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THE NATURE AND ROLE OF LOCAL BENEFITS IN GEF PROGRAM AREAS

GEF OFFICE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

STUDY COMPONENT: DESK REVIEW OF GEF PROJECTS

Biodiversity

Study Document Number Six

Lee Alexander Risby

"The sense of danger must not disappear:
The way is certainly both short and steep,
However gradual it looks from here;
Look if you like, but you will have to leap."[1]

[1] 'Leap Before You Look' W.H. Auden December 1940. Mendelson, E (1991) W.H. Auden Collected Poems. Vintage International. New York.

ACRONYMS

Bank World Bank

BD Biodiversity

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CBO Community-based Organization

CC Community Conservation

GEF Global Environment Facility

IAs Implementing Agencies

ICR Implementation Completion Report

MF Multi-focal

MSP Medium Sized Project

MTE Mid-term Evaluation

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

OED Operations and Evaluation Department

OP Operational Program

PA Protected Area

PIR Project Implementation Report

PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal

SME Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

STRM Short-term Response Measures

TE Terminal Evaluation

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNEP United Nations Environment Program

Contents

This objectives of this reviews are to: (a) describe types of local benefits projects are designed to deliver; (b) describe type of local benefits that have actually occurred under implementation; (c) describe and analyze methodologies which have been used to measure and assess local benefits and impacts. As this is the preliminary stage the reader should be aware that critical evaluation of the findings and the presentation of lessons and recommendations are not distilled because of lack of data.

1. BIODIVERSITY[2] AND LOCAL LIVELIHOODS[3]

1.1 This paper will describe the types of local livelihood benefits[4], monitoring and evaluation of benefits provided by GEF Biodiversity (BD) and Multi-focal (MF) projects, based on a sample of eighty-four projects[5]. Sampling procedures have been described in previous document[6].

A. Introduction

"To attract the attention of government officials, it is necessary to demonstrate in economic terms the value of biodiversity to the country's social and economic development."[7]

"Designing and implementing effective sustainable use practices in fragile habitats was a key challenge for all field projects, especially production landscape projects. A lesson learned was that it is often critical to develop income generation and livelihood activities that are not based on land or natural resources. An added warning from a project was that unrealistic strategies for sustainability could actually compromise sustainability!"[8]

"Environmental management cannot be treated separately from other development concerns. Rather, it must be integrated into poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts in order to achieve significant and lasting results."[9]

[2] This review includes two multi-focal projects that are under implementation. Given their strong synergies with biodiversity and to provide more concise analysis they are considered together with the BD portfolio.

[3] "A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base." (Carney, 1998).

[4] 'Local livelihood benefits are interpreted as being elements of project outcomes that directly or indirectly have positive impacts upon people and ecosystems within or adjacent to project areas, and provide tangible gains in the livelihoods of communities and the integrity of ecosystems. This may include for example, local communities who live around a wetland and who a dependent upon it for livelihood activities; or people downstream of an intervention in the upper reaches of a river basin where the quantity and / or quality of water flowing down is enhanced.' (Soussan et al, 2003).

[5] This paper will identify intended and reported local livelihood benefits provided by GEF projects. At this stage it does not analyze project implementation success and failures as they relate to local livelihood benefits.

[6] See Risby, L.A. (2003a)

[7] GEF (2000: 21)

[8] GEF (2001: 47)

[9] UNDP-World Bank (2002). Liebenthal A. (2002) states with regard to the Bank's environment performance (between 1987 and 2002) that key linkages between macroeconomic policy, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability were not explicitly forged. Citing lack of consistent

> *"Given the high incidence of poverty among most of the communities that dwell in the forest and buffer-zones, the community-based approach to conservation of most projects has helped to increase the poverty reduction impacts of the portfolio. The magnitude of the impacts, however, is unlikely to be known, because monitoring and evaluation efforts have been weak in most early projects."*[10]

> *"Bank country activities should focus more on the local impacts of global degradation of the environment and local benefits of implementing a global environmental agenda."*[11]

1.2 The strategy of GEF-financed BD programs is derived from the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD):

> *"… the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilizing of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding."*[12]

1.3 The main strategic considerations that guided GEF-financed biodiversity activities during the GEF1 and 2 replenishment periods[13] to secure global environmental benefits[14] are:

- Integrating conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within national and, as appropriate, sub-regional and regional sustainable development plans and policies

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management accountability, staff incentives, resource allocations, precise goals and performance monitoring.

[10] World Bank (2000: xiii)

[11] Liebenthal (2002: xvii)

[12] GEF (1996: 13)

[13] During the Pilot Phase the BD focal area was guided by several considerations not necessarily specific to biodiversity such as innovation and replication. See GEF (2001: 2 – 3) for more information on the evolution of the BD focal area and also GEF C.21/Inf.11.

[14] GEF C.21/Inf.11 provides the 'new' BD priorities that provide the strategic focus for GEF-3 replenishment period.

- Helping to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems through targeted and cost-effective interventions
- Integrating efforts to achieve global benefits in other focal areas, where feasible, and in the cross-sectoral area of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation
- Developing portfolio that encompasses representative ecosystems of global significance
- Targeting and designing activities to help countries achieve agreed biodiversity objectives in strategic and cost-effective ways.

1.4 The *Operational Strategy* sets out Five Operational Programs (OPs) in the BD and MF focal areas and guided by the Conference of Parties (COP) of the CBD:

- OP1 – Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems: Activities focus on conservation and sustainable use of endemic biodiversity in the dry land ecosystems including grasslands, primarily in Africa and in Mediterranean-type ecosystems and demonstrate integrated approaches to conservation[15]; introduction of sustainable land use systems; and strategic interventions to rehabilitate degraded areas.

- OP2 – Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems: Activities concentrate on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the coastal, wetland, mangrove, and estuarine, marine and freshwater ecosystems. Projects involve integrated approaches to coastal area development, including Protected Areas (PAs). The program will pay particular attention to the needs of tropical island ecosystems.

- OP3 – Forest Ecosystems: Activities focus on forest landscapes, focusing primarily on tropical and temperate forest ecosystems areas at risk. Projects involve the demonstration and application of techniques to conserve wild relatives of domesticated plants and animals for the sustainable use of

[15] Including Protected Areas.

biodiversity, strengthening of conservation networks, and development of sustainable use methods in forestry.

- OP4 – Mountain Ecosystems: Activities in this program addresses the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity areas under imminent threat of degradation including the Mesoamerican, Andean, East Africa and Himalayan regions. The program seeks to establish sustainable land use practices on mountain slopes and strengthen the network of representative conservation areas in the alpine, mountain grassland, montane forest zones, and freshwater systems.

- OP13 – Agro-biodiversity: Activities of this promote positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts on agricultural systems and practices on biodiversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems; the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

- Short-term Response Measures (STRM): These are projects that concentrate on conservation and sustainable use but are not integral to any OP. They are funded if they are cost-effective, meet priorities of the country and are likely to succeed in the short-term.

MF projects:

- OP12 – Integrated Ecosystem Management: Activities in this program are aimed at catalyzing widespread adoption of comprehensive ecosystem management interventions that integrate ecological, economic and social goals to achieve multiple and cross-cutting local, national and global benefits across BD and other GEF focal areas.

1.5 GEF BD and MF interventions (like those in other focal areas) are limited, according to the GEF Mandate, to funding the 'incremental costs'[16] of achieving global environmental benefits, defined as 'benefits that accrue to the global community'. Under the CBD these include reduced risks of global biodiversity loss, enhanced protection of ecosystems and species therein, benefit sharing arising from access to genetic resources and sustainable use[17]. Within the incremental costs framework, local livelihood benefits cannot be directly addressed, although GEF activities must be consistent with, and supportive of national priorities for sustainable development and where appropriate, involve local communities[18] to enhance quality, impact and ownership[19]. Each GEF project must demonstrate a global environmental benefit. Although such benefits often cannot be expressed in a 'dollar value', the increment can be expressed in projects through costs of measures required to reduce uncertainty and risk, support demonstration and so facilitate sustainability and replication effects at national and international scales[20] to achieve sustainable development. It is through demonstration and / or 'pilot' interventions that BD and MF projects provide certain opportunities local livelihood benefits and poverty-targeted interventions[21] within the context of the GEF mandate[22]. These have been reported by the Implementing Agencies (IAs)[23]. For example, the benefit sharing and sustainable use approach to conserving biodiversity responds to environmental goals through the integration of conservation and development through Community Conservation (CC)[24] techniques and management strategies to produce, sustain local livelihood benefits, formally securing tenure rights and empowering

[16] Incremental costs are defined as the additional economic costs of choosing an activity, which aims to achieve broader environmental gains than necessary to support the national and local interest.
[17] The use of biological diversity in a way and rate that does not lead to long-term decline (see Articles 6 and 10 of CBD).
[18] We recognize 'communities' are often reified as homogenous units, which belies internal conflicts and divisions along the lines of gender, age, ethnicity, politics and power relations (Leach et al. 1997).
[19] See GEF (1996: 2 – 3)
[20] See King (1993)
[21] See GEF (2002: 77)
[22] See particularly Operational Principles Four and Seven.
[23] See UNDP (2002) and World Bank (2000)
[24] We recognize that CC is an 'umbrella term' under which are grouped a wide range of initiatives such as community wildlife management, collaborative management, community-based natural resource management, community-based sustainable development, neighbors as partners and Integrated Conservation Development Programs. An extensive literature exists on the deconstruction of 'community conservation' and 'community-based natural resource management'. See for example, Western et al. (1994); Adams W.M. & Hulme, D. (2001)

communities control, access and use of resources[25]. The *Second Overall Performance Study*[26] of the GEF reported that there was 'evidence of good participatory processes, benefit-sharing, and positive socio-economic impacts from GEF projects', and further stated:

