within GEF-eligible countries was presented by an external expert group. The estimate of the amount of resources required for the GEF-6 period ranged from $ 35-87 billion in total for GEF-eligible countries, and, after applying various co-financing ratios, the GEF incremental amount ranged from $5 billion to $29 billion[7].

Rationale and Approach

8. The GEF-6 strategy does not explicitly address all direct or indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. The strategy prioritizes the three principal direct drivers — habitat loss,

[3] Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) Global Biodiversity Outlook 3. Montréal, 94 pages.
[4] Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005, Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis, Island Press, Washington DC.
[5] H. M. Pereira, L. M. Navarro, and I. S. Martins, "Global Biodiversity Change: The Bad, the Good, and the Unknown," Annual Review of Environment and Resources, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 25–50, Jan. 2012.
[6] UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/4.
[7] UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/35.

overexploitation, and invasive alien species — which remain the most critical for the achievement of the Aichi Targets and are largely responsible for current trends of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. This approach will provide the best opportunity for GEF to exploit the intersection of GEF's mandate and the Strategic Plan and the associated Aichi Targets, and will ensure that GEF investments achieve impact at scale while delivering global environmental benefits.The current drivers of biodiversity loss require a multi-pronged strategy to sustain biodiversity through a combination of protection, sustainable use, and biodiversity mainstreaming.

9. GEF's response recognizes that effectively managed protected area systems — a cornerstone of conservation for more than 100 years — make significant contributions to achieving many of the Aichi Targets. Protected area systems provide economically valuable ecosystem goods and services and hence are core elements of a country's ecological infrastructure. Development and resource use external to the protected area estate, however, often degrades biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services. Targeted threat reduction and the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity can help secure the protected areas themselves while contributing to the sustainable management and climate-resiliency of the surrounding landscapes and seascapes.

10. Biodiversity mainstreaming is the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies, and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity. Mainstreaming enables biodiversity to persist across entire landscapes and seascapes. The societal failure to adequately price the economic value of biodiversity has undermined the long-term sustainability of mainstreaming efforts, which have often focused too narrowly on threat mitigation and palliative attempts to offset biodiversity loss. GEF support to biodiversity mainstreaming actions that addresses this systemic failure is paramount.

11. Ecosystem-based adaptation includes "the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change".[8] GEF will continue to support activities — primarily through Programs 1,2, and 9 — that, *while generating global biodiversity benefits as their primary purpose*, also may provide nature-based adaptation solutions. These activities must be operationally feasible and help strengthen ecosystem resilience and maintain biodiversity in the face of climate change. This would include, for example, support to improving protected area management, and protected area system and site design (Programs 1 and 2) and biodiversity mainstreaming in production landscapes and seascapes (Program 9), among other potential entry points. Furthermore, the biodiversity strategy seeks to maintain biodiverse landscapes and seascapes at sufficient scale and extent to strengthen terrestrial and oceanic ecosystem integrity and the significant role these ecosystems play in the global carbon cycle, allowing these ecosystems to serve as major carbon stores and sinks. Securing ecosystem integrity through these programs will help maintain essential ecosystem services that help people cope with changes in water

[8] Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. Montreal, Technical Series No. 41. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2009).

supplies, fisheries, incidence of disease, and agricultural productivity caused by climate change.

12. The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets form the global policy framework and entry point for harnessing synergy amongst the biodiversity-related conventions.[9] The Strategic Plan has been recognized as such in various COP decisions or resolutions of the governing bodies for the other biodiversity-related conventions and ongoing work is under way in several conventions with a view to aligning their respective strategic frameworks even more strongly with the Strategic Plan. Hence, due to the inclusive and comprehensive nature of the GEF biodiversity strategy, ample opportunity exists for the inclusion of pertinent GEF-eligible activities, as prioritized in the country's revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), to exploit this synergy amongst the conventions and advance shared objectives.

13. A contributing element for promoting sustainability of biodiversity is opportunistic engagement with the private sector. In the past, the GEF biodiversity focal area has supported numerous projects that demonstrate successful private sector engagement and have attracted significant private sector co-financing. Consistent with the GEF-6 private sector strategy, this focal area will encourage the use of a range of intervention models, including support for enabling policy environments, corporate alliances, and capacity building/incubation for innovation as appropriate to advance the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Each model may be used in different ways across several categories of private sector players, including capital providers, financial intermediaries, and other key partners (large corporations, small and medium enterprises, resource user groups, cooperatives, and individuals). Within that context, the biodiversity focal area will support projects that propose innovative engagement with the private sector and that aim to complement rather than replace public sector support.

Gender

14. Rural women and men each play important but differentiated roles in biodiversity management, use, and conservation through their tasks and responsibilities in food production and provision, spanning the realm of agriculture, fisheries and forestry management. The type of knowledge resource managers possess varies by age, gender, and an individual's associated roles and responsibilities. As daily natural resource managers, they influence the total amount of genetic diversity conserved or used. Consequently, they have different needs, priorities, and perspectives about the use of crops, plants, and animals. Access to or control over resources and biodiversity as well as education, training, information and control of the benefits of production also influences the type of knowledge that rural men and women have and how they use that knowledge. Women often take the lead in selection and improvement of local plant varieties, as well as seed exchange and management, and thus play a critical role in the sustainable use of plant and genetic resources. In many areas they are also the primary collectors of wild

[9] The biodiversity-related conventions are: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the World Heritage Convention (WHC).

foods in forests and they possess extensive knowledge of their location and characteristics. In spite of the important contributions that women make to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and agrobiodiversity, women's roles and knowledge are often overlooked or underestimated in biodiversity programs, projects and policies related to management of these and other ecosystems.

15. The CBD recognized the important role of women in achieving the objectives of the Convention from its initiation, and in the thirteenth paragraph of its preamble, Parties recognize "the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirm the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy making and implementation for biological diversity conservation". Subsequent decisions by the COP and recommendations from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) have sought to ensure women's participation in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly agricultural biodiversity, and identify gender-specific ways in which to document and preserve women's knowledge of biological diversity. Implementation of Article 8(j) calls for "Full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work". The Nagoya Protocol recognizes "the vital role that women play in access and benefit-sharing" and calls particular attention to this role in its Articles 12 (traditional knowledge), 22 (capacity) and 25 (financial mechanism and resources). The preamble calls for the participation of women in decision- and policy-making surrounding access and benefit-sharing.

16. By and large, these decisions and recommendations mainly focus on participation as opposed to gender equality. In 2008, a Gender Plan of Action was approved at COP-9 to move the agenda forward towards gender equality. In 2010, in adopting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the COP requested Parties "to mainstream gender considerations in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators"; and recognized the need for capacity-building, including on gender mainstreaming, for effective national action. At COP-11, Parties further emphasized "the importance of gender mainstreaming in all programmes of work under the Convention as important to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020".

17. Therefore, consistent with the GEF policy on gender mainstreaming, GEF projects funded under this strategy will not only acknowledge gender differences within their design but determine what actions are required to promote both women and men's roles in biodiversity management as this is fundamental for sustaining biodiversity, particularly in specific ecosystems and project intervention types where specialized knowledge and management responsibilities have historically accrued to either women and men, respectively. Although comprehensive and systematic empirical knowledge on how women and men manage biodiversity in all ecosystems is inadequate at present, the critical role that each play in the management of particular ecosystems and project intervention types has been well-documented, for example, women's role in the management of agrobiodiversity and men's role in the sustainable use of wildlife, and these opportunities will require particular focus. All project designs will seek to avoid

adverse consequences for the most vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women.

18. Project proponents will be required to conduct gender analysis as part of the socio-economic assessment during project preparation to ensure that the intervention design incorporates and recognizes the differences between rural women's and men's labor, knowledge, needs, and priorities. Projects will use gender-sensitive indicators and collect sex-disaggregated data and this will be systemically recorded, reported and integrated into adaptive management responses at the project level. In addition, projects will use the GEF gender mainstreaming core indicators which will be aggregated for portfolio level monitoring and reporting purposes. Finally, given that the knowledge base on gender and biodiversity management is still evolving and being codified, the GEF will undertake periodic reviews of the portfolio and highlight best practices in mainstreaming gender in biodiversity projects.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

19. The goal of the biodiversity focal area strategy is to maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society. To achieve this goal, the strategy encompasses four objectives:

    (a) improve sustainability of protected area systems;

    (b) reduce threats to biodiversity;

    (c) sustainably use biodiversity; and

    (d) mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors.

20. The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy is composed of ten programs that directly contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Targets through a continuum of measures that address the most critical drivers of biodiversity loss across entire landscapes and seascapes. The programs include direct conservation/protection, threat-reduction, sustainable use, and biodiversity mainstreaming approaches. Each program provides a response to threats and opportunities that are spatially and thematically targeted, i.e., providing a focused and calibrated response in a specific ecosystem or location in a landscape or seascape. In addition, for the first time, the strategy addresses the most critical underlying driver of biodiversity loss; the failure to account for and price the full economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity.

21. In addition to the ten programs presented in the strategy, GEF will also provide support through the focal area set aside to countries to produce their 6th National Report to the CBD as well as national reporting obligations under the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol that will be identified during upcoming COP-MOPs and that will come due during the GEF-6 period. The overwhelming majority of GEF-eligible countries (95%) have received support during GEF-5 to revise their NBSAP to be aligned with the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets. However, the few remaining countries that have not been able to submit a project proposal will remain eligible for support to revise their NBSAP during GEF-6. Consistent with past practice and the GEF project review criteria,

projects submitted for funding in GEF-6 will have to demonstrate that the thematic areas addressed within the project have been prioritized within the NBSAP and are appropriately aligned with the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets.

22. In order to provide greater return on investment, the strategy prioritizes a series of Programs that meaningfully contribute to all four goals of the Strategic Plan and 14 of the 20 Aichi Targets. These programs also have the greatest potential for a "knock-on" effect to help achieve other Aichi Targets. Although not explicitly highlighted in the Aichi Targets, the strategy also incorporates elements of the new Strategic Plan on Biosafety, with a focus on implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks (NBF) as this remains unfinished business from previous GEF phases.

23. It is important to note that while Aichi Targets 1, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are not supported through a targeted and specific biodiversity program; they will still receive direct and indirect support during GEF-6. First, awareness-raising as identified in Target 1 will be supported as an element of GEF projects and programs as appropriate, but not as a stand-alone activity. Experience from GEF's biodiversity portfolio has demonstrated that investments in awareness-raising are not effective unless linked with an actual project intervention on biodiversity management or policy development. Second, contributions to Target 8 will be made both directly and indirectly through the implementation of the International Waters, Chemicals, and Land Degradation Focal Area strategies, respectively. Third, GEF will have funded the development of revised NBSAPs during GEF-5 in almost all countries. Therefore, the implementation of priority actions within each country's revised NBSAP will be supported through the entirety of the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy and specific GEF-6 integrated approaches, thus contributing to Target 17.[10] Fourth, both Targets 18 and 19 are deemed as operational means to an end and their integration into the project design and implementation process will be encouraged as relevant to specific project designs. With regards to Target 20, GEF will track the total amount of co-financing leveraged through GEF biodiversity projects and actively encourage and promote such leverage, including through multi-focal area projects and other GEF projects that contribute directly and indirectly to the Aichi Targets. In sum, the breadth of the GEF-6 strategy provides ample opportunity for countries to prioritize GEF-supported investments, as defined in the revised NBSAP, to achieve the Aichi Targets.

24. The four objectives of the GEF strategy respond directly to the four goals of the Strategic Plan, but do so in a targeted way to help ensure that the GEF contribution to each goal and the associated targets will have the greatest impact per dollar invested. Annex 1 demonstrates the contribution of the objectives and programs of the GEF biodiversity strategy to the goals of the Strategic Plan and the associated Aichi Targets.

25. In addition, the following GEF-6 integrated approaches; Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains and Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa, will also make contributions to achieving the Aichi Targets, as will other GEF

[10] The GEF-6 integrated approaches are distinct from the biodiversity strategy and are described in the document, "GEF-6 Programming Directions" under the section entitled "Integrated Approaches to the Global Environment for the Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Promoting Sustainable Development".

focal areas. Contributions of each pilot on integrated approaches and other GEF focal area strategies are also presented in Annex 2.

BD 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems

26. GEF support to the establishment and management of protected area systems and associated buffer zones and biological corridors has arguably been GEF's greatest achievement during the last 20 years. Supporting the management of protected areas is not only a sound investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, but also provides significant additional economic and environmental benefits beyond the existence value of biodiversity.

27. The GEF defines a sustainable protected area system as one that: a) effectively protects ecologically viable and climate-resilient representative samples of the country's ecosystems and provides adequate coverage of threatened species at a sufficient scale to ensure their long term persistence; b) has sufficient and predictable financial resources available, including external funding, to support protected area management costs; and c) retains adequate individual and institutional capacity to manage protected areas such that they achieve their conservation objectives.[11]

28. GEF support under this objective will strengthen these fundamental aspects of protected area system sustainability: finance, representation, and capacity building leading to effective management. GEF will continue to promote the participation and capacity building of indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women, in the design, implementation, and management of protected area projects through established frameworks such as indigenous and community conserved areas.[12] GEF will also promote protected area co-management between government and indigenous peoples and local communities where such management models are appropriate.

29. Developing climate-resilient protected area systems remains a challenge because the scientific understanding and technical basis for informed decision-making on adaptation or resiliency measures are in their nascent stages; despite this significant challenge, GEF will initiate support for the development and integration of adaptation and resilience management measures as part of protected area management projects; the first generation of projects of this type were seen in GEF-5.

Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure

30. GEF began to invest in improving financial sustainability of protected area systems in GEF-4, but system-wide funding gaps remain at the national level in many GEF-eligible countries. Restricted government budgets in many countries have reduced the financial

[11] 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.

[12] Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas are natural sites, resources and species' habitats conserved in voluntary and self-directed ways by indigenous peoples and local communities.

support for protected area management and many are chronically underfunded and understaffed. Thus, new financing strategies for protected area systems are critical to reduce existing funding gaps and improve management. 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.

31. Although considerable progress has been made in implementing GEF's protected area finance and management strategy in some countries, the application of the strategy has been uneven regarding the systematic closing of the financing gap at the national level and ensuring that increased revenues are being directed towards more effective management of globally significant habitat. Therefore, in GEF-6, support to improving protected area financial sustainability and effective management will be explicitly directed towards globally significant protected areas within the national system, per the criteria in Annex 3. Projects will identify the protected areas to which increased funding will be directed to improve management as a result of the GEF investment while recognizing that a proportion of any revenue increase will be absorbed by system-level administration and management costs.

32. The GEF-6 strategy prioritizes the development and implementation of comprehensive, system-level financing solutions. Previous GEF projects have too often been focused on business plans and strategy development, with minimal project resources or time dedicated to actual implementation of the financing strategies. In addition, experience in the portfolio since GEF-4 has demonstrated the need for a long-term plan for reducing the funding gap for protected area management, thus, individual GEF projects must be part of a larger sustainable finance plan and context, and countries may require a sequence of GEF project support over a number of GEF phases.

33. 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, economic valuation of protected area goods and services, access and benefit sharing agreements, etc.) and draw on accepted practices developed by GEF and others. GEF will also encourage national policy reform and incentives to engage the private sector (concessions, private reserves, etc.) and other stakeholders to improve protected area financial sustainability and management.

Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate

34. TEEB noted that protected areas provide ecosystem services worth more than the costs, including the opportunity costs, of setting up and managing those areas. Nevertheless, the time window for expansion of the protected area estate to bring under-represented ecosystems and threatened species under protection is limited and a sense of urgency remains as land-use pressure increases and populations expand.[13] In many countries, opportunities for expansion of the protected area estate may lie in IUCN categories IV-

[13] TEEB (2010) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations of TEEB.

VI, thus placing increasing importance of using protected areas to promote sustainable use of biodiversity.

35. This program will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Target 11 to conserve 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas. However, the program will require that protected areas established with GEF support are globally significant, as defined by the criteria in Annex 3. This program, will allow for expansion of the estate and management of these new sites. Projects will be expected to link plans for expansion with the associated financing strategies supported through Program One, as has been the practice in GEF-5.

36. Only about 2.35 million km^2, 0.65% of the world's oceans and 1.6% of the total marine area within Exclusive Economic Zones, are currently protected.[14] The GEF will continue to address this disparity through investments to increase the representation of globally significant marine ecosystems in protected area systems. 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. As per Program 6, a particular focus of expanding marine area coverage will be to increase the area of coral reefs within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) thus making a direct contribution to the achievement of Aichi Target 10. The program will target the identification and establishment of MPA networks or of large MPAs whose management will help reduce pressures on coral reefs.

37. Many countries have also identified national gaps in the coverage of terrestrial ecosystems and threatened species, which coincide with existing global representation gaps. GEF will support the creation 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 as referenced in Program Seven. GEF will also support the creation of new protected areas that improve the coverage of the spatial range of threatened species.

BD 2: Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity

Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species[15]

38. Target 12 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets states that "by 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained." According to IUCN, as of 2013 there were over 20,000 threatened species globally. The main threats to these species involve a) habitat destruction and fragmentation; b) climate change; c) introduction of exotic

[14] Assessing progress towards global marine protection targets: shortfalls in information and action. Louisa J. Wood, Fish Lucy, Laughren Josh, Pauly Daniel, 2008, Volume: 42, Oryx.
[15] Critically endangered (CR), Endangered (CN), and Vulnerable (VU) per the IUCN Red List.

species; d) pollution; e) over-exploitation of resources; and f) hunting, poaching, illegal trade of endangered species. Among many illustrative examples are the Chinese giant salamander (*Andrias davidianas*) previously widely distributed in China but now almost completely wiped out due to over-exploitation as food, and the leatherback sea turtle (*Demochelys coriacea*) considered Critically Endangered due to the theft of eggs, illegal hunting, loss of nesting habitat and the ingestion of plastic debris. While other GEF programs actively address many of these threats, additional effort is required to address hunting, poaching and illegal trade of endangered species in particular.

39. Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts is an emerging driver of biodiversity loss. The problem is particularly acute in Africa, where iconic mammals are under siege. Over the past several years, elephant and rhino populations have fallen as poachers slaughter them for their tusks and horns to be sold on the black market, mainly in Asia (see Annex 4). The impact of the loss of the largest terrestrial mega-vertebrates still roaming the planet goes beyond their enormous intrinsic value. First, protected areas devoid of elephants and rhinos will face increased opportunity costs brought about by reduced tourism revenue and result in greater pressure to convert protected areas to alternative land-uses that do not support biodiversity. Second, poaching is an insidious activity that weakens institutions and governance systems that are essential for effectively managed protected area systems. In addition, poaching at the current scale undermines the rule of law and economic development generally. Third, elephants and rhinos are keystone species that maintain the balance of other species in the ecological community. The richest wildlife communities in Africa are found where woodland and savanna ecosystems meet and become interspersed with each other. Elephants in particular are one of the most important agents influencing the dynamics of that mixture, and their activities generally increase the overall biological diversity of their habitat. While rhinos are not as robust environmental engineers as elephants, they also play an important role in opening up pathways and seed dispersal avenues in dense thickets that are otherwise impenetrable to antelope and other species. In addition, rhino can add significantly to the heterogeneity of the system and increase biodiversity by making available new ecological niches, such as grazing areas.[16]

40. Armed militias are using increasingly sophisticated communication technologies, weapons, and transport that are overwhelming the capacity of Governments to stop them. Sharp increases in the incidences of poaching have resulted in a call by national and international organizations to increase efforts to stop poachers that threaten not only wildlife but also humans while undermining the economic development that wildlife-based tourism brings to rural communities and national governments. Of equal importance is the need to tackle the illegal trafficking of and demand for these products in the markets of Asia and elsewhere, including local markets.

41. This program will address both supply and demand aspects of poaching to build monitoring and enforcement capacity and using social media, education, and awareness-

[16] Waldram, M. 2005. “The Ecological Effects of Grazing by the White Rhino at a landscape scale.”, University of Capetown, 224 p.

raising to staunch the demand for these products and pressure Governments to improve enforcement of existing laws.

42. Within the context of the CBD and Aichi Target 12, GEF will support strengthening decision making processes including legislation and its implementation, strategic planning, and capacity of national agencies in Africa engaged in reducing poaching and illegal trade of tusks, horns, and associated by-products. Support will include building the capacity of environmental law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to reduce poaching inside and outside of the protected area system and improving border enforcement through cross-sectoral collaboration. GEF will also support the preparation of action plans where governments commit to an adequate budget for their implementation, effectively contributing to the sustainability of these activities. GEF will also support efforts to increase cooperation within and between law enforcement agencies and relevant international organizations and to mobilize political support for environmental law enforcement.

43. Perhaps most importantly, efforts must be made to reduce consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife by raising awareness of the scale and impacts of illegal wildlife trade on biodiversity and the environment, livelihoods, and human health, its links to organized crime, and the availability of sustainable alternatives. The erosion of the rule of law and the use of illegal trade to finance conflict impacts disproportionately on women and children who are most affected by conflict and violence, loss of livelihoods and crime. GEF will support activities to catalyze high-level political will to fight wildlife trafficking, and secure the shared commitment of government (at national and local levels), private land owners, local communities, and international stakeholders.

44. The program will make a concerted effort to respond to the threat of extinction of species that are critical for the ecological and economic sustainability of many protected areas in sub-Saharan Africa. This will not preclude the submission of proposals from other countries or regions where poaching and illegal trade poses an imminent danger to a threatened species. For example, wildlife poaching and illegal trade in Eurasia, including Asia, Russia, and Central Asia, is also increasing dramatically. The demand for high-value wildlife products in Asian markets has helped fuel a dramatic upsurge of poaching of Asian elephants and rhinos, as well as tigers and other wildlife. GEF will complement anti-poaching work in Africa through a similar array of interventions at source sites for rhino and elephants and other wildlife in Asia. Efforts will include:

    (a) strengthening national legislation, institutions, and law enforcement to reduce poaching;

    (b) strengthening science-based wildlife monitoring, education and awareness; and;

    (c) reducing demand for illegal wildlife products.

45. This program will be developed and implemented as a pilot to best evaluate how GEF can engage with the relevant stakeholders, forge new partnerships, and deliver financial resources and the technical assistance required when addressing illegal trade of wildlife and other species. Lessons learned from Program Three will provide insights for possible future GEF investments addressing threats to threatened species.

Program 4: Prevention, Control, and Management of Invasive Alien Species

46. Invasive alien species (IAS) are non-native organisms that cause, or have the potential to cause harm to the environment, economy and human health. The globalization of trade, travel, and transport is greatly increasing the rate at which IAS move around the world, as well as the diversity and number of species being moved.

47. IAS can exert a heavy economic toll on national governments, industries, and the private sector. For example, the estimated damage from invasive species worldwide totals more than $1.4 trillion or 5% of the global economy.[17] IAS can impact human health through disease epidemics, and pathogens and parasites may themselves be IAS or may be introduced by invasive vectors.

48. Despite the various COP decisions identifying the need for Parties to address IAS as a priority biodiversity management problem, only 11 projects focused on IAS have been submitted for funding to GEF in the past 20 years and only one project in the first three years of GEF-5. These national and regional projects have benefited 30 countries, including 20 island states and two continental countries that invested in IAS management in island archipelagos under their jurisdiction.

49. Islands are particularly susceptible to the impacts of IAS. Islands are recognized as having exceptionally high numbers of endemic species, with 15% of bird, reptile and plant species on only 3% of the world's land area. The conservation significance of islands is highlighted by global analyses showing that 67% of the centers of marine endemism and 70% of coral reef hotspots are centered on islands.

50. The isolated nature of islands can also provide some advantages in efforts to minimize the spread and impact of IAS in a cost-efficient manner. Terrestrial and freshwater IAS have difficulty colonizing islands on their own accord. Furthermore, the contained nature and relatively small size of islands enables the implementation of cost-effective response measures to prevent introductions, and to control and manage IAS that become established. Therefore, during GEF-6 this program will focus on island ecosystems. This focus is driven not only by programming demand, but by an ecological imperative: IAS are the primary cause of species extinctions on island ecosystems and if not controlled can degrade critical ecosystem services on islands such as the provision of water. The focus also responds to the opportunity offered by the stronger interest to advance IAS management on the part of island states and countries with island archipelagos, and the opportunity that island ecosystems provide to demonstrate success in addressing the problem of IAS. Such success may in turn generate greater attention and interest in the comprehensive pathways management approach being promoted under this program.

51. GEF will support the implementation of comprehensive prevention, early detection, control and management frameworks that emphasize a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways. Targeted eradication will be supported in

[17] Pimentel, D., McNair, S., Janecka, J., Wightman, J., Simmonds, C., O'Connell, C., Wong, E., Russel, L., Zern, J., Aquino, T. and Tsomondo, T. 2001. Economic and environmental threats of alien plant, animal, and microbe invasions. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 84: 1-20.

specific circumstances where proven, low-cost, and effective eradication would result in the extermination of the IAS and the survival of globally significant species and/or ecosystems. While the program will focus on island ecosystems and will strongly engage with island states to advance this agenda, projects submitted by continental countries that address IAS management through the comprehensive pathways approach outlined above will also be supported.

Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

52. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) seeks to ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling, and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity. While rooted in the precautionary approach, the CPB recognizes modern biotechnology as having great potential for the promotion of human well-being, particularly in meeting critical needs for food, agriculture, and health care. The Protocol sets the parameters to maximize the benefit that biotechnology has to offer, while minimizing the possible risks to the environment and to human health.

53. 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 recently adopted framework and action plan for capacity building for effective implementation of the CPB at the sixth COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the CPB (COP-MOP-6) and the recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biosafety, 2011-2020 agreed at COP-MOP 6. By the end of GEF-5, as many as 64 countries will have received support for implementation of their National Biosafety Frameworks (NBFs); however, another 71 eligible countries have yet to request support to implement their NBFs. GEF-6 will provide the opportunity for these countries to seek support for these initial phases of basic capacity building.

54. The implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in these remaining countries will be undertaken when the characteristics of the eligible country, as assessed in the stock-taking analysis, recommend a national approach for the implementation of the CPB in that country. GEF will provide support to eligible countries through regional or sub-regional projects when there are opportunities for cost-effective sharing of limited resources and for coordination between biosafety frameworks to support CPB implementation. GEF experience has shown that these kinds of approaches are effective where stock-taking assessments support the potential for coordinating biosafety frameworks, interchange of regional expertise, and capacity building in common priority or thematic areas to develop the capacities of groups of countries lacking competences in relevant fields.

55. The GEF will support thematic projects addressing some of the specific provisions of the Cartagena Protocol. These projects should be developed at the regional or sub-regional level and build on a common set of targets and opportunities to implement the protocol beyond the development and implementation of NBFs.

56. The GEF will support the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the CPB.

BD 3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity

Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Globally Significant Coral Reef Ecosystems

57. Coral reefs cover only 0.2% of the ocean's floor, but they contain 25% of all marine species. For many countries, coral reef ecosystems are critical to fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection, and offer opportunities for other kinds of exploitation such as bio-prospecting, fish aquaria, and jewellery. TEEB estimated that coral reef ecosystems provide society with living resources and services worth about $375 billion each year.

58. Despite their economic value, coral reef ecosystems are threatened by large disturbances. The most recent survey (2008) conducted by the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network concluded that 19% of global coral reefs are unlikely to recover, 15% are in a critical stage (e.g., suffered a bleaching event, some mortality), and 20% are threatened by local activity. The combination of local (e.g., over-exploitation, physical damage), regional (e.g. pollution and sedimentation runoff from the adjacent watersheds), and global threats (e.g., ocean warming and acidification), make coral reef ecosystems increasingly susceptible to disturbance or damage.

59. Overfishing is the most important local threat, affecting more than 55% of the world's coral reef ecosystem; coastal development and watershed-based pollution each threaten about 25%; and marine-based pollution and damage from ships threaten about 10%. Annex 5 provides an overview of the status of coral reef ecosystems and threats in each of five major coral reef regions.

60. Because coral reef resilience to bleaching and other stressors can be improved by a balanced biological and functional diversity with sufficient species interactions, the program will prioritize working in coral reef ecosystems that fulfill the following criteria:

    (a) Globally significant source population (site is responsible for the persistence of a significant proportion of global population of coral reef); and

    (b) Bioregionally restricted coral reef (site is responsible for persistence of a significant proportion of rare coral reef species or important for the life history of a coral reef ecosystem).

61. This program will support the development of the three inter-dependent components outlined below that are focused on threat reduction and sustainable use and that complement the investments in Marine Protected Areas under Program One and Two.

62. The GEF will support increasing the area of coral reefs situated within MPAs. An important spatial factor for coral reef resilience is the connectivity among and within coral reefs. Therefore, the development of MPA networks or of large MPAs will be

targeted. Programs 1 and 2 will prioritize this expansion and secure resources for the management of these new areas.

63. GEF will support the development, adoption and enforcement of policy and regulatory frameworks and legislation to mitigate marine-based pollution and damage to coral reef ecosystems. GEF will also support national and international trade regulations for reef products, e.g., aquarium fish, corals, and shells. This could include support to capacity building and encouraging certification and monitoring systems.

64. GEF will support the implementation of integrated coastal management that better addresses local marine pressures on coral reef ecosystems. This will include support for the development of community-level rights-based management areas at the boundaries of MPAs. There are many different types of systems of property rights and different ways in which these are used to manage small scale near-shore fisheries. Property rights in these fisheries vary greatly in terms of their security (or quality of title), durability (permanence), transferability, and exclusivity. These four characteristics are the basis for the legal empowerment that comes with rights based approaches to fisheries management. In addition, holders of property rights can also vary. Women have limited property rights and that significantly impacts their ability to participate in developing sustainable small scale fisheries, therefore, using a gender perspective will be critical to improve marine conservation and fisheries management. Under the GEF strategy, Fisheries Right Based Management refers to any system of allocating fishing rights to fishers, fishing vessels, enterprises, cooperatives or fishing communities that ensures the sustainable management of the targeted marine resource and its ecosystem. The income generated by the payment for access to the rights-based management areas will be used to promote coral reef ecosystem conservation and sustainable use. Both within and outside marine management areas, GEF will focus on those actions that enhance coral reef health and resilience at the boundaries of the MPAs, including the application of fisheries management tools (restriction of fishing gear, regulations of fishing grounds and fishing seasons), the implementation of regulations for tourism (zoning, infrastructure development), and shipping (discharge from ships, shipping lanes, infrastructure development).

65. This targeted support to Integrated Coastal Management will address direct pressures on coral reefs (the "+" of the Program), and therefore complement current GEF-funded Ridge to Reef projects which primarily aim to reduce land-based pollution and promote Integrated Water Resources Management.

Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources

66. The conservation and sustainable use of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants, domesticated animals, of their wild relatives and of other socio-economically and culturally valuable species, including aquatic, forest, microbial and invertebrate genetic resources, is central to achieving food security and nutrition of a growing world population, improving rural livelihoods, developing more sustainable agriculture practices, and improving ecosystem function and the provision of ecosystem services in production landscapes. As climates and production environments change, in often

unpredictable ways, genetic diversity is also essential to providing the necessary adaptability and resilience.

67. Crop and animal genetic diversity in many production systems have eroded significantly. Threats to genetic diversity are associated with the continuing use of unsustainable approaches that drive excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, pollution of aquifers and waterways, declining levels of groundwater, and mismanagement of soils.

68. Land use changes and fragmentation threaten wild relatives of domestic plants and animals. There has also been significant loss of crop wild relatives (genetic and species diversity) from production and natural ecosystems. Program Two of the biodiversity strategy will provide support to establish protection for Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) in-situ through CWR Reserves. Program One of the biodiversity strategy may generate revenues to support active management of CWR in existing protected areas and in future CWR Reserves.

69. Annex 6 identifies priority genetic reserve locations for wild relatives for 14 major global food crops (finger millet, barley, sweet potato, cassava, banana/plantain, rice, pearl millet, garden pea, potato, sorghum, wheat, faba bean, cowpea and maize).[18] The centers of crop genetic diversity indicated by the enclosed lines are likely to contain other priority sites for other crop gene pools. GEF investment in CWR reserves would focus on these areas; however, support to managing priority CWR reserves mapped and identified at national level that complement global level assessments undertaken by FAO and others would also be eligible if the CWR in question were of global significance.[19]

70. This program will focus its support on in-situ conservation, through farmer management, which allows continuing evolution and adaptation of cultivated plants and domesticated animals. This approach also meets the needs of rural communities, including indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women, who often depend on agricultural biodiversity for their livelihoods through its contribution to food security and nutrition, medicines, fodder, building materials and other provisioning services as well through support for ecosystem function. Women's participation will be particularly critical in this program, given the primary role that women play in agrobiodiversity management. In-situ conservation in production landscapes helps improve sustainability and resilience. A recent analysis confirmed that agricultural biodiversity played a central role in the strategies adopted by rural communities adapting to climate change[20].

71. GEF will concentrate it support on the sustainable use of plant genetic resources in Vavilov centers of diversity. Results from this program may also generate important co-benefits for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and

[18] Second State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. 2009 FAO, Rome.
[19] A global approach to crop wild relative conservation: securing the gene pool for food and agriculture, 2010, Kew Bulletin, Vol. 65: 561-576. Maxted, Nigel et. al.

[20] Dunja Mijatovic, Frederik Van Oudenhoven, Pablo Eyzaguirre, and Toby Hodgkin. 2012, The role of agricultural biodiversity in strengthening resilience to climate change: towards an analytical framework. International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability.

Agriculture. GEF will focus on innovations to current production systems and practices that:

(a) Maintain and strengthen different production systems and their elements, including agriculture practices based on local and traditional knowledge, that allow continued evolution and adaptation (adequate population sizes, seed systems, movement of useful materials, and access to ex-situ materials);

(b) Link genetic diversity maintenance to improved food security and economic returns for rural communities and farmers (including local market access and market regulations);

(c) Develop policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations that shift the balance in agricultural production in favor of diversity rich approaches. These include support for the adoption of appropriate fiscal and market incentives to promote or conserve diversity on-farm and across the production landscape;

(d) Strengthen capacity of the agricultural development, extension and research communities and institutions that are needed for in-situ conservation, so that agricultural biodiversity is embedded in sustainable intensification and adaptation to climate change; and

(e) Strengthen the capacities of community and smallholder organizations, and farmers (both men and women) to participate in the identification, development, and implementation of solutions.

Program 8: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

72. The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) provides a legal framework for the effective implementation of the third objective of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Ninety-two CBD parties have signed and 25 have ratified the Nagoya Protocol.[21] The Protocol will enter into force on the 90th day after the date of deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

73. The GEF will support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol using resources from the GEF Trust Fund and, in parallel, from the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF). The future of the NPIF will be deliberated upon at the next CBD COP to be held after the initiation of the GEF-6 cycle. The successful implementation of ABS at the national level has the potential to make considerable contributions to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and thus is relevant to all Aichi Targets and many of the programs presented in the GEF biodiversity strategy. As such, projects developed for funding under other GEF programs will be encouraged to explore the potential and relevance of ABS to contribute to specific project and program objectives. However, given the incipient nature of the thematic area, and the importance that the COP has placed on ABS both in the way guidance is presented to the GEF and the strong emphasis that has been given on capacity

[21] The Nagoya Protocol was adopted by the Parties of the Convention of Biodiversity at the 11th meeting of the Parties on 29th October, 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

building at this stage, this program is presented as a discrete and important element of the GEF biodiversity strategy and thus merits its own program of support.

74. GEF Trust Fund Support. Projects funded under the GEF Trust Fund will support national and regional implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and, if still required, targeted capacity building to facilitate ratification and entry into force of the Protocol. As such, the GEF will support the following core activities to comply with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol:

    (a) Stocktaking and assessment. GEF will support gap analysis of ABS provisions in existing policies, laws and regulations, stakeholder identification, user rights and intellectual property rights, and assess institutional capacity including research organizations.

    (b) Development and implementation of a strategy and action plan for the implementation of ABS measures. (e.g. policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks governing ABS, National Focal Point, Competent National Authority, Institutional agreements, administrative procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), monitoring of use of genetic resources, compliance with legislation and cooperation on trans-boundary issues); and

    (c) Building capacity among stakeholders (including indigenous and local communities, especially women) to negotiate between providers and users of genetic resources. Countries may consider institutional capacity-building to carry out research and development to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The GEF will also support the participation in the ABS Clearing-House mechanism as soon as the Clearing-house is operational, including in its piloting.

75. The GEF will also enhance national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol through regional collaboration. Regional collaboration would help build capacity of countries to add value to their own genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and avoid duplication of regulatory mechanisms while encouraging intra-regional collaboration. Regional collaboration can also address the financial and human resource constraints faced by small or least developed countries through sharing regulatory and scientific resources.

76. Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) Support. The primary objective of the NPIF is to facilitate early entry into force and create enabling conditions at national and regional levels for implementation of the Protocol. The NPIF will support opportunities leading to the development and implementation of ABS agreements between providers and users of genetic resources that actively inform national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Providers would include Parties to the CBD as well as those stakeholders providing access to resources on the ground, including indigenous peoples and local communities. Users can include Parties of the CBD as well as those interested in the resources including, for example, sectors like the pharmaceutical industry, biotechnology, ornamental horticulture, natural personal care and cosmetics, museums, academic institutions, and research collections.

BD 4: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors

Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface

77. Protected areas are the conservation community's most successful management response to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. However, protected areas do not exist as isolated islands of tranquility where evolutionary processes continue uninterrupted by humans. Rather, protected areas are often located in mixed-use landscapes and seascapes where natural resources are managed or exploited — at times unsustainably — to satisfy human needs for food, water, wood, energy, and minerals. These resource uses often unintentionally degrade biodiversity within and outside protected areas. In addition, production landscapes and seascapes also provide habitat to globally significant biodiversity. Managing the human-biodiversity interface requires additional and innovative approaches that help maintain the integrity of the protected area estate while ensuring persistence of biodiversity in more expansive geographies.

78. GEF has for the past decade worked to embed biodiversity conservation and sustainability objectives in the management of wider production landscapes and seascapes through support to an array of policies, strategies, and practices that engage key public and private sector actors in order to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. This process, referred to as "biodiversity mainstreaming", has focused primarily on the following suite of activities: a) developing policy and regulatory frameworks that remove perverse subsidies and provide incentives for biodiversity-friendly land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity; b) spatial and land-use planning to ensure that land and resource use is appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity; c) improving and changing production practices to be more biodiversity friendly with a focus on sectors that have significant biodiversity impacts (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, extractives); and d) piloting an array of financial mechanisms (certification, payment for environmental services, access and benefit sharing agreements, etc.) to help incentivize actors to change current practices that may be degrading biodiversity.

79. GEF will continue to support these activities during GEF-6 but with a renewed emphasis on ensuring that interventions are spatially targeted and thematically relevant to conserving or sustainably using globally significant biodiversity. Through more careful targeting, support under this program can better deliver multiple conservation outcomes: sustaining biodiversity in the production landscape and seascape which will simultaneously secure the ecological integrity and sustainability of protected area systems. In addition, successful biodiversity mainstreaming in the GEF portfolio has been a long-term process, often requiring multiple and complementary projects that span numerous GEF phases. In order for biodiversity mainstreaming to achieve impacts at the scale necessary to advance the related Aichi Targets, a series of investments by GEF and other donors within a larger-scale planning and management context may be required. Projects in GEF-6 and onward will be required to frame GEF's support to biodiversity mainstreaming accordingly to increase the likelihood of success and impact.

80. This program will also support ecosystem restoration in specific locations where restoration is deemed essential to help ensure the persistence of globally important biodiversity in the production landscape and seascape; particularly in areas adjacent to protected areas.

Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning

81. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment provided a conceptual framework that facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the values of biodiversity to society beyond its mere existence value (see Annex 7). Numerous organizations and projects have used this conceptual framework to estimate the value of biodiversity to society through the goods and services it provides, including the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) partnership, The Natural Capital Project, TEEB, the LAC Biodiversity Superpower initiative and numerous GEF-funded projects. In addition, the CBD Strategic Plan identifies Aichi Target 2, to which this program will make a considerable contribution, as critical target to addressing a key underlying driver of biodiversity loss.

82. Although a number of approaches are currently being used to recognize, demonstrate, and capture the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, a mismatch remains between valuation and development policy and financing. Valuation is not leading to the development of policy reforms needed to mitigate the drivers of biodiversity loss and encourage sustainable development through the better management of biodiversity and natural capital, nor is it triggering changes in the use and scale of public and private finance flows on the scale necessary to address threats. Policy and finance reforms must accompany valuation so that the finance and development decisions that impact natural ecosystems and biodiversity include incentives and price signals that result in more cost effective and sustainable biodiversity management.

83. This program will complement the work undertaken in Program Nine and will pilot national-level interventions that link biodiversity valuation and economic analysis with development policy and finance planning. The outcome from these projects will be biodiversity valuation that informs policy instruments and fiscal reforms designed to mitigate perverse incentives leading to biodiversity loss. These may be linked to larger policy reforms being undertaken as part of the development policy dialogue, development policy operations, or other efforts. It will also include specific support to reform finance flows, for instance through public expenditure reviews, and to operationalize innovative finance mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services, habitat banking, aggregate offsets, and tradable development rights and quotas.

Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside

84. Countries will be able to access the focal area set-aside funds (FAS) to implement enabling activities. Enabling activity support could be provided for all GEF-eligible countries to produce their 6th National Report to the CBD as well as national reporting obligations under the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol that will be identified during upcoming COP-MOPs and that will come due during the GEF-6 period.

85. The remaining funds in FAS will be used for a variety of priorities. The first is to contribute to the Sustainable Forest Management program and to the following integrated approaches to be piloted in GEF-6: Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains, and Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa. The FAS will also complement biodiversity investments at the national level through participation in global, regional or multi-country projects that meet some or all of the following criteria:

    (a) support priorities identified by the COP of the CBD and in particular the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets;

    (b) relevant to the objectives and programs of the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy;

    (c) high likelihood that the project will have a broad and positive impact on biodiversity;

    (d) potential for replication;

    (e) global demonstration value;

    (f) potential to catalyze private sector investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and

    (g) contribute to global conservation knowledge through formal experimental or quasi-experimental designs that test and evaluate the hypotheses embedded in project interventions.

BIODIVERSITY RESOURCE ENVELOPE

86. The biodiversity strategy is based on a resource envelope of $1.296 billion that will be used to support implementation of the biodiversity strategy and provide contributions to the GEF-6 pilots on integrated approaches. Details are presented in Table 1 below.

BD Table 1 - Focal Area Objectives and Indicative Allocations per Program

Focal Area Objective	Focal Area Programs	Allocation ($ million)
Objective One: Improve sustainability of protected area systems	Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	125
	Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	125
Objective Two: Reduce threats to globally significant biodiversity	Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	80
	Program 4: Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species	50
	Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	30
Objective Three: Sustainably use biodiversity	Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Coral Reef Ecosystems	100
	Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	75
	Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	50
Objective Four: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes and sectors	Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	338
	Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development & Finance Planning	78
Focal Area Set-Aside (Convention obligations, global and regional programs, including Integrated Approaches, and Sustainable Forest Management Program)		245
Total Biodiversity		**1,296**

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Goal:

(a) Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services it provides to society.

Impacts:[22]

(a) Biodiversity conserved and habitat maintained in national protected area systems.

(b) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes.

Indicators:

(a) Intact vegetative cover and degree of fragmentation in national protected area systems measured in hectares as recorded by remote sensing.

(b) Intact vegetative cover and degree of fragmentation in production landscapes measured in hectares as recorded by remote sensing.

(c) 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.

Corporate Level Outcome Targets: [23]

(a) 300 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under improved biodiversity management.

Gender Indicators:

(a) Focal Area projects will use and incorporate GEF Gender Indicators, which will be monitored and aggregated at the Focal Area portfolio and Corporate levels. [24]

[22] Long term effects of the portfolio investment, target area for impacts would be 300 million hectares.
[23] The achieved short-term effects of the portfolio's outputs.
[24] Refer to the core GEF Gender Indicators identified under the gender section of the Strategic Positioning Paper for GEF-6 replenishment. The five Gender Indicators are:
1. Percentage of projects that have conducted gender analysis during project preparation.
2. Percentage of projects that have incorporated gender sensitive project results framework, including gender sensitive actions, indicators, targets, and/or budget.
3. Share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project.
4. Number of national/regional/global policies, legislations, plan, and strategies that incorporates gender dimensions (e.g. NBSAP, NAPA, NAP, TDA/SAP, etc).
5. Percentage of Project Implementation Reports (PIR), Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation Reports (TER) that incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment and assess results/progress.
Projects will use gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data, and it will be systematically recorded, reported and integrated into adaptive management responses at the project level. GEF will undertake periodic reviews of the portfolio and highlight best practices in mainstreaming gender in projects, including through Annual Monitoring Review and Learning Missions.

Focal Area Objectives	Programs	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected area systems	Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	Outcome 1.1. Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management. Indicator 1.1: Funding gap for management of protected area systems and globally significant protected areas. Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas. Indicator 1.2: Protected area management effectiveness score.
	Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	Outcome 2.1 Increase in area of terrestrial and marine ecosystems of global significance in new protected areas and increase in threatened species of global significance protected in new protected areas. Indicator 2.1 Area of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and number of threatened species. Outcome 2.2: Improved management effectiveness of new protected areas. Indicator 2.2: Protected area management effectiveness score.
Objective 2: Reduce threats to globally significant biodiversity	Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	Outcome 3.1: Reduction in rates of poaching of rhinos and elephants and other threatened species and increase in arrests and convictions (baseline established per participating country) Indicator 3.1: Rates of poaching incidents and arrests and convictions.
	Program 4: Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species	Outcome 4.1 Improved management frameworks to prevent, control, and manage invasive alien species (IAS). Indicator 4.1: IAS management framework operational score. Outcome 4.2 Species extinction avoided as a result of IAS management (if applicable) Indicator 4.2 Sustainable populations of critically threatened species.
	Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	Outcome 5.1 Adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health (both women and men), and specifically focusing on transboundary movements Indicator 5.1: National biosafety decision-making systems operational score.

Focal Area Objectives	Programs	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
Objective 3: Sustainably use biodiversity	Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Coral Reef Ecosystems	Outcome 6.1. Integrity and functioning of coral reef ecosystems maintained and area increased. Indicator 6.1 Area of coral reef ecosystems that maintain or increase integrity and function as measured by number of coral species and abundance both outside and inside MPAs.
	Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	Outcome 7.1 Increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants and domesticated animals that are sustainably used within production systems. Indicator 7. 1. Diversity status of target species.
	Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Outcome 8.1: Legal and regulatory frameworks, and administrative procedures established that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol Indicator 8.1: National ABS frameworks operational score.
Objective 4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes and production sectors	Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management. Indicator 9.1 Production landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into their management preferably demonstrated by meeting national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) or supported by other objective data. Outcome 9.2 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations. Indicator 9.2 The degree to which sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations and implement the regulations.
	Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development & Finance Planning	Outcome 10.1 Biodiversity values and ecosystem service values integrated into accounting systems and internalized in development and finance policy and land-use planning and decision-making. Indicator 10. 1 The degree to which biodiversity values and ecosystem service values are internalized in development, finance policy and land-use planning and decision making.

ANNEX I. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND GEF BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS

Relationship between Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and GEF Biodiversity Objectives and Programs		
Strategic Plan Goals and Associated Aichi Targets	GEF Biodiversity Objectives and Program Alignment	Other Aichi Targets Impacted[25]
Goal A. Address underlying causes	GEF Objective 4: Mainstream biodiversity	
1) Raise awareness of biodiversity values	BD Programs 1-10 (integration into project design and implementation as appropriate and useful)	All targets
2) Integrate biodiversity and development	BD Programs 9 and 10	All targets
3) Address incentives harmful to biodiversity	BD Program 10	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
4) Sustainable production and consumption	BD Program 9	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1314,15
Goal B. Reduce direct pressures	GEF Objective 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems GEF Objective 2: Reduce threats to biodiversity GEF Objective 3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity GEF Objective 4: Mainstream biodiversity	
5) Halve rate of habitat loss	BD Programs 1, 2, 9	6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16
6) Achieving sustainable fisheries	BD Program 2 and 6	4,5,7,8,10,11,12,14
7) Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry	BD Program 7 and 9	4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,18
8) Reduce pollution to safe levels		4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,15
9) Achieve effective IAS management	BD Program 4	5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13,14 , 15
10) Minimize pressures on reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems	BD Program 2 and 6	6,12,13

[25] Report of the High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add2*

Relationship between Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and GEF Biodiversity Objectives and Programs		
Strategic Plan Goals and Associated Aichi Targets	GEF Biodiversity Objectives and Program Alignment	Other Aichi Targets Impacted[25]
Goal C. Enhance state of biodiversity	GEF Objective 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems GEF Objective 2: Reduce threats to biodiversity GEF Objective 3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity GEF Objective 4: Mainstream biodiversity	
11) Expansion of Protected Area Networks and Effective Management	BD Programs 1,2,7, and 9	1,2,5,6,7,8,10,12,14,15
12) Prevent extinctions and improve status of threatened species	BD Programs 1, 2, 3,4, 5, and 9	5,11, 13
13) Maintain gene pool of plant and animal genetic resources	BD Programs 1 and 7	2,7,12
Goal D. Enhance benefits of ecosystem services	GEF Objectives 1,2,3, and 4	
14) Restore and safeguard essential ecosystem services	BD Programs 2 and 9	5,10,11,12,13
15) Enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks	BD Programs 1, 2, 9 and 10	5,11,12,13
16) Achieve entry into force of ABS Protocol	BD Program 8	1,2,4,5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19
Goal E: Enhance implementation	Integrated throughout GEF Programming	
17) Implementation of revised NBSAPs	NBSAP development funded during GEF-5. Implementation supported by all GEF-6 BD programs.	All targets
18) Traditional knowledge	Integrated into project design and implementation as appropriate in all GEF-6 BD programs.	7,13,14,15,16,19
19) Knowledge-base and science applied	Integrated into project design and implementation as appropriate in all GEF-6 BD programs.	All targets
20) Resource mobilization	GEF will identify, make use of, and report on all financing leveraged through GEF BD programs and integrated approaches piloted in GEF-6.	All targets

ANNEX II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 BY THE GEF INTEGRATED APPROACHES AND OTHER GEF FOCAL AREAS

Contributions to Achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the GEF Integrated Approaches and other GEF Focal Areas		
Strategic Plan Goals and Aichi Targets	GEF Integrated Approaches and Focal Area Alignment	Other Aichi Targets Impacted
Goal A. Address underlying causes		
1) Integrate biodiversity and development	Amazon SFM Program	5, 10, 12, 14, 15
2) Address incentives harmful to biodiversity	Commodities Integrated Approach	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
3) Sustainable production and consumption	Commodities Integrated Approach	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15
Goal B. Reduce direct pressures		
5) Halve rate of habitat loss	Commodities Integrated Approach Sustainable Forest Management Program	6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16
6) Achieving sustainable fisheries	International Waters Focal Area	4,5,7,8,10,11,12,14
7) Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, forestry	Food Security Integrated Approach Sustainable Forest Management Program Amazon SFM Program	4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16, 18
8) Reduce pollution to safe levels	Chemicals, International Waters, and Land Degradation Focal Area	4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,15
10) Minimize pressures on reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems	International Waters Focal Area	6,12 and 13
Goal C. Enhance state of biodiversity		
11) Expansion of Protected Area Networks and Effective Management	Amazon SFM Program	1,2,5,6,7,8,10,12,14,15
12) Prevent extinctions and improve status of threatened species	Amazon SFM Program	5,11, 13
Goal D. Enhance benefits of ecosystem services		
14) Restore and safeguard essential ecosystem services	Sustainable Forest Management Program Amazon SFM Program Commodities Integrated Approach	5,10,11,12,13
15) Enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks	Sustainable Forest Management Program Amazon SFM Program Commodities Integrated Approach	5,11,12,13

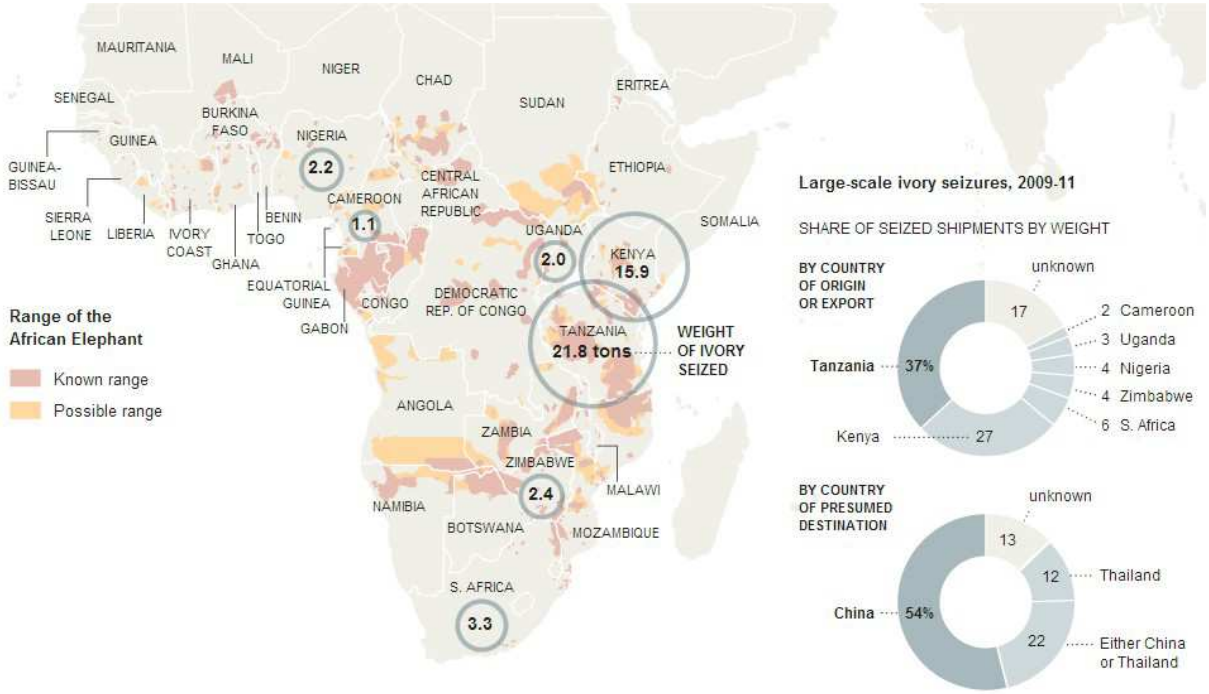
Contributions to Achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the GEF Integrated Approaches and other GEF Focal Areas		
Strategic Plan Goals and Aichi Targets	GEF Integrated Approaches and Focal Area Alignment	Other Aichi Targets Impacted
Goal E: Enhance implementation		
17) Implementation of revised NBSAPs	Forest-related implementation support by the SFM program.	All targets
18) Traditional knowledge	Integrated into project design and implementation as appropriate in the SFM program.	Targets 7,13,14,15,16,19
19) Knowledge-base and science applied	Sustainable Forest Management Program	All targets
20) Resource mobilization	GEF will identify, make use of, and report on all financing leveraged through GEF SFM program and integrated approaches	All targets

ANNEX III. SUMMARY OF GEF CRITERIA FOR DEFINING GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION[26]

Criterion	Sub-criteria	Provisional Thresholds for GEF Support
Vulnerability Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site	Not applicable	Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) Species Vulnerable Species (VU)
Irreplaceability Site holds X% of a species' global population at any stage of the species' lifecycle	Restricted-range species	Species with a global range less than50,000 square kilometers 5% of global population at site
	Species with large but clumped distributions	5% of global population at site
	Globally significant congregations	1% of global population seasonally at site
	Globally significant source populations	Site is responsible for maintaining 1% of global population
	Bio-regionally restricted assemblages	To be defined

[26] The global standards for identification of key biodiversity areas are currently under revision through a broad scientific consultation process convened by IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas/Species Survival Commission Joint Taskforce on Biodiversity & Protected Areas. These will be launched at the 2014 World Parks Congress. In the interim, the criteria and thresholds for key biodiversity area identification as presented above will be applied. It is likely that the great majority of sites meeting these criteria will also be considered key biodiversity areas under the new standard.

ANNEX IV. LARGE SCALE IVORY SEIZURES, 2009-2011

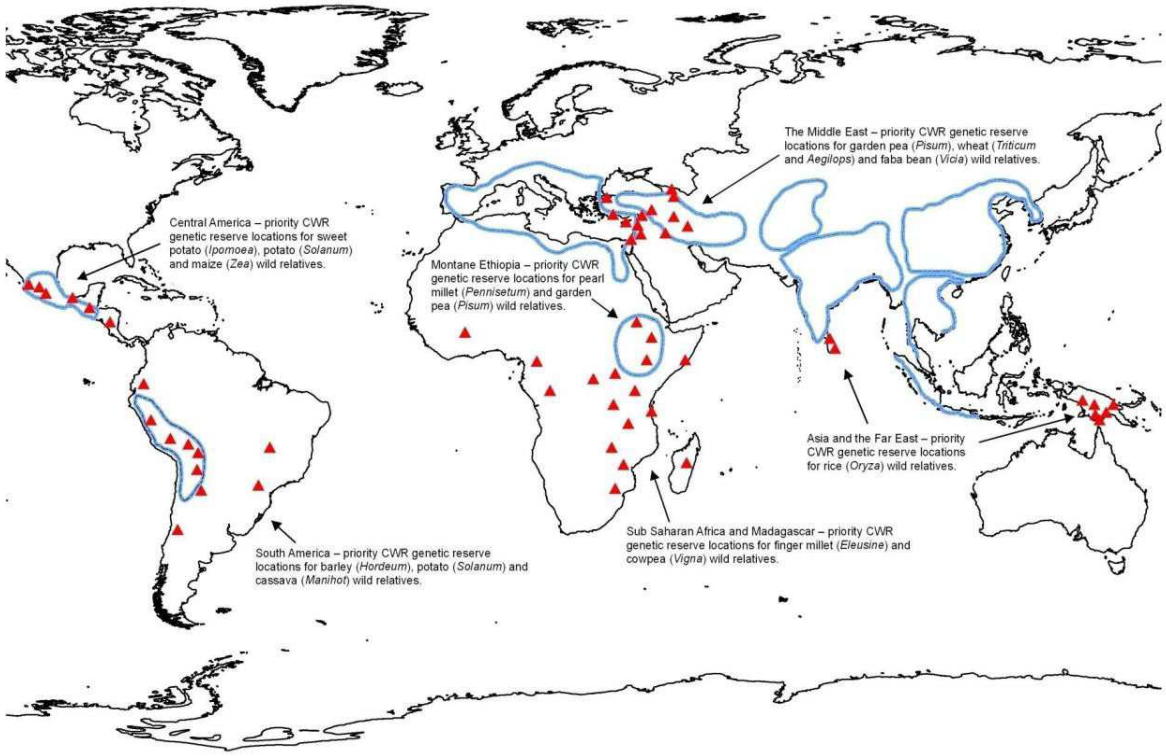


The map appeared in the New York Times, September 13, 2012. Sources of information: Elephant Status Report, Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and Elephant Trade Information Systems (ETIS).

ANNEX V. REGIONAL COVERAGE AND THREAT STATUS OF CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS

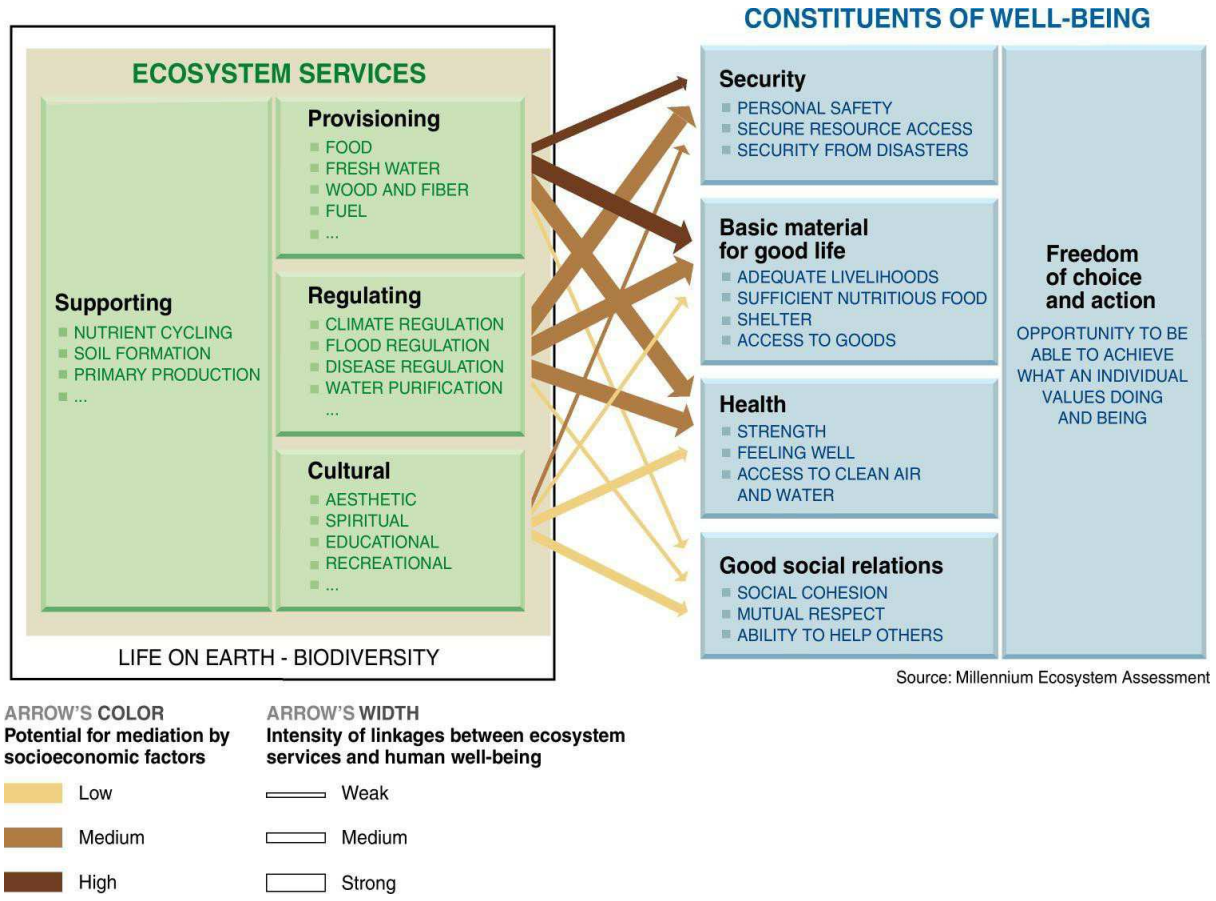
Region	% of world coral reef	% of Coral Reef threatened	Major threats
Caribbean Region	10% High level of endemism	75%	Disease, Overfishing, Tourism, Land-based pollution, Shipping
Indian Ocean	13%	65%	Overfishing ,Tourism, Land based pollution
Pacific (including Eastern part of the Coral Triangle)	25%	50%	Overfishing, Tourism, Land-based pollution
Middle East	6% High level of endemism	70%	Shipping, Marine based pollution, Tourism industry
South East Asia (including Western half of the Coral Triangle)	28% Most extensive and diverse coral reef of the world	95%	Overfishing, Unregulated aquaculture, Land based pollution

ANNEX VI. GLOBAL PRIORITIES FOR GENETIC RESERVE LOCATIONS[27]



[27] Second State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. 2009 FAO, Rome.