> *"The consideration of livelihood alternatives in biodiversity projects is crucial for long-term biodiversity conservation at local levels and should be emphasized in all GEF projects."*[27]

1.6 However, despite the strong recognition of the livelihood components in the GEF BD projects there has been little attention given to them in focal area evaluations (e.g., Biodiversity Program Study) with the exception of local community inclusion in stakeholder participation. The following section will review the 'intended' and 'actual recorded' local livelihood benefits of BD and MF projects. The analysis will focus on income and employment, empowerment in governance and control over resources, health and education[28]. This analysis is based on data drawn from project design documents, project implementation reports (PIRs[29]) and project status reports (PSRs), mid-term evaluations (MTE), terminal evaluations (TE) / implementation completion reports (ICRs)[30] and project performance assessments (PPAs). This study recognizes that project reporting, such as the PIR and ICR are not specifically designed to report on local livelihood benefits and impacts. Therefore, there are significant 'gaps' in the data, and although tentative conclusions are provided to serve as entry points for fieldwork stages of the study (see 1.61 – 1.68) and they should be considered not *definitive*.

[25] See also Barrow, E et al (2000); Kothari, A et al. (2000); Mazzucchelli et al. (2000) for regional reviews of community-based wildlife management in East Africa, South Asia and South America.
[26] GEF (2002: 72)
[27] Ibid: (p.34)
[28] Based on the sustainable livelihoods framework. See www.livelihoods.org
[29] PIR for 2001 and 2002 were reviewed for each project.
[30] For ease of understanding annual PIR and PSRs will be referred to as 'PIR' throughout the report. ICRs and TE will be referred to as 'TE'.

B. Projects Reviewed

1.7 This section briefly outlines key characteristics of the sample[31] of eighty-two BD and two MF projects that have either been completed or are under implementation from the GEF pilot phase through GEF-2 replenishment period. The projects selected are from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Middle East and Latin America regions. These projects were selected out of one hundred and thirty BD and MF projects scoped, because of their stated intention and / or potential to generate local livelihood benefits. Table 1.1 summarizes the sample's characteristics (see pages 12 – 15).

[31] Details of the sampling procedures have been described in detail in Risby, L.A. (2003a)

Table 1.1 List of GEF BD and MF Projects Reviewed by the Study

Project	Country / Region	Start of Implement / Size of Project	Status (As of July 2002)	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing / Total Cost of Project
OP1					
Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	China / Asia	1999/ MSP	Under Implementation	UNEP	**0.75/1.5M**
Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	Georgia / ECA	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/0.87M**
People Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)	Global	1998/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**6.17/10.92**
Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	Kenya / Africa	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	UNEP	**0.75/0.95M**
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	Kenya / Africa	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/3.2M**
Strengthening of National Capacity and Grassroots In-situ Conservation for Sustainable Biodiversity Protection	Lebanon / MENA	1996/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**2.53M**
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	Mongolia / Asia	1998/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**5.16/12.02M**
Protected Areas Management Project	Morocco / MENA	2000/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**10.5/15.7M**
Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	South Africa / Africa	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/5.37M**
Sustainable Protected Area Development in Namaqualand	South Africa / Africa	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/0.86M**
Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	Sudan / Africa	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.85M**
Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	Syria / MENA	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.43M**
Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a Model for Biodiversity Conservation	Uzbekistan / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.40M**
Protected Areas Management	Yemen / MENA	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.44M**
Biodiversity Conservation in Southeast Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe / Africa	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**5/70M**
OP2					
El Kala National Park and Wetlands Management	Algeria / MENA	1994/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**9.5 /12.05M**
Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	Argentina / LAC	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**5.2 /12.5M**
Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	Bangladesh / Asia	1999Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**5/60.8M**
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	Belize / LAC	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**5.3/7.37M**
Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project	Croatia / ECA	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.8M**
Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	Dominican Republic / LAC	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**3M**

Project	Country / Region	Start of Implement / Size of Project	Status (As of July 2002)	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing / Total Cost of Project
OP2					
Integrated Coastal Management Project	Georgia / ECA	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**1.3/8.2M**
Coastal Wetlands Management	Ghana / Africa	1993/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**7.2/8.2M**
Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project	Indonesia / Asia	1998/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**12.2/60M**
Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	Jordan / MENA	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**6.3M**
Restoration of Round Island	Mauritius / Africa	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.54M**
Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	Micronesia / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.74/2.2M**
Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	Mozambique / Africa	2000/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**3.7/9.2M**
Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	Philippines / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.75M**
Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management Project	Samoa / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.89/1.58M**
Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	Seychelles / Africa	1993/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**1.8/2M**
Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems	Sri Lanka / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.90M**
Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	Uruguay / LAC	1992/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**3M**
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Eco-region	Venezuela / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.96/2.45M**
Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	Vietnam / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**1/2.14M**
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	Yemen / MENA	1997/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**4.95/12.98M**
OP3					
Forest Biodiversity Protection	Belarus / ECA	1993/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**1/1.25M**
Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	Belize / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/0.98M**
Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	Bhutan / Asia	1997/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**1.5/2.53M**
Biodiversity and PA Management Project	Cambodia / Asia	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**2.75/4.91M**
Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project	Cameroon / Africa	1995/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**6/12M**

Project	Country / Region	Start year Implement / Size of Project	Status (As of July 2002)	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing / Total Cost of Project
OP3					
A Highly Decentralized Approach to the Protection and Utilization of Biological Diversity in the Bangassou Dense Forest	Central African Republic / Africa	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	UNDP	**2.5/3.5M**
Nature Reserves Management Project	China / Asia	1995/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**17.5/23.6M**
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Serrania del Baudo	Colombia / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/2.96M**
Wildlands Protection	Congo / Africa	1992/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**10/13.8M**
Eco-markets	Costa Rica / LAC	2000/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**8.3/60.2M**
Biodiversity Protection	Czech Republic / ECA	1994/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**2/2.75M**
Biodiversity Protection Project	Ecuador / LAC	1994/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**7.2/8.8M**
Coffee and Biodiversity	El Salvador / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/3.83M**
Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	Gabon / Africa	1994/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**1M**
Natural Resource Management	Ghana / Africa	1998/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**8.9/35M**
Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park and Biotopo Peten	Guatemala / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.6M**
Program for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest)	Guyana / LAC	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**3/4.78M**
Biodiversity Project	Honduras / LAC	1998/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**7/48.7M**
India Eco-development Project	India / Asia	1996/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**20/74M**
Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	Indonesia / LAC	1996/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**15/45.97M**
Wildlife and PA conservation project	Lao / Asia	1995/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**5/5.2M**
El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive landscapes	Mexico / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/2.12M**
Landscape-Scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and around the Chitwan National Park	Nepal / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.73M**
Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	Panama / LAC	1994/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**3/3.5M**
Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project	Panama / LAC	1998/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**8.6/39.48M**
Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	Papua New Guinea / Asia	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**5/6.8M**
Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	Peru / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.73/2.075M**

Project	Country / Region	Start of Implement / Size of Project	Status (As of July 2002)	Implementing Agency	GEF Financing / Total Cost of Project
OP3					
Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Tumbes Noroeste Biosphere Reserve	Peru / LAC	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.17M**
Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	Poland / ECA	1992/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**4.5/6.2M**
Biodiversity Conservation Management	Romania / ECA	2000/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**4.5/5M**
Biodiversity Protection	Slovakia / ECA	1993/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**2.3/3.2M**
Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	Sri Lanka / Asia	1992/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**4.1M**
Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Tanzania / Africa	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/0.85M**
Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	Uganda / Africa	1999/MSP	Completed	World Bank	**4/6.3M**
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	Uganda / Africa	1995/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**0.75/4.15M**
Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	Uganda / Africa	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**2/12.29M**
OP4					
Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Bhutan / Asia	1992/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**10/17.575M**
Conservation of Biodiversity at Mount Myohyang	DPR Korea / Asia	1999/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.75/1.65M**
Biodiversity Conservation	Nepal / Asia	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**10.6/18.3M**
Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation Project	Nepal / Asia	2000/MSP	Under Implementation	UNDP	**0.73/2.03M**
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	Pakistan / Asia	1999/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**3.8/6.5M**
STRM					
Biodiversity Conservation Project	Argentina / LAC	1999/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**10.39/47.9M**
National Biodiversity Project / Brazilian Biodiversity Fund Project	Brazil / LAC	1995/Full Size	Completed	World Bank	**5.42/8.43M**
Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Pilot and Institutional Strengthening Project	Mozambique / Africa	1997/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**10/14.3M**
Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	Philippines / Asia	1994/Full Size	Under Implementation	World Bank	**20/22.85M**
South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	Regional / Asia	1993/Full Size	Completed	UNDP	**30/45M**
OP12					
Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management Project	Mexico / LAC	2001/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/1.5M**
Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice	Nicaragua / LAC	2001/MSP	Under Implementation	World Bank	**0.75/2.16M**

C. Intended and Recorded Income and Employment Benefits[32]

> *"… long-term benefits would be sustained access to fish for food and income for people in Bangladesh. Enhancement of the resource, through aquaculture support and development, would also lead to increased financial and nutritional benefits from fisheries and the creation of employment opportunities … poor and unsustainable fishing methods would be arrested, biodiversity preserved alongside social benefits."*[33]

> *"The local population will be provided with employment opportunities through implementation of the program and through building of technical and professional skills. Indigenous population in the vicinity of the program area will become familiar with additional techniques and approaches which will help improve their economic and social development through sensitive natural resources."*[34]

> *"Increased household savings and income will increase livelihood security and reduce pressure on natural resources and lead to the sustainable conservation of biodiversity, in the context of strong and environmentally aware community and government institutions, strong community based natural resource management."*[35]

Intended Benefits

1.8 Based on the review of sample data, projects were assessed based on evidence of the following income and employment activities; eco-tourism[36] and tourism; sustainable fisheries / agriculture and related activities[37] and development of small and medium sized enterprises (SME), which are discussed below. See Table 1.2 (pages 24 – 33).