ANNEX VII. LINKAGES BETWEEN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND HUMAN WELL-BEING



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

ANNEX 2: FULL-SIZED PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (AMOUNTS IN US$)[28]

Argentina	FAO	BD-1 BD-2	Governance Strengthening for the Management and Protection of Coastal- Marine Biodiversity in Key Ecological Areas and the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)	3,534,786	17,813,206	21,347,992
Argentina	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Practices of Small Producers to Protect the Biodiversity of High Value Conservation Forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco	4,620,000	21,687,400	26,307,400
Brazil	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS Production Practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value	5,570,776	27,800,000	33,370,776
Brazil	IADB	BD-4	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening on the National Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing under the Nagoya Protocol	4,401,931	4,401,931	8,803,862
Cameroon	UNEP	BD-2	Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plans for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems PINESMAP BPCE	2,739,726	10,500,000	13,239,726
Cabo Verde	UNDP	BD-1 BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further	3,664,640	15,521,542	19,186,182

[28] All figures in the tables include PPGs but not Agency fees.

			Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde			
Chile	FAO	BD-2	Strengthening and Development of Instruments for the Management, Prevention and Control of Beaver (Castor Canadensis), an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia	2,153,882	9,070,000	11,223,882
Chile	FAO	BD-2	Mainstreaming the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Valuation of Critically Threatened Species and Endangered Ecosystems into Development-frontier Production Landscapes of the Arica y Parinacota, and Biobio Regions	2,411,416	8,811,707	11,223,123
China	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Expansion and Improvement of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Greater Shennongjia Area, Hubei Province	2,739,726	15,000,000	17,739,726
China	UNDP	BD-4	Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge	4,436,210	22,236,000	26,672,210
China	FAO	BD-2	A New Green Line: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Objectives and Practices into China's Water Resources Management Policy and Planning Practice	2,639,726	25,975,000	28,614,726
Colombia	IADB	BD-1 BD-2	Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin	6,543,636	25,000,000	31,543,636
Colombia	FAO	BD-1 BD-2	Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia	6,052,114	20,370,350	26,422,464
Colombia	IADB	BD-1	Consolidation of the National System of Protected	4,157,000	15,650,000	19,807,000

			Areas (SINAP) at National and Regional Levels.			
Comoros	UNDP	BD-1	Development of a National Network of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas Representative of the Comoros Unique Natural Heritage and Co-managed With Local Village Communities	4,345,440	19,985,000	24,330,440
Congo	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Creation of Conkouati Dimonika PA Complex and Development of Community Private Sector Participation Model to Enhance PA Management Effectiveness CDC&CPSPM	2,889,434	15,000,000	17,889,434
Congo DR	World Bank	BD-1	Democratic Republic of Congo Conservation Trust Fund (AF for National Parks Network Rehabilitation Project)	11,636,363	49,500,000	61,136,363
Dominican Republic	UNDP	BD-2	Conserving Biodiversity in Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism and Physical Infrastructure Development	2,915,930	13,684,525	16,600,455
Ecuador	UNDP	BD-1 BD-4	Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources	2,726,908	11,546,000	14,272,908
Egypt	UNDP	BD-1 BD-2	Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity into Tourism Development and Operations in Threatened Ecosystems in Egypt	2,634,338	10,440,000	13,074,338
El Salvador	UNDP	BD-1	Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services in Protected Wetlands of International Importance	2,191,781	8,791,000	10,982,781
Ethiopia	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)	3,316,455	16,000,000	19,316,455
Global	UNEP	BD-3	UNEP-GEF Project for Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the Biosafety	4,699,684	9,725,680	14,425,364

			Clearing House (BCH)			
Global	UNDP	BD-4	Strengthening Human Resources, Legal Frameworks and Institutional Capacities to Implement the Nagoya Protocol	12,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000
Global	UNEP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Information into the Heart of Government Decision Making	5,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000
Global	CI	BD-1 BD-2	Effectively Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Government Policy and Private Sector Practice Piloting Sustainability Models to Take the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to Scale	9,800,000	84,500,000	94,300,000
Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau	2,374,429	11,610,000	13,984,429
India	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security	4,246,575	20,217,000	24,463,575
India	UNEP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability	3,196,347	8,604,750	11,801,097
Indonesia	ADB	BD-1 BD-2	CTI: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III)	8,200,000	56,000,000	64,200,000
Indonesia	FAO	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value	6,192,694	31,106,000	37,298,694
Macedonia	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation and Effective Management of Protected Areas and Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land	3,360,731	14,720,000	18,080,731

			Use Planning			
Madagascar	UNEP	BD-1	Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas	3,905,265	12,200,000	16,105,265
Madagascar	UNDP	BD-2	A Landscape Approach to Conserving and Managing Threatened Biodiversity in Madagascar with a Focus on the Atsimo-Andrefana Spiny and Dry Forest Landscape	5,650,000	26,050,000	31,700,000
Madagascar	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Conservation of Key Threatened Endemic and Economically Valuable Species in Madagascar	5,329,452	14,010,103	19,339,555
Mexico	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats	5,625,043	30,700,000	36,325,043
Mexico	UNDP	BD-4	Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity	2,283,105	8,429,862	10,712,967
Myanmar	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management	6,127,854	17,896,300	24,024,154
Panama	World Bank	BD-1 BD-2	Sustainable Production Systems and Conservation of Biodiversity	9,589,000	27,380,000	36,969,000
Philippines	FAO	BD-2	RicePlus-Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity in Rice-based Farming Systems	2,182,631	9,200,000	11,382,631
Regional	UNEP	BD-3	Multi-Country Project to Strengthen Institutional Capacity on LMO Testing in Support of National Decision-making (Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Congo DR)	3,860,000	6,546,500	10,406,500

Russian Federation	WWF-US	BD-1 BD-2	Conservation of Big Cats	12,707,550	60,000,000	72,707,550
Seychelles	UNDP	BD-1	Seychelles' Protected Areas Finance Project	2,776,900	12,050,000	14,826,900
South Africa	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale	8,277,730	41,957,000	50,234,730
Sri Lanka	UNDP	BD-2	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustenance of Ecosystem Services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas	2,626,690	11,500,000	14,126,690
Sri Lanka	FAO	BD-3	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	2,365,964	2,366,000	4,731,964
St. Kitts And Nevis	UNDP	BD-1	Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones	3,436,355	14,199,101	17,635,456
Swaziland	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening the National Protected Areas System of Swaziland	5,540,000	25,000,000	30,540,000
Tanzania	UNDP	BD-1	Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania	4,230,000	17,500,000	21,730,000
Turkey	FAO	BD-1 BD-2	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Turkey's Steppe Ecosystems	2,420,091	8,730,000	11,150,091
			TOTALS	**236,326,308**	**993,981,957**	**1,108,052,327**

ANNEX 3: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (amounts in US$)

Algeria	UNDP	BD-4	Framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Related Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge in Line with the CBD and Its Nagoya Protocol in Algeria	1,940,000	4,180,000	6,120,000
Armenia	UNEP	BD-2	Enhancing Livelihoods in Rural Communities through Mainstreaming and Strengthening Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization	883,242	3,740,000	4,623,242
Bahamas	UNEP	BD-4	Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	1,900,000	1,649,649	3,549,649
Cameroon	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon SUFACHAC	1,789,954	7,000,000	8,789,954
Cameroon	UNDP	BD-4	A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*)	500,000 (with 440,000 from NPIF)	1,100,000	2,040,000
China	UNDP	BD-2	Payment for Watershed Services in the Chishui River Basin for the Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	2,009,133	16,000,000	18,009,133
Congo	UNEP	BD-1	Creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to Support Turtles Conservation in Congo	767,124	2,600,000	3,367,124
Dominica	UNDP	BD-1 BD-2	Supporting Sustainable Ecosystems by Strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica's Protected Areas System	1,707,306	9,170,000	10,877,306
Gambia	UNDP	BD-1 BD-2	Gambia Protected Areas Network and Community Livelihood Project	1,324,310	4,820,000	6,144,310
Global	World	BD-1	Fighting Against Wildlife Poaching and Illegal Trade in	2,000,000	1,800,000	3,800,000

	Bank		Africa The Case of African Elephants			
Global	UNDP/UNEP	BD-5	Support to GEF Eligible Countries for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 Through a Globally Guided NBSAPs Update Process	1,700,000	2,000,000	3,700,000
Global	UNDP	BD-1	Parks, People, Planet: Protected Areas as Solutions to Global Challenges	1,826,484	4,500,000	6,326,484
Global	UNEP	BD-1 BD-2	Alliance for Zero Extiction (AZE): Conserving Earth's Most Irreplaceable Sites for Endangered Biodiversity	2,000,000	4,400,000	6,400,000
Global	CI	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes	1,909,000	5,800,000	7,709,000
Global	WWF-US	BD-1	Protected Areas Planning in the Era of Climate Change (PAPEC)	1,804,862	2,467,000	4,271,862
Global	UNDP	BD-1	Rhino Impact Bonds An Innovative Financing Mechanism for Site-Based Rhinoceros Conservation	1,721,500	5,164,500	6,886,000
Global	UNEP	BD-2	Supply Change: Securing Food, Sustaining Forests	2,000,000	2,725,000	4,725,000
Global	UNEP	BD-1	Knowledge for Action: Promoting Innovation Among Environmental Funds	913,240	2,522,800	3,436,040
Global	UNDP	BD-1 BD-2	Transboundary Cooperation for Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Conservation	1,070,000	4,500,000	5,570,000
Guyana	UNDP	BD-2	Enhancing Biodiversity Protection through Strengthened Monitoring, Enforcement and Uptake of Environmental Regulations in Guyana's Gold Mining Sector	803,653	3,538,617	4,342,270
Iraq	UNEP	BD-1	Initial Steps for the Establishment of the National Protected Areas Network	1,230,365	3,450,000	4,680,365
Liberia	CI	BD-1 BD-2	Improve Sustainability of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Mangrove Areas in Liberia through Protection, Planning and Livelihood Creation- as a Building Block Towards Liberia’s Marine and Costal Protected Areas	963,994	3,500,000	4,463,994
Malaysia	UNDP	BD-4	Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework	1,970,000	5,833,000	7,803,000

Malaysia	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation into River Management	1,464,000	7,530,000	8,994,000
Mauritania	UNEP	BD-3	Stocktaking and Update of National Biosafety Framework of Mauritania	878,000	930,000	1,808,000
Moldova	UNDP	BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Territorial Planning Policies and Land-Use Practices	958,904	4,850,000	5,808,904
Morocco	UNDP	BD-4	Developing a National Framework on Access to and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge as a Strategy to Contribute to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Morocco	812,785	1,400,000	2,212,785
Philippines	UNDP	BD-1	Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories	1,826,484	5,016,540	6,843,024
Regional	UNEP	BD-5	Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in countries of the Caribbean Region.	1,826,000	1,850,000	3,676,000
Regional	UNDP	BD-4	A Bottom Up Approach to ABS Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon *Echinops giganteus* and Namibia *Commiphora wildii*	972,727	1,100,000	2,072,727
Regional	UNEP	BD-2	Engaging Policy Makers and the Judiciary to Address Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Senegal	AfDB	BD-1 BD-2	Project for the Restoration and Strengthening the Resilience of the Lake de Guiers Wetland Ecosystems (PRRELAG)	1,315,525	22,090,000	23,405,525
Thailand	UNDP	BD-2	Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes	1,758,904	9,140,000	10,898,904
Thailand	UNDP	BD-2	Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organisations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand	1,826,484	7,530,000	9,356,484
Uzbekistan	UNEP	BD-2 BD-4	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural	1,235,845	4,150,000	5,385,845

			Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production			
Venezuela	UNEP	BD-3	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Venezuela in Accordance to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1,860,000	6,672,000	8,532,000
Vietnam	UNDP	BD-4	Capacity Building for the Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	2,000,000	7,690,000	9,690,000
			TOTAL	**57,909,825**	**191,689,106**	**249,598,931**

ANNEX 4: MULTI-FOCAL AREA FULL-SIZED PROJECTS WITH BIODIVERSITY FUNDING APPROVED (amounts in US$)

Antigua & Barbuda	BD-1	Sustainable Pathways Protected Areas and Renewable Energy	1,369,863		730,594			639,269	2,739,726	5,360,000	8,099,726
Armenia	BD-2	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes	456,621		273,973		1,570,776	767,123	3,068,493	13,950,000	17,018,493
Bahamas	BD-1 BD-2	Pine Islands Forest/Mangrove Innovation and Integration (Grand Bahama, New Providence, Abaco and Andros)	1,107,533				1,107,535	738,357	2,953,425	5,600,000	8,553,425
Bolivia	BD-2	Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits	3,764,940				891,697	1,615,283	6,208,848	26,375,246	32,584,094
Brazil	BD-2	Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation	1,535,379				1,661,301	863,475	4,060,155	15,966,800	20,026,955
Cambodia	BD-1 BD-2	Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape based Collaborative	3,500,000		454,546			863,636	4,818,182	14,154,546	18,972,728

		Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS Project)									
Chile	BD-2	Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) in Support of Policies, Regulations and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems	1,120,096		3,690,167			1,603,421	6,413,684	25,248,346	31,662,030
Chile	BD-2	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem	2,739,726				1,615,675	1,451,800	5,807,201	19,350,000	25,157,201
China	BD-2	Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change	913,241		4,566,455			1,826,232	7,305,928	48,400,000	55,705,928
Colombia	BD-1 BD-2	Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon	3,800,000		4,000,000			2,600,000	10,400,000	30,000,000	40,400,000
Cook Islands	BD-1 BD-2	R2R: Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Ecosystem Functions through a "Ridge to Reef" Approach	1,963,303		1,834,862	160,551	458,715		4,417,431	14,293,673	18,711,104
Fiji	BD-1 BD-2	R2R: Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	3,633,028		1,834,862	160,550	541,284	1,467,890	7,637,614	30,221,812	37,859,426

Gabon	BD-1 BD-4	Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems Project	4,623,000				1,130,000	1,918,000	7,671,,000	33,740,000	41,411,000
Global	BD-2	Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0	1,849,315		1,369,863		890,411	1,369,863	5,479,452	68,300,000	73,779,452
Grenada	BD-1	Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions within and Around Protected Areas	1,363,636				1,026,364	741,666	3,131,666	15,426,822	18,558,488
Global	BD-1 BD-2	GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources II	17,370,922	6,451,727	16,899,408	6,451,726	10,709,866		72,851,267	75,766,000	148,617,267
Global	BD-1 BD-2	GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III	549,138	765,424	2,678,984	492,482	1,174,551		6,965,151	7,250,000	14,215,151
Haiti	BD-1	Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management	3,835,616		5,479,452				9,315,068	43,000,000	52,315,068
Haiti	BD-1	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud	327,554		5,069,169		268,527	750,750	6,416,000	21,050,000	27,466,000
Indonesia	BD-2	Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based	6,393,197		1,370,000			1,858,566	9,621,763	37,777,052	47,398,815

		Emission Reductions (RIMBA)									
Kenya	BD-2	Development of SFM and Support to REDD for Dryland Forests	1,241,910		913,171			718,358	2,873,439	11,108,000	13,981,439
Kenya	BD-2	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	1,031,400				2,132,400	500,000	3,663,800	7,200,000	10,863,800
Kiribati	BD-1	R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities	1,706,460			159,250	1,826,350	1,177,970	4,870,030	12,250,000	17,120,030
Mauritius	BD-1 BD-2	Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius	4,018,265				776,256		4,794,521	20,400,000	25,194,521
Micronesia	BD-1	R2R Implementing an Integrated Ridge to Reef Approach to Enhance Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM	2,734,311		587,156	160,550	1,357,798		4,839,815	17,861,500	22,701,315
Mozambique	BD-1	Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project	3,196,347		1,543,379			1,579,909	6,319,635	94,800,000	101,119,635
Mozambique	BD-2	Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods	1,945,206		776,256			916,286	3,637,748	11,503,840	15,141,588
Nauru	BD-2	R2R: Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru)	1,376,147		733,945	160,550	458,716		2,729,358	6,353,000	9,082,358

Nicaragua	BD-1	Strengthening the Resilience of Multiple-use Protected Areas to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	1,925,873		1,970,163		779,763	1,596,713	6,272,512	20,149,000	26,421,512
Niue	BD-1 BD-2	R2R Application of Ridge to Reef Concept for Biodiversity Conservation, and for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Service and Cultural Heritage	1,376,147		1,834,862	160,550	932,192		4,303,751	12,430,000	16,733,751
Pakistan	BD-2	Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High Conservation Value Forests	3,578,000		2,840,000			2,120,000	8,538,000	26,500,000	35,038,000
Palau	BD-1 BD-2	R2R: Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau	2,541,293			160,550	412,844	743,119	3,857,806	15,729,915	19,587,721
Papua New Guinea	BD-1	R2R Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas	10,385,320				844,038		11,229,358	42,600,000	53,829,358
Peru	BD-1	Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience	4,545,453				2,272,728	2,272,728	9,090,909	50,024,504	59,115,413
Regional	BD-1 BD-2 BD-5	R2R Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	2,596,331		14,816,514	482,352	623,853		18,519,050	333,046,794	351,565,844
Regional	BD-2	Adaptation to the Impact of	1,266,484		8,630,137				9,896,621	21,100,000	30,996,621

		Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region									
Solomon Islands	BD-1	Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands	2,286,863		1,097,695		1,006,221	1,463,023	5,853,802	19,000,000	24,853,802
St. Lucia	BD-1 BD-2	Iyanola Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast	1,409,091		181,818		272,727	630,909	2,494,545	8,914,483	11,409,028
Thailand	BD-1	Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems	453,505		2,054,795			836,100	3,344,400	12,960,000	16,304,400
Tonga	BD-2	R2R Integrated Land and Agroecosystem Management Systems	174,715				1,660,147	610,092	2,444,954	5,400,000	7,844,954
Tunisia	BD-2	Oases Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project	1,148,858				4,611,872		5,760,730	59,048,000	64,808,730
Tuvalu	BD-1 BD-2	R2R Implementing a Ridge to Reef Approach to Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions	1,376,147		1,834,862	160,551	541,284		3,912,844	10,225,000	14,137,844
Vanuatu	BD-1	R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management	1,691,377		1,173,261	160,551	570,459	1,145,032	4,740,680	14,000,000	18,740,680
Venezuela	BD-2	Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach	3,656,621		2,360,731		319,635	2,112,329	8,449,316	25,730,000	34,179,316
Vietnam	BD-1 BD-2	GMSFBP: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Central Annamite Landscapes	825,688		825,688		1,376,147	917,431	3,944,954	55,546,000	59,490,954

Yemen	BD-1 BD-2	Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago	3,077,625				1,926,941		5,004,566	17,562,520	22,567,086
		TOTAL	121,185,214	7,217,151	79,610,254	8,387,861	47,125,220	40,415,330	322,150,148	1,149,626,059	1,470,776,207

ANNEX 5: MULTI-FOCAL AREA MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS WITH BIODIVERSITY FUNDING APPROVED (amounts in US$)

Bahamas	UNEP	BD-2	Implementing Land, Water and Ecosystem Management	431,621			481,621		913,242	997,000	1,910,242
Global	FAO	BD-1	ABNJ: Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)	506,227		493,773			1,000,000	4,599,000	5,599,000
Mali	UNEP	BD-2	Scaling up and Replicating Successful Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Agroforestry Practices in the Koulikoro Region of Mali	320,297	172,648		1,050,890		365,297	6,785,000	7,150,297

Morocco	FAO	BD-2	Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation Through Adaptive Management of Agricultural Heritage Systems	268,105			503,813		771,918	7,850,000	8,621,918
Morocco	FAO	BD-2	Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation Through Adaptive Management of Agricultural Heritage Systems	268,105			503,813		771,918	7,850,000	8,621,918
Tonga	UNDP	BD-2	R2R Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems	174,715			1,660,147	610,092	2,444,954	5,400,000	7,844,954
			TOTAL	6,291,418	172,648	493,773	4,918,309	2,882,820	6,291,418	21,089,781	89,760,203

ANNEX 6: ENABLING ACTIVITIES APPROVED UNDER BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA (ALL AMOUNTS IN US$)

Armenia	GEFSEC	Armenia: Convention on Biological Diversity Focal Area (CBD FA)	242,000	237,000	479,000
Belize	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	102,000	322,000
Bolivia	IADB	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	440,000	100,000	540,000
Brazil	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	249,000	367,290	616,290
China	GEFSEC	Update and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Preparing Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	340,000	560,000
Colombia	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	445,000	181,998	626,998
Congo	UNEP	Support to Congo for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	212,000	432,000
Cook Islands	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	270,000	490,000
Cuba	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning for Support in Implementing the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020	220,000	245,600	465,600
Eritrea	UNEP	Support to Eritrea for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	220,000	216,000	436,000
Fiji	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the	220,000	220,000	440,000

		CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan			
Ghana	UNEP	Support to Ghana for the Revision of the National Biodiversitty Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	220,000	214,000	434,000
Guatemala	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	221,005	293,050	514,055
Jamaica	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	30,000	250,000
Jordan	GEFSEC	Revising the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan , preparing the 5th National report for CBD and undertaking CHM activities	220,000	460,000	680,000
Mauritius	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Mauritius	220,000	142,000	362,000
Micronesia	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	304,724	524,724
Nicaragua	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	186,000	406,000
Pakistan	UNEP	Support for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	220,000	245,000	465,000
Panama	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,000	140,000	360,000
Paraguay	UNDP	Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Developing the Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	220,800	350,000	570,800
Russian Federation	UNEP	Support to Russian Federation for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	370,000	370,000	740,000
Somalia	FAO	Support to Somalia for the Development of its first NBSAP and Fifth National Report to the CBD	332,500	470,000	802,500
South Africa	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in South Africa	220,000	356,000	576,000

South Sudan	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in South Sudan by Development of the first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	220,000	100,000	320,000
Sudan	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Sudan	220,000	100,000	320,000
Trinidad and Tobago	GEFSEC	Revision of the NBSAP and Preparation of the 5th National Report to the CBD	242,000	27,700	269,700
Tunisia	UNDP	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Tunisia	220,000	100,400	320,400
Tuvalu	UNEP	Support to Tuvalu for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	220,000	180,000	400,000
		TOTAL	**7,162,305**	**6,560,762**	**13,723,067**

ANNEX 7: BIOSAFETY PROJECTS APPROVED (all amounts in USD$)

Global	UNEP	BD-3	UNEP-GEF Project for Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH)	4,699,684	9,725,680	14,425,364
Mauritania	UNEP	BD-3	Stocktaking and Update of National Biosafety Framework of Mauritania	878,000	930,000	1,808,000
Regional	UNEP	BD-3	Multi-Country Project to Strengthen Institutional Capacity on LMO Testing in Support of National Decision-making (Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Congo DR)	3,860,000	6,546,500	10,406,500
Sri Lanka	FAO	BD-3	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	2,365,964	2,366,000	4,731,964
Venezuela	UNEP	BD-3	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Venezuela in Accordance to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	1,860,000	6,672,000	8,532,000
			Totals	13,663,648	26,240,180	39,903,828

ANNEX 8: NPIF PROJECTS APPROVED (all amounts in US$)

Argentina	UNDP	BD-4	Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	958,904	3,000,186	3,959,090
Bhutan	UNDP	BD-4	Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Cameroon	UNDP	BD-4	A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*)	940,000 (440,000 from NPIF)	1,100,000	2,040,000
Colombia	UNDP	BD-4	The Development and Production of Natural Dyes in the Choco Region of Colombia for the Food, Cosmetics and Personal Care Industries Under the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	1,000,091	1,516,500	2,516,591
Cook Islands	UNDP	BD-4	Strengthening the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Cook Islands	930,137	1,499,535	2,429,672
Costa Rica	UNDP	BD-4	Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol through the Development of Nature-based Products, Benefit-sharing and Biodiversity Conservation	979,566	4,619,309	5,598,875
Fiji	UNDP	BD-4	Discovering Nature-based Products and Build National Capacities for the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	1,000,000	2,370,000	3,370,000
Gabon	UNDP	BD-4	Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From	913,242	1,790,000	2,703,242

			Their Utilization			
Global	UNEP	BD-4	Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	1,000,000	627,500	1,627,500
Kenya	UNEP	BD-4	Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol	913,265	1,751,845	2,665,110
Panama	UNDP	BD-4	Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama	1,000,000	3,422,000	4,422,000
Regional	UNEP	BD-4	Supporting African Countries in Identifying Opportunities For Public-Private Partnerships During the Preparation of Early Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Participating countries: Benin, Egypt, Lesotho, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda)	6,831,000	4,322,500	11,153,500
Regional	UNEP	BD-4;	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC (Participating countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Congo DR)	1,762,557	8,300,000	10,062,557
Regional	UNEP	BD-5;	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region (Participating countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	1,762,557	950,000	2,712,557
			TOTAL	20,941,228	37,269,375	57,810,603

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

Argentina: Governance Strengthening for the Management and Protection of Coastal-Marine Biodiversity in Key Ecological Areas and the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $3.5 million; Co-finance: $17.8 million; Total project cost: $21.3 million)

This project creates two new Marine Protected Areas, including sustainable financing and participatory management plans, which will secure the coverage of marine ecosystems not currently protected in the Patagonia region that are also critical for sustaining fisheries and protecting globally important migratory marine mammals (orcas, southern right whales, etc.). The project supports incorporating the ecosystems approach to fisheries into the regulatory frameworks for coastal and marine fisheries management. In addition, the integration of the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries (EAF) into the regulatory frameworks and national policies for coastal and marine fisheries management, will change fishery management plans covering 150,000-300,000 ha of seascapes in the Argentine Sea to a more sustainable trajectory and will include the introduction of biodiversity friendly capture methods, fishing techniques, or selectivity devices that minimize the impact on non-target species. Sustainable fisheries certification such as the MSC Standard will also be supported to sustain the EAF management approach through added market value for biodiversity conservation efforts. Private fisheries enterprises participating in the implementation of the EAF management and Action plans will provide $5.6 million in co-financing.

Argentina: Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Practices of Small Producers to Protect the Biodiversity of High Value Conservation Forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $4.6 million; Co-finance: $21.7 million: Total project cost: $26.1 million)

This project will protect high-biodiversity value forest in three globally significant forest ecosystems (Upper Parana Atlantic, Yungas and Chaco); these ecosystems provide services and goods for a variety of production sectors, mainly agriculture and livestock, which play an important role in the country's economy. The project builds on an existing land-use planning and incentive framework that restricts land-use in forested areas (the Native Forest Law) and will overcome current governance and market constraints to optimize the Law's contribution to reduce conversion and degradation of native forests, increase restoration, and foster connectivity. In doing so the project will mainstream the sustainable production of non-timber forest products in management plans developed under the Forest Law, and build capacities of small-scale farmers for biodiversity-based production combined with low impact agroforestry systems near high conservation value forest. This will be further supported by improving access to existing finance mechanisms and subsidies for NTFP and access to markets for biodiversity friendly products. To maintain production within ecosystem limits it will strengthen the regulatory and enforcement of sustainable-use of forest biodiversity at the provincial and national level. Overall, the project strategy addresses threats to biodiversity from existing small-holder production practices while increasing the viability of biodiversity-based land-uses and providing a buffer to forest areas under strict conservation. The project key's outcomes include: sustainable use of biodiversity (NTPFs) in 40,000 ha of the Atlantic Forest; 60,000 ha in the Yungas; and

100,000 ha in the Chaco. In addition, the project will reduce threats to biodiversity in 1 million ha through the cumulative effect of the project's interventions.

Brazil: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS Production Practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value (UNDP; GEF-BD Total $5.6 million; Co-finance: $27.8 million; Total project cost: $33.4)

This project aims to develop a strengthened management framework for sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP) and agro-forestry systems (AFS) by facilitating a shift from unsustainable agricultural practices to an approach that conserves the biodiversity in multiple-use forest landscapes of high conservation value while supporting important social priorities and development goals. Working in 500,000 ha of key forest landscapes (the Amazon, Caatinga and Cerrado) that are suffering increasing land use pressures, the project will address one of the key land use threats to these forests: forest degradation driven by small-scale farmers employing traditional subsistence farming and extraction practices including land clearing, unsustainable fire and water management and poor soil husbandry. The aim is to increase the returns to producers from sustainable utilization of wild resources in situ, creating the incentive to maintain natural habitat rather than convert land to other uses across an additional 2.5 million ha. On the production side, the project will work to develop safeguards for NTFP production and harvesting and incentives to optimize the contribution of existing policies to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. Recognizing the importance of market demand, the project will also address barriers within the downstream market and trade, seeking to improve returns from NTFP and AFS and providing the incentive for adoption at scale, thereby increasing conservation dividends. The project expects to work with over 4,500 local family NTFP and AFS producers while impacting the livelihoods of many more involved within the longer supply chain.

Brazil: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening on the National Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing under the Nagoya Protocol (IADB; GEF-BD Total: $4.4 million; Co-finance: $4.4 million; Total project cost: $8.8 million)

This project will allow Brazil to carry out the necessary work towards ratifying the Nagoya Protocol and to strengthen the relevant institutions in order to create an enabling environment to facilitate ABS agreements between users and providers of genetic resources. This project will result in: i) the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol; ii) the approval of the ABS bill; iii) the harmonization of existing laws and regulations on genetic resources, with the measures needed to comply with the Nagoya Protocol; iv) the development of a national electronic management knowledge system to make information readily available to potential users of genetic resources; and v) guidelines for indigenous peoples to engage in the development and use of ABS regulations.

Cabo Verde: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Synergy with a Further Strengthened Protected Areas System in Cape Verde (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $3.7 million; Co-finance: $15.5 million; Total project cost: $19.1 million)

The project will be implemented in four islands of the Cabo Verde archipelago. The targeted islands are facing increasing pressure from tourism infrastructure development and unsustainable fishing practices. The project will improve the national protected area network through the full operationalization of at least seven protected areas, a total of 12,310 ha, and will enhance control

and reduction of pressures from tourism activities in a total of 60,313 ha of terrestrial and marine protected areas. In addition, the project will develop and implement coherent enabling frameworks to focus on tourism and associated real estate/construction sectors to ensure that tourism fulfills its socio-economic potential without compromising the ecosystem services and biodiversity it depends upon. The project brings together key public sector actors and resource users (e.g. fisherman, tourism operators) nationally and locally to address major threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The project will pilot island-specific cost-effective PA revenue generation mechanisms in conjunction with tourism stakeholders to ensure sustainable financing of PA and establish financial arrangements for a tourism-related biodiversity off-set mechanism, which can be replicated on other islands.

Cameroon: Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plans for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems PINESMAP BPCE (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $2.7 million; Co-finance: $10.5 million; Total project cost: $13.2 million)

The project will be implemented in the South west of Cameroon, Bakassi region, a biodiversity hotspot of global significance. This region includes most of mangrove forests ecosystem, covering 200,000 ha, representing the most important mangrove forests ecosystem in central Africa. The other partners working in Bakassi mainly focused on rebuilding the social and economic health of this region. Poor attention is given to the biodiversity protection and sustainable use. Therefore, the project will develop the enabling environment for mainstreaming biodiversity into the economic development of Bakassi. The project will develop an Integrated Ecosystem Service Management plan, which will lead to cross sectorial collaboration at regional level. This project will also include introduction of incentives in local land use to promote sustainable production practices in terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. The project brings together key public sector actors, local NGOs, and users (mainly fisherman) at regional and local scales to address threats to coastal and terrestrial biodiversity ecosystems and to develop responses at the correct level: focusing on (i) regional level for policies and regulatory framework and on (ii) local level for developing sustainable livelihoods.

Chile: Strengthening and Development of Instruments for the Management, Prevention and Control of Beaver (Castor Canadensis), an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $3.6 million; Co-finance: $9.1 million; Total project cost: $11.2 million);

Invasive North American beavers represent a major threat to the ecosystems of the islands and mainland of Patagonia. This project builds upon research and small pilot efforts to develop and support a coordinated strategy to stop the spread of beavers and undertake eradication. This project will provide the scientific and technical capacity to develop and implement a full plan for these efforts while piloting larger scale strategy for eradication. GEF funding will help mobilize governments and the private sector to support this initiative. This project is a timely intervention which aims to prevent the further colonization and expansion of territories affected by beaver in Tierra del Fuego and the Brunswick Peninsula thereby avoiding the much larger costs of control over a wider affected area and the cost of rehabilitating damaged ecosystems.

Chile: Mainstreaming the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Valuation of Critically Threatened Species and Endangered Ecosystems into Development-frontier Production Landscapes of the Arica y Parinacota, and Biobio Regions (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $2.4 million; Co-finance: $8.8 million; Total project cost: $11.2 million)

The project will integrate the conservation and sustainable use of critically threatened species and endangered ecosystems into priority development-frontier landscapes, by promoting sustainable agricultural and forestry production, capacity-building, and socio-environmental benefits. The project will be implemented in targeted productive landscapes in Northern and mid-Southern Chile, where those four different species are impacted by similar anthropogenic threat drivers. Project interventions will address the lack of awareness and actions regarding these four species' values that lead to destroying them through land-use change, habitat fragmentation, ecosystem degradation, and poor institutional coordination. Pilot interventions using a markets-based approach and certification of a range of products will be implemented in 300,000 ha to protect and/or restore the ecosystem services within a wider landscape management vision. The project will restore connectivity and implement threat-reduction activities in the project intervention areas. The project will reinforce the conservation efforts for 4 critically endangered species, while supporting local livelihoods and rural production.

China: Expansion and Improvement of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Greater Shennongjia Area, Hubei Province (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $2.7 million; Co-finance: $15.0 million; Total project cost: $17.7 million)

The project supports the enhanced management of existing PAs and facilitates the establishment of new PAs in the Greater Shennongjia Area (GSA) in the Hubei Province of China, covering 3,099,567 ha. The GSA is identified among the most significant and globally important areas in China. The area includes the Shennongjia National Nature Reserve which is known to hold a significant number of globally threatened species, including variety of plant and bird species. The project is expected to help improve the conservation status of these globally important and threatened species and their habitat within and outside of the PAs. The GEF contribution will build upon and help promote an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in the area through applying science-based planning methods and building necessary capacity and awareness among the government staff, PA managers and community groups. The GSA is expected to be further developed into a national center for biodiversity conservation, scientific research, education and demonstration of best practices. The government has committed regular budget and resources to ensure the longer-term financial sustainability of the project outcomes. In addition, a range of incentive schemes and revenue generation mechanisms to support conservation will be developed in the GSA Management Plan, including payment of ecosystem services schemes and ecotourism activities.

China: Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $4.4 million; Co-finance: $22.2 million; Total project cost: $26.7 million)

The project will develop and implement China’s national framework on ABS of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in accordance with provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. The project will be implementing the following three components: 1) Establishment of the National Regulatory and Institutional

Framework on ABS; 2) ABS capacity building and awareness raising. 3) Demonstration of ABS, including national ABS framework under implementation through up to 6 pilots in 5 provinces, achieving the following outcomes: (i) 3 leading agents for new drug production; (ii) at least 3 ABS agreements negotiated between users and providers of genetic resources/derivatives; (iii) at least 3 ABS agreements negotiated for products already commercialized; (iv) at least 4 Prior Informed Consent processes with Indigenous and Local Communities implemented; (v) direct financial community benefits derived from utilization of their local genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

China: A New Green Line: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Objectives and Practices into China's Water Resources Management Policy and Planning Practice (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $2.6 million; Co-finance: $26.0 million; Total project cost: $28.6 million)

This project is focused on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation practices and objectives into water resources management in China. The project is at the policy level, working to mainstream biodiversity into key water resources management plans and priorities at the national level and piloting improved planning, review, and implement management practices at the provincial and county levels in the Chongqing and Yunnan provinces in the Yangtze River basin, known for its rich aquatic biodiversity. The project proposes the following three components: 1) Institutional and planning frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into water resources management at national and provincial levels; 2) Pilot mainstreaming into key water sector development programs at the provincial level in Chongqing and Yunnan provinces; and 3) Scaling up and knowledge management of mainstreaming practices. The project will also pilot the introduction of new tool, "Green Line (do-good)" scorecard for certification of advanced ecosystem based river water management, in addition to the existing tool in China on "Red Lines (do-no-harm)" for aquatic biodiversity.

Colombia: Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin (IADB; GEF-BD Total: $6.5 million; Co-finance: $25.0 million; Total project cost: $31.5 million)

The project will be implemented in the Magdalena River Basin which covers 27,400,000 ha, almost a quarter of Colombia, including most of the main ecosystems of the Andean region and the Colombian Atlantic coast, which makes it one of the most important regions for biodiversity on the planet. The project will improve management of freshwater biodiversity through establishment and management of 15 new protected areas in the Magdalena River Basin. Freshwater biodiversity is under-represented in the national protected area system as well as globally, thus the project will fill a critical coverage gap. Secondarily, the project will introduce a basin-wide hydrological model to determine appropriate freshwater system flows to conserve freshwater biodiversity while providing for local demands for water. This model will include introduction of incentives in local land use and watershed plans to promote sustainable production practices in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The project brings together key public sector actors and resource users (fisher-people and farmers) at national, regional and local/municipal scales to address threats to freshwater biodiversity and to develop responses at the correct administrative level which will help ensure sustainability of the proposed approaches.

Colombia: Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $6.1 million; Co-finance: $20.4 million; Total project cost: $26.4 million)

This project reduces ecosystem degradation and fragmentation through the implementation of a PA management approach that looks at the entire landscape and manages the external threats and drivers to biodiversity loss that originate outside of park borders. Referred to in Colombia as the "mosaic approach" and "socio-ecosystem connectivity", these response measures are built from the bottom-up, prioritizing the needs and opportunities of local interests and perspectives without excluding the national and global importance and relevance of the region's PAs. Overall, the project strategy addresses threats to biodiversity through a combination of land-use and spatial planning that incorporates biodiversity priorities in 5 regional development plans, 10 land use schemes and 2 watershed management plans, thus mainstreaming biodiversity protection within wider development planning frameworks. In addition, the project will create 6 new protected areas to fill identified conservation gaps including connectivity corridors. Finally, within the created mosaics the project will implement sustainable use activities covering 300,000 ha. The project will also promote the incorporation of the "mosaic approach" and "socio-ecosystem connectivity" into the decision-making tool and plans (i.e. departmental and municipal development plans; national and regional PA management plans).

Colombia: Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) at National and Regional Levels (IADB; GEF-BD Total: $4.2 million; Co-finance: $15.7 million; Total project cost: $19.8 million)

The project will improve the consolidation of the national protected area system through enhancing protected area management effectiveness, increasing ecosystem representativeness along strategic biological corridors, and strengthening the participation of regional stakeholders in conservation initiatives in the two targeted protected area subsystems; the Northeast Andes and the Orinoco which are areas of global biodiversity significance that are not adequately managed at the current time. In Orinoco and Northeast Andes out of a total of 162 regional protected areas, just 45 have formulated a management plan, while all 18 national parks have management plans, not all have been implemented because the lack of budget or lack of continuity in the process once the plan was formulated. This project will result in: 1) Management effectiveness of the Northeast Andean and Orinoquia regional subsystems of Protected Areas improved along strategic biological corridors and conservation mosaics; 2) At least 163,000 ha of new national, regional and local protected areas in strategic biological corridors incorporated as part of the SINAP; and 3) Improved planning and coordination of the SINAP.

Comoros: Development of a National Network of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas Representative of the Comoros Unique Natural Heritage and Co-managed With Local Village Communities (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $4.3 million; Co-finance: $20.0 million; Total project cost: $24.3 million)

This project will allow the Government of Comoros to development a national network of terrestrial and marine protected areas representative of the natural heritage and co-managed with local village communities. This project will support the doubling of the PA estate of Comoros with an increase of 41,000 ha (38,000 ha terrestrial and 3,000 ha marine), resulting in a PA estate

that covers 22% of the land area of Comoros. This project will strengthen the PA system through expansion and capacity building: (i) improving the legal and institutional frameworks for PA management; (ii) strengthening capacity for PA management at the system level; (iii) engineering PA expansion and codifying a strategy for the PA system; and (iv)improving the financial sustainability of the PA system. In addition, this project will improve operations at the PA level: i) strengthening PA management at the site level; (ii) improving resource use governance on sites and around them; (iii) exploring the contribution of tourism to conservation at the site level; and (iv)generating support for and implementing a PA-friendly livelihoods program.

Congo: Creation of Conkouati Dimonika PA Complex and Development of Community Private Sector Participation Model to Enhance PA Management Effectiveness CDC&CPSPM (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $2.9 million; Co-finance: $15.0 million; Total project cost: $17.9 million)

The project will support activities to maintain ecological integrity and connectivity of Mayombe ecosystem, located in the West part of the country, while supporting sustainable socioeconomic development of this region. The GEF project builds on the regional Mayombe forest transfrontier conservation initiative and other on-going programs. This project will result in an integrated landscape approach of Mayombe ecosystem, including the strengthening of the protected area network and the support of sustainable resource management beyond PA frontiers. This effort would allow (i) an increase of the national PA coverage, (ii) an increase in the PA management capacity score card at individual, regional levels, (iii) the establishment of a harmonized biodiversity monitoring system for the PA system, and (iv) the reinforcement of the current laws and regulations. The approach developed is based on a partnership between the government, private sector, and local communities where the private sector commits to support the protection efforts through providing financial support to PA management and contributing to incentivize local livelihood and where local communities engage in a shift toward sustainable economic activities.

Congo, Democratic Republic: Democratic Republic of Congo Conservation Trust Fund (AF for National Parks Network Rehabilitation Project) (WB; GEF-BD Total: $11.6 million; Co-finance: $49.5 million; Total project cost: $61.1 million)

This project will fund activities directed at strengthening protection and ensuring the conservation of biodiversity of global significance through the development of a framework for an effectively managed and financially sustainable protected area system in DRC. The project objective is to help the government to (i) establish and capitalize a Conservation Trust Fund, (ii) provide a reliable source of financing of selected protected areas, and (iii) strengthen the capacity of the national parks agency to assume a leadership role in the management and the expansion of the national protected area system. A Conservation Trust Fund will be established so as to allow the coverage of additional protected areas within the DRC as further contributions increase its capital and annual revenue generation. It is expected that the fund will raise an additional $10 million during the project, allowing the CTF to support additional protected areas. The DRC experience will help other African countries to evaluate the opportunity to develop such mechanisms.

Dominican Republic: Conserving Biodiversity in Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism and Physical Infrastructure Development (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.9 million; Co-finance: $13.7 million; Total project cost: $16.6 million)

The Dominican Republic has high numbers of endemic plant and bird species, and a number of endangered species inhabit its coastal areas. This project will enable the country to develop a planning and regulatory framework that ensures the protection of the country's important coastal ecosystems that are the primary attraction for international tourists. Project components include (a) development and implementation of a policy, legal, and planning framework in the tourism sector that avoids or minimizes direct threats to biodiversity; (b) a nation-wide biodiversity-friendly certification systems for hotels, which will reward more environmentally sustainable and biodiversity friendly establishments with higher levels of certification; and (c) biodiversity-friendly land-use plans for the two most important coastal areas for future tourism development, which will be based on strategic environmental assessments.

Ecuador: Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.7 million; Co-finance: $11.5; Total project cost: $14.3 million)

Amphibian population declines and extinction risk in Ecuador are highest in the Paramos (high altitude grasslands) and tropical montane rain forests. This project combines *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation measures as well as bio-prospecting research on the peptides obtained from frog skin exudates, which have shown to have antibiotic properties with promising applications in biomedicine. This research and development initiative will be used to advance the national agenda on ABS towards at the ratification and implementation of the basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol. This project should result in the conservation and sustainable use of endangered of amphibians in Ecuador. The specific results will be: conservation of critical habitats in new and existing Municipal protected areas; management of genetically viable populations in domestic and international breeding facilities; the discovery of active compounds derived from the skin secretion with potential applications in medicine (i.e. antimicrobial, antifungal, anti-parasitic and antiviral properties); and the ratification and implementation of basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol. The development of the Ecuadorian Amphibian Life Bank will be a novel strategy in the field of biodiversity conservation and will add to the current experience of *ex situ* conservation.

Egypt: Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity into Tourism Development and Operations in Threatened Ecosystems in Egypt (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.6 million; Co-financing: $10.4 million; Total project cost: $13.1 million)

This project will allow the Government of Egypt to expand the network of Protected Areas and mainstream biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector. This project will engage with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs and the Ministry of Tourism to ensure that adverse impacts of tourism infrastructure development on biodiversity and land/seascapes are avoided, reduced, or compensated. This project will support the conservation of 45,000 ha of protected areas and 1,000,000 ha of ecologically sensitive areas outside of protected areas. This project will help create one new PA (min. 30,000 ha) and the expansion of PAs (an additional 15,000 ha) in important regions. In addition, this project will reduce the adverse impacts of the development of tourism infrastructure development on biodiversity in at least 1,000,000 ha of ecologically

sensitive areas (including approximately 232,400 ha inside protected areas), support the adoption of biodiversity-friendly tourism certification, and help maintain the good conservation status in the three target zones.

El Salvador: Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services in Protected Wetlands of International Importance (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.2 million; Co-finance: $8.8 million; Total project cost: $11.0 million)

The results of this project will be: 1) Two newly established multiple-use protected areas (MUPAs) increase the coverage of the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SNANP) by 20,000 ha; 2) The management effectiveness of three PWII increases as measured by the METT scorecard (the baseline and target values will be established during the PPG phase); 3) Increased revenue by contributes to the financial sustainability of three (3) PWII; 4) Key indicator species of wetland ecosystems remain stable in at least four PAs within the interconnected PWIIs of the Jiquilisco Bay Complex and the Jocotal Lagoon in the lower Río Grande de San Miguel watershed; 5) Pollution derived from agrochemicals, livestock waste, and household and urban solid waste reduced by 50% in three PWII by the end of the project; 6) Sustainable use and extraction of resources contribute to the conservation of 18,720 ha of mangroves in the Jiquilisco Bay PWII and associated freshwater lagoons; 7) An incentives program, including green certification for reduced use of agrochemicals in sugarcane cultivation and sustainable livestock management, promotes biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices and water-related resource use in the buffer areas of four PAs of the Jocotal Lagoon and the Jiquilisco Bay PWIIs.

Ethiopia: Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $3.3 million; Co-finance: $16.0 million; Total project cost: $19.3)

The Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) of the Government of Ethiopia aims at increasing economic growth, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing climate resilience. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of a number of on-the-ground projects supported by the CRGE Funding Facility. Significant investments will be required in "green infrastructure" to provide the much needed ecosystem services. This project is targeting the Southwestern highlands of Ethiopia, which include the largest of the two remaining blocks of tropical montane forest that is part of the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot. This project will result in strengthening the enabling framework for mainstreaming incentives for biodiversity conservation into the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy at the national level by: i) developing of Decision Support Systems (DSS) to ensure infrastructure placement do not negatively impact biodiversity; and ii) mainstreaming biodiversity values and management costs into national accounts through a public expenditure review. Additionally, this project will pilot and operationalize Payments for Ecosystem services (PES) in selected sites in the Afro-montane forests by: i) developing metrics for measuring the actual amount of environmental services being provided; ii) monitoring payments to ensure they result in the desired change in land use; and iii) putting in place safeguards to avoid the creation of perverse incentives. The scheme will also entail extensive monitoring of the effectiveness of payments in stimulating adoption of the proposed measures and of the resulting impact on environmental services and on household welfare.

Global: UNEP-GEF Project for Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $4.7 million; Co-finance: $9.7 million; Total project cost: $14.4 million)

The Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) is an integral part of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety a supplementary legally binding instrument of the CBD. The GEF has provided financial assistance for the development and implementation of this tool through two main global projects: BCH-1 in support of all GEF eligible countries and BCH-2 in support of the 50 countries with the most advanced systems for training beyond and above the support provided in BCH-1. These two global projects have been complemented with a number a country-based biosafety and Enabling Activities that included components in support of the CHM. This new project is in response to a COP/MOP-5 decision calling on the GEF to "Expand its support its support for capacity building for effective participation in the BCH to all eligible Parties to the Protocol. Following on this guidance, this project will support capacity building in the 76 countries that did participate in BCH2 and a handful that did not participate in the initial BCH1.

This project will result in: i) Global and sub-regional networking for knowledge sharing of information for effective management of the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH), ii) BCH education packages in all UN languages used in national education, academia, and productive sectors to enhance public awareness on the information available (including permits) associated with transit and use of Living Modified Organisms, iii) strengthening of the BCH regional Advisory system to support an effective participation in the BCH.

Global: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Information into the Heart of Government Decision Making (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $5.0 million; Co-finance: $15.0 million; Total project cost: $20.0 million)

The project will help governments to achieve sustainable development by bringing biodiversity and ecosystem services into the heart of government decision making using actionable environmental information. It focuses on in-depth development of proofs of concept with a small number of carefully selected countries to: mobilize existing biodiversity data and information from a range of sources (national and international); apply such information in forms that provide spatially explicit information on change in biodiversity and ecosystem services supply at the appropriate scales for managers and policy makers; and catalyze the development of national biodiversity information networks capable of providing such policy-relevant, spatially explicit information to meet ongoing national needs. The project results will be: 1) Proof-of-concept models, good practices, lessons and tools, developed iteratively and through active showcasing and facilitated interaction with the 3 demonstration countries; 2) Improved global understanding of and capacity to use biodiversity information to influence development outcomes at the national level, in 3 demonstration countries; 3) Decision points or processes across government sectors where biodiversity information can be influential are identified, and innovative, strategic response strategies are developed; 4) Technical stakeholders are supported to more easily be able to acquire and share relevant data, and use this to communicate effectively, for current and future information needs; 5) Biodiversity data and information are integrated into decision making across government sectors and utilized to a greater extent within national-level policy processes, accounting systems, and reporting.

Global: Effectively Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Government Policy and Private Sector Practice Piloting Sustainability Models to Take the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to Scale (CI; GEF-BD Total: $9.8 million; Co-finance: $84.5 million; Total project cost: $94.3 million)

This project will build on 13 years of successful operation of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund by empowering local actors to address global conservation priorities in a strategic manner in the globally significant hotspots. The aim is to take CEPF to a scale at which it can provide the resources and depth of engagement needed to shift the momentum in global efforts to conserve biodiversity and transform the role of civil societies, making them more effective partners and influencers of decision-making. This project will test pilots in three hotspots (Cerrado, Afro-Montane, and Indo-Burma hotspots) where mainstreaming biodiversity through government policies and private sector practices will result in a road map for rolling out the third-phase strategy to other hotspots. The goal of the third phase is to position CEPF as a financial mechanism that effectively enables civil society to be a catalytic partner to governments and private sector companies, influencing, advising and improving decision making for development. The project includes four components: 1) Developing the long term conservation vision and financing plan for the three hotspots; 2) Increased financial and institutional sustainability of multi-sector conservation initiatives in the three hotspots; 3) Enhanced and innovative public and private sector partnerships across production landscapes covering at least 1 million ha in the three hotspots; 4) Replicating success through knowledge products and tools (incl. adoption of long-term conservation vision and successful private sector/policy models in 9 additional hotspots).

Guinea-Bissau: Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $2.4 million; Co-finance: $11.6 million; Total project cost: $14.0 million)

The project will support Guinea-Bissau in improving the sustainability of its Protected Area system to support the conservation of two major biomes – coastal and marine complex and the forest belt. Guinea-Bissau coasts are one of the foremost locations for migratory water birds in West Africa, and said to host 1% of the total world bird population during the winter. The project will initiate the capitalization of the Fondation BioGuinee endowment and thereby leverage funds from other co-financiers. The total capitalization through the project is expected to be at least US$ 8,600,000. The project will also support new operational efficiencies in a pilot site, by developing collaborative management between the PA managers and the managers of the vital buffer zones. The project will include introduction of incentives in local land use to promote sustainable production practices in the PA buffer zones. The project will contribute to the long term financial sustainability of 855,972 ha of critical natural habitats via Guinea-Bissau's national network of PAs, covering some 24% of the country. The annual financial contribution towards the management of the Guinea-Bissau's PA estate is estimated to be around $430,000, which would provide an equivalent to about 30% of overall annual recurrent funding needs.

India: Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $4.2 million; Co-finance: $20.2 million; Total project cost: $24.5 million)

This project is aimed at effectively overcoming the institutional and capacity barriers to promote integrated management of wetlands in India. To achieve this objective, the project will support the development of: national guidelines on wetland management; cross-sectoral institutional framework and capacity building at both national and state levels; and demonstration of the practical application of integrated management and cross-sectoral approaches in three key wetlands in Bihar and Rajastan. This project will also support the expansion of an approximate total of 1.3 million ha of wetland protected areas in addition to three sub-national (wetland and lake basin) integrated land-use and management plans are developed including biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation.

India: Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $3.2 million; Co-finance: $8.6 million; Total project cost: $11.8 million)

The project will mainstream conservation and use of agrobiodiversity for resilient agriculture and sustainable production and improve livehoods and access and benefit sharing capacity of farmer communities across four agro-ecoregions of India. The project plans to achieve these objectives by strengthening adaptive management for conservation and use of crop agrobiodiversity, strategies and policies, and institutional frameworks and capacity and partnership among policy-makers, researchers, extension workers, and farmers. The project will provide direct support for *in situ* conservation of unique diversity of crop traditional varieties that occur in the four selected agro-ecoregions in Western and Eastern Himalayas, Western arid/semi-arid region, and Central tribal region. While enhancing conservation of crop traditional varieties, the overall aim of the project is to ensure that rural communities are able to maintain existing traditional crop diversity and its mainstreaming as well as to have access to new crop diversity in the existing farming system that will ensure more resilient agricultural production landscapes, including preparing for the impact of the changing climate.

Indonesia: CTI: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III) (ADB; GEF-BD total: $8.2 million; Co-finance: $56.0 million; Total project cost: $64.2 million)

This project is a child project of the Coral Triangle Initiative and the third phase of three phase program. The project supports the sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems in project areas by institutionalizing lessons and experience from the two previous phases. The project will establish ten new marine protected areas and improve the management of 2,233,308 ha. The project is strengthening national, district and community based institutions managing coral reefs, marine areas and coastal zones. The project will support decentralized MPA and community based investments to achieve conservation and sustainable utilization of marine resources, supporting the creation of employment and growth in the marine and fisheries sector. The project brings together key public sector actors and resource users (government planning agency, fisherman, local communities) at national and local scale to address existing and emerging challenges to the establishment of a viable Indonesian marine ecosystem management system. The project has been formulated for a community-driven development approach. The project will

promote viable private sector investments and livelihoods initiatives, such as fish processing and eco-tourism.

Indonesia: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $6.2 million; Co-finance: $31.1 million; Total project cost: $37.3 million)

Based on on-going initiatives, the project aims to improve inland fisheries practices in freshwater ecosystems and to provide an effective mechanism for engaging local communities in sustainable livelihoods. The project builds on existing initiatives and on the gradually emerging political awareness of the importance of inland fisheries and freshwater ecosystems. The project will overcome current lack of governance by setting-up a coordination mechanism across sectorial agencies and improving the information and knowledge on inland aquatic biodiversity. There is a proposed high engagement of local communities to shift current practices to more sustainable activities. The project will notably contribute to develop land management plans covering approximately 300,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems and improved fisheries management over 60,000 of freshwater habitats.

Macedonia: Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation and Effective Management of Protected Areas and Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Planning (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $3.4 million; Co-finance: $14.7 million; Total project cost: $18.1 million)

This GEF project will help establish new protected areas and continue to build on the experiences and work in the area of biodiversity conservation by filling in the gaps and building stronger institutional and legislative pillars for sustainable biodiversity conservation. The project has three major components: (1) Protected area establishment and effective management, raising the percentage of protected areas from 8% to 12% at the national level; (2) Biodiversity mainstreaming through land use planning through a revised National Spatial Plan and Forest Management Plans for High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF); (3) Implementation of pilot projects implementing elements of these plans, in particular (i) first Red List Index and data book, (ii) NTFP quotas in one region established, and (iii) local communities HCVF restoration pilots.

Madagascar: Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $3.9 million; Co-finance: $12.2 million; Total project cost: $16.1 million)

The "New Protected Areas" (NPAs) are part of the "Durban Vision" to reach 10% coverage of protected areas of Malagasy territory. The NPAs are mostly IUCN Categories III, V and VI - areas designed for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by the local communities. This project will result in the permanent legal status and improved management effectiveness of nine new PAs, covering 297,000 ha. The target areas will provide protection for freshwater, terrestrial, marine and costal ecosystems, including previously under-represented mangroves. This is the first GEF project in Madagascar specifically targeting areas for conservation through management intervention and sustainable use of natural resources. The provision of legal and stable access to natural resources to the communities in and around the sites will be instrumental to ensure the long term sustainability of these areas.

Madagascar: Conservation of Key Threatened Endemic and Economically Valuable Species in Madagascar (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $5.7 million; Co-finance: $14.0 million; Total project cost: $19.7 million)

This project will deliver the following results: i) A participatory, species-based approach to biodiversity conservation, ii) the improvement of the conservation status of 20 tree species and the Madagascar Pond Heron, all species being of global and national significance, and endemic and most of them threatened, iii) replicating the approach to other key species by means of species-conservation strategies. The strategies will have been approved by the pertinent government and non-government partners and will combine both scientific and technological knowledge of targeted species with socioeconomic values. This project is an innovative approach to conservation in Madagascar, as current and previous conservation efforts have been concentrated around the creation and management of protected areas. This domestic innovative approach to conservation engages the local population in the conservation and management of the selected species inside and around the target protected areas.

Madagascar: A Landscape Approach to Conserving and Managing Threatened Biodiversity in Madagascar with a Focus on the Atsimo-Andrefana Spiny and Dry Forest Landscape (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $5.3 million; Co-finance: $26.1 million; Total project cost: $31.4 million)

The project will use a two-pronged approach. First, it will strengthen resource use governance at the landscape level by developing and implementing a Landscape Level Land-Use Plan that explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation needs and prescribes land uses with a view to mitigating threats, the BD LUP. This should result in the reduction of pressure to existing PAs totaling 240,000 ha. Second, the project will work with local communities to strengthen conservation on communal lands and addressing existing threats to biodiversity linked to artisanal livelihoods and subsistence activities. The project will work to establish multi-use "Community Conservation Areas" (CCAs), put in place the necessary institutional framework for management, and install measures to ensure the sustainable utilization of wild resources. This should result in at least 100,000 ha of CCAs and other community based areas, proclaimed in biodiversity sensitive areas.

Mexico: Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $5.6 million; Co-finance: $30.7 million; Total project cost: $36.3 million)

This project will seek to bolster and expand the country's existing endangered species program (in existence since 2007) by expanding the coverage of Mexico's protected area system to cover more of the selected species' habitats, improving management of the protected areas, and involving communities and the private sector in actions to safeguard these species and their habitat outside of protected areas. This project represents one of the first times the GEF has supported a comprehensive, nation-wide program focused on endangered species, including action inside protected areas and engagement with private industry to mainstream endangered species conservation into productive sectors. This project will create four new protected areas bring an additional 100,000 ha under protection.

Mexico: Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.3 million; Co-finance: $8.4 million; Total project cost: $10.7 million)

In Mexico, there are a number of laws and regulations dealing with natural resources and the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. Because these laws are not under a single umbrella and not necessarily aligned with the requirements of the Nagoya Protocol, the entire system does not provide the necessary legal certainty for users and providers of genetic resources to engage in ABS agreements. This project will build the legal framework and enhance the institutional capacity of national authorities to allow ABS agreements to take place under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This project will result in: i) A national strategy for the conservation and use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; ii) an ABS Bill; iii) the strengthening of the national institutions in charge of administering the access and monitoring of genetic resources under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol; iv) community protocols on ABS; and v) a traditional knowledge registry.

Myanmar: Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $6.1 million; Co-finance: $17.9 million; Total project cost: $24.0 million)

This project will strengthen the terrestrial system of national protected areas for biodiversity conservation through enhanced representation, management effectiveness, monitoring, enforcement and financing. It would create 7 new protected areas covering roughly 3,000,000 ha and benefitting 100 threatened species. Pilot schemes for community participation will be developed and implemented at 4 PA sites: Hukaung Valley and Hkakaborazi (both in Kachin State), Hponkanrazi and Htamanthi (both in the Sagaing Region).