1.9 **Eco-tourism and tourism**: Fifty-six out of the sample of eighty-four projects propose eco-tourism / tourism as a possible pilot / demonstration activity for the generation of income and employment opportunities for local communities (see Table

[32] Appendix I present a brief summary of the BD project objectives, activities and intended benefits.
[33] Bangladesh: Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[34] Guyana: Program for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rainforest) Project design document.
[35] Tanzania: Development of Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar Island. Project design document.
[36] Eco-tourism is defined as 'travel to natural areas (particularly PAs) that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people'.
[37] Changes or improvements in current livelihood strategies and / or introduction of alternatives (e.g., improved cropping / fisheries techniques and strategies, improved land / water management techniques that increase and / or sustain productive systems etc)

1.2). Associated activities accompanying eco-tourism proposals are construction of infrastructure (e.g. visitor centers, trails etc), training of local communities to provide services (e.g. as guides and for establishment of SMEs) and marketing of destinations nationally and internationally (e.g., brochures / trade fairs etc). The following projects are illustrative of the types of eco-tourism proposals present across the BD portfolio.

1.10 The OP1 Kenya Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management project intends to improve local community income and employment opportunities through a broad range of livelihood activities including tourism activities. The project proposes to work with communities to establish community-based wildlife management and demonstrations to promote tourism activities. The tourism component emphasizes development of marketing skills and outlets for natural resource products (handicrafts) working with tour operators and the Kenya Wildlife Service to further develop the 'tourism circuit' tapping into the sites significant avian biodiversity (particularly flamingoes)[38].

1.11 The OP2, Argentina Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program plans to develop pilot demonstration projects to promote eco-tourism along the Patagonia coast, which is subject to increasing tourism pressures. The activities include carrying capacity considerations, assessment of tourism related impacts, definition of zones, tourism satisfaction and willingness to pay analysis, drafting of accompanying legislation for low impact eco-tourism based on pilot phase recommendations (previous GEF project), analyses of coastal eco-tourism patterns, trends and demand and supply of eco-tourism services, and strategic guidelines for tourism (including assessment of socio-economic impacts)[39].

1.12 The OP3, Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management project proposes to develop and implement a strategy for eco-tourism, which produces 'benefits' for local

[38] Kenya: Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project design document

[39] Argentina: Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.

communities. The component includes; assessment of eco-tourism potential that support park objectives; stakeholder workshops to disseminate results and identify capacity (training) and interest in participation in eco-tourism activities; identifying and developing trails and camping facilities; and developing visitor packages, promotional and interpretative materials[40]. The STRM, Philippines Conservation of Priority PAs proposes to develop eco-tourism (within the range of planned alternative livelihoods) demonstrations through a 'livelihood support fund' implemented by NGOs. The fund will disburse small grants / loans in support of eco-tourism and other livelihood activities. The NGOs will assist in the preparation of proposals and manage the loans[41].

1.13 Projects do not provide financial estimates of income or employment opportunities from tourism and eco-tourism activities. This is perhaps because of the relatively 'speculative' and 'fickle' characteristics of the tourism industry in which 'eco-tourism' occupies a relatively small and high-risk niche[42]. Therefore, calculation of benefits is problematic[43]. Given the high-end character of some 'eco-tourists', degree of market specialization, intense competition, level of capital investment needed to produce and market a 'quality' product and time needed to build a clientele, detailed preparatory analysis of such projects is usually seen as a prerequisite for private and private funding. However, there is little evidence available in project design documents that pre-implementation studies are conducted, such as market analysis both of internal and external markets to ascertain probable demand and supply of services.

1.14 **Fisheries[44] and / or agricultural[45] and other related activities[46]**: Seventy-six projects out of the eighty-four sampled propose to support local pilot / demonstration activities in fisheries and / or agricultural and other related activities (see Table 1.2).

[40] Romania: Biodiversity Conservation Management Project design document.
[41] Philippines: Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project design document.
[42] See also DFID (2002: 15 – 16) which states with respect to Kenya tourist market that 'the vast majority of profits do not reach poor rural households and there is little understanding of how the poor do or could benefit from tourism. Therefore, the key challenge is to increase the share of the poor in benefits from tourism.
[43] Ibid.
[44] For example, capture fisheries (inshore and offshore), aquaculture and mariculture.
[45] For example, growing crops and / or livestock.
[46] For example, game farming, cropping and hunting.

Demonstration activities emphasize sustainable resource management / use within and outside PAs and attempt to develop links (both implicit and explicit) between conservation and improvements in livelihoods, including income and employment opportunities.

1.15 The OP1 Georgia Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation project aims to develop with local communities alternative land-use strategies such as 'hunting farms' to develop sport hunting (of hyena and bears) for which fees will be charged, and other alternative income activities such as bird watching and 'photo-hunting'. The proposal also includes a plan to develop rotational grazing for sheep inside the hunting farms, in order to reduce overgrazing and provide sustainable income benefits to farmers (and so that the hunting farms will not impair the subsistence of the local communities) and biodiversity benefits[47].

1.16 The OP2 Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity project proposes management measures such as enhancement of fisheries through stocking, habitat restorations, construction of fish passes, and establishment of fish sanctuaries, which would be of particular benefit to local fishing communities. The project also proposes aquaculture (at fifty pilot sites) and shrimp production that will primarily involve small-scale farmers - men and women who have access to land and ponds. It is also seen as likely that this activity will create employment for landless 'laborers'. The project has a specific emphasis on rural poverty alleviation. For example, the shrimp fry component is expected to benefit the poorest strata of rural society and include many women and children. These stakeholders will benefit by receiving training in more sustainable methods of fry collection (conserving wild shrimp fry and enhancing aquatic biodiversity) and aquaculture methods. Local human capacity building is a critical part of the project (see Table 1.5) and is linked to national reforms in fisheries policy and management including training for government fisheries staff in participatory methods (see Table 1.3). The project estimates, that at full operation, it will account for incremental fish and shrimp production of 22,000 metric tones and 2,500 metric tons respectively per year and create about 440,000 additional

[47] Georgia: Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation in the Caucasus Project design document

jobs. The project provides an economic and financial analysis and estimates that net benefits accrued to fishermen (project impact) will be 79,310 Taka Lakhs (in 1998)[48].

1.17 The OP3, Belarus Forest Biodiversity Protection project proposes to develop a farming component to demonstrate 'ecological' agriculture techniques to farming communities in the buffer zone of the Belovezhskaya Forest. It will provide technical assistance and cash incentives for farmer's to foster replication among buffer zone communities. In addition the project will also assess opportunities for eco-tourism. It plans to conduct a comparative analysis of ecological and 'chemical-based' farming to assess impacts on yields, income and employment and environmental variables such as soil, water and product quality[49].

1.18 The OP4, Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project proposes technical assistance to improve livestock husbandry methods through piloting of rotation grazing, and animal health programs, so enhancing the productivity of livestock and potentially increasing household incomes. It will also supply technical inputs (seedlings and financial resources) for social forestry programs and sustainable land management[50].

1.19 The MF OP12, Mexico Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management project proposes alternative management practices to incorporate carbon sequestration including crop and soil improvement techniques, agro-forestry, fruit tree development and home gardening development, resulting in an increase in farm yields and income and employment[51].

1.20 **Small and medium sized enterprises**: Twenty-seven out of eighty-four projects propose pilot activities, which support the development of small and medium sized enterprises thereby producing income and employment opportunities, as well as biodiversity conservation benefits. Activities range from local human capital

[48] Bangladesh: Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[49] Belarus: Biodiversity Protection Project design document.
[50] Pakistan: Mountain Areas Conservancy Project design document.
[51] Mexico: Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management Project design document.

development, through business and financial training to provision of small grants, loans and micro-finance. Three examples are provided below.