Panama: Sustainable Production Systems and Conservation of Biodiversity (WB; GEF-BD Total: $9.6 million; Co-finance: $27.4 million; Total project cost: $37.0 million)

This project includes two main strategic components. The first will support the executing agency (the National Environment Authority, or ANAM) to improve protected area management, particularly through efforts to enhance long-term financial sustainability and to build partnerships, targeting the private sector in particular (such as the Panama Canal Zone Authority) for improved management of protected areas. The project will target ten protected areas and their buffer zones. This project will support the establishment of a conservation trust fund that will provide financing for protected area management. The second component will support communities and small-scale producers to enhance their capacity for greater market access, develop marketing strategies for their biodiversity-friendly products, and promote climate-smart agriculture practices, while improving their quality of life, and reducing the development pressure on protected areas. The project aims to work under a landscape approach (that includes protected areas and their buffer zones within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor) while improving land-use practices, identification and conservation of ecosystem services, and implementation of climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production systems. A third important component will support innovative effort in terms of knowledge generation, management, and communication. It will strengthen the ANAM's economic analytical unit to carry out studies on the economic value of biodiversity and resulting ecosystem services so that decision makers on land use and development planning are better informed. Such information will help build the case for continued efforts to mainstream biodiversity and to increase financing for the protected

area system. It will also support South-South cooperation and knowledge management with other countries in the region on biodiversity-friendly production.

Philippines: RicePlus-Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity in Rice-based Farming Systems (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $2.2 million; Co-finance: $9.2 million; Total project cost: $11.4 million)

The Philippines home to more than 5,500 traditional rice varieties and their wild relatives. Historically, agro-biodiversity has been created, managed and sustained by local communities. The project aims to enhance and expand the dynamic conservation practices that sustain globally significant agro-biodiversity in rice-based farming system of the Philippines. The project strategy addresses threats to biodiversity from existing small-holder production practices while increasing the viability of biodiversity-based land-uses. The project will overcome current governance and market constraints by establishing procedures and coordination mechanisms to enhance inter-ministerial collaboration and by developing a market-based incentive system to make agro-biodiversity conservation economically profitable for local communities. The project will notably support the recognition of 30,000 ha of land as Nationally Important Agriculture Heritage and will expand the certification process for products contributing to the conservation of agro-biodiversity.

Regional (Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Congo DR): Multi-Country Project to Strengthen Institutional Capacity on LMO Testing in Support of National Decision-making (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $3.9 million; Co-finance: $6.5 million; Total project cost: $10.4 million)

The "Southern Africa Network of GMO Detection Laboratories" (SANGL), was establish as a forum to learn and provide support for the laboratories accredited by the national biosafety authorities, to support the implementation of the National Biosafety Frameworks of the member countries of the South African Development Community (SADC). The Regional Agricultural and Environmental Initiatives Network - Africa (RAEIN-Africa) allocated seed funding for SANGL during the period 2009-2013 with the purpose of establishing the network. The network requires assistance to continue building institutional capacity and information sharing capabilities. This project will focus on those to key component. This project will result in: i) the strengthening of the laboratories in the SANGL to provide LMO testing an analytical support to national decision making process and related post approval monitoring activities; and ii) a web-based network of LMO detection laboratories sharing information, resources, and experience including mapping of specialized skills and areas or proficiency for different traits and organisms.

Russian Federation: Conservation of Big Cats (WWF-US; GEF-BD Total: $12.7 million; Co-finance: $60.0 million; Total project cost: $72.7)

This project will ensure the conservation of unique landscapes and ecosystems in the globally important ecoregions in Russia, while maintaining big cats as keystone species. GEF support is targeted at restoring and maintaining populations of big cats and their biodiverse habitats. It will aim at mitigating threats and overcoming barriers which stand in the way of sustainable wildlife and ecosystem management with special emphasis to achieve global environmental benefits in three key eco-regions of Russia: the Russian Far East, the Altai-Sayan and the North Caucasus.

The proposed project has three main components: 1) landscape level action and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation; 2) improved management of protected areas and buffer zones with the involvement of the surrounding communities; and 3) transboundary cooperation among the countries within the identified ecoregions. The project will also be piloting market-based certifications (Forest Stewardship Council - FSC), alternative livelihood activities through sustainable use of natural resources (non-timber forest products and ecotourism) and the introduction of fee-based schemes and payment for ecosystem services, while involving local communities in conservation.

Seychelles: Seychelles' Protected Areas Finance Project (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.8 million; Co-finance: $12.0 million; Total project cost: $14.8)

This project will support the gazetting of 7 new PAs in the Outer Islands (plus one privately owned) and 3 in the Inner islands (2 privately owned), which will expand the PA system to 149,045 ha almost tripling the gazetted area. In addition, 15% of the marine area (a further 20,000,000 ha) is to be protected as a no-take zone, mostly in near-shore areas. This project will result in the development of a protected area finance plan for the long-term sustainable financing of the Protected Area system and an increased in the revenue generation for PA management. This project would allow: i) the financial sustainability scorecard of the PA system to increase from 27% to at least 50%; ii) the total budgets for the management of the current PA system to increase by at least 150%; iii) the PA management capacity at individual, institutional and systemic levels to reach 75% in the score card from a baseline of 60% in 2013; iv) the total annual revenue for protected area management mobilized to increase by at least 150%; v) the percentage of own annual revenue collection to reach at least 80% from a baseline of 0%; and vi) the financing gap for basic management of the expanded PA system to be reduced to close to $0.

South Africa: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $8.2 million; Co-finance: $42.0 million; Total project cost: $50.2 million)

This project will allow South Africa to mitigate multiple threats to biodiversity by increasing the capabilities of authorities and land owners to regulate land use and manage biodiversity in threatened ecosystems at the municipal scale. This project will support biodiversity conservation in 323,148 ha of productive landscapes in the Fynbos, Succulent Karoo, Albany Thicket, Grassland, and Savannah biomes. The project will improve land use management, permitting and enforcement through a land use management and permitting system incorporates criteria to prevent/mitigate and offset direct impacts on biodiversity. This project will also promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on private and communal land through: i) enhancing conservation security for endangered medicinal plant species; ii) reducing the rate of loss of priority biodiversity areas and unsustainable utilization of threatened and protected species; iii) reducing the extent of degradation resulting from extensive incompatible land uses e.g. overstocking; and iv) increasing the production landscapes in target municipalities under internationally or nationally recognized certification schemes that incorporate biodiversity considerations

Sri Lanka: Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustenance of Ecosystem Services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.6 million; Co-finance: $11.5 million; Total project cost: $14.1 million)

The project will operationalize a new land use government framework in Sri Lanka, known as the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) as a vehicle for safeguarding globally significant biodiversity on production lands of high interest for conservation. Using land use planning and management framework as the entry point, the project aims to optimize land management and ensure the compatibility of multiple land uses across landscapes designated as ESAs with biodiversity needs. The project will put in place the necessary land use planning and government frameworks and establish compliance monitoring and enforcement systems to ensure that production practices in the ESAs (particularly agriculture and tourism sectors) are balanced with conservation and development objectives. The first project component focuses on the development of enabling framework (e.g. governance structure, and land use planning and management framework), while the second component focuses on the application of the ESA management in the Galoya and Kukukkan basin in the southeastern region of the country, known for its biodiversity and ecological significance. The key results of the project include: a) highly biodiversity rich areas in ESA regions (total at least 315,000 ha) brought under conservation and management and result in increased ecosystem connectivity and resilience; b) enhanced protection and reduced threats that ensure populations of key species such as sloth bear, leopard, and Torque monkey remain stable or increase; c) at least 50,000 ha of critical biodivirsity areas declared as "no-go-zone" with maximum protection; and d) biodiversity friendly business under implementation (e.g. agriculture and tourism) in three districts resulting in reduced conversion rates of natural habitat, improved incomes and socio-economic situation, providing as an incentive for conservation.

Sri Lanka: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $2.4 million; Co-finance: $2.4 million; Total project cost: $4.7 million)

The project aims at the effective implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in conformity with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB). Specifically, this project will result in: i) enhanced capacity to develop, implement and coordinate biosafety legislation and regulations; ii) fully functional Administrative systems for biosafety; iii) an operational National Biosafety Clearing House (BCH); iv) national institutions strengthen for Risk Assessment, Risk Management, and Risk Communication; v) Laboratories fully operational with the necessary infrastructures to carry out risk assessment, and detection of LMOs; and vi) enhanced awareness, education and public participation in decision-making on biosafety.

St. Kitts and Nevis: Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $3.4 million; Co-finance: $14.2 million; Total project cost: $17.6 million)

This project will yield important benefits for the protected area estate of St. Kitts and Nevis. It will more than double the size of the protected areas estate of St. Kitts from 5,275 hectares to over 12,714 hectares, through the creation of 3 new protected areas. In addition, it will improve the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of existing areas. It will finance sustainable financing plans for the three new PAs. It will protect several rare and threatened terrestrial species.

Swaziland: Strengthening the National Protected Areas System of Swaziland (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $5.5 million; Co-finance: $25.0 million; Total project cost: $30.5 million)

This project will allow the Government of Swaziland to increase and strengthen management effectiveness of the protected area system. The project will increase the management effectiveness of over 70,000 ha of currently gazetted PAs and in over 20,000 ha of areas currently protected but not gazetted, and it will create and manage protected areas in 1,200 ha of unprotected land. The project has three components: policy reform and improvement of knowledge management of the PA system; protected area expansion; and the strengthening of new and existing Protected Areas

Tanzania: Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $4.2 million; Co-finance: $17.5 million; Total project cost: $21.7 million)

This project will allow the Government to expand, financially secure and strengthen the management of Tanzania's Forest Nature Reserve network. Specifically, this project will expand the Forest Nature Reserve Network from 5 to 11 sites to 305,600 ha (increase of 118,369 ha). This expansion will conserve a representative sample of the four major high forest types in Tanzania - Guinea-Congolian, Eastern Arc, Southern Highlands and Coastal Forests. This project will also lead to an increase of 200% in the operational budget allocated to 11 Forest Nature Reserves.

Turkey: Conservation and Sustainable Management of Turkey's Steppe Ecosystems (FAO; GEF-BD Total: $2.4 million; Co-finance: $8.7 million; Total project cost: $11.2 million)

This project will improve the conservation and effective management of steppe ecosystems of through the creation of new protected areas, enhance the management of existing PAs and streamline biodiversity conservation into the production landscape. This project will result in: i) A new steppe protected area of 10,000 ha established in the Karacadag region; ii) enhanced management of the 20,000 ha Kizilkuyu Wildlife Development Area; iii) biodiversity conservation streamlined in at least 50,000 ha of steppe biome declared as buffer zone around the new protected area; iv) improved management of 2,229,000 ha of steppe biome in the Anatolian region; and v) improved capacity of at least 750 staff in and around the target protected area. The project will promote innovative measures (community based approaches, landscape approaches) in Turkey for the conservation and management of the steppe habitat and species in order to combat existing threats and barriers, support cooperation and collaboration among existing stakeholders, and increase the capacity and supporting services provided by the ecosystems targeted. Site level management approaches will be carried out and landscape-level conservation planning and management will be developed by stakeholders for Karacadag steppe ecosystem, and species protection action plan for focal steppe species (Goittered gazelle, great bustard, lathyrus, wild wheat species) in Kızılkuyu Wildlife Development Area.

ANNEX 10: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDIUM-SIZE PROJECTS IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Algeria: Framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Related Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge in Line with the CBD and Its Nagoya Protocol in Algeria (UNDP; GEF-BD: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $4.2 million; Total cost: $6.2 million)

While the protocol has not yet been ratified, a national law providing a general guiding framework on the use of biological resources was drafted and approved by the Council of Ministers in December 2013, and is currently under discussion in the National Assembly with a view of adoption. This project will build on that legislative initiative to consolidate actions to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources and related traditional knowledge through the development and implementation of the main provisions of the protocol on access and benefit sharing. The project will result in: i) A national policy, legal and institutional framework to enable the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the conservation and valuation of genetic resources; and ii) Building and strengthening the capacity of national research and regulatory institutions to apply ABS rules and principles. The newly designed ABS framework should facilitate and streamline the negotiation and development of ABS contracts compliant with the CBD requirements on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and benefit-sharing with local populations. The ABS framework is expected to mobilize monetary and non-monetary benefits for biodiversity conservation.

Armenia: Enhancing Livelihoods in Rural Communities through Mainstreaming and Strengthening Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $883 thousand; Co-finance: $3.7 million; Total project cost: $4.6 million)

The project's objective is to enhance conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in Armenia for improved rural livelihoods through the following main components: (i) improving the national capacity and institutional framework; (ii) mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity; and (iii) improving market opportunities for agro-biodiversity products. The main outputs are better coordination mechanisms at policy level, enhanced capacity at all levels, guidelines and standards, and the development of marketing programs for certified and non-certified products. Pilot sites for on-site trials will be established in the Ararat Valley, the Sevan Basin, and the Zanggezur region. The project will establish a wide network of farmers, researchers and extension workers, value chain actors, skilled in community biodiversity management that will greatly empower local communities.

Bahamas: Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.9 million; Co-finance: $1.6 million; Total project cost: $3.5 million)

This project will assist The Bahamas ratifying and implement the Nagoya Protocol, and pursuing ABS agreements between users and providers of genetic materials found in marine organisms. The project would build on existing agreements with the private sector an on the capacity of national research and bio-prospecting institutions. The interest of the Government of the Bahamas comes from the realization that marine organisms in the Bahamian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) have been and will continue to be, an epicenter for bios-prospecting. This project will result in: i) a National Strategy and accession to the Nagoya Protocol; ii) increased

understanding of the national benefits to be accrued through ABS; iii) national ABS legal framework adopted; iv) strengthened national institutional capacity for implementaion of the national ABS framework; and v) at least one new ABS agreement that recognizes Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT).

Cameroon: Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon SUFACHAC (UNEP; GEF-BD Total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $7.0 million; Total project cost: $8.8 million)

The project, based on a landscape management approach, will develop and implement a sustainable farming program targeting both large and small holders and plantation and subsistence farmers to reduce pressure on protected areas and enhance food security across the targeted sites. First, the project will strengthen the management capacity of the Bakossi-Banyang Protected Areas Network (983,200 ha) and will create two new protected areas (11,528 ha) in order to better protect the habitat of key species such as gorillas, chimpanzees, elephants, and pangolins. Second, the project will develop three spatial land use plans for the buffer zones of the targeted protected areas and will introduce incentives to encourage local farmers to adopt sustainable production practices.

Cameroon: A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*) (UNDP; GEF-BD: $500 thousand; GEF-NPIF: $440 thousand; Co-finance: $1.1 million; Total cost: $2.0 million)

The objective of this project is to build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ILCs) in Cameroon to better engage in the negotiations with users of genetic resources. This project will result in the capacity of indigenous and local communities' in Cameroon to better engage with users of genetic resources by strengthening the value chains of products derived from the plants Echinops giganteus in Cameroon. This species is of interest to the fragrance and flavor sectors. The experiences derived from the pilot will be used in the national legislation and regulatory frameworks governing ABS in Cameroon. The ILCs will participate in ABS-compliant value chains based on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This project will allow these communities to directly engage with the users of genetic resources and negotiate the access to the genetic resources and the terms for sharing the benefits derived from their utilization.

China: Payment for Watershed Services in the Chishui River Basin for the Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $16.0 million; Total project cost: $18.0 million)

The project aims to trigger a shift to conservation-compatible land uses in the biodiversity rich Chishui River Basin in the Guizhou Province of China by using payment for watershed services (PWS) to provide additional incentives to create the desired changes in land use by both the private and public sectors. Working with major beverage company, the project will test the PWS model PWS for the first time in China, introducing market-oriented PWS mechanisms for conservation. The project will promote business agreements between buyers (industry) and sellers (upstream farmers) of ecosystem services (the stable flow of quality water), while

integrating watershed services considerations in local land use plans. The implementation of the PWS scheme will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in upstream farming area and the middle stream liquor production sector of Chishui River, covering an area of 670,000 ha directly. With the coordination with the provincial and municipal governments, the project is aimed to systematically scale up the PWS across the Chishui watershed.

Congo: Creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to Support Turtles Conservation in Congo (UNDP; GEF-BD: $767 thousand; Co-finance: $2.6 million; Total cost: $3.4 million)

The area targeted by the project is recognized as the second most important area of the nesting for two Endangered sea turtle species. Significant work is done by the government and local NGOs to reduce the major threats but the results need to be scaled-up. The project will support the creation of the first MPA in Congo that will not only expand the national PA network but also encourage the country to increase the number of MPA inside its waters. The project will support the protection of a unique nesting and feeding areas of 5 marine turtles by improving local and national awareness and promoting economic activities that have limited impact on marine biodiversity. With the turtles as a flagship species, the project aims to return broad ecological and financial benefits in areas where both turtles and local communities are in most need of assistance.

Dominica: Supporting Sustainable Ecosystems by Strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica's Protected Areas System (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $1.7; Co-finance: $9.2 million; Total project cost: $10.9 million)

This project focuses on supports Dominica's national park system remains and provides for the creation of a centralized management unit for national parks rather than having management responsibilities dispersed across the government. In particular, this project focuses on Morne Trois Pitons NP (MTPNP) which is a UNESCO World Heritage site that currently lacks dedicated staff or a buffer zone (the latter a requirement for World Heritage sites). This project will work with landholders in the buffer zone to implement more environmentally friendly activities including planting fast growing trees to reduce cutting for charcoal and agricultural practices to reduce soil run-off.

Gabon: Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From Their Utilization (UNDP; GEF-NPIF: $913 thousand; Co-finance: $1.8 million; Total cost: $2.7 million)

The objective of this project is to put in place the basic legal and administrative requirements to comply with the Nagoya Protocol, to make the protocol known among the relevant constituencies, and to make it operational by providing access to potential users of genetic resources. This project will result in: 1) Implementation of ABS Measures: i) development and validation of Legislative and Administrative measures: i) ABS procedural tools (PIC, MAT, manual) for ABS process for benefit sharing, ii) legislation and regulations with provisions for dispute resolution mechanism, protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Practices and agreements for transfer of genetic/biological materials. 2) Strengthened the capacity for implementation by means of: i) A National Advisory Committee, ii) A Center of biodiversity Information exchange, iii) identification of check points for biological and genetic resources. 3) Training and public awareness campaigns: (i) Communication, Education, Participation and

Awareness (CEPA) sessions on Nagoya Protocol, iii) stakeholders in local communities and management personnel in Customs Administration and Ministry of Water and Forests trained on ABS procedures.

Gambia: Gambia Protected Areas Network and Community Livelihood Project (UNEP: 5529; GEF-BD total: $1.3 million; Co-finance: $4.8 million; Total project cost: $6.1 million)

There are nine legally established protected areas in Gambia, covering 6% of the national territory; however the biodiversity status is under threat: only 3.5% of land remains under primary forest cover and protected areas are experiencing important and increasing exploitation pressures from local populations. The GEF project complements ongoing initiatives by focusing on expand and better connect the cluster of three protected areas and introduce biodiversity-friendly natural resources into productive landscapes and thereby reduce the pressures local communities exert on PA system. The project will focus on guaranteeing the maintenance of services provided by protected areas, including by improving their management effectiveness. The project targets increasing PA coverage by 23% to ensure the conservation of globally threatened species, including East Atlantic Flyways and wintering ground and the habitat of the Guinea Baboon. The project will also initiate concrete collaboration with large scale projects to integrate the challenges of biodiversity loss into agricultural development.

Global: Fighting Against Wildlife Poaching and Illegal Trade in Africa: the Case of African Elephants (WB; GEF-BD Total: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $1.8 million; Total project cost: $3.8 million)

This project will support the following activities: i) analytical studies, country diagnosis and regional strategies to combat elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade; ii) building alliances to combat wildlife crime including parliamentarians, anti-money laundering groups and other constituencies; iii) building alliances with scientific institutions to improve DNA testing of seized ivory samples as well as isotope testing and with regional networks for training to reduce poaching; and iv) designing a larger multi-GEF Agency program to address the threat of wildlife poaching and illegal trade, specifically targeted for African elephants for support from future GEF investments.

Global: Support to GEF Eligible Countries for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 Through a Globally Guided NBSAPs Update Process (UNEP/UNDP; GEF-BD total: $1.7 million; Co-finance: $2.0 million; Total project cost: $3.7 million)

When done well, NBSAPs are important forums for discussions about mainstreaming biodiversity in development and developing systematic conservation plans that can be used by the GEF and other institutions. One major challenge for quality is the lack of capacity on many of these issues in many countries; the potential solutions of hiring foreign consultants or significant support from UNDP or UNEP for each process are expensive and one-off and do not build long term capacity. This project seeks to use a small investment to support the improvement in the quality of NBSAPs and develop capacity through mechanisms such as learning modules and templates that can be re-used and translated. The expert guidance provided by the team and the roster of experts will help improve the quality of NBSAPs to make the most of the GEF's investments. The CBD will take over maintenance and updating of the website and these learning materials after the project is completed.

Global: Parks, People, Planet: Protected Areas as Solutions to Global Challenges (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $4.5 million; Total project cost: $6.3 million)

The goal of the project is to improve the sustainability and performance of protected area systems, in line with the quality components of the CBD Aichi Targets, and to ensure that protected areas are mainstreamed into key development sectors. The project aims to strengthen the capacity for effective management and equitable governance of an ecologically representative global network of protected areas. Three concrete outcomes are envisioned through the project: i) Knowledge uptake on PAs, facilitated by the strategic platform for development & learning, provided by the World Parks Congress 2014, as well as through training provided via learning networks, enhances and accelerates the implementation of the PoWPA and CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity; ii) Global learning and technical content development on key protected area issues are enhanced and contribute to practical solutions to current and emerging challenges worldwide; iii) PAs assume a more prominent position within the development policy, economic strategy and human well-being agendas. A compendium of solutions and case studies will be widely disseminated, including online, that demonstrate innovative ways of operating and managing protected areas more sustainably.

Global: Rhino Impact Bonds An Innovative Financing Mechanism for Site-Based Rhinoceros Conservation (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $1.7 million; Co-finance: $5.2 million; Total project cost: $6.9 million)

This project will create an innovative financing mechanism to scale-up site-based rhinoceros protection that can be applied across priority rhinoceros populations, globally. This project will result in diversified sustainable financing for rhinoceros conservation sites through creation of a Rhino Impact Bond mechanism as well as rhinoceros conservation improved at up to 5 selected sites as a demonstration of the voluntary guidelines (and investment process). The project will demonstrate that Rhino impact bonds are an innovative way to address the barrier of a lack of sustainable and large-scale finance by harnessing novel sources of sustainable finance for conservation. The idea behind a social/development impact bond is that long-term donor funding commitments are used to leverage private investment on the basis that if outcomes are verifiably achieved then investors will be paid back (potentially with interest) by the donor. Results of this project could break new ground in conservation finance and be replicable in many different scenarios. At the least, if the proof of concept is established, then this can be replicated in other situations where specific species are under threat**.**

Global: Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE): Conserving Earth's Most Irreplaceable Sites for Endangered Biodiversity (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $4.4 million; Total project cost: $6.4 million)

This project will result in the creation and improved management effectiveness of protected areas covering 120,000 ha and improved conservation status of: a bird *Merulaxis stresemanni*; 6 frogs - *Eupsophus* spp, *Boophis* sp, *Mantidactylus* spp., *Insuetophrynus* sp.; a day gecko *Phelsuma* sp.; and a snake *Liophidium* sp. - new to science. Interventions will occur at a total of five demonstration sites in Brazil, Chile, and Madagascar. This will then be scaled up globally at an additional 10 sites covering an additional 40,000 ha. The project design will include strategies and activities to ensure sustainability at the site level through (i) increasing site-management effectiveness; (ii) maximizing ecosystem services; and (iii) generating socio-economic benefits

for surrounding community groups. At the national level, activities to ensure sustainability include: (i) training and awareness raising activities, (ii) development of national AZE strategies; (iii) long term financing and sustainability plans for AZE strategy implementation. At the global level: (i) tools made available to integrate AZE priorities into lending and planning for mobilizing funds from sustainable sources, and; (ii) developing realistic strategies for future activities.

Global: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management in Priority Socio Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (CI; GEF-BD total: $1.9 million; Co-finance: $5.8 million; Total project cost: $7.7 million)

The International Partnership on Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) was launched in 2010 as a global network of governments, CSOs, private sectors, international organizations, indigenous and local communities, and others to maintain and enhance sustainable use of biodiversity in these ecologically and culturally important landscapes and seascapes, which is termed as "socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)." These landscapes and seascapes - and the sustainable practices and traditional knowledge they embody - are increasingly threatened globally. The GEF finance is focused on improving on-the-ground management of the SEPLS in priority globally important biodiversity areas. The project will also support enhancing the global knowledge management platform, which will generate and synthesize knowledge products and tools related to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use from these demonstration and other related projects. The project includes the following three complimentary components: 1) enhanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority SEPLS through investing in demonstration projects; 2) improved knowledge generation and management to increase understanding, awareness and promote mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes; 3) improved inter-sectoral collaboration and capacity to maintain, restore, and revitalize social and ecological values in priority SEPLS.

Global: Protected Areas Planning in the Era of Climate Change (PAPEC) (WWF; GEF-BD total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $2.5 million; Total project cost: $4.3 million)

The project seeks to make the global protected areas network more robust to climate change by providing high priority countries with the assessments and data needed to improve national planning and management of terrestrial protected areas. As such it fills a global need for actionable information on climate change impacts to protected areas and will help countries continue to generate global environmental benefits from their protected area estate, thus helping safeguard and sustain current and future global investments in these areas.

Global: Transboundary Cooperation for Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Conservation (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1 million; Co-finance: $4.5 million; Total cost: $5.6 million)
An international platform has been established among the range countries and partners to strengthen coordination and cooperation to conserve the snow leopard and the priority landscapes, under a set of global and national programs that have been developed through a multi-stakeholder consultation process. The project is aimed to strengthen conservation of snow leopard and its habitat, particularly transboundary landscapes. The project is envisioned to produce the following outcomes: 1) Knowledge sharing: Increased understanding of approach and tools required to address key gaps for successful transboundary SL landscape management

and protection, including effective law enforcement; 2) Monitoring framework: global and national monitoring frameworks established in ensuring reduction in threats and stable snow leopard population; 3) Resource mobilization and partnership: Increased resource leveraged for snow leopard conservation, including private sector.

Global: Knowledge for Action: Promoting Innovation Among Environmental Funds (UNEP; GEF-BD: $913 thousand; Co-finance: $2.5 million; Total cost: $3.4 million)
Since the establishment of the first Conservation Trust Funds/Environmental Funds (EFs) in the early 90s, EFs have proven successful in providing stable and sustainable funding sources by effectively managing income from investments and leveraging those finance to secure grants and other funds for biodiversity conservation projects. This project will enhance EFs' conditions to innovate in the design, test, and adoption of new financial mechanisms, while increasingly working with private sector funding for conservation. Enhanced EFs through this project is expected to lead to improvement in conserving globally significant biodiversity, as it will leverage additional funding and increased resources for national and regional conservation programs, including strengthening protected area systems. The project components will include: 1) Innovative seed fund: a competitive innovation grants to EFs to test and disseminate successful innovative financing mechanisms, particularly with involvement of private sector, to diversify and increase finance for biodiversity conservation; 2) Peer to Peer Mentoring program - an innovative mentoring program between EFs to enhance capacity of EF management and operation; 3) Environmental funds solutions database: an EFs database to document learning and effectively promote knowledge sharing on tools and approaches that are critical for EF management and operation.

Global: Supply Change Securing Food Sustaining Forests (UNEP; GEF-BD: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $2.7 million; Total cost: $4.7 million)
The project aims to apply proven market-tracking methodologies and expertise in public and private finance to inform and influence production of deforestation free and sustainable commodities. This project will inform the integration of public policies and private finance in order to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in production landscapes. The project takes advantage of recent commitments made by public and private sector actors to address commodity driven deforestation. However, to turn these commitments into action requires a degree of market certainty and transparency which is currently absent. Information about the drivers, impacts, costs, and infrastructure of sustainable commodity production and sourcing is incomplete and little data exists on monetary and other benefits, scale and rate of change of the market for sustainable commodities. The project will provide a platform to convene, share experience, showcase new programs, make public commitments, and influence and achieve consensus about industry best practice, as well as to generate positive international exposure for successful early action. The project will provide objective information and analysis to support decision-making around sustainable commodity sourcing and production. It will also assess opportunities to support the development of sustainable agricultural production through interventions that incentivize and scale up improved production practices alongside direct conservation.

Guyana: Enhancing Biodiversity Protection through Strengthened Monitoring, Enforcement and Uptake of Environmental Regulations in Guyana's Gold Mining Sector (UNDP; GEF-BD: $804 thousand; Co-finance: $3.5 million; Total cost: $4.3 million)
The project objective is to strengthen monitoring and implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices in Guyana's gold mining sector to reduce biodiversity loss and maintain ecosystem functionality for the benefit of all Guyanese. This will be achieved through the following two Outcomes: 1) Enabling environment for monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations and codes of practice strengthened and 2) Enhanced capacities for uptake of mining practices that promote biodiversity conservation. The project outcomes will be achieved by strengthening EPA's role in oversight of mining practices, enhancing inter-institutional cooperation, increasing satellite tracking of mining activities and building field officer capacity in monitoring and enforcement and BD issues. In addition, the project will integrate BD in the Mining School programs and provide user-friendly material and seminars to enable miners to understand the regulatory framework in place and best practices to improve BD conservation in gold mining.

Iraq: Initial Steps for the Establishment of the National Protected Areas Network (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.2 million; Co-finance: $3.5 million; Total project cost: $4.7 million)

Iraq is now in the process of establishing the legal and institutional frameworks for biodiversity conservation after acceding to the CBD in 2009. The project will help develop critical professional capacity at national level, support the Ministry of Environment's mandate in biodiversity conservation and protected areas management, set priorities and initiate pilot on-the-ground conservation action for the establishment of the first National Protected Areas. The investments will result in: i) the design of Protected Areas System and institutional strengthening; ii) the development of the essential infrastructure, staff, equipment and initial management plans of two new protected areas - Dalmaj marshes (100,000 ha) in Qadissiya and Wasit governorates, and Teeb area in Maysan governorate (124,000 ha); and iii) public awareness to improve the level of understanding of the conservation values provided by a viable protected area network.

Liberia: Improve Sustainability of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Mangrove Areas in Liberia through Protection, Planning and Livelihood Creation- as a Building Block Towards Liberia’s Marine and Costal Protected Areas (CI; GEF-BD total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $2.5 million; Total project cost: $4.3 million)

The project will secure the conservation of mangrove and increase the coverage of protected area and strengthening the management of surrounding buffer zones. This project will take advantage of current investments in terrestrial conservation through the protected areas network strengthening protection and ensuring the conservation of marine species of global importance. The project objective is to help the national and local governments to (i) protect at least 5% of priority mangrove forests, (ii) provide a reliable source of financing for the management of the targeted PAs, and (iii) strengthen the capacity of local communities and government to assume a leadership role for the management and the expansion conservation agreements.

Malaysia: Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $5.8 million; Total project cost: $7.8 million)

This project would allow Malaysia to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources by developing the national framework for the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. In addition to fulfilling the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, Malaysia is using this project to advance pilot projects on bioprospecting, ii) Prior Informed Consent processes (PIC) with indigenous and local communities and dissemination of best practices on ABS agreements at regional level. This project will result in: i) a national regulatory and institutional framework on ABS consistent with the Nagoya Protocol; ii) capacity building for national and state competent authorities and related agencies for ABS implementation; iii) at least 2 ABS pilot agreements negotiated for specific bio-prospecting activities with fair and equitable benefit sharing provisions; iv) at least 3 Prior Informed Consent (PIC) processes with indigenous and local communities implemented in accordance with the planned community protocols, and v) the dissemination of best practice pilot ABS agreements and PIC processes at regional level.

Malaysia: Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation into River Management (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $1.5 million; Co-finance: $7.5 million; Total project cost: $9.0 million)

The project aims to improve river planning and management practice and to provide an effective mechanism for engaging local communities as well as private sector in the maintenance of riverine biodiversity and development of sustainable livelihoods. The project builds on existing initiatives and on the gradually emerging political awareness of the importance of river ecosystems conservation. The project will overcome current governance challenges by setting up an inter-agency coordination mechanism with clear jurisdiction of concerned agencies, modalities for coordinated enforcement and compliance monitoring mechanisms. There will be strong engagement of local communities and private sector in all three project sites. The project will contribute to the protection of 17,000 ha of biodiversity-rich catchment forest and the development of public-private-community partnership for the management of conservation areas.

Mauritania: Stocktaking and Update of National Biosafety Framework of Mauritania (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.4 million; Co-finance: $7.5 million; Total project cost: $8.9 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Mauritania to update and implement the draft National Biosafety Framework (NBF) developed in the Pilot Phase. This project will result in: i) a stocktaking analysis of the relevant policies, legislation, and institutional capacity to implement the NBF; ii) the development of a biosafety policy and governance system (institutional arrangements and administrative procedures) to comply with the measures of the CPBl; and ii) the increased public awareness and improve information flow to the public regarding the transfer, handling and use of LMOs.

Moldova: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Territorial Planning Policies and Land-Use Practices (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $958 thousand; Co-finance: $4.9 million; Total project cost: $5.8 million)

This project will remove the existing barriers to mainstream biodiversity priorities into Moldova's district territorial planning policies and land-use practices. The first component of this project is the development of a land use planning and enforcement system that addresses biodiversity loss, focusing on a key barrier related to the content of spatial plans addressing biodiversity values. Regulations will be developed on the identification of vulnerable species, habitats and ecosystem goods and services during land-use planning, and legal requirements will be put in place for the integration of biodiversity aspects into approved land use (spatial) plans. The second component involves the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on private and communal land. The project will test models of biodiversity compatible spatial planning and land use. It will develop biodiversity-compatible district spatial (land-use) plans in two districts, relying on cross-sectoral working groups.

Morocco: Developing a National Framework on Access to and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge as a Strategy to Contribute to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Morocco (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $813 thousand; Co-financing: $1.4 million; Total project cost: $2.2 million)

This project will result in the development and implementation of a national framework on Access and Benefit Sharing under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. Specifically, this project will: i) develop the legal and regulatory framework on ABS; ii) strengthen the institutional capacity to operate the framework; iii) build a system for the protection of traditional knowledge; iv) train the Competent Authorities, Focal Points and related agency staff; iii) development of templates, guidance and training programs on the national ABS framework; iv) develop ABS model agreements to facilitate negotiations between users and providers; and v) design and disseminate public awareness materials.

Philippines: Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $5.0 million; Total cost: $6.8 million)

The project will strengthen national systems to improve governance and management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and Territories key biodiversity sites. ICCAs are an important complement to official protected area systems. Both strict preservation and sustainable use can be effectively enforced by indigenous peoples and local communities, while practical/economical efficient. The project will support legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that harmonize the mandates, plans and activities amongst all key stakeholders such as NCIP, PAWB, BFAR and relevant local government units are established and effectively implemented for the identification, mapping, recognition and management of ICCAs. In addition, it will support Expansion of landscapes and seascapes under effective protection through enhanced governance and management capacity of targeted ICCAs, including the expansion of the national PA estate to cover an additional 100,000 ha of recognized terrestrial and marine/coastal ICCAs.

Regional: Advancing the Nagoya protocol in countries of the Caribbean Region (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $1.9 million; Total project cost: $3.7 million)

This project seeks uptake of the Nagoya Protocol among Government Agencies and local communities and implement basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol so proper access to genetic resources is given and benefits are shared between users and providers of these resources. This project will result in: i) a scoping study and analysis to identify common assets, issues and needs among participating countries ii) uptake of the Nagoya Protocol by National authorities and local communities in order to take informed decisions and steps towards the ratification of the protocol; iii) establishment an enabling environment and implementing basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol; and iv) regional coordination and sharing of information.

Regional (Cameroon, Namibia): A Bottom Up Approach to ABS Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon *Echinops giganteus* and Namibia *Commiphora wildii* (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $972 thousand; Co-finance: $1.1 million; Total project cost: $2.1 million)

One of the most challenging aspects for the compliance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol in developing countries is the role of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in the value chains linking them with the users of genetic resources. Challenges include the development of adequate processes for the Prior Informed Consent, local capacities for the negotiation of Mutually Agreed Terms and related ABS contracts, valorization of genetic resources, and general awareness of the rights under national laws and the Protocol. The objective of this project is to build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ILCs) in Cameroon and Namibia to better engage in the negotiations with users of genetic resources. This project will result in the capacity of indigenous and local communities' in Cameroon and Namibia to better engage with users of genetic resources by strengthening the value chains of products derived from the plants *Echinops giganteus* in Cameroon and *Commiphora wildii* in Namibia. These two species are of interest to the fragrance and flavor sectors. The experiences derived from these two pilots will be used in the national legislation and regulatory frameworks governing ABS in Cameroon and Namibia.

Regional: Engaging Policy Makers and the Judiciary to Address Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa (UNEP; GEF-BD: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $4.0 million; Total cost: $6.0 million)

The International Conservation Council Foundation (ICCF) launched the Conservation Council of Nations (CCN), a project designed to open and expand multilateral, inter-parliamentary dialogue on good natural resource management and sustainable economic growth. This new project aims at creating new conservation caucuses and supporting existing ones, and to use this mechanism to create the enabling conditions to effectively address poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) through new and enhanced laws, regulations, and policies. This project will result in: i) Supporting the existing (3) and creating new and "Conservation Caucuses" (6) with the capacity and willingness to assess and address poaching and illegal wildlife trade at high levels of government; ii) Executive action and new or amended national laws, regulations, or policies to mitigate Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT); iii) Enhanced judicial investigation, arrest, seizure and prosecution of IWT in at least seven priority countries; and iv) Commitments secured and capacity increased for harmonization of policies, laws, and enforcement practices relevant to IWT in African range and transit states at the regional or sub-regional level.

Regional: Advancing the Nagoya protocol in countries of the Caribbean Region (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $1.9 million; Total cost: $3.7 million)
This project seeks uptake of the Nagoya Protocol among Government Agencies and local communities and implement basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol so proper access to genetic resources is given and benefits are shared between users and providers of these resources. This project will result in: i) a scoping study and analysis to identify common assets, issues and needs among participating countries; ii) uptake of the Nagoya Protocol by National authorities and local communities in order to take informed decisions and steps towards the ratification of the protocol; iii) establishing an enabling environment and implementing basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol; and iv) regional coordination and sharing of information.

Senegal: Project for the Restoration and Strengthening the Resilience of the Lake de Guiers Wetland Ecosystems (PRRELAG) (AfDB; GEF-BD total: $1.3 million; Co-finance: $22.1 million; Total project cost: $23.4 million)

The project will be implemented in the Lac de Guiers which is one of the largest fresh water system in Senegal. Located in the northern part of Senegal, it plays a crucial role both for the sustainability of delta ecosystems, as well as the socio-economic activity at regional level. The water system of the lake is a site of international importance as a migration route for Palearctic and Afro tropical birds, thus being a link of the chain of wetlands of international importance. The GEF project focusing on the avifauna of the Ndiael Reserve, which is one of the central cores of the cross-border Senegal River Delta biosphere reserve. The reserve of avifauna Ndiael, a RAMSAR site, has been recorded in the Montreux record since 1990 due to infrastructure development and mismanagement. The project aims to remove the PA from the Montreux record by supporting community PA management and sustainable land use. The project will be based on management agreements between local communities and the government.

Thailand: Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $9.1 million; Total project cost: $10.9 million)

This project is designed to reduce the accelerating pressures facing endangered and threatened species in production lands. Many species rely on these areas for survival because they contain habitats not adequately represented in the Protected Area system. The project will put in place the policy, planning and institutional framework needed to avoid and reduce threats from production activities in areas that are crucially important for species survival. It will furthermore take steps to conserve three critically endangered species, namely the Eastern Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone sharpii*), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*) and Water Lily (*Crinum thaianum*) all depending on production lands for survival. The project will also develop a set of national policies and legislations including the Endangered Species and Habitat Act, that will not only apply to the subdistricts the project will be covering, but will have national coverage establishing the enabling environment in Thailand.

Thailand: Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organisations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $7.5 million; Total project cost: $9.4 million)

The project would remove the existing barriers to mainstream biodiversity priorities into the performance management, development planning and budgeting systems of local government organizations (LGOs) in Thailand. Two components are planned: (1) Enabling Framework and Capacity in place for LGOs to Plan, Monitor and Adapt Land Management for BD Conservation. This component will establish a coordination mechanism that will bring together authorities tasked with natural resource and land use planning and allocation in order to advise LGOs on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their development plans. (2) Local Government Development Programmes based on Biodiversity Mainstreaming Principles are demonstrated in two Pilot Areas: the Inner Gulf of Thailand Important Bird Area and Bang Krachao wetland area in Prapadaeng District, Samut Prakarn Province. This component will incorporate sustainable biodiversity management objectives and safeguards in the land use and development planning.

Uzbekistan: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.2 million; Co-finance: $4.2 million; Total project cost: $5.4 million)

Uzbekistan is one of the world's five most important centers of origin and diversity of cultivated plants. Among the many crops native to the region are temperate fruit species, such as apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and plums, which are still conserved and managed by small scale farmers in the agriculture ecosystems. These traditional fruit tree varieties are adapted to drought and resistant to a number of abiotic and biotic stress factors. Despite these positive characteristics and ongoing baseline efforts to diversify Uzbekistan's agricultural sector, the country is facing problems of genetic erosion of globally important traditional fruit tree diversity due to promotion of unsustainable agricultural practices, inadequate legal and regulatory framework, and limited access for smallholder farmers to adequate plant diversity. The expected outcomes of the project include: i) 1000 ha of sustainably managed fruit biodiversity in water-scarce agriculture production systems; ii) policy and institutional framework mainstreaming biodiversity of local fruit species; iii) increased availability of locally adapted species for smallholder farmers; iv) improved market mechanism based on increased traditional fruit production; and v) enhanced capacity for ABS to promote agriculture production system.

Venezuela: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Venezuela in Accordance to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (UNEP; GEF-BD total: $1.9 million; Co-finance: $6.7 million; Total project cost: $8.5 million)

This project is in support of the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework. Specifically, this project will create the base for a solid, sustainable and reliable national biosafety system, with the purpose of guaranteeing, according to the needs and demands of the country and to international obligations, an appropriate level of protection for the safe use and transit of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) in Venezuela. This project will result in: i) the completion and operation of the biosafety legal framework; ii) the development of an appropriate institutional and human capacity for decision making and regulatory compliance in biosafety; iii) the development of appropriate capacities for public participation in decision-making; and iv) the strengthening of infrastructure for the detection and management of LMOs. This is a capacity building project for Venezuela to comply with the provision of the international legally binding Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of which Venezuela is a party. This project should not be seen as contradiction with the current Venezuelan ban for LMOs.

Vietnam: Capacity Building for the Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (UNDP; GEF-BD total: $2.0 million; Co-finance: $7.7 million; Total project cost: $9.7 million)

The project will develop and implement Vietnam's national framework on ABS of genetic resources, build national capacities, and support an ABS Agreement based on Traditional Knowledge and Public Private Partnership. The project will be implementing the following three components: 1) strengthening the National Policy, Legal, and Institutional Framework on ABS; 2) developing administrative measures on ABS; 3) increasing awareness and capacity building on ABS; 3) demonstrating Private Public Community Partnerships on ABS, through concrete pilot project consisting of one ABS agreement for the development of pharmaceutical, food or cosmetic project for commercialization, and one traditional knowledge registry is implemented.

ANNEX 11: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF MULTI-FOCAL AREA FULL-SIZED PROJECTS USING BIODIVERSITY FUNDING INCLUDING SFM-REDD+ PROJECTS *(SFM-REDD+ PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTED IN ITALICS)*

Antigua and Barbuda: Sustainable Pathways - Protected Areas and Renewable Energy (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $2.7 million; Co-finance: $5.4 million; Total cost: $8.1 million)

This project has four major components addressing biodiversity and climate change mitigation. The first component is the development of a sustainable island resource financial plan, which will support a further assessment of total costs for managing an expanded protected area system, development of a business plan and financial plan for the protected area system, and further definition of sustainable finance mechanisms, including how proceeds from the renewable energy instillation in component 3 flow to the national trust fund being established with the support of the GEF regional project on protected area sustainable financing. The second component is the expansion and consolidation of Mount Obama National Park. The project supports passing the necessary legislative and management framework to expand, demarcate, and zone Mount Obama National Park. The areas to be included in the expanded national park include two Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and the most important watersheds in the country. The new park will be the most biodiverse terrestrial habitat on the island. The third component is the pilot sustainable island resource financial plan, which involves renewable energy in support of the Protected Areas System. This component will support the development of a 1 MW wind energy installation; the profits from which will be transferred to the national protected areas trust fund being established. The fourth component on the enhancement of forest ecosystems will stem the degradation of forest ecosystems on the island, including in the most important watersheds. This will include a nationwide fire prevention campaign and to combat invasive citronella grass which is responsible for pushing back the forest frontier due to frequent fires. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that a GEF supported wind-energy project will be part of a financial sustainability mechanism for protected areas.

Armenia: Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes (UNDP; GEF-BD: $433 thousand; GEF total: $3.0 million; Co-finance: $14.0 million; Total cost: $16.9 million)

The project is designed to engineer a paradigm shift from unsustainable to sustainable forest management in NE Armenia. The target area contains 65% of Armenia's forest resources and provides essential ecosystem services including water provision (for urban use and food production), land slide control and carbon storage and sequestration. The forests also provide critical habitats for wildlife and hosts globally important biodiversity. The project will promote an integrated approach towards fostering sustainable forest management – seeking to balance environmental management with development needs. Component 1 will set-up a multi-sector planning platform to balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives in district development plans and associated investments. In doing so, it will reduce conflicting land uses and improve the sustainability of forest management so as to maintain the flow of vital ecosystem services and sustain the livelihoods of local (and downstream) communities. The

platform will be underpinned by a robust decision support system, monitoring framework so as to inform the planning process, and enforcement. In component 2, the project will demonstrate sustainable forest management practices, test new management measures, and involve local communities in SFM to directly address drivers of forest degradation. Main GEBs are the avoided emissions of an estimated 668,000 tCO2-eq in High Conservation Value Forests over a ten year period and 180,000 tCO2-eq sequestered through 3,000 ha reforestation.

Bahamas: Pine Islands - Forest/Mangrove Innovation and Integration (Grand Bahama, New Providence, Abaco and Andros) (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.1 million; GEF total: $3.0 million; Co-finance: $5.6 million; Total cost: $8.6 million)

Through the new Planning and Subdivision Act and the Forest Act, the project addresses barriers related to institutional capacity and coordination between the different actors; technical capacity in access to tools, data and methodologies; and economic barriers through the development of sustainable livelihood options for local communities. Within land use planning and forest management the project will i) improve the existing LUP system to monitor forest area change, forest degradation ii) develop an inter-agency framework for operational planning and management in the forest sector, iii) build technical capacities to strengthen Government/Community co-managed forests. The project will also improve management effectiveness of the forest and mangrove reserve network through the development of forest management plans over 52,000 ha of forest targeted under the 2010 Forest Act, which is 15% of all forests in the Bahamas. This will also include the piloting restoration of the degraded Little Abaco Mangrove Ecosystem. The project will also allow for the provisioning of forest ecosystem services through the piloting of alternative livelihoods and the promotion of good management practices among coastal communities.

Bahamas: Implementing Land, Water and Ecosystem Management (UNDP; GEF-BD: $406 thousand; GEF total: $913 thousand; Co-finance: $997 thousand; Total cost: $1.9 million)

This project will address these barriers through the following four component: 1) Development and implementation of integrated, innovative technical solutions for the maintenance of ecosystem health; 2) Strengthening of national environmental monitoring and evaluation systems; 3) Strengthening of the enabling environment in support of policy, legislative and institutional reforms and increase of capacity for sustainable natural resource management; and 4) Enhancing knowledge exchange, best practices, replication and stakeholder involvement in natural resource management. The MSP will be implemented through a multi-stakeholder framework that will be coordinated by the Bahamas Environment, Science, and Technology Commission, and involve all other relevant government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector groups, and UNEP.

Bolivia: Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits (UNDP; GEF-BD: $3.8 million; GEF total: $6.2 million; Co-finance: $26.4 million; Total cost: $32.6 million)

The project offers the opportunity to support sustainable active management by indigenous peoples which provides economic and social benefits that reinforce motivations to maintain the forest and avoid conversion. The project includes 4 ITOC located in Pando and Beni Departments which have high biodiversity, and are home to indigenous people from a number of different ethnic groups (Esse-Ejja-Tacana-Cavineno, Tacana-Cavineno, Cavineno and Chacobo-Pacahuara). These have been prioritized because they i) form a contiguous block; ii) are actively managed for Brazil nut extraction; iii) are subject to imminent threats and iv) are formally titled to indigenous communities. Covering approximately 1.6 million ha overall the project will ensure that forest ecosystems are managed by indigenous and local communities, as well as local benefits that reinforce the communities' continued motivation and ability to participation in their protection. The project will develop and strengthen the enabling environment by developing institutional mechanisms and improve capacity of governmental and indigenous institutions to implement SFM. The project will ensure the long-term conservation status of globally important forest habitats in the project area, covering at least 350,000 ha, by strengthening of community-based governance and the generation of sustained economic benefits by the forests from the sale of NTFPs. Sustainable land management practices (e.g. diversified cocoa plantations and silvopastoral systems) will be applied over an area of 125,000 ha of non-forest land in the landscapes. The project is estimated to address deforestation of 2,887 ha, equivalent to the avoidance of an estimated 248,325tC.

Brazil: Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.5 million; GEF total: $4.1 million; Co-finance: $16.0 million; Total cost: $20.0 million)

The project will promote integrated natural resource management (INRM) systems in production landscapes within both small and large scale farming enterprises, develop small and large scale SFM experimental areas in Caatinga and Cerrado where enhanced management will be supported and restore 10 forest corridors between protected areas. With improved SFM and INRM practices, pressure on forests and forest resources will be drastically reduced and degradation processes reversed. This will sustain the flow of important ecosystems services. Key results include the incorporation of biodiversity conservation into INRM systems scaled to landscape level within government agriculture programs in two states, improved SFM practices at farm level covering over 20,300 ha, and creation of more than 81,300 ha sustainably managed biodiversity corridors connecting protected areas.

Cambodia: Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS Project) (UNEP; GEF-BD: $3.5 million; GEF total: $4.8 million; Co-finance: $14.2 million; Total cost: $19.0 million)

The proposed project would enhance Cambodia's PAS management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity, sustainable forest management and carbon monitoring in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape. The project adds incremental value to a set of baseline projects, filling thematic and spatial gaps to: build PA management capacities, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable financing

mechanisms, addressing prioritized PA biodiversity and conservation corridor threats; significantly strengthen intersectoral collaboration, reach agreement on unified vision for national PA network, forested landscape connectivity & BD conservation; integrate PA and forest corridor conservation & restoration in sub-national development plans, to ensure GHG benefits and the sustainable provision of local, regional, and transboundary forest ecosystem services (350,000 ha); increase resource and livelihood security of communities in Community Protected Areas & Communal Forests; and mitigate climate change by generating CO2 benefits, including restored and enhanced carbon stocks in 2000 ha reforestation & agro-forests plots (236,717 tCO2e) as well as avoided deforestation in the six PAs/Forests of Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape – total working area of 1,254,121 ha (emission reduction of 15,363,689 tCO2e) and targeted 150,000 ha forested corridors of Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (emission reduction 527,081 tCO2e); and advance sub-national reference emission levels & reference levels (REL/RL) as part of the upcoming national carbon stock monitoring (MRV) system in the demonstration landscape of Mondulkiri, with linkage developed to national REDD+ strategy and MRV/REL development.

Chile: Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) in Support of Policies, Regulations and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.1 million; GEF total: $6.4 million; Co-finance: $25.2 million; Total cost: $31.7 million)

This project focuses on establishing an integrated forest ecosystem monitoring system that will provide periodic updated information on the state of forest ecosystems and the related biodiversity and carbon stocks and fluxes. This can lead to improved SFM policies and regulations in the country and also improved land-use planning at state and local levels. The current National Forest Inventory covers only part of the forested area and the lack of institutional coordination to date has limited the ability to monitor carbon stocks and land-use changes. Expansion of the inventory system is a necessary step toward provision of information needed to better understand drivers behind land-use changes and forest degradation processes. This project supports the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory and can provide necessary information for the development of policies, regulations and SFM practices incorporating REDD+ and biodiversity conservation in forest ecosystems. The project has three components: 1) development of an institutional coordination framework and capacity for the implementation of the monitoring and assessment system, 2) implementation of the system which includes expanding the current system to cover the whole country and add socioeconomic indicators, vegetation and land-use change monitoring, and 3) application of the information generated in local, regional, and national policies and regulations.

Chile: Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem (UNEP; GEF-BD: $2.7 million; GEF total: $5.8 million; Co-finance: $19.4 million; Total cost: $25.2 million)

The project will develop a suite of interventions throughout 30 adjacent Municipalities which will increase connectivity between remaining forest resources and address the competing land use pressures within and around them. The project will support enhancement of Municipal regulations on conservation, upgrading of the existing Municipality environmental management

standard to ECOMUNA level by incorporating biodiversity conservation, SLM and SFM, use incentive mechanisms to promote uptake of biodiversity conservation, SLM and SFM among private land owners to develop alternative livelihood opportunities, and support the establishment of conservation districts in public and private lands. This project will facilitate the development of landscape level land use planning, with coordination across the 30 Municipalities. The project will result in increased protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services across 1 million ha, develop innovative SLM practice within 100,000 ha of productive land and safeguard ecosystem services (particularly carbon sequestration and water provision) through SFM in 100,000 ha for forest with the potential to upscale to 700,000 ha in other areas.

China: Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change (FAO; GEF-BD: $913 thousand; GEF total: $7.3 million; Co-finance: $48.4 million; Total cost: $55.7 million)

The three different but complementary objectives will be achieved through the activities organized under the following components: i) Strengthened institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks for forest management; ii) Innovative forest management unit model for SFM, enhancing carbon storage and certifying biodiversity conservation through forest management that enhances generation of revenues, demonstrated and adopted. The proposed project will engage the Provincial Forestry Bureaus (PFB) and Forest Management Units (FMU) to apply SFM and biodiversity management practices in 40,000 ha of the forestland in three provinces in China. In implementation of such practices, habitats will be restored for three endangered species. In line with such national level plans, the project will restore 15,000 ha of degraded forests, convert 15,000 ha of monoculture forests into mixed stand and will allow for natural regeneration of forests in 10,000 ha with estimated carbon benefits of 119,417,582t CO2e in 7-15 years. By setting up a monitoring and verification system in the three provinces, the project will contribute towards the country's new forest carbon inventory system. Another innovative aspect of the project is that it will enable communities involved in the project to assess the feasibility of accessing carbon markets that exist in China.

Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (World Bank; GEF-BD: $3.8 million; GEF total: $10.4 million; Co-finance: $30.0 million; Total cost: $40.4 million)

The project aims to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon. The target is the "Heart of the Amazon", an area of 11 million ha connecting six protected areas in the Amazon lowlands and Andean foothills. The project will enlarge Chiribiquete National Park to cover 2,780,800 ha, making it the largest protected area in Colombia. Once extended, Chiribiquete National Park will conserve 41 different ecosystems.

The project is structured around 4 well designed components. The biodiversity objectives will be met through improved management of new and existing protected areas, including Indigenous Reserves, applying an integrated landscape management approach. The CCM and SFM objectives will be achieved through ensuring agreements for sustainable forest use among all the major drivers, implementation of MRV system for forest carbon stocks that is aligned with

national standards, and promotion of integrated land-use management practices. These activities will be supported by training of local communities and authorities. The project strategically focuses on maintaining connectivity to ensure the ecological integrity of the network of protected areas and between the Andes and the Amazon. The project identifies deforestation drivers and seeks potential measures to address them.

Cook Islands: R2R: Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Ecosystem Functions through a "Ridge to Reef" Approach (UNDP; GEF-BD: $2.0 million; GEF total: $4.4 million; Co-finance: $14.3 million; Total cost: $18.7 million)

This is a child project of the PICs Ridge to Reef program. The objective of this project is to build national and local capacities and actions to ensure effective conservation of biodiversity and enhancement of ecosystem functions within and around marine and terrestrial PAs (including community conservation areas). This project will operationalize the management of one of the world's largest protected areas (110,000,000 million ha), which is home to many threatened and endemic species. It will also help develop effective community conservation of 22,900 ha of coastal and terrestrial areas and support improved agriculture and tourism practices resulting in improved environmental outcomes and livelihoods. This is the first time an integrated approach will be adopted in Cook Islands. This project will also work with communities to manage and protect this vast new protected area - also a first in Cook Islands regarding PA management.

Fiji: R2R: Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods (UNDP; GEF-BD: $3.6 million; GEF total: $7.6 million; Co-finance: $30.2 million; Total cost: $37.9 million)

The proposed project in Fiji is a part of the larger Ridge to Reef (R2R) Program in the Pacific Island Countries. The project combines biodiversity, land degradation, climate change mitigation, sustainable forestry and international waters objectives in-line with the country priorities to protect and restore the country's diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The proposed project is structured around the following four components: conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity; conservation, restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable forestry; integrated natural resources management; and knowledge management. The project will improve management of existing terrestrial and marine protected areas and will also formally establish 1 new terrestrial and 5 marine protected areas. In order to make these protected areas financially sustainable, the project will support valuation of ecosystem services associated with these areas and will also support innovative financing schemes, such as a user fee system. Reforestation and grassland restoration activities will be undertaken in degraded areas to enhance their capacity for carbon storage and also to generate co-benefits such as erosion control.

Gabon: Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems Project (World Bank; GEF-BD: $4.6 million; GEF total: $7.7 million; Co-finance: $33.7 million; Total cost: $41.4 million)

The project will focus on three Ramsar sites that were chosen based on their importance in terms of ecosystem services, the threats they are facing, and the presence of other conservation

initiatives that will serve as baseline (Bas Ogooué, Monts Birougou, and Petit Loango/Setté-Cama). The project will help to install a sustainable framework for wetland management by supporting a national institutional framework to mainstream wetland interests and issues across sectors and levels of government. The project is based on three technical components with 1) the improvement of knowledge and monitoring of wetland ecosystems in Gabon, 2) the support to sustainable management of selected critical wetland ecosystems, and 3) the strengthening of the institutional framework to support wetlands management. This project will help Gabon to fulfill its obligations under the Ramsar Convention by implementing main Ramsar guidelines (monitoring, management planning, sustainable development, etc.).

Global (Georgia, Madagascar): Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0 (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.8 million; GEF total: $5.5 million; Co-finance: $68.3 million; Total cost: $73.8 million)

GFW2.0 combines various near real-time tree cover loss alert systems, complementary satellite imagery and monitoring systems, a suite of maps and mobile technology, together with networked crowd sourcing to offer transparent and publicly available information on deforestation and forest degradation. By using data renewed on a 16-day basis GFW2.0 will offer near real-time updates on deforestation and forest degradation activities allowing authorities and local communities to respond rapidly. In addition GFW2.0 offers the potential for landscape level planning through the provision of up-to-date forest cover maps and reports. By using a simple interface GFW2.0 will allow interaction with interested stakeholders and the public who can freely use the results but also add to the information base. GFW2.0 will support the development and implementation of cross-sectoral integrated land use management plans in Madagascar and Georgia that reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses, improve management of 15.4 million ha of forest habitat in Georgia and Madagascar and allow near real time alerts of deforestation activities in 97 protected areas covering 2.2 million ha.

Grenada: Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions within and Around Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $3.1 million; Co-finance: $15.4 million; Total cost: $18.6 million)

This project will advance sustainable development and ecosystem protection in Grenada in important ways. It will result in the creation of five new protected areas covering 12,400 hectares, including the protection of four new marine protected areas. It will take a ridge-to-reef approach to protect watersheds and downstream areas, which will yield important socio-economic benefits for local populations. It will reduce deforestation and protect forest carbon stocks in selected watersheds.

Haiti: Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management (UNDP; GEF-BD: $3.8 million; GEF total: $9.3 million; Co-finance: $43.0 million; Total cost: $52.3 million)

This project will support the establishment and management of protected areas in the marine and coastal zone of target watershed, while increasing the resilience to climate threats in key watersheds and coastal systems. The project responds to NAPA priorities in watershed

management and soil conservation, coastal zone management and natural resource management. It also implements key priorities in Haiti's plans for protected area system strengthening and expansion. The project will promote activities which promote climate resilient resource management such as the construction, maintenance and/or restoration of terraces and structures for capturing run-off and promoting infiltration, mulch-based production systems, and agroforestry systems. The project will also assist promote activities to assist ecosystems to recover and become climate resilient. These activities will include reforestation and restoration of vegetation in watersheds and mangroves to promote water infiltration, regulate stream flows, protect against mass movement and buffer against sea level rise and wave impact. The protection and enhancement of watersheds and mangroves are both essential to the ability of Haiti's marine ecosystems to provide benefits to Haiti's people. The proposed activities to enhance climate resilience in areas which are proposed to be protected areas and through the project there will be strengthened instruments and capacities for the effective management of protected areas, and programs for training and strengthening local organizations, to enable them to support the planning and oversight of protected areas. This project will also support the establishment of Haiti's first marine protected areas.

Haiti: Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud (UNEP; GEF-BD: $328 thousand; GEF total: $6.4 million; Co-finance: $21.1 million; Total cost: $27.5 million)

The project has the objective of increasing resilience to climate change risks and decreasing disaster risk using an ecosystem management approach targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems in the Southwestern Peninsula of Haiti. The project interventions are in prioritized areas on the vulnerable southern coast. The project will establishment effective climate resilient management of Ile a Vache National Park and Port Salut Protected Landscape, and improved forest and land use climate resilient practices in five protected areas which will result in an estimated reduction of 408,226 CO_2 tons/year.

The project will promote disaster risk reduction through an ecosystem management approach in the broader Southwest Peninsula landscape. At least 150km of coastlines will be rehabilitated and made resilient providing local communities with healthy coastal ecosystems. This project will also improve land use practices adopted in the vetiver value chain within the Port Salut Protected Landscape leading to significant carbon sequestration. The project will also create a forestry products cooperative and a vetiver growers cooperative. There will be improved charcoal production and use technologies and establishment of non-mangrove sources of wood for charcoal production.