1.21 The OP1, Kenya Lewa Conservancy (a private sector conservancy) project proposes to assist adjacent Samburu and Ndorobo communities in high priority conservation areas to initiate conservation orientated SMEs, such as community involvement in tourism, non-tourism based utilization of wildlife resources (cropping schemes and translocation to zoos and other conservancies) to create a replicable model for private sector and community based conservation. The project states:

> *"…positioning the Conservancy as a top end private property destination; minimizing public road travel and packaging with similar top-end operations that have not suffered from the down-turn in tourism, means that in a perverse way, the perception of poor security in many Kenyan tourist destinations is becoming an advantage. Lewa offers excellent security. The tourism opportunities presented by Lewa and the community initiatives lend themselves to the top-end market … there is clearly considerable potential to increase income from tourism, which should be readily achievable …"*[52]

1.22 The project aims to develop a sustainable source of income and create a limited number of jobs in an area where employment is scarce. It will also slow down the break up of large communal land holdings through community commitments in land, labor and limited amounts of capital. The OP2, Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park, proposes feasibility studies to assist communities in identifying livelihood 'enterprises'. In addition the project will encourage improvement of transportation and marketing of products, and provide small grants to support enterprise development. These activities will be supported with technical assistance to build local capacity to undertake strategies[53]. The OP12, Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation for Sustainable Harvesting of Coffee and Allspice project proposes to promote the use of renewable energy (e.g. solar driers) in the development of biodiversity friendly agro-industrial processing, that will provide significant increases in revenue through direct exportation and marketing of coffee and allspice processed. The project also includes

[52] Kenya: Lewa Conservancy Project design document.
[53] Philippines: Conservation of the Tubbataha Reefs National Marine Park Project design document.

marketing campaign to increase demand for coffee and essential oils. The project activities will reduce the use of trees from inside BOSAWAS reserve and relieve deforestation pressures[54].

1.23 **Negative Impacts**: Six projects acknowledge the possibility for 'net' negative livelihood impacts on local communities. The OP3, Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation project involves the 'involuntary resettlement' of a small number of people residing inside Bwindi National Park (the Mbwa River tract). The project design makes assurances that resettlement will be according to 'Bank policies'[55]. Many of the projects involve the creation of PAs that may impact local livelihoods through denial of access to resources. Where potential negative impacts are acknowledged such as in the Argentina Biodiversity Conservation and the Philippines Tubbahata Reefs projects it is assumed that impacts will be mitigated by livelihood alternatives. In the case of the Argentina Biodiversity Conservation project, there is a considerable 'social mitigation' component to assist communities, which are inside new PAs and are either to be retrained or relocated[56].

1.24 **Monitoring and evaluation**: Forty-one out of eight-four projects make provisions for income indicators in their log frames, to track livelihood components. For example, the OP1 Kenya Lewa Conservancy and Lake Baringo projects both include indicators for income generation from tourism and income generation from pilot projects[57]. Similarly, the OP2, Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity project provides a sophisticated array of performance indicators to monitor income and employment generation and productivity[58]. The OP3, Cambodia Biodiversity and PA Management Project intends to monitor livelihood program effectiveness through regular beneficiary surveys[59].

[54] Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice Project design document.
[55] Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga National Park Conservation Project design document
[56] Argentina Biodiversity Conservation Project and Philippines Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site
[57] Kenya Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project design document.
[58] Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[59] Cambodia Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project design document.

1.25 Forty-two projects include social assessment components during design or during the first year of implementation. For example, the Argentina Biodiversity Conservation project provides a good example of social assessment[60] outlining precise components, methodology and results[61]. Other projects do not specify exact components or methods in many cases. Clearly, in many projects social and economic assessment is essential, if project impacts are to be accurately assessed. Many of the GEF pilot phase projects in the portfolio do not provide details of social assessment and lack explicit monitoring and evaluation plans, baselines, indicators and log frames. This reflects the lack of clear design guidelines for this aspect of projects during the early stage of the GEF's development. However for more recent projects early social assessment and follow up monitoring of socio-economic, behavior and attitude changes could play an important role in enabling the assessment of sustainability.

[60] Social assessment is the systematic investigation of demographic factors, socio-economic determinants, social organization, socio-political context, needs and values and institutional capacity in order to account for social differences, assess impacts and risks, mitigate adverse impacts and build capacity of institutions and individuals (see Narayan & Rietbergen-McCracken, 1997).
[61] Argentina: Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.

Table 1.2 Income and Employment Opportunities Enabled by GEF BD Projects

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP1											
Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	China / Asia	Rural	n.a.v[62].	✗[63]	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	Georgia / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓[64]	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗
People Land Management and Environmental Change	Global	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✔
Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	Kenya / Africa	Rural	20,000	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✗	✔
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	Kenya / Africa	Rural	1,500	✓	✔	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✗	✔
Strengthening of National Capacity & Grassroots In-situ Conservation	Lebanon	Rural	30,000	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

[62] n.a.v. = not available

[63] ✗ = No – project did not intend benefit / No monitoring intended; ✗ = No – project did not produce intended benefit (i.e., implementation failure).

[64] ✓ = Yes – intended benefit / M&E (direct and indirect); ✔ = Yes – recorded implementation of 'intended' benefit / ME of components related to local benefits.

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP1											
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands	Mongolia / Asia	Rural	5,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.	✔
Protected Areas Management Project	Morocco / MENA	Rural	50,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	South Africa / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sustainable PA Development in Namaqualand	South Africa / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✔
Conservation Management and Sustainable Community Use of Dinder National Park	Sudan / Africa	Rural	55,000	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✔
Conservation of Biodiversity and PA management	Syria	Rural	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.
Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a model for Biodiversity Conservation	Uzbekistan / ECA	Rural	10,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Protected Areas Management	Yemen / MENA	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✔
Park Rehabilitation and Conservation	Zimbabwe / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✔

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP2											
El Kala National Park and Wetlands	Algeria / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✓	✔	✘	✘	✓	n.a.v.
Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	Argentina / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✘	n.a.v.
Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	Bangladesh / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✓	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	Belize / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Kopatchi Rit Wetlands Management	Croatia / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	Dominican Republic / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✘	✓	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘
Integrated Coastal Management	Georgia / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✓	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Coastal Wetlands Management	Ghana / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✓	✔	✘	✘
Coral Reef Management Rehabilitation	Indonesia / Asia	Rural	15,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✔
Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	Jordan / MENA	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✓	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP2											
Restoration of Round Island	Mauritius / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔
Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	Micronesia / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	✘	✔	✘	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	Mozambique / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	n.a.v.
Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	Philippines / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	✔	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✔
Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	Samoa / Asia-Pacific	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘	✔
Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	Seychelles / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa	Sri Lanka / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✔
Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	Uruguay / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✔	✔	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	n.a.v.

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP2											
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Eco-region	Venezuela / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	Vietnam / Asia	Rural	5,300	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✔
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	Yemen / MENA	Rural	n.a.v	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
OP3											
Forest Biodiversity Protection	Belarus / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗
Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	Belize / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	Bhutan / Asia	Rural	6,500	✓	✔	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗	✔
Biodiversity Conservation and Management	Cameroon / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	n.a.v.
Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project	Cambodia / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✔

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP3											
Protection and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in Bangassou Forest Based on a Highly Decentralized Approach	Central African Republic	Rural	15,000	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✓
Nature Reserve Management	China / Asia	Rural	750,000+	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	Colombia / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✓
Wildlands Protection	Congo / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Eco-markets	Costa Rica	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Biodiversity Protection	Czech Republic	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Biodiversity Protection Project	Ecuador / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Coffee and Biodiversity	El Salvador / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Conservation of Biodiversity through Trade	Gabon / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Natural Resource Management	Ghana / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓
Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park and Biotopo Petan	Guatemala	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✓

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP3											
Program for Sustainable Forestry	Guyana / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas	Honduras / LAC	Rural	150,000+	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✓
Eco-development Project	India / Asia	Rural	500,000+	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	Indonesia / LAC	Rural	50,000+	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✓
Wildlife and Protected Areas conservation project	Lao / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Landscape-scale Conservation of endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations in and around Chitwan National Park	Nepal / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Conservation of Biodiversity in Darien through Community Sustainable Development	Panama / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	Panama / LAC	Rural	10,000 – 50,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✓
Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	Papua New Guinea / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP3											
Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	Peru / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✓
Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	Peru / LAC	Rural	9,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	Poland / ECA	Rural	450	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Biodiversity Conservation Management	Romania / ECA	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✓
Biodiversity Protection	Slovak Republic / ECA	Rural	5,000	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗
Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	Sri Lanka / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Tanzania / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	Uganda / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	n.a.v.

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
OP3											
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	Uganda / Africa	Rural	40,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✓	✗
Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use	Uganda / Africa	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
OP4											
Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Bhutan / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✓
Conservation of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang	Dem Rep of Korea / Asia	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✓
Biodiversity Conservation	Nepal / Asia	Rural	32,000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation	Nepal / Asia	Rural	6,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	Pakistan / Asia	Rural	1.2M	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.
STRM											
Biodiversity Conservation	Argentina / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.
National Biodiversity Project / Biodiversity Fund Project	Brazil / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	n.a.v.
Transborder National Parks	Mozambique / Africa	Rural	16,000	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	n.a.v.