Indonesia: Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA) (UNEP; GEF-BD: $6.4 million; GEF total: $9.6 million; Co-finance: $37.8 million; Total cost: $47.4 million)

In the RIMBA critical landscape of Sumatra, the GEF project supports a Green Economy approach towards low carbon, resource efficiency and social inclusiveness. GEF support focuses on three complementary components to: 1) create the institutional foundation, human capacity, alternative development scenarios for the RIMBA landscape; 2) invest in three different Green

Economy development scenarios based on water, carbon, and biodiversity in the RIMBA landscape; 3) establish the evidence base for measuring project impacts, the degree of adoption and upscaling of Green Economy approaches by private and public sectors, as well as dissemination and uptake of best practices for national policy consideration. The project will assist the government in its effort to adopt a green economy in the forestry sector. This is the first field-based GEF project in Indonesia which introduces green economy, low carbon growth and the application of sustainability and production/consumption principles in the management of land, water and forest resources. The project will integrate spatial mapping techniques and natural capital accounting results to develop green economic development plans that include important ecosystems and associated services. The project will pilot REDD+ schemes and establish MRV systems which will pave the way for replication of such innovative measures in other areas.

Kenya: Development of SFM and Support to REDD for Dryland Forests (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.2 million; GEF total: $2.9 million; Co-finance: $11.1 million; Total cost: $14.0 million)

This project aims to develop sustainable management of the forested component of dryland landscape and support sustainable charcoal production policies implementation to enhance biodiversity conservation, reduce carbon emissions and enhance carbon sequestration, and improve Kenya's SFM and REDD+ capacities. The project is based on an approach to restore and sustainably manage 100,000 ha of dry forests and support the implementation of sustainable charcoal production policies at the national level. The project includes the development of legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as income generating SFM systems to empower the communities for SFM on the long term. Partners are also already identified to scale up the approach.

Kenya: Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.0 million; GEF total: $3.7 million; Co-finance: $7.2 million; Total cost: $10.9 million)

The project aims to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem through reducing land degradation and improving soil productivity that would lead to increased farm productivity and incomes. The project is based on 1) the enhancement of capacities of Farmer Field Schools to adopt SLM practices and agrobiodiversity conservation and 2) the strengthening of SFM practices at landscape level through the support of ten Community Forest Associations and the development of participative SFM on 10,000 ha. A PES framework will be piloted to ensure the sustainability of the approach involving downstream water users. This project will catalyze investments at a landscape level to scale-up ongoing SLM initiatives in Western Kenya.

Kiribati: R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.7 million; GEF total: $4.9 million; Co-finance: $12.3 million; Total cost: $17.1 million)

The proposed project is a part of the larger Ridge to Reef (R2R) Program in the Pacific Island Countries. The project combines biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable forestry and

international waters objectives in-line with the country priorities to protect and restore the country's diverse coastal, marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The project aims to improve biodiversity conservation and landscape management to enhance socio-environmental resilience to climate variability and change. The project aims to 1) strengthen the national network of protected areas, 2) promote sustainable land management and integrated landscape management, and 3) manage knowledge for the dissemination of best practices. It will give an opportunity to integrate multiple sectors into a cohesive planning and management system. It will sustain a national network of protected areas in a country where few protected areas have been established and will also enable the Government of Kiribati to test a range of approaches to rehabilitate, manage, and protect mangroves. The project will protect 7,400 ha of land and 10% of marine areas of Gilbert and Line islands. New land use planning tools will be tested in pilot sites. Local communities are core part of each activity to ensure sustainability in an environment where the enforcement of laws and regulations on outer islands is extremely difficult.

Mauritius: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius (UNDP; GEF-BD: $4.0 million; GEF total: $4.8 million; Co-finance: $20.4 million; Total cost: $25.2 million)

This project will address the threats to biodiversity in Coastal Wetlands, Shore and Offshore ESAs within six the target landscapes (five in Mauritius Main Island and one in Rodrigues) through a three pronged approach. First, it will support the incorporation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas recommendations into policies and enforceable regulations pertaining to Coastal Zone Management (CZM). Second, it will support the effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs). Third, it will take measures to arrest land degradation in sensitive locations, designed to reduce coastal erosion and sedimentation and help restore ecosystem functions in key wetland areas. As a result of the project, biodiversity within coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangroves, inter-tidal mud-flats, sand beaches and dunes, and coastal freshwater marshlands will be better protected and managed sustainably. Specifically, the project will result in: i) Reduction in the threats to biodiversity and ecosystem function across target landscapes with a total area of 150,000 ha, containing 27,000 ha of Environmentally Sensitive Areas, ii) Reduction in pressures to Coastal Wetlands, Shore and Offshore ESAs Systems; iii) Tourism sector funding channeled to biodiversity increase; iv) Threats to biodiversity in the offshore environment are mitigated and fish stocks protected in at least 8,000 ha of seascapes through the improved management of MPAs and no-take zones; v) Erosion and soil loss are reduced in 200 ha in erosion prone watersheds, and ecosystem services restored in 15.4 ha in freshwater wetlands + 23.9 ha of associated buffer.

Micronesia: R2R Implementing an Integrated Ridge to Reef Approach to Enhance Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM (UNDP; GEF-BD: $2.7 million; GEF total: $4.8 million; Co-finance: $17.9 million; Total cost: $22.7 million)

This project is a pilot project using the Ridge to Reef integrated approach. The project will introduce an integrated resource management; from land to sea. The project will support the full operationalization of at least twenty existing and new protected areas, covering a total of 16,000 ha. Secondarily, the project will strengthen the existing integrated land use plan including

through the valuation of goods and services of natural systems as well as different sustainable land management practices. The project brings together key public sector actors (national government, state government) and local communities (fisherman, farmers, landowners) at national and local scale to address major threats on marine and terrestrial biodiversity. By strengthening government capacity, legal framework, and by developing incentive for activities on the ground, the project will anchor integrative management approach at the relevant level of decision.

Mozambique: Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project (World Bank; GEF-BD: $3.2 million; GEF total: $6.3 million; Co-finance: $94.8 million; Total cost: $101.1 million)

This project will strengthen the effective management of conservation areas and the diversification of economic opportunities to local communities. Specifically, the project will support 8 conservation areas, improve forest management in at least 150,000 ha, and improve energy efficiency by using improved stoves and promoting alternative energy sources. The preliminary estimation of the total conservation area to benefit from this project is 1 million ha. The financial sustainability these investments will be enhanced by: strengthening the operation of the BioFund to secure medium and long terms funding for sustainable landscape/ocean-scape conservation management; and supporting the development of an effective commercial branch within the National Agency of Conservation Areas (ANAC) that would market and monitor tourism concessions and other tourism products. Some of the tools that will be used by ANAC include nature-based tourism licensing and registration and promotion of nature-based tourism investments.

Mozambique: Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.9 million; GEF total: $3.6 million; Co-finance: $11.5 million; Total cost: $15.1 million)

In 2005 the Government of Mozambique approved a Ministerial Decree ordering that 20% of all government taxes and fees collected from the use of forests (including forest concessions), wildlife and protected areas, go to local communities. In addition to the 20% revenue, the Forest and Wildlife regulation establishes that 50% of fines collected from offenders of the legislation are given to forest patrol agents and community members who participate in law enforcement activities or report offenders. Until now, the funds distributed to the communities have been used mainly for the construction of infrastructure such as schools and health clinics emergency centers and for income generating projects. The focus of the project is to develop and implement an effective PES mechanism for accountable and equitable disbursement of 20% Decree funds (balance of $4.8M until 2012) and 50% of the fines (balance of $2.5M until 2012) linking the payments to environmental enhancement and performance and creating the capacity to implement and monitor the PES mechanism. This will ensure sustainable management of forests and provide economic and livelihood benefits to local communities in the Zambezia province. The outcomes of this project are: i) A PES mechanism established and implemented in the Zambezia province generating the following benefits; 400,000 ha of Miombo forest ecosystems under sustainable management, 5% increase in forest cover (20,000 ha) and 1,394,600 tCO2eq sequestered; and ii) National and provincial government institutions and local NGOs/CBOs

capable of implementing and monitoring PES for the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo ecosystems.

Nauru: R2R: Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru) (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $2.7 million; Co-finance: $6.4 million; Total cost: $9.1 million)

This project supports the development of sustainable coastal and marine managed areas that are integrated with the appropriate sustainable land management practices in upstream watersheds. This project is a pilot project using the Ridge to Reef integrated approach. The project will introduce an integrated resource management at the watershed scale, from the top hill to the sea. The project will support the establishment of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) over 15% of the Nauru total coastline. The integrated land use plan will contribute to reduce pollution loads by at least 10% on LMMA. This project will strengthen government capacity and legal frameworks and by developing incentive mechanism for sustainable activities on the ground, the project will anchor integrative management approach at the relevant level of decision.

Nicaragua: Strengthening the Resilience of Multiple-use Protected Areas to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.9 million; GEF total: $6.3 million; Co-finance: $20.1 million; Total cost: $26.4 million)

This project seeks to reverse deforestation trends in select regions of the country, both inside and outside protected areas. It aims to improve management of 11 multiple-use protected areas (PAs) covering 126,000 ha, including improved enforcement against illegal logging and wildlife trafficking, improved monitoring of indicator species, and securing of additional finance for PA management. The project will also build corridors between the protected areas through improved land-use planning, introduction of sustainable forest and land management practices (including targeted natural forest regeneration) and improved monitoring of land-use change, carbon sequestration, species, and water flow in key watersheds. This project will seek to introduce a performance-based compensation mechanism to incentivize farmers and land holders to conserve humid forest covering an area of 30,000 ha. The project will also seek to secure new revenues for management of the existing 11 PAs, which are expected to include PA visitor entrance fees, REDD+ incentives, and support from private sector and other partners.

Niue: R2R Application of Ridge to Reef Concept for Biodiversity Conservation, and for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Service and Cultural Heritage (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $4.3 million; Co-finance: $12.4 million; Total cost: $16.7 million)

The project will support the development of sustainable coastal and marine managed areas that are integrated with the appropriate sustainable land management practices in upstream watersheds. This project is a pilot project using the Ridge to Reef integrated approach. The project will introduce an integrated resource management at the watershed scale. The project will notably support the development of a cross-sectoral legal framework, the maintenance of water quality of reef areas, the establishment of a single and continuous terrestrial conservation area covering 2,550 ha, and a national marine protected area covering 4,500ha. This project focuses

on strengthening government capacity and legal frameworks and catalyzing conservation initiatives at the landscape level.

Pakistan: Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High Conservation Value Forests (UNDP; GEF-BD: $3.6 million; GEF total: $8.5 million; Co-finance: $26.5 million; Total cost: $35.0 million)

The project will promote an integrated approach at landscape level for the management of high conservation value forests that will deliver global biodiversity, carbon benefits and ecosystem services to local communities and enhance resilience across 3 target landscapes totaling 55,600ha. The project has been designed to fit within the REDD+ readiness initiative. This project will operationalize sustainable forest management at landscape scale, implementing best practice silvicultural approaches in land preparation, soil analysis, selection of appropriate indigenous species, planting and management to support biodiversity, pest, disease and fire control, suitable age structure and tree densities. The project will deliver SFM to 55,600 ha of critical forest habitats, while conserving globally important biodiversity. The project will restore 10,000 ha of Conifer forest and 3,400 ha of Scrub forest and 26,200 ha of Riverine forest. Participatory and integrated planning for the establishment of large-scale forest land use plans, involving both key public and private sector partners as well as local communities would also be a new approach, as would the development of business plans identifying sustainable financing mechanisms for SFM. The project prioritizes involvement of local stakeholders and will work closely with local communities to pilot co-management initiatives covering high value coniferous forests. Participatory livelihoods options appraisals will be undertaken through the project to prepare an alternative livelihoods plan which will then be implemented. The project will also implement and demonstrate the nationally-tailored methodology for measuring carbon stocks and fluxes.

Palau: R2R: Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau (UNEP; GEF-BD: $2.5 million; GEF total: $3.9 million; Co-finance: $15.7 million; Total cost: $19.6 million)

The objective of this project is to effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and maintain ecosystem goods and services in Palau by building institutional capacity to integrate the Palau Protected Area Network with the Sustainable Land Management initiative, fostering a ridge-to-reef approach across and within these initiatives. The project will include three key elements (i) improving Palau's Protected Area Network (PAN), (ii) developing sustainable land management, and (iii) developing national coordination to ensure that issues are addressed in a complementary fashion. The project will improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity primarily through the design and initial implementation and testing of an approach to resource management and conservation embodying an inclusive, comprehensive system that fully develops and links PAN and SLM initiatives. The project will result in four new protected areas adding at least 95,000 ha of marine and 6,300 ha of terrestrial to the existing PAN of 11,000 ha marine and 2,100 ha terrestrial PAs. The project will also develop at least 8 SLM plans for the country's 16 states and will result in one-third of all native forest totaling 8,100 ha under SFM.

Papua New Guinea: R2R Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas (UNDP; GEF-BD: $10.4 million; GEF total: $11.2 thousand; Co-finance: $42.6 million; Total cost: $53.8 million)

This project will strengthen national and local capacities to effectively manage the national system of protected areas, and address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem functions in these areas. The project components include: increasing the institutional capacity of Ministry of Environment and Conservation (and relevant Provincial Government counterparts) for PA system planning and management; improving oversight and coordination of the national PA system through standardized and scientifically-based monitoring of status and pressures, agreed national standards and guidelines for PA management and minimum technical standards for PA management and staff. Specifically, effective management of National Parks demonstrated through increased management effectiveness at Varirata National Park and better integration of the Park into the broader Sogeri Plains landscape to reduce erosion and sedimentation levels in the Laloki River. Overall, the project will support effective management of PAs covering an area of 331,000 ha. The project will also support traditional systems and models for management and conservation of biodiversity strengthened across at least 331,000 ha of priority landscapes, including agreements between communities in participating conservation areas and central and/or Provincial Governments, to provide financial and in-kind (service provision) support to participating communities.

Peru: Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience (UNDP; GEF-BD: $4.5 million; GEF total: $9.1 million; Co-finance: $50.0 million; Total cost: $59.1 million)

This project focuses on two large landscapes, the Manu and the Yanachaga PA complexes, which include a range of PA types and their buffer zones in the eastern Andes. The project addresses impacts on the PAs subject to increasing pressure from immigration of people from areas affected by climate change related decline of production and livelihood support systems. The project will support the application of a “macro” landscape approach to spatial planning and environmental management to assist development and conservation initiatives, enhance cross sector coordination, build capacity among land managers to apply resource management practices that optimize environmental benefits; and enhance local communities participation in decisions related to resource management, in order to minimize the risks of conflicts between their livelihoods and the conservation of natural resources. The project will result in the creation of 100,000 ha new PAs, increased management effectiveness in 9 PAs covering 6 million ha; improved land management in 6 million ha of buffer zones; 3.7 million tC in avoided emissions; and avoided deforestation of 12,000 ha.

Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru): Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region (World Bank; GEF-BD: $1.3 million; GEF total: $9.9 million; Co-finance: $21.1 million; Total cost: $31.0 million)

This project seeks to enhance the resilience of water resources in the face of climate change by generating knowledge and promoting technologies to enable governments to integrate climate change considerations into policy, planning and on-the-ground investments in vulnerable sectors

in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The project is structured around three principle components, aiming to (i) enhance the scientific and technical knowledge base to address the impacts of climate change on the water cycle in selected basins; (ii) strengthen relevant policies and plans in sectors related to water to ensure adequate consideration of climate change adaptation; and (iii) demonstrate and disseminate innovative adaptation technologies and measures in the context of investments in vulnerable sectors. In Ecuador, the project also seeks to strengthen the resilience of High-Andean ecosystems and biodiversity management through the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into policy, planning and selected on-the-ground interventions.

Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa): R2R - Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods (UNDP/UNEP; GEF-BD: $2.6 million; GEF total: $18.5 million; Co-finance: $333.0 million; Total cost: $351.6 million)

This Multifocal Area program with 14 countries is a parent program for projects in these countries. The goal of this program is to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries' (PICs) ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods, climate change mitigation, and climate resilience. This program allows countries to follow national priorities while establishing demonstration projects using the Ridge to Reef integrated approach in natural resource management.

Solomon Islands: Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands (FAO; GEF-BD: $2.3 million; GEF total: $5.9 million; Co-finance: $19.0 million; Total cost: $24.9 million)

This project aims to improve the management of forests in the Solomon Islands through a cross-sectoral initiative to integrate biodiversity conservation, land degradation, sustainable forest management and climate change issues into policy making at national level while concurrently incorporating these issues into livelihood activities of the local communities living in and around the forest. This project will increase the PA network by over 70% of the existing area to give an extent of 8.5% of the land area. The project will also result in the rehabilitation of 80,000 ha of degraded forest to restore ecosystem services thereby recognizing multiple forest values and preventing subsequent degrade or forest loss. The project introduces innovative approaches for the Solomon Islands through the development of sustainable financing mechanism for the PA network and the establishment of a dedicated trust fund. Additionally the project will improve forest MRV tools and produce a national forest carbon assessment and will sequester 2,300,000 tCO2e. Community engagement is also important to ensure sustainability of the field level results in the long term. The project will work with local communities to develop livelihood approaches that are compatible with the existing and new PAs and incorporate SLM practices in their land and crop husbandry techniques.

St. Lucia: Iyanola - Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast (UNEP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $2.5 million; Co-finance: $8.9 million; Total cost: $11.4 million)

This project will improve land-use planning by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in St. Lucia's north east coast. It will create a new 5,000 ha national park and it will restore or protect 1400 hectares of forest land through sustainable forest management investment. The project will mainstream biodiversity conservation and other ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, into land-use planning in the north east of the country, which includes one of the most important areas of relatively intact dry forest in the country. It will support the development of options for conservation on non-government lands and will compile data from previous studies on the valuation of ecosystem goods and services. Overall, it will help develop a project that will better enable the authorities to take the value of natural capital into account in development decision-making.

Thailand: Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems (UNDP; GEF-BD: $453 thousand; GEF total: $3.3 million; Co-finance: $13.0 million; Total cost: $16.3 million)

The proposed project aims to conserve and restore peatlands in Thailand to protect these vital carbon storage systems and to increase their capacity to act as carbon sinks. These 64,000-75,000 ha of peatlands in the South-Eastern province of Thailand is a diverse landscape with fens, raised-bog, lakes and grasslands, which provide habitat to various plants and animal species including threatened species. The project will build on the Thai Government's efforts to manage the existing protected areas in the country and will provide the funding necessary to expand conservation into 18,000 ha of peatlands in Kuan Kreng. The country is designing a hydrotechnical scheme to raise the water-table in the target wetlands; the proposed GEF project will enable provision of external technical expertise necessary to ensure that such large scale and complex restoration activity is conducted in an environmentally sustainable and scientifically sound manner. The project includes three components: expanding protection of high conservation value peat-swamp forests and demonstrating their sustainable use within broader landscape; implementing technologies to avoid peat-swamp forest degradation and restore degraded peat-swamp forests; and improving policies, standards and enforcement mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of peat-swamp forests.

Tonga: R2R Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems (FAO; GEF-BD: $174 thousand; GEF total: $2.4 million; Co-finance: $5.4 million; Total cost: $7.8 million)

This project is part of the PICs Ridge to Reef program. The objective is to strengthen the resilience of communities by enhancing land tenure systems, improve forest management, and piloting integrated agro-ecosystem approach to rehabilitate degraded landscapes. This integrated agro-ecosystem management approach will provide a number of benefits: reduced destruction of agro-biodiversity that provides valuable sources of food and ecosystem services and habitat, particularly in coastal areas already vulnerable to saltwater inundation and erosion; the establishment of organic fertilizer as an alternative to the use of harmful pesticides to improve soil quality and fertility; an increase in rainwater harvesting capacity to reduce the communities'

vulnerability to drought for adaptation to climate change and climate variability; and the regeneration of forest landscapes previously degraded by foraging pigs and land clearing as a conservation program for preserving native biodiversity.

Tunisia: Oases Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project (World Bank; GEF-BD: $1.1 million; GEF total: $5.8 million; Co-finance: $59.0 million; Total cost: $64.8 million)

The objective is to improve sustainable natural resources management and promote livelihoods diversification in targeted traditional oases in Tunisia. GEF financing will support broader NRM and sustainable economic diversification by establishing an integrated and bottom-up development process through a range of institutional measures and investments. By targeting traditional and fragile oasis ecosystems, proposed project will contribute to conservation of the biodiversity (including genetic diversity of date palms), reduction of the severity of land degradation through participatory management approaches, and increasing the efficiency of water management for agriculture. As a result, the project will diversify economic activities and enhance improved livelihoods for the local population (especially women and youth) while establishing an effective strategy for sustainable development of the country oases.

Tuvalu: R2R Implementing a Ridge to Reef Approach to Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions (UNDP; GEF-BD: $1.4 million; GEF total: $3.9 million; Co-finance: $10.2 million; Total cost: $14.1 million)

The project implements a 'ridge-to-reef' approach that integrates terrestrial and marine biodiversity with water and land management, jointly implemented by government and local communities, notably the Kaupule (Island Councils). The project will support the strengthening and development of a network of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to effectively protect about 15% of its coastline by the end of the project in 2018. It will seek to harmonize LMMA principles within Tuvalu's Policy and Legislation, develop Action Plans and implement selected priorities of these Plans in the nine islands (nature conservation with local communities, rehabilitation of damaged island and coastal areas, including degrade coral reefs). The project will require different sectors to work together on sustainable development with local communities combining LLMAs to improve the protection of natural resources while also improving access to more reliable land and seafood resources.

Vanuatu: R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management (FAO; GEF-BD: $1.7 million; GEF total: $4.7 million; Co-finance: $14.0 million; Total cost: $18.7 million)

The project will improve the current land use practices in efforts to address the major forest degradation driver, large-scale cattle farming. Silvo-pastoral measures including retention of trees, planting of fodder crops and improved grass. Fuel wood collection also contributes to forest degradation in the country. The project addresses this threat directly by replacing wood-fired facilities with solar driers. The project attempts to tie various aspects of natural resource planning and rural development together. It will pilot carbon monitoring, reporting and verification in select areas, allowing for replication of such methods and setting up of a national level system.

Venezuela: Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach (FAO; GEF-BD: $3.7 million; GEF total: $8.4 million; Co-finance: $25.7 million; Total cost: $34.2 million)

The project will promote a strategy for natural resources in which forest activities take into account the short and long term context of ecological, economic and social interactions. The project will mainstream biodiversity, climate change and land degradation within the forest sector's approach to SFM. The project will strengthen the national forest inventory system with improved products on biodiversity, forest carbon and land degradation over an area of 4.4 million ha; two forest management units covering 274,511 ha will have SFM plans developed with biodiversity and carbon issues addressed; participatory agreements prepared for SFM implementation with local communities covering over 166,634 ha including the roll out of a new national system of certification of forest management linked to government performance payments. The project will also restore over 3,000 ha of degraded forests and is estimated to enhance carbon stocks in excess of 200,000 tCO2e.

Vietnam: GMS-FBP: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Central Annamite Landscapes (ADB; GEF-BD: $826 thousand; GEF total: $3.9 million; Co-finance: $55.5 million; Total cost: $59.5 million)

The project aims at integrating biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, climate resilience, and SFM in the Central Annamite landscape. It is fully in line and fits with the objectives of the Program #4649: Greater Mekong Subregion Forest and Biodiversity, which has been approved by Council in November 2011. The project would fill strategic spatial and thematic gaps in the Central Annamite landscape and facilitate positive impacts on the larger landscape under the ongoing Greater Mekong Subregion Program in Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. It specifically addresses vital biodiversity corridors in the Annamite Limestone landscape in East-West as well as North-South direction. The project focus is on seven PAs and its corridors with a total of 268,000 hectares. Within these areas, integrated forest restoration models will be implemented with the participation of local communities.

Yemen: Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago (UNEP; GEF-BD: $3.1 million; GEF total: $5.0 million; Co-finance: $17.6 million; Total cost: $22.6 million)

This project will focus on the improved design and management of the network of Nature Sanctuaries within the Socotra Archipelago Natural World Heritage Site (WHS). The Nature Sanctuaries (e.g. Dihamri, Homhil, Ditwah, Wadi Dahero and Roosh), represent approximately 5% of the above WHS's PA network, however, their conservation will underpin the improved management effectiveness of the entire WHS. In addition, this project will develop a community-based Invasive Alien Species management program that has been identified as the number one priority for conservation in the archipelago. This project will render, for the first time, an integrated sustainable land management plan that will bring together conservation and development for Socotra WHS, addressing desertification, land degradation and biodiversity conservation through the development of an integrated Sustainable Land Management plan. This approach will support a shift towards environmentally friendly local production systems

including e.g. subsistence pastoralism, small-scale date palm farming, small household-scale vegetable gardens and related supporting rainwater harvesting and storage systems. This will be the first time for a project of this nature in the Yemen, a country with unique biodiversity and affected by serious desertification problems.

ANNEX 12: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF MULTI-FOCAL AREA MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS USING BIODIVERSITY FUNDING

Global: ABNJ: Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) (Global; GEF-BD: $506 thousand; GEF total: $1.0 million; Co-finance: $4.6 million; Total cost: $5.6 million)

This MSP falls under the FAO ABNJ program, "Global sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the marine ABNJ" and aims to promote effective global and regional coordination, including exchange of information, on marine ABNJ, to ensure sustainable fisheries and conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the oceans. This project will build synergies among the efforts and results of the four projects under the ABNJ Program, synthesizing experiences, lessons-learned and best practices emanating from the projects and conveying them to stakeholders through coordinated and coherent messaging and outreach, thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program. It aims to promote effective global and regional coordination, including exchange of information, and to strengthen capacity at these levels in order to contribute to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ.

Mali: Scaling up and Replicating Successful Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Agroforestry Practices in the Koulikoro Region of Mali (UNEP; GEF-BD: $320 thousand; GEF total: $1.5 million; Co-finance: $6.8 million; Total cost: $8.3 million)

The proposed project aims to scale up SLM through good management of agricultural landscape and securing livelihoods of local communities in the context of climate change. The project will contribute to the global effort of mitigating the effects of land degradation and biodiversity loss trough restoration of degraded lands with proven technologies including agroforestry, microdose practices, and protection of forest ecosystems. Better grazing management will also be promoted to improve animal nutrition and reduce animal pressure. The project will also contribute to the conservation of the biodiversity of the Baoule Biosphere reserve. The project is based on the following components: 1) promotion of good SLM agricultural and pastoral practices; 2) promotion of local alternative livelihood; 3) support to the local level capacity building; and 4) knowledge management and monitoring.

Morocco: Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation Through Adaptive Management of Agricultural Heritage Systems (FAO; GEF-BD: $283 thousand; GEF total: $822 thousand; Co-finance: $7.9 million; Total cost: $8.7 million)

This project is designed to foster a holistic and integrated approach toward management of oases ecosystems, building on existing baseline investments by the Government and partners. The project has four main components: enabling environment for the community management of oases ecosystems; promoting SLM practices in targeted oases; mainstreaming biodiversity in the production systems; and synthesizing lessons to facilitate scaling-up nationally. This project provides for the sustainability of the oases systems, including maintenance of ecosystem services and protection of unique or endemic biodiversity.

Peru: Conservation, Management and Restoration of Fragile Lomas Ecosystems (IADB; GEF-BD: $980 thousand; GEF total: $2.1 million; Co-finance: $10.6 million; Total cost: $12.6 million)

This project will work to protect a threatened and rare ecosystem, the lomas, of Peru. This project will work with the local governments to develop a series of protected areas for these sites along with land management plans that incorporate the protection of these sites. There are existing local efforts to protect and reforest these areas, which this project will build upon and formalize. This project could provide a model for the implementation of community management in partnership with local governments. This project builds upon local efforts and will engage communities in developing plans for sustainable use and generate revenue to support the PA investments through from tourism from Lima.

Tonga: R2R Integrated Environmental Management of the Fanga'uta Lagoon Catchment (UNDP; GEF-BD: $835 thousand; GEF total: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $6.7 million; Total cost: $8.4 million)

The project will support the development of an effective governance system and implement pilot actions to improve conditions of critical habitats. This project is a pilot project using the Ridge to Reef integrated approach. The project will introduce an integrated resource management at the lagoon scale. The project will notably support the development of a cross-sectorial legal framework, the maintenance of water quality of reef areas, and the establishment of protected areas. By strengthening government capacity, legal framework, and by catalyzing conservation initiatives at landscape level, the project will anchor integrative management approach at the relevant decision making level.

ANNEX 13: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

ANNEX 6 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 14: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECTS APPROVED AND FUNDED BY THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION FUND (NPIF)

Argentina: Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $958 thousand; Co-finance: $3.0 million; Total cost: $4.0 million)
This project will contribute to the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by strengthening the national access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework, and by supporting a pilot to develop anti-diarrheal products. This follows the investigations of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) on llama-derived antibodies as complementary or alternative passive immunity strategies to prevent virus-induced diarrhea. Access to the genetic resources will be provided under the principles of PIC, MAT and benefit-sharing, with monetary and non-monetary benefits reinvested in the conservation of the Guanacos and their habitats. This project will result in: 1) Strengthening the national ABS framework and building capacity to facilitate implementation of the Nagoya Protocol by means of the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, a National framework for the protection of traditional knowledge, and the approval of ABS regulation and administrative procedures of the Chubut province; 2) The conservation and sustainable use of the guanaco population by strengthening the national and provincial management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of guanacos, the improvement of the quality of life for local communities, and a survey protocol for the study of the sanitary status of the guanaco population in Chubut province; and 3) A pilot project using genetic resources from guanacos to develop an anti-diarrheal products. Activities will include biochemical studies of the functional properties of the antibodies found in guanacos, and pre-clinical studies to supplement children's milk diet with the antibodies as a preventive strategy for virus-induced diarrhea.

Bhutan: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $1 million; Co-finance: $2 million; Total cost: $3 million)
In order to safeguard Bhutan's biodiversity and its genetic resources, which is under increased threats, the country sees great potential in sustainably utilizing its genetic resources through a long-term vision which enables the fair and equitable sharing of benefits through access to its genetic resources, part of which in turn is ploughed back into a conservation fund to sustain conservation initiatives in the country. This project is expected to develop and implement the necessary national ABS framework, build national capacities and facilitate the discovery of nature-based products in Bhutan. The project includes the following components: 1) strengthening national regulatory and institutional framework on ABS; 2) capacity building and awareness raising for implementation of the national BS framework; 3) piloting agreements on ABS. These will demonstrate: 1) two ABS agreements with the private companies, 2) five lead compounds to be identified and considered for the development of cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, and 3) two trial products for manufacturing cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.