Projects	Country / Region	Loci	Total Potential Benefic's	Income and Employment Opportunities						Negative Impacts	Monitoring and Evaluation
				Tourism and Eco-tourism		Fisheries and / or Agricultural and related activities		Small and Medium Enterprises			
				Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec		
STRM											
Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	Philippines / Asia	Rural	100,000	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘	✔
South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	Regional / Asia – Pacific	Rural	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔	✘
OP12											
Sustainable Hillside Management, Oaxaca	Mexico / LAC	Rural	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation	Nicaragua / LAC	Rural	5,000	✘	✘	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✔
Total				56	14	76	33	27	7	6	41

Recorded Benefits

1.26 Fourteen projects report on the implementation of eco-tourism / tourism components (see Table 1.2). The OP2, Jordan Conservation in the Dana Reserve and Azraq Oasis and the OP3, Tanzania Development of Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park projects report increases in income resulting from tourism components. The success of the Jordan project has been extensively documented by GEF[65]. As of the end of 1997, sales to tourists of community handicraft such as silver jewelry raised $117,008 of which the communities received $86,200 in direct income since 1995. In addition, eighteen full time jobs were created, as well as twenty-four part time jobs in the tourism sector. Similarly, the Tanzania Jozani project reports that since the National Park began sharing tourist revenues, communities have come to value the Red Colobus monkey, rather than wanting to eradicate it. However, the project PIR does not provide details on how much revenue was shared with communities[66].

1.27 Based on the data available to the review other projects have mainly reported on such activities as the construction of tourist related infrastructure and planning or training activities, rather than on reporting actual impacts on income and employment. The Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project TE notes that much was done to improve the park tourism infrastructure but these improvements cannot be sustained without a steady flow of tourists to provide income[67].

1.28 Seven projects did not implement eco-tourism / tourism components. For example, the OP3, Belize Community Co-Management Park System TE states:

> *"From evaluator's visits to the communities the single most important motivating factor seem to be the prospect of deriving financial benefit from PAs from tourism. This may not be a realistic expectation in the case of some of the PAs included in the project (or in case of others around Belize)."*

[65] See DiPerna (2000: 5) and GEF (2002: 36)
[66] Tanzania: Development of Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar Island PIR (2002).
[67] Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project. Terminal Evaluation (1999).

The TE goes on to report that the project was over ambitious, changed objectives in such a way so that the objectives became confused, with ill-defined results and no clear direction and a failure to develop effective monitoring and evaluation of impacts[68]. The TE suggests that the project failed to direct sufficient resources towards investigation of tourism markets in its design phase so that its premise of income and employment generation was not based on informed analysis.

1.29 Interestingly, the OP4 Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project TE reports the successful construction of tourist 'infrastructure' yet the project neglected to develop an adequate tourism strategy to decide what type of tourist the Makalu Barun National Park wants (or needs) to attract to be financially sustainable. The TE asks the important question 'What does the park need to be financially sustainable and how can tourism contribute to that?' This implies the project failed to develop a niche in the tourism market due to an over emphasis on infrastructure[69].

1.30 Thirty-three projects out of eighty-four report the implementation of fisheries / agriculture and other related activities (see Table 1.2). As with eco-tourism / tourism reporting, projects tend to concentrate on reporting of activities that can lead to improved livelihoods rather than on the impact of such activities on income and employment. For example, the Kenya Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water project develops indicators 'improved livelihoods for three communities' for 'sustainable livelihood security'. The indicator is imprecise and is not disaggregated across income and employment, empowerment, health or educational components that might constitute a viable livelihood. Similarly, the Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management project develops the indicator, 'improved socio-economic environment for local communities'. The targets related to the indicator are not income and employment, but related to the development of tourism strategies, training for SMEs, number of SMEs started (with no attention to measuring revenue and profit). Although the activities are intended to generate income and employment the project has not design its primary indicators to

[68] Belize: Community Co-Management Park System. Terminal Evaluation (2002)
[69] Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal. Terminal Evaluation (1999)

reflect these activities. This lack of quantitative and qualitative reporting of income and employment impacts makes it difficult to accurately assess impact. Thirty-five projects either do not report on planned activities, or it is unclear from the information they supply to whether the project activities have succeeded or failed. These projects are given a 'n.a.v.' rating. Some of the projects given the 'n.a.v.' rating are experiencing serious problems in linking livelihoods to conservation. For example, both the Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP and Philippines Conservation of Priority PAs projects both report problems with the implementation of livelihood components. The Indonesia PIR states:

> *"In spite of the positive achievements, the project has not realized many of the original development outcome goals. For example, there has only been a limited impact on issues such as poaching, encroachment and illegal logging. Furthermore, linkages between conservation and development are not clearly understood by local government and communities nor by all implementers and village facilitators."*[70]

1.31 The Philippines project also reports 'financial irregularities and possible corruption' that have further complicated an already complex and perhaps over ambitious project[71].

1.32 Eight projects report the implementation failure of fisheries / agriculture components. For example, an OP3 Ecuador Biodiversity Protection project report by OED describes progress in sub-projects aimed at community natural resource management to improve the 'economic situation' of communities. It states that implementation was left until late in the project cycle because of poor programming, lack of impact driven monitoring[72] and evaluation and weak coordination, which hindered sub-project effectiveness. Furthermore, the project was unable to resolve differences between its various stakeholders, which led to the 'disintegration' of the sub-project, thereby reducing any benefits to the local communities[73]. Other projects, such as the Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development project

[70] Indonesia: Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation Development Project PIR (2002).
[71] Ibid and Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas PIR (2001, 2002).
[72] The OED further state that from the perspective of project managers the monitoring of impact 'was not important' (p.12). This seems to call into the skills and 'worldview' of the project management unit. The report also questioned the quality of the supervision provided by World Bank Task Managers, which OED rated as 'unsatisfactory'.
[73] Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project. Project Performance Report. OED (2002)

seem to have under-estimated the complexity of linking livelihoods and conservation through income and employment generating activities and also over estimated community capacity (e.g. CBOs) to participate, and government enthusiasm for decentralization[74]. The project retrospectively referred to the focus on compatible economic activities 'as over enthusiastic'. Furthermore, the projects impact in halting deforestation has been not been a positive and it now intends to focus on 'boundary marking', 'enforcement' and 'education'[75].

1.33 Seven of the projects reviewed reported on the implementation of their SME components with local communities. Their reporting focuses on activities, rather than impact and no quantitative or qualitative data is provided to indicate increases in income and employment resulting from activities. For example, the OP2 Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management TE reports that the 'Community Investment Support Fund' for the support of micro-enterprises as part of the community development program 'performed well'. However, the TE does not estimate the number of jobs or increases in income attributable to the Support Fund assistance[76]. Interestingly, the project has conducted a closing 'beneficiary assessment', which may have yielded more detailed data than is provided in the TE.

1.34 Three projects failed to implement and / or achieve the successful launch of community SMEs (rated as ✕ in Table 1.2). For example, the OP3 Uganda Kibale Forest Wild Coffee project failed to promote community based SMEs focusing on the extraction and export of wild forest coffee. A recent analysis by GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Unit revealed that the project had some critical weaknesses. The project did not establish during its design phase, that the robusta forest coffee bean has little value on the international coffee market, which demands high quality arabica beans. The project failed to develop a clear business plan and also failed to estimate amounts of robusta coffee that could be harvest from the forest each year. During implementation the project found that

[74] More thorough project preparation may have identified these issues in advance and the project objectives and activities adjusted to take account.
[75] Micronesia: Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development in Pohnpei. PIR (2001 / 2002).
[76] Ghana: Coastal Wetlands Management Project. Implementation Completion Report (2000).

only 1500Ibs per year, which was well below the needs of a viable business venture. The project was focused on the means to establish SME based on wild coffee extracted from Kibale National Park (subsequently to be blended with organic arabica) and establishment of certification – rather than the end – to link income and employment benefits to improved biodiversity conservation[77].

1.35 Based on the information available to the desk review, it seems to indicate little systematic reported monitoring and evaluation of income and employment gains. Projects PIRs reviewed has been found to focus on activities rather than impact. Similarly, the evaluations reviewed rarely provide detailed qualitative or quantitative data on impacts. Furthermore there seems to be inconsistencies between planned monitoring and evaluation as reported in project design documents and reported indicators in PIRs (particularly the Bank PIRs). It is unclear as to whether the monitoring has been undertaken or not reported to GEF and held by project management units.

[77] GEFME Terminal Evaluation Review of the Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project (2002).

D. Intended and Recorded Local Empowerment[78] in Governance

"The project structure depends on involvement with stakeholders. The communication, training and planning strategies are meant to involve stakeholders in all phases of the project. An evaluation of stakeholder involvement will be conducted at the end of the project."[79]

"Coastal advisory committees will be established with NGOs, private sector and local community involvement in five selected cayes where development pressures are greatest … The importance of building partnerships with NGOs is recognized particularly to foster co-management of marine PA."[80]

"The project is based upon participatory community based approaches to improve integrated land and water management … without the active participation of local groups and communities and NGOs, the project will not succeed. The various stakeholders will be involved in all aspects of project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation."[81]

Intended Benefits[82]

1.36 Project achievements were assessed with regard to the following empowerment components; frameworks[83] to facilitate increased local control / access use of resources[84]; creating and strengthening local institutions; local involvement in stakeholder participation; access to information and knowledge / awareness and involvement of vulnerable groups such as indigenous communities, women and youth (see Table 1.3 pages 45 – 53).

[78] Empowerment is defined as 'the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives.' Empowerment broadly consists of four elements access to information; inclusion / participation; accountability and local organizational capacity (see Narayan et al, 2002).
[79] Venezuela: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Ecoregion Project design document.
[80] Belize: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex Project design document.
[81] Kenya: Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project design document.
[82] Only two or three project examples per component will be provided. Please also refer to Appendix I.
[83] By frameworks we mean national / local policy, legislation and management strategies and techniques to devolve control, access and use of natural resources that are critical to local community livelihoods.
[84] Including resources (both natural and propagated) are those derived from inside and outside PAs that are of commercial and subsistence value (e.g., water, animals, agricultural and non-agricultural products) to local communities

1.37 **Frameworks[85] to facilitate increase local control / access and sustainable use of resources**: Sixty-three out of eighty-four projects propose components that will increase local involvement and control / access of natural resources (see Table 1.3). For example, the OP1, Mongolia Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods project proposes to incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use concepts into land-use management planning outside of PAs. The project plans to build provincial and local level governance capacities to improve environmental monitoring and reporting for input into planning procedures. Planning processes will include the participation of key community stakeholders working with biologists, land use planners and social scientists[86]. The OP2 Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity project proposes to assist the Government in policy and legislation reforms to resolve institutional bottlenecks in service delivery and implementation of the National Fisheries Policy in the areas of aquaculture and open water fisheries, encouraging skills and training improvements, decentralizing control to NGOs, local communities and the private sector. Many promote community involvement in management planning for the zoning of PAs to allow control, access and sustainable use of natural resources. For example, the OP3, Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation project intends to provide support for research and management planning to develop zones inside the parks[87]. From the zones communities (include special consideration for indigenous Batwa) will be able to extract natural resources such as medicinal plants, honey and non-timber forest products based on sustainable methods and harvesting[88]. Similarly, the OP3, India Eco-development project has engaged communities in participatory planning to resolve resource conflicts and establish zones for the sustainable access and use of natural resources important to sustainable livelihoods[89].

1.38 **Creating / strengthening capacity of local institutions for resource management**: Sixty-seven out of eighty-four projects propose components that are

[85] Such as legislation, policies, strategies, plans and mechanisms.
[86] Mongolia: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods Project design document.
[87] Many other projects develop management planning to zone PAs for different uses. See for example; India: Eco-development;
[88] Uganda: Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Parks Conservation Project design document.
[89] See also Appendix I

intended to create and / or strengthen capacities of local resource management institutions (such as CBOs and local NGOs). For example, the OP3, Lao Forest Management and Conservation project plans to develop a model for village participation in sustainable forestry management. One of the key model activities is village organization and the project will assist communities in forming 'village forestry core groups' to manage local production forest resources[90]. The OP4 Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project intends to develop local level conservation planning and management capacities within the conservancies including, institutional strengthening of village organizations. The main focus will be on involving and strengthening village organizations for the implementation of Village Conservation Plans (VCPs). The VCPs will develop better livestock management methods, develop mechanisms for managing sustainable use activities, impart improved forest management skills, with particular emphasis on women[91].

1.39 **Local community involvement in stakeholder participation**: Seventy-five out of eighty-four projects intended to involve local communities in stakeholder participation for project implementation[92]. The ranges of methods projects for this purpose include group meetings, PRAs and workshops to focus groups and formal project committees. Many projects will use a combination of formalized participatory methods and informal individual and group methods to facilitate implementation. For example OP1 Kenya Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management project plans to involve local communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities. The project preparation stage included consultations / site visits and workshops[93] to ensure that community interests were clearly identified in the project design. During implementation, the project plans to use PRA techniques to elicit community views regarding soil, water and afforestation and other local issues. Moreover, the project will

[90] Lao Forest Management and Conservation Project design document.
[91] Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project design document.
[92] Local community involve in decision-making at project design stage generally consisted of consultative meetings and workshops and / or information dissemination. Again, information on stakeholder participation and project design methods is not presented with clarity in most project documents. Lack of stakeholder participation in project design has been commonly stated in regional review (see Barrow, 2000; Kothari, 2000, Risby, 2002a)
[93] Workshops and meetings were a common method used by projects to facilitate participation.

also facilitate resource committees for preparation of community action plans for the development of income-generating activities and participatory monitoring and evaluations system. The project also intends to forge implementation partnerships with local NGOs and CBOs[94]. The OP3 Tanzania Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park project builds on strong stakeholder participation established in an early project phase (non-GEF funded), with continuing emphasis on PRA, cross-visits and community meetings, supplemented by formal Advisory Committees representing the interests of eight villages (including fifty-percent women's representation on the committee)[95]. This project is implemented by an international NGO – CARE Tanzania which has a strong community participation and poverty alleviation focus.

1.40 **Access to information / knowledge and awareness**: Eighty-one out of the eighty-four projects sampled include components for information / knowledge awareness and dissemination. These components are usually tied to stakeholder participation and capacity building activities. Mechanisms range from meetings to national media campaigns and use of the Internet. For example, the OP2 Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use project includes a substantial environmental education, awareness and information dissemination component. The project is targeting a broad range of stakeholders – government officials, legislators, youth, new immigrants and coastal developers. The component will primarily be implemented in partnership with local NGOs and CBOs. The OP3 Peru Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development project plans an integrated training and environmental education / dissemination component focused on schools and indigenous communities. The project states:

> *"… it was evident that native communities were eager to participate in income-generating activities, but were no necessarily aware of the need and value of environmental protection. Therefore making this linkage has been established as one of the key outputs of this project, as part of the training and environmental*

[94] Kenya: Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water Management Project design document.
[95] Tanzania: Jozani-Chwaka National Park Development Project design document.

> *education program. Both the younger groups and women will be targeted as crucial participants in project activities…"*[96]

1.41 **Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders**: Forty-five out of eighty-four projects sampled propose specific activities that address 'vulnerable' community stakeholders. Three commonly identified stakeholders are indigenous groups, women and youth. For example, the OP1 Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project proposes to involve women in resource management and planning. Similarly, the OP2 Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity project intends to involve women in fisheries resource management (shrimp fry and aquaculture). The OP3 Guyana Program for Sustainable Forestry and the Peru Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development projects both intend to work with indigenous groups to utilize ethno botanic knowledge and / or revitalizing traditional crafts[97].

1.42 **Monitoring and evaluation**: Fifty-one projects out of eighty-four intend to monitor and evaluate one or more empowerment components. For example, the Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management project proposes indicators to monitor 'participatory strategies', and similar Morocco PA management project proposes an indicator for the 'establishment of community participation' in three National Parks. However, for some components such as awareness and education and the inclusion of vulnerable groups there tends to be predominant focus on activities rather than impact indicators such as changes in attitudes towards conservation and changes in behavior that are critical to biodiversity conservation.

1.43 Based on the data available within the GEF, stakeholder analysis and assessment in more mature project designs is often unclear and / or weak with little evidence of analysis of present policies that may impact attempts to foster local community involvement in

[96] Peru: Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development Program with Indigenous Communities in Vilcabamba Project design document.
[97] Ibid; Guyana: Program for Sustainable Forestry Project design document; Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Project design document; Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project design document.

resource management[98]. The majority of projects identify 'local communities' as homogenous entities with little attempt to disaggregate data by ethnicity, gender, age, and extent of dependence on resources, traditional or customary rights, permanent proximity to resources, political, interest group, and power structures. Studies have found that approach CC with a homogeneous conceptions of community can results in conflicts between stakeholders and reduce sustainability[99]. We rarely found discussions of equity or *who* in the community will benefit from project activities or specific targeting, and links with conservation activities and poverty are not routinely described. Furthermore, projects do not contain standard terminology and classification for participation based on the GEF *Policy on Stakeholder Involvement*. Stakeholder participation is variously described as 'active participation', 'collaboration' and 'community participation', which indicates that there are opportunities to standardize reporting in project design to more clearly define participation types across the range of project stakeholders[100].

[98] See for example, Belarus: Forest Biodiversity Protection; Belize: Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community; Congo: Wildlands Protection; Dominican Republic: Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone; Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project; Gabon: Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade; Guyana: Program for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest); Kenya: Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project; Mexico: Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management Project; Papua New Guinea: Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management;

[99] See for example, Leach et al. (1997); Adams & Hulme (2002).

[100] GEF (2002) also provides similar findings.