Cameroon: A Bottom Up Approach to ABS: Community Level Capacity Development for Successful Engagement in ABS Value Chains in Cameroon (*Echinops giganteus*) (UNDP; GEF-BD: $500 thousand; GEF-NPIF: $440 thousand; Co-finance: $1.1 million; Total cost: $2.0 million)

The objective of this project is to build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ILCs) in Cameroon to better engage in the negotiations with users of genetic resources. This project will result in the capacity of indigenous and local communities' in Cameroon to better engage with users of genetic resources by strengthening the value chains of products derived from the plants Echinops giganteus in Cameroon. This species is of interest to the fragrance and flavor sectors. The experiences derived from the pilot will be used in the national legislation and regulatory frameworks governing ABS in Cameroon. The ILCs will participate in ABS-compliant value chains based on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This project will allow these communities to directly engage with the users of genetic resources and negotiate the access to the genetic resources and the terms for sharing the benefits derived from their utilization.

Colombia: The Development and Production of Natural Dyes in the Choco Region of Colombia for the Food, Cosmetics and Personal Care Industries Under the Provisions of the Nagoya Protocol (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $1 million; Co-finance: $1.5 million; Total cost: $2.5 million)

The project will support research and development processes necessary to improve the transformation of raw juice from the fruit of *Genipa americana* into a blue dye with potential applications for the food, cosmetic and personal care industries. This project aims at the development of natural plant colorants for the food, cosmetics and personal care industries. As part of this project the partners are committed to establish the industrial production facilities to generate the dry colorant derived from the plant *G. americana*. This project will also result in the conservation of 750 ha of tropical rain forest under sustainable management by the local communities. The Government of Colombia will use this project to advance the national ABS agenda including a resolution proposal for sharing monetary benefits between users and providers of genetic resources.

Cook Islands: Strengthening the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Cook Islands (UNDP: 5613; GEF NPIF: $930 thousand; Co-finance: $1.5 million; Total cost: $2.4 million)

This project will allow the Cook Islands to develop and implement a complete national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) framework, build national capacities and support a pilot ABS agreement based on Traditional Knowledge and Public-Private Partnership. This project will result in: i) the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol (NP), ii) the strengthening of the national ABS and traditional knowledge regulatory framework in compliance with the NP, iii) the revision of the ABS agreement between "Cook Islands Medical Technologies" - CIMTECH (a natural products research and development company) and "Koutu Nui" (a lawfully recognized indigenous representative body) to ensure compliance with the NP; iv) the improved facilities and extraction protocols for the active compound with bone and cartilage regeneration properties derived from "Au" (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*); v) the strengthened capacities of the local communities on sustainable cultivation/collection of plant material; and vi) the conservation of the habitats of *H. tiliaceus* through traditional conservation and sustainable extraction practices.

Costa Rica: Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol through the Development of Nature-based Products, Benefit-sharing and Biodiversity Conservation (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $1 million; Co-finance: $4.6 million; Total cost: $5.6 million)

The objective of this project is to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources through the development of nature-based crop-protection products and the strengthening of the capacity of the National Commission for the Management of Biodiversity (CONAGEBio), the Costa Rican ABS national authority. This project will complete the gaps in the scientific research process needed to validate the potential of DMDP (a sugar alkaloid derived from the tree of the genus Lonchocarpus) and isolate 468B (a micro fungus derived compound) for crop-protection products. The strain 468B is an activator of the natural defense systems of plants and has the potential to be developed into a product that could be labeled as a Bio-Activator of Resistance (BAR), against both fungal and bacterial diseases in crops like bananas and coffee. In addition, this project will strengthen the institutional capacity on ABS resulting in a proposal to modify the current national ABS framework and in the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, and thus, contributing to the early entry into force of this internationally legally binding protocol.

Fiji: Discovering Nature-based Products and Build National Capacities for the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $1 million; Co-finance: $2.4 million; Total cost: $3.4 million)
This project will allow research and development (R&D) on nature-based products of interest to the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol, target investments for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in marine ecosystems, and support the ABS agenda of the Government of Fiji. This project will support: i) the discovery of active compounds in marine organisms [i.e. seaweeds, invertebrates, and deep-water microbes (bacteria and fungi)] for pharmaceutical (malaria, dengue, cancer, TB, Leishmaniasis, HIV) and agrochemical uses, ii) the operationalization of ABS Agreements and Benefit Sharing between users (pharmaceutical and agro-chemical companies) and providers of genetic resources (local communities in Fiji Local Marine Managed Areas -FLMMA) under the supervision of the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs; iii) the strengthening of Bio-prospecting in Fiji through technology transfer; and iv) the establishment of Administrative systems and increasing understanding and actions of the national ABS Committee on access and benefit sharing.

Gabon: Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From Their Utilization (UNDP; GEF-NPIF: $913 thousand; Co-finance: $1.8 million; Total cost: $2.7 million)
The objective of this project is to put in place the basic legal and administrative requirements to comply with the Nagoya Protocol, to make the protocol known among the relevant constituencies, and to make it operational by providing access to potential users of genetic resources. This project will result in: 1) Implementation of ABS Measures: i) development and validation of Legislative and Administrative measures: i) ABS procedural tools (PIC, MAT, manual) for ABS process for benefit sharing, ii) legislation and regulations with provisions for

dispute resolution mechanism, protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovation and Practices and agreements for transfer of genetic/biological materials. 2) Strengthened the capacity for implementation by means of: i) A National Advisory Committee, ii) A Center of biodiversity Information exchange, iii) identification of check points for biological and genetic resources. 3) Training and public awareness campaigns: (i) Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) sessions on Nagoya Protocol, iii) stakeholders in local communities and management personnel in Customs Administration and Ministry of Water and Forests trained on ABS procedures.

Global: Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (UNDP; GEF NPIF: $1 million; Co-finance: $627 thousand; Total cost: $1.6 million)

This project aims to provide support for the legislative agenda of the participating countries, key pieces of information to take informed decisions on the implications of ratification and implementation of the Protocol. Participating countries would need to certify that they can potentially ratify the Nagoya Protocol by carrying out the activities included in this project and that a complete legal and regulatory framework are not needed for the legislature to consider ratification. The project will result in institutional, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks evaluated for consideration by the legislature and key stakeholder groups (particularly policy makers) taking informed decisions on the implications of ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Kenya: Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP; GEF NPIF: $913 thousand; Co-finance: $1.8 million; Total cost: $2.7 million)

This project will focus on research and development with special emphasis on enzymes of interest to the biofuels, textile, food and beverage, protein hydrolysis, and bio-pesticides industries. This project will result in: 1) systematic discovery of natural products for industrial enzymes and bio-pesticides with at least 1 enzyme product developed for the biofuel, textile, food and beverage industries and at least 1 bio-pesticide for enhanced seed and seedling treatment; 2) technology transfer - technology transferred (including equipment, know-how and training) from users to provider organizations and an effective bioinformatics system established at the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) for monitoring and evaluation; 3) ABS agreements developed -at least 1 ABS agreement between providers (KWS and Soda Lakes communities-county government), local Kenyan institutions, and industrial partners; and 4) the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on ABS upgraded in compliance with the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.

Regional: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the Member countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC (UNEP; GEF NPIF: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $8.3 million; Total cost: $10.1 million)

This project will contribute with the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol of the 10 member countries of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC). By the end of the project, the 10 countries of COMIFAC (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African

Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and San Tome & Principe) will have ratified and started implementing basic provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. Gabon and Rwanda, who ratified the Nagoya Protocol already, will be using this project for implementation of basic measures and to participate on regional activities.

Regional: Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region (UNEP; GEF NPIF: $1.8 million; Co-finance: $950 thousand; Total cost: $2.7 million)

The project will result in the ratification and implementation of basic measures of the Nagoya Protocol by the 14 participating countries. Ratification of the NP will be achieved by developing the following activities: i) scoping study of the existing laws and regulations related to ABS at the national and regional level; ii) analysis of the implications of ratification of the protocol; iii) draft document for ratification by the relevant authority; iv) public awareness among parliamentarians and other decisions makers. Implementation of basic provisions of the Nagoya Protocol will be carried out by stocktaking and assessment of capacities and systems to implement basic provisions of the NP, strategy and action plan for the implementation of ABS measures, and building capacity among stakeholders with particular emphasis in the Government agencies in charge of making the protocol operational.

ANNEX 15. SAVE OUR SPECIES PROGRAM GRANTS APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
Ensuring a future for the Critically Endangered Siamese crocodile	49,962	11,416	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) (CR)	Cambodia
Conserving the Critically Endangered White-bellied Heron, Ardea insignis in key sites of the Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam, India	66,209	33,302	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)	White-bellied Heron (*Ardea insignis*) (CR)	India
South African Cycad Species Protection Project	63,791	31,911	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	33 *Encephalartos* Cycad species	South Africa
Creating Connections: Working Together to Protect the Last Stronghold of the Endemic Sulawesi Crested Black Macaque (*Macaca nigra*)	49,940	23,442	Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust (WWCT)	Sulawesi crested black macaque (*Macaca nigra*) (CR)	Indonesia
Conservation of Atlantic Humpback Dolphins in Gabon and Congo - a refuge for an embattled and forgotten species	82,303	42,240	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Atlantic humpback dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*) (VU)	Gabon, Congo
Preventing Bycatch of Irrawaddy Dolphins in the Mekong River	99,370	65,938	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris)* (CR)	Cambodia
Conservation of Endangered and Critically Endangered Gibbons of Southeast Asia	140,416	141,285	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*) (EN) Agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*) (EN) Lar gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) (EN) Northern white-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus leucogenys*) (CR)	Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia
Implementing a regional model to conserve large River Terrapins of the genus Batagur in South and Southeast Asia	151,866	269,099	Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA)	Northern River Terrapin (*Batagur baska*) (CR) Southern River Terrapin (*Batagur affinis*) (Not assessed) Red-crowned Roofed Turtle	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				(*Batagur kachuga*) (CR)	
Securing the future of Gangetic dolphin in Brahmaputra river system (India) through local community engagement and empowerment	90,000	180,549	Aaranyak	Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*) (EN)	India
Saving the Saola - Intensifying protection across a trans-boundary landscape	120,000	268,774	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) (CR) Large-antlered muntjac (*Muntiacus vuquangensis*) (EN)	Lao PDR, Vietnam
People and Nature: Sustainable solutions to conserve endemic and globally threatened species on Papua New Guinea's Huon Peninsula	99,976	189,151	Woodland Park Zoo (WPZ)	Matschie's Tree Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus matschiei*) (EN) Western Long-Beaked Echidna (*Zaglossus bruijni*) (CR) New Guinea Pademelon (*Thylogale browni*) (VU)	Papua New Guinea
Saving a Threatened Cycad Species: *Zamia prasina* in Belize.	27,871	6,444	Montgomery Botanical Center, Inc. (MBC)	*Zamia prasina* (CR) *Zamia decumbens*	Belize
West African Manatee Conservation.	102,400	91,800	Sea 2 Shore	West African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*) (VU)	Mali, Senegal, Nigeria
Conserving A Suite of Northern Cambodia's Threatened Bird Species.	167,032	167,409	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantea*) (CR) White-shouldered Ibis (*Pseudibis davisoni*) (CR) Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) (CR) White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) (CR) Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) (CR) Red-headed	Cambodia

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) (CR) Greater Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*) (EN) Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*) (EN) Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personatus*) (EN)	
Conservation of the saola and other endangered mammals of the Phou Sithone Endangered Species Conservation Area in Laos	127,611	127,644	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) (CR)	Lao PDR
Management strategy to establish new populations and guarantee the persistence of critically endangered species of Cycads in Colombia	49,000	10,000	Universidad de Antioquia	*Zamia disodon* (CR) *Zamia restrepoi* (CR) *Zamia wallissi* (CR)	Colombia
Filipinos for Flying Foxes: Community-based roost sanctuaries for the world's largest bat (*Acerodon jubatus*)	98,490	50,280	Bat Conservation International (BCI)	Golden-capped fruit bat (*Acerodon jubatus*) (EN)	Philippines
Safeguarding endangered Douc Langurs and critically endangered Gibbons at Son Tra Nature Reserve and Chu Mom Ray National Park, Vietnam	40,300	8,100	Douc Langur Foundation (DLF)	Red shanked Douc langur (*Pygathrix nemaeus*) (EN) Grey shanked Douc Langur (*Pygathrix cinerea*) (EN) Gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*) (CR)	Vietnam
Saving vaquita from extinction through effective and permanent gear swaps	195,000	203,528	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.(WWF)	Vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*) (CR)	Mexico
Conservation of Priority Freshwater Ecosystems and Threatened Species in the Cape Floristic Region	134,996	142,330	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	The Clanwilliam sandfish (*Labeo seeberi*) (EN) Barrydale redfin (*Pseudobarbus burchelli*) (CR) Clanwilliam sawfin (*Barbus serra*) (EN)	South Africa
Comprehensive community-based conservation of the endangered maleo bird (*Macrocephalon maleo*) in Tompotika, Sulawesi	80,000	80,000	Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AlTo)	Maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*) (EN)	Indonesia
Strengthening Protection and Habitat Management for the	99,976	231,186	International Rhino	Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros*	Indonesia

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
Critically Endangered Javan Rhino			Foundation (IRF)	*sondaicus)* (CR) Javan banteng (*Bos javanicus*) (EN)	
Enhancing Protection of the Critically Endangered Sumatran Rhino	199,888	221,600	International Rhino Foundation (IRF)	Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) (CR) Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) (EN) Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae)* (EN)	Indonesia
Dugong Emergency Protection Project	61,747	13,293	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) (VU)	Mozambique
Saving Threatened Coastal Cetaceans in Collaboration with Gillnet Fishermen in Coastal Waters of Bangladesh	59,988	34,608	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) (VU), Indo-Pacific finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) (VU)	Bangladesh
Participatory Conservation of West African chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National Park	99,000	59,000	Stichting Chimbo	West African Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* ssp. *verus*) (EN)	Guinea-Bissau
Combating the most urgent threats to endangered African forest elephants and okapi in the Ituri forest of DRC.	154,182	206,272	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	African forest elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) (VU) Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*) (EN)	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Immediate bycatch protection for the vulnerable shortfin mako shark in Chile	35,702	46,536	OCEANA	Shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (VU)	Chile
Conservation of two highly threatened Abies species in southern China	87,400	44,375	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Yuanbaoshan Fir *(Abies yuanbaoshanensis*) (CR) Ziyuan Fir (*Abies ziyuanensis*) (EN)	China
Conservation of endemic and threatened cycads of Chiapas, Mexico through community participation	49,999	20,676	PRONATURA SUR	3 Cycad species : *Ceratozamia matudae* (EN) *Zamia soconuscensis* (VU) *Ceratozamia*	Mexico

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				mirandae (EN)	
The Mulanje Cedar Ecological Restoration Project	175,000	223,200	Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust	Mulanje Cedar (*Widdringtonia whyteii*) (CR)	Malawi
Protection of the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) colony of the Cap Blanc peninsula, Mauritania	99,560	49,966	Fundación CBD-Habitat	Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) (CR)	Mauritania
Conservation of the Fiji Acmopyle - a forgotten icon	49,670	11,105	Fiji Nature Conservation Trust - NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (NFMV)	Fiji Acmopyle (*Acmopyle sahniana*) (CR)	Fiji
Sharks and rays: from the end of the line to the front of the eyes	49,750	10,950	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Common smoothhound (*Mustelus mustelus*) (VU) Reef manta ray (*Manta alfredi*) (VU) Scalloped Hammerhead shark (EN) Squat-headed hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*) (EN) Smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*) (VU) Piked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) (VU)	Cape Verde
Improving the conservation status of Manta rays through demand reduction and CITES implementation assistance in China	99,000	50,000	WildAid	Giant Manta Ray (*Manta birostris*) (VU) Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*) (VU)	China
AALF Project in Gabon : wildlife law enforcement (Appui à l'Application de la Loi sur la Faune)	69,875	148,000	Conservation Justice (CJ)	African elephant (*Loxodonta africanus*) (VU) Western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*) (CR) Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) (EN) African manatee	Gabon

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				(Trichechus senegalensis) - VU	
Protecting the Dja biosphere reserve and surrounding area, a world heritage site in danger and conservation priority for elephants and great apes	135,157	128,420	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	African elephant (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*) (VU) Western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*) (CR) Common chimpanzee (*Pan troglydytes troglydytes*) (EN)	Cameroon NO
Development and implementation of an integrated management strategy for Sphyrna lewini in the Eastern Tropical Pacific	145,000	148,000	PRETOMA	Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) (EN)	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador
Conserving Timneh parrots through protection of key breeding areas and the enforcement of wildlife trade legislation in West Africa	47,710	12,900	World Parrot Trust (WPT)	Timneh parrot (*Psittacus timneh*) (VU)	Guinea-Bissau NO
Community-based Marine Turtle Conservation Project in Southeastern Liberia	79,153	43,202	Sea Turtle Watch (STW)	Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (CR) Hawksbill (*Eretmochlys imbricata*) (CR) Olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) (VU) Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (EN)	Liberia NO
AFRICASAW	82,000	41,000	Des Requins et Des Hommes (DRDH)	Smalltooth Sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*) (CR) Largetooth Sawfish (*Pristis pristis*) (CR)	The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, NO Senegal, Sierra Leone, NO Guinea
Conservation of the Bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) in the Bolobo Territory (Democratic Republic of the Congo), by area protection, raising awareness and the development of livelihood alternatives	94,399	152,394	Mbou-Mon-Tour (MMT)	Bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) (EN)	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Renatura program to reduce impact of fisheries' by catch on threatened species in Congo-Brazzaville	88,578	63,645	RENATURA Congo	5 species of marine turtle (CR / EN / VU) 5 species of shark	Republic of Congo

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
				(EN / VU)	
Creation of a Community-Managed Forest in Western Ghana and Potential Trans-Border Reserve between Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire	30,000	35,616	West African Primate Conservation Action-Ghana (WAPCA)	Miss Waldron's red colobus (*Procolobus badius waldroni*) (CR) Roloway monkey (*Cercopithecus diana roloway*) (EN) White-naped mangabey (*Cercocebus atys lunulatus*) (EN)	Ghana
Continued Development of a Community-Based Marine Turtle Conservation Program for Sierra Leone	50,000	67,960	Reptile and Amphibian Program - Sierra Leone (RAP-SL)	Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (CR) Hawksbill (*Eretmochlys imbricata*) (CR) Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) (EN) Olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) (VU) Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (EN)	Sierra Leone
Global Mobulid Conservation, Education and Awareness Programme	100,000	210,000	The Manta Trust	Giant Manta Ray (*Manta birostris*) (VU) Reef Manta Ray (*Manta alfredi*) (VU)	India, Indonesia, Peru, Philippiens, Sri Lanka
Implementing the First Liberian National Action Plan for the Endangered Pygmy Hippopotamus	45,000	22,500	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Pygmy Hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*) (EN)	Liberia
Conservation of the Critically Endangered Togo Slippery Frog (*Conraua derooi*)	50,000	40,000	Herp-Conservation Ghana	Togo slippery frog (*Conraua derooi*) (CR)	Ghana
Conservation of endangered hammerheads through collaborative efforts to reduce the use of destructive fishing gear in the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System	189,054	189,054	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Great hammerhead (*Sphyrna mokarran*) (EN) Scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) (EN)	Belize, Mexico, Honduras
Conservation of the western chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes verus) at the National Park of	50,000	25,000	Fundación CBD-Habitat	Western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*	Guinea-Bissau

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
Cantanhez (Guinea-Bissau)				*verus*)(EN)	
Conservation of three endangered primates in the Oban Division of Cross River National Park, Nigeria	49,972	11,242	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Preuss's red colobus (*Procolobus preussi*) (CR) Drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*) (EN) Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes elllioti*) (EN)	Nigeria
Community based water resource management program for the conservation of Encephalartos whitelockii cycads in the downstream part of Mpanga catchment in western Uganda.	100,000	400,000	PROTOS	*Encephalartos whitelockii* (CR)	Uganda
In- and Ex-Situ Conservation of Mecistops in the Upper Guinea Forest Region	90,000	80,500	Rare Species Conservatory Foundation (RSCF)	West African slender-snouted crocodile (*Mecistops cataphractus*) (CR)	Ivory Coast
Emergency Protection for the Critically Endangered White-bellied Cinclodes (Peru)	20,000	17,000	American Bird Conservancy	White-bellied cinclodes (*Cinclodes palliates)* (CR)	Peru
Combating a new elephant poaching threat in the Gourma region of Mali	18,000	52,000	The WILD Foundation	African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) (VU)	Mali
SELI 1 Oil Spill Response - saving endangered African penguins	22,000	18,500	SANCCOB - Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds	African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) (EN)	South Africa
Emergency rescue of >5% of the wild breeding population of Critically Endangered Siamese crocodiles	21,960	12,110	Fauna & Flora International	Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) (CR)	Cambodia
Urgent conservation action to safeguard elephants and lions from poachers in Cameroon's Bouba-Ndjidda N.P.	25,000	3,000	Leo Foundation	African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) (VU) Lion (*Panthera leo*) (VU)	Cameroon

Project Title	SOS grant funding ($)	Co-finacing ($)	Organization	Target Species	Country(ies)
Stopping the Bleeding: Increased Enforcement Capacity for Thailand's Thap Lan National Park to Address Rampant Rosewood Poaching	24,828	82,418	FREEDOM Foundation	Siamese rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*) (VU)	Thailand
Totals	**$4,985,081**	**$5,371,870**	**42 CSOs**	**129 Species**	**42 Countries**

Annex 16. SCCF and LDCF Projects Approved During the Reporting Period that Contribute to the Objectives of the CBD

APPROVED SCCF PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CBD

Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total SCCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)
Lebanon	Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Marginal Areas (SALMA)	World Bank	7,862,398	26,100,000
Antigua and Barbuda	Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation	UNEP	5,584,500	6,290,000
Regional	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	FAO	6,142,950	34,850,000
Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNEP	6,734,250	21,910,000
Morocco	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	IFAD	7,198,450	24,000,000
Regional	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	World Bank	5,000,000	99,700,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin	UNDP	5,639,250	12,540,000
Totals			**44,161,798**	**225,390,000**

APPROVED LDCF PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CBD

Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)
Burkina Faso	Reducing vulnerability of natural resource dependent livelihoods in two landscapes at risk of the effects of climate change in Burkina Faso: Boucles du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin	UNDP	7,831,400	30,822,541
Djibouti	Implementing adaptation technologies in fragile ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains	UNEP	8,182,350	14,170,000
Regional	Climate Proofing Development in the Pacific	ADB	15,012,000	51,220,000
Lesotho	Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin	UNDP	9,195,998	26,000,000
Lesotho	Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation through Support to Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Lesotho	FAO	3,999,700	7,763,000
Rwanda	Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach.	UNEP	6,132,000	10,844,000
Nepal	Catalyzing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal	UNEP	5,854,390	11,573,000
Angola	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	UNDP, UNEP	6,931,350	11,520,000
Angola	Integrating Climate Change into Environment and Sustainable Land Management Practices	AfDB	5,000,000	19,995,000
Haiti	Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	UNDP	6,000,000	25,300,000
Guinea	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of the Upper Guinea Region	UNDP	8,979,000	27,600,000
Benin	Strengthening the resilience of the energy sector in Benin to the impacts of climate change	UNDP	8,979,000	30,000,000

Country	Title	GEF Agency	Total LDCF amount (grant + fees) ($)	Co-financing ($)
Zambia	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province	UNDP	4,363,575	23,698,776
Niger	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	World Bank	7,281,000	100,000,000
Bangladesh	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor wetland Area	UNEP	5,803,500	17,000,000
Lao PDR	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	FAO	6,164,250	16,755,500
Lao PDR	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	FAO	5,330,000	16,905,000
Senegal	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	FAO	6,999,250	29,895,000
Haiti	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti’s Cote Sud	UNEP	3,524,628	10,915,000
Senegal	Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal	UNDP	4,653,750	43,700,000
Myanmar	Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate, in particular an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events	UNEP	5,570,812	19,211,000
Mauritania	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania	UNEP	5,584,500	11,900,000
Somalia	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	UNDP	8,979,000	37,121,000
Sudan	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	IFAD	9,415,970	25,000,000
Afghanistan	Building Resilience of Communities Living Around the Northern Pistachio Belt (NPB) and Eastern Forest Complex (EFC) of Afghanistan through an EbA approach	UNEP	7,665,000	7,000,000
Totals			**173,432,423**	**625,908,817**

Annex 17. International Waters Projects Funded During the Reporting Period that Contribute to the Objectives of the CBD

Countries	Agency	Title	GEF	Co-finance
China	UNDP	Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management	8,243,049	225,881,766
Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad	UNDP	Improving Lake Chad Management through Building Climate Change Resilience and Reducing Ecosystem Stress through Implementation of the SAP	6,712,350	33,484,250
Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa	UNEP	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities	12,046,680	66,710,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia	World Bank	Adriatic Sea Environmental Pollution Control Project (I)	7,413,150	23,198,000
Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Philippines	UNDP	Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	6,186,750	34,590,000
Ecuador, Peru	UNDP	Integrated Water Resources Management in the Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla Transboundary Aquifers and River Basins	4,500,450	20,375,773
Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	FAO	Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean Trawl Fisheries (REBYC-II LAC)	6,570,000	17,062,500
Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	UNDP	Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas	2,500,000	19,859,525
Global	UNEP	Targeted Research for Improving Understanding of the Global Nitrogen Cycle towards the Establishment of an International Nutrient Management System INMS	6,734,250	47,622,900

Countries	Agency	Title	GEF	Co-finance
Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	UNEP	Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	3,394,500	12,000,000
China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam	UNDP	Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia	11,056,951	157,265,467
Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, South Africa	UNDP	Western Indian Ocean LMEs Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms SAPPHIRE Project	12,291,811	68,802,000
Angola, Botswana, Namibia	UNDP	Support to the Cubango-Okavango River Basin Strategic Action Programme Implementation	6,898,500	60,700,000
Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Chad	UNDP/UNEP	Improving IWRM, Knowledge based Management and Governance of the Niger Basin and the Iullemeden Taoudeni Tanezrouft Aquifer System (ITTAS)	14,960,250	77,956,945
China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Philippines, Vietnam	UNEP	Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea	16,350,000	56,060,000
Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenadines	UNDP	Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CMLE+)	13,952,000	110,854,059
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia	World Bank	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management	11,037,500	93,459,721

Countries	Agency	Title	GEF	Co-finance
Uganda, Congo DR	AfDB	Lakes Edward and Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management Project	5,000,000	99,700,000.00
Bolivia, Peru	UNDP	Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopo-Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) System	9,088,500	26,885,000
Angola, Namibia, South Africa	UNDP	Realizing the Inclusive and Sustainable Development in the BCLME Region through the Improved Ocean Governance and the Integrated Management of Ocean Use and Marine Resources	7,187,306	33,460,000
Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa	UNDP	Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries	11,881,000	174,387,580
Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico	WWF	Integrated Transboundary Ridges-to-Reef Management of the Mesoamerican Reef	9,830,000	69,457,826
Indonesia, Timor Leste	FAO	Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Seas	4,380,000	15,500,000
Total			195,714,997	1,545,273,312

Annex 18. Land Degradation Projects Funded During the Reporting Period that Contribute to the Objectives of the CBD

Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant ($)	Cofinance ($)
UNDP	Argentina	Sustainable Land Use Management in the Drylands of North-west Argentina	3,515,091	19,730,000
World Bank	Armenia	Community Agricultural Resource Management and Competitiveness (CARMAC)	900,000	18,300,000
UNEP	Bangladesh	Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile toward Mainstreaming SLM Practices in Sector Policies	730,594	3,280,000
UNDP	Brazil	Sustainable Land Use Management in the Semi-arid Region of North-east Brazil (Sergipe)	3,815,192	16,955,200
ADB	China	Sustainable and Climate Resilient Land Management in Western PRC	3,652,603	12,400,000
FAO	Global	Participatory Assessment of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Grassland and Pastoral Systems	2,639,726	6,000,000
UNEP	Global	Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale	1,900,000	9,300,000
FAO	Global	Securing Tenure Rights for Forest Landscape Dependent Communities: Linking Science with Policy to Advance Tenure Security, Sustainable Forest Management and People's Livelihoods	2,000,000	4,545,852
UNDP	Kazakhstan	Supporting Sustainable Land Management in Steppe and Semi-arid Zones through Integrated Territorial Planning and Agro-environmental Incentives	1,900,000	8,050,000
FAO	Libya	Sustainable Land Management and Conservation of Oases Ecosystems in Libya	3,972,603	13,850,000
UNEP	Madagascar	Participatory Sustainable Land Management in the Grassland Plateaus of Western Madagascar	1,584,931	5,345,500
UNDP	Mongolia	SLM Offset in Western Mongolia	1,289,863	5,200,000
WWF-US	Nepal	Sustainable Land Management in the Churia Range	917,431	4,398,864
UNDP	Philippines	Implementation of SLM Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought	870,900	4,159,240

Agency	Country	Title	GEF Grant ($)	Cofinance ($)
World Bank	Regional	MENA: Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Knowledge Sharing and Coordination Project	1,000,000	487,500
UNDP	South Africa	Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit Through SLM in the Productive But Degraded Landscapes of South Africa	4,237,900	20,500,000
UNDP	Tanzania	Securing Watershed Services Through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchments Eastern Arc Region	3,648,858	15,000,000
UNEP	Tanzania	Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania	1,298,980	5,250,000
Totals			**39,874,672**	**172,752,156**

Annex. 19 Descriptions of Small Grants Programme Approved

Global: GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources II (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $17.4 million; GEF Total: $71.2 million; Co-finance: $74.1 million; Total project cost: $145.3 million)
This project supports implementation of the 5th operational phase of the GEF SGP using 67 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: GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III (UNDP; GEF-BD Total: $549 thousand; GEF Total: $7.0 million; Co-finance: $7.3 million; Total project cost: $14.2 million)
This project covers STAR funding contributions committed by eleven countries to the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in addition to the core grant allocations and/or STAR allocations they have received. The additional STAR funding will be critical for these GEF SGP country programmes both programmatically and strategically. The additional STAR funding endorsed will support the implementation of national priority programmes at the community level and significantly enhance the scope and potential impact of SGP in these countries. Following the principle of "local action, global impact", GEF SGP starts with community level innovations. Communities have been the most instrumental in developing innovations that customize local solutions to global environmental challenges. Facing environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources, communities are finding ways to do things differently to achieve both environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods.

ANNEX 20: LIST OF GEF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AT THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES

Documents for general information:

- GEF 2020 Strategy
- The Global Environment Facility in a New Era - New Strategies for new Challenges
- GEF Behind the Numbers 2014
- Defying Extinction
- Partnership in Practice: Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
- GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy
- Access and Benefit Sharing
- Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems
- Payment for Environmental Services
- Roadmap for Gender Equality
- Partnership in Practice: Engagement with Indigenous Peoples
- Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

Reports of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office:

- Country Portfolio Evaluation: India
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Sri Lanka
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Vanuatu & SPREP
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Tanzania
- Country Portfolio Evaluation: Eritrea
- Country Portfolio Study: Sierra Leone
- Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report, 2014
- Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report, 2013
- Annual Performance Report, 2013
- Annual Impact Report, 2013
- OPS 5 Technical Paper #2: Impact of the GEF
- OPS 5 Technical Document #3: Implementation of GEF Focal Area Strategies and Trends in Focal Area Achievements
- OPS 5 Technical Document #4: Relevance of the GEF to the Conventions
- OPS 5 Technical Paper #12: Progress Towards Impact