Table 1.3 Local Empowerment Benefits Enabled by GEF Financed BD Project

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders: Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1											
China Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Georgia Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Global People Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kenya Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lebanon Strengthening of National Capacity & Grassroots In-situ Conservation	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Mongolia Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Morocco Protected Areas Management Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Africa Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓
South Africa Sustainable PA Development in Namaqualand	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders: Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1											
Sudan Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✔
Syria Conservation of Biodiversity and PA management	✘	✘	✘	✘	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔
Uzbekistan Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a model for Biodiversity Conservation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✔
Yemen Protected Areas Management	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✔
Zimbabwe Park Rehabilitation and Conservation	✓	✘	✓	✘	✓	✘	✓	✘	✓	✘	✔
OP2											
Algeria El Kala National Park and Wetlands	✘	✘	✘	✘	✓	✔	✓	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Argentina Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✔

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders: Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP2											
Croatia Kopatchi Rit Wetlands Management	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Dominican Rep Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Georgia Integrated Coastal Management	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Indonesia Coral Reef Management Rehabilitation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.
Mauritius Restoration of Round Island	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓
Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Philippines Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP2											
Seychelles Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✔
Uruguay Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗
Venezuela Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Eco-region	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Vietnam Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	✓	✔	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✔
Yemen Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗
OP3											
Belarus Forest Biodiversity Protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗
Belize Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✔	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗
Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✓	✔	✔

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3											
Cambodia Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation and Management	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Central African Rep Protection and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in Bangassou Forest Based on a Highly Decentralized Approach	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
China Nature Reserve Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Colombia Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Congo Wildlands Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Costa Rica Eco-markets	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Czech Rep Biodiversity Protection	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ecuador Biodiversity Protection Project	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗
El Salvador Coffee and Biodiversity	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Gabon Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of the Wildlife Trade	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders		Monitoring and Evaluation
									Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3											
Guatemala Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Ghana Natural Resource Management	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Guyana Program for Sustainable Forestry	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Honduras Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
India Eco-development Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Indonesia Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Lao Wildlife and Protected Areas conservation project	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Nepal Landscape-scale Conservation of endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations in and around Chitwan National Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Panama Conservation of Biodiversity in Darien through Community Sustainable Development	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Panama Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3											
Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✗
Peru Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Peru Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poland Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Slovak Republic Biodiversity Protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tanzania Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uganda Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders: Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3											
Uganda Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use	✗	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗	✗	n.a.v.
OP4											
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓
Dem Rep of Korea Conservation of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Nepal Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Nepal Biodiversity Conservation	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
STRM											
Argentina Biodiversity Conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Brazil Biodiversity Fund / Project	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Mozambique Transborder Parks	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓
Regional South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗
OP12											
Mexico Sustainable Hillside Management Oaxaca	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓	✓	✓	n.a.v.	✓

Project	Frameworks to facilitate increased local control / access and use of resources		Creating / Strengthening capacity of local institutions		Increased local stakeholder participation and inclusion		Improved access to information / knowledge and awareness		Inclusion of vulnerable stakeholders		Monitoring and Evaluation
									Indigenous / poor and / or women / youth		
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP12											
Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation	✗	✗	✔	n.a.v	✔	n.a.v	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.	✔
Total	63	33	67	31	75	33	81	49	45	21	51

Recorded Benefits

1.44 Thirty-three projects report on the implementation of frameworks for control, access and sustainable use of resources. Reporting ranges from the development of facilitating government policies and legislation to decentralize controls over resources, to localized development of management and planning frameworks to facilitate sustainable use of resources (inside and / or outside PAs). For example, the OP1 Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water Management project reported implementation of a new Environmental Management and Coordination Act. The Act regulates and enforces environmental conservation and resource utilization with participation of local communities. The project reports the formulation of seven local environmental action plans that improve empowerment of all stakeholders in resource management and planning issues[101]. The OP3, India Eco-development and Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICD projects both report the formulation of management zoning, and agreements for access for local communities to resources to sustain and improve livelihoods[102].

1.45 However, an information not available rating is given to twenty-eight projects with regard to the control, access and use component of empowerment because the review found no reports on implementation progress.

[101] Kenya: Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water Management Project PIR (2001, 2002).
[102] India: Eco-development Project PIR (2001, 2002); Indonesia: Kerinci Seblat ICDP PIR (2001, 2002).

1.46 Some issues encountered by projects attempting to implement decentralization of control, access and sustainable use agreements are; resistance by Government and lack of policy and legislation to facilitate change[103] at the national level. Moreover, at the local level, it is difficult to establish sustainable use 'rules', 'local monitoring frameworks', given the high levels of social and scientific uncertainty associated with establishing harvesting rates[104].

1.47 Thirty-one projects report on the implementation of components to create / strengthen local community institutions for improved resource management and sustainable use. For example the OP2 Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use project reported in 2001 that three Coastal Advisory Committees (CACs) had been established. However, the project PIR 2002 realized that:

> *"… appointing the full complement of committees as required under the CAC component of the project might be difficult as there are so many community committees with often the same persons appointed as members."*

1.48 This indicates that the project design over-estimated local community capacity, thereby creating excessive demands on community leaders and organizers to participate on committees leading to 'committee and workshop fatigue'. The project experience illustrates that adding more institutional structures (particularly those created by an external stakeholder) may not engender sustainability or ownership. However, the project devised an adaptation, by incorporating CAC responsibilities into existing community committees and noted that interest in CAC issues was high among the communities. The OP1, Kenya Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water project reports the formation of five village environmental committees and two sectoral management committees to increase participatory management and conservation of local resources[105].

[103] See for example, Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project. OED Project Performance Assessment (2002); Belize: Community Co-Management of Protected Areas. Terminal Evaluation (2002); Lao: Wildlife and Protected Areas Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001).
[104] GEF (2000) highlights similar problems with lack of ecological baselines (and social baselines) against which to measure change.
[105] Kenya: Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water Management Project PIR (2001, 2002)

1.49 Four projects reported failing to create or strengthen local institutions for resource management. For example the OP3, Gabon Conservation of Biodiversity through Management of the Wildlife Trade project was in part aimed at building local capacity to manage and monitor the bush meat trade. The project design identified 'rural community involvement in the development, management and monitoring of local systems to sustainably use forest systems' as critical to achieving its objectives. The TE reports that confused and conflicting priorities between the UNOPS and WWF executing agencies developed during implementation and impacted the project significantly. For example, early in the project UNDP and UNOPS expected communities to take a major role in the project as users of wildlife and wanted to build capacity to 'empower communities throughout the region'. WWF took the view that 'collection of reliable wildlife population data' was required on which to base management decisions. Local capacity building largely failed due to both lack of capacity within government institutions and lack of consensus among stakeholders over project objectives and design. Furthermore, the TE reported that the project did not develop a monitoring and evaluation system to track activities and impacts[106].

1.50 Twenty-one projects report on the inclusion of local communities in stakeholder participation in project implementation activities[107]. For example, the OP1 China Lop Nur project reports:

> *Participation in management - through established system in sector of environmental protection of each level of government and involvement of local communities in daily management. Stakeholder participation in the management and their commitment towards conservation of biodiversity were achieved. Participation of stakeholders. Multi stakeholder workshops convened, including participation of local communities."*[108]

1.51 The OP3 Cambodia Biodiversity and PA Management project reported that communities had been involved in the development of 'community resource management

[106] Guyana: Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade. Terminal Evaluation (1999).
[107] Further analysis is required here to obtain more data for this component.
[108] China: Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary Project PIR (2001, 2002).

plans' in all pilot areas. Furthermore, the project had developed methodologies for involving communities in participatory park management, which were tested within the communities[109].

1.52 Stakeholder participation mechanisms range from reporting of workshops and meetings to the establishment of formal community institutions and committees for decision-making in resource management and planning. The Cambodia Biodiversity and PA Management PIR states:

> *"The project has made good progress under the community development component … the team facilitated the establishment of twenty village level community based natural resource management committees which is the first key step to engaging the communities in the overall management of Virachey National Park."* [110]

1.53 Very few projects provide detailed assessment of community involvement in stakeholder participation in PIRs or evaluations. Hence, the overview above is based on relatively scant information. Most of the reporting tends to be unsubstantiated and superficial, contradicting stated importance of attaining local community ownership for sustainability and replication of project activities after completion. Only the Ecuador Biodiversity Protection project specifically reported its failure to implement stakeholder participation[111].

1.54 Thirty-two projects report on the implementation of education, information dissemination and awareness components. Projects variously report on the development of media campaigns (e.g. the production of brochures, use of radio and TV) and facilitation of awareness-raising meetings between government officials and communities (particularly within and around PAs). These components are perhaps the easiest type of empowerment activities to implement, as they involve a one dimensional and uncomplicated form of interaction. However, based on the review of available data,

[109] Cambodia: Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Project PIR (2001, 2002)
[110] Cambodia: Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Project PIR (2001, 2002)
[111] Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project. OED Project Performance Report (2002).

projects mainly report on the activity, rather than the impact of awareness and education on behavior. As already asserted a true assessment of awareness would indicate changes in attitude against baseline survey data (implemented during project preparation). From the evidence provided in the PIRs it is difficult to assess if projects are monitoring impacts in any systematic way.

1.55 Twenty-one projects report on the involvement of vulnerable groups in project implementation. For example, the Lao Forest Management and Conservation project reported the strong involvement of women in Village Forestry Associations managing local production forests. The project states the women made up fifty percent of the association members, although this is only a proximate indicator of women's involvement in local decision-making. The TE does provide some evidence on impact, such as increase women's involvement and increases in incomes. Although thirty-two of the projects sampled have the stated intention to involve women and / or women's groups, in practice the attainment of gender sensitive empowerment may be difficult in some locations. For example, the OP4 Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project reports that involving women has proved to be difficult (although attempts are still ongoing) because of traditional marginalization of women in local society. Although women are critical users of resources, gathering them together for meetings has proved to be impossible, because they are prevented from walking alone from valley to valley without men, making it difficult to enroll them into formal organizations. Other planned project activities, to implement rotational grazing management strategies for goat and sheep herds to reduce perceived overgrazing has also been hampered by complex indigenous cultural systems, of which the project seems to have been unaware prior to implementation. The project states:

> *"The livestock surveys were difficult to conduct for a variety of reasons. In Qashqar and Tirichmir Conservancies, most the communities consider it a sign of the 'evil eye' to count their herds. The project also discovered that the geographical definition of a valley is often different to the local perception of a valley. Local people do not think in terms of geography but perceive valleys in terms of historical and social relationships. The project discovered that different*

> *villages in a single valley may have rights over only specific resources in certain areas leading to considerable local complexity."*[112]

1.56 The monitoring and evaluation of one or more empowerment components is recorded by fifty-one projects. Monitoring tends to be general and activity oriented covering, the number of local committees created, the participation of communities in management and planning, or number of community plans created. As indicators of progress towards empowerment these are useful, but they cannot substitute for assessment of social impacts, both positive and negative.

[112] Pakistan: Mountain Areas Conservancy Project PIR (2001, 2002).

E. Intended and Recorded Improvements in Health

"…they [local communities] will receive considerable income, community development, and social service inputs (such as health, sanitation, potable water supplies)."[113]

"In addition to the development of alternative activities, the project provided some support to communities to … establish and supply dispensaries and pharmacies"[114]

"The community infrastructure aspects of the project of providing sanitation units to local communities served a dual purpose of improving the health of local communities as well as improving water quality and the general environment of the surrounding wetlands."[115]

Intended Benefits

1.57 Based on the review of the sample data, projects were assessed on the following components; provision of health services, such as health clinics; access and use of 'traditional' medicinal plants, and improvements in water supply, quality and / or sanitation which are discussed below (see Table 1.4 pages 62 – 68)

1.58 **Provision of health services**: Three projects intend (see Table 1.4) to provide health infrastructure. The OP4, Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project specified that it would assist communities with health service inputs[116]. The OP3 Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP plans to provide infrastructure development including health clinics to communities surrounding the National Park. The OP3, Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation project stated that it will provide 'infrastructure development, where appropriate to contribute to the success' of income generating activities. However, the project design documents reviewed are not specific on the types of infrastructure assistance (hence the 'n.a.v.' rating in Table 1.4)[117].

[113] Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[114] Congo: Wildlands Protection and Management Project. Implementation Completion Report (2000)
[115] Ghana: Coastal Wetlands Management Project. Implementation Completion Report (2000)
[116] Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[117] Uganda: Bwindi Impentrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project design document

1.59 **Access to and use of medicinal plants**: Ten projects state the intention to promote provision of access and / or use of medicinal plants for health benefits and income generation. The OP3, Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park project proposes to develop a new harvesting system for medicinal plants inside the National Park to provide health benefits and to supply the National Institute of Traditional Medicine to generate income[118]. Similarly the OP4, Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project plans to develop regulated harvesting of medicinal plants for health and income generation benefits[119]. Both OP3 Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation and the Guyana Iwokrama Sustainable Forestry[120] projects intend to assess and regulate extraction of medicinal plants from PAs (and where possible cultivation) for household use by indigenous groups[121]. The Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation project acknowledge that:

> *"One of the greatest values of the forest to local communities is as a source of medicinal plants … This may include, among other options, some preference and special assistance for the Batwa to take advantage of the limited opportunities for sustainable use of forest resources in the planned 'multiple use zones' of the parks."*[122]

1.60 **Improved Access to Water and Sanitation**: Ten projects propose to improve water supply, quality and / or sanitation with direct and indirect health benefits. The OP2, Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex project[123] includes a component for planning and feasibility studies for options on sewage treatment, disposal and water quality maintenance and also raising awareness among key stakeholders and decision makers about the impact of sewage and solid waste on biodiversity[124]. The OP2 Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management project includes a component for improvement of effluent disposal through construction of a pipe and

[118] Bhutan: Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park Project design document.
[119] Pakistan: Mountain Area Conservancy Project design document.
[120] Guyana: Iwokrama Sustainable Forestry Management Project design document.
[121] Kurupukari, Surama and Annai Indians in Iwokrama Forest, Guyana and the Batwa in Bwindi Forest, Uganda.
[122] Uganda: Bwindi Impentrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project design document.
[123] Belize: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex Project design document.
[124] The project does not directly relate sewage and waste disposal management to improvements in human health and

outfall that discharges sewage into the sea instead of coastal wetland lagoon. The project also proposes improvements to sanitation and water quality for local communities[125]. The OP3, Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP states that it will provide:

> *"Drinking water supply systems: to provide a reliable and clear source of drinking water to the entire village to improve sanitation and reduce the amount of time needed to obtain water."*[126]

1.61 No project plans to directly monitor improvements / impact on human health (e.g., reduction in incidence of disease) related to provision of health services, medicinal herbs or improvements in water quality, supply and sanitation. Some projects propose indicators that are related to activities and the 'supply' of health related services. For example, the OP2, Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management project intends to monitor latrine construction in local villages adjacent to the wetland. The project also proposed water quality studies as part of ecological monitoring and water supply and community health as part of the social assessment baseline. The OP3, Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park project plans to monitor the formulation of draft plans for medicinal plant extraction as part of its monitoring of livelihoods. The OP3 Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP plans to monitor infrastructure components including the provision of health clinics and water supply[127].

[125] Ghana: Coastal Wetlands Management Project design document.
[126] Indonesia: Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project design document.
[127] There is no indication as to whether or not these services are integrated into national / regional health care provision plans.

Table 1.4 Health Benefits Enabled by GEF Financed BD Projects

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1							
China Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Georgia Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Global People Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)	✗	✗	✗	✔	✗	✗	✗
Kenya Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kenya Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lebanon Strengthening of National Capacity & Grassroots In-situ Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mongolia Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Morocco Protected Areas Management Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✔	n.a.v.	✗
South Africa Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
South Africa Sustainable PA Development in Namaqualand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sudan Conservation and Management of Habitats and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	✗	✗	✗	✗	✔	✔	✗

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1							
Syria Conservation of Biodiversity and PA management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uzbekistan Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a model for Biodiversity Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Yemen Protected Areas Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Zimbabwe Park Rehabilitation and Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
OP2							
Algeria El Kala National Park and Wetlands	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Argentina Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✔	n.a.v.
Croatia Kopatchi Rit Wetlands Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Dominican Rep Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Georgia Integrated Coastal Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✔	n.a.v.

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP2							
Indonesia Coral Reef Management Rehabilitation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Jordan Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mauritius Restoration of Round Island	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mozambique Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Philippines Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Seychelles Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗
Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uruguay Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗
Venezuela Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Eco-region	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Vietnam Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP2							
Yemen Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
OP3							
Belarus Forest Biodiversity Protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Belize Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Cambodia Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation and Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Central African Rep Protection and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in Bangassou Forest Based on a Highly Decentralized Approach	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
China Nature Reserve Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Colombia Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Congo Wildlands Protection	✗	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Costa Rica Eco-markets	✗	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Czech Rep Biodiversity Protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3							
Ecuador Biodiversity Protection Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
El Salvador Coffee and Biodiversity	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗
Gabon Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of the Wildlife Trade	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Guatemala Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ghana Natural Resource Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Guyana Program for Sustainable Forestry	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗
Honduras Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
India Eco-development Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Indonesia Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Lao Wildlife and Protected Areas conservation project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nepal Landscape-scale Conservation of endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations in and around Chitwan National Park	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Panama Conservation of Biodiversity in Darien through Community Sustainable Development	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3							
Panama Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Peru Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Peru Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗
Poland Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Slovak Republic Biodiversity Protection	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tanzania Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uganda Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uganda Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	n.a.v.	✔	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✗

Project	Provision of health service		Access to / use of medicinal plants		Improved access to water / sanitation		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3							
Uganda Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
OP4							
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	✗
Dem Rep of Korea Conservation of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Nepal Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nepal Biodiversity Conservation	✓	✔	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	✗	✗	✓	✔	✗	✗	✗
STRM							
Argentina Biodiversity Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Brazil Biodiversity Fund / Project	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mozambique Transborder Parks	✓	n.a.v.	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Regional South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
OP12							
Mexico Sustainable Hillside Management Oaxaca	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	n.a.v.	✗
Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Total	3	4	10	5	10	4	0

Recorded Benefits

1.62 Four projects report the provision of health services for local communities. The OP3 Congo Wildlands Protection project did not propose improvements in health services for local communities at the design stage. However, the TE reports that the project did provide pharmaceutical supplies and establish dispensaries for local communities in and around Nouabale-Ndoki, Conkouati and Lake Tele PAs[128]. The OP4, Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project reports that some individuals were trained as 'community medical assistants'[129]. The Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park project reports that the component aimed at community development activities provided funds for some 'social welfare' projects that demonstrated value for the 'common good' including construction of health clinics[130] while emphasizing conservation values (e.g. tree planting around infrastructure). The TE links such benefits to positive changes in attitudes towards conservation:

> *"Through interviews during supervision missions and attitude surveys done by other conservation NGOs in the area there is good evidence to suggest that community development activities had a positive impact on the community members attitudes toward the conservation of the parks…"*[131]

1.63 Five projects report access and use of medicinal plants[132]. The PLEC project aims to develop community-based management strategies and techniques to conserve agro-biodiversity and sustain livelihoods in production landscapes outside of PAs through the establishment of 'knowledge' partnerships between farmers and scientists. At the design stage the project did not refer to medicinal plants and was focused primarily on crops. However, the TE reports several examples of conservation and use of medicinal plants

[128] Congo: Wildlands Protection and Management Project. Implementation Completion Report (2000)
[129] Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project. Terminal Evaluation (1999)
[130] Namara, A. (2001: 26) reports that thirty infrastructure projects for schools and health clinics have been completed around Bwindi.
[131] Uganda: Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001).
[132] See Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park Project Mid Term Evaluation (2002); Pakistan: Mountain Areas Conservancy PIR (2001, 2002). Peru: Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development Program with Indigenous Communities PIR (2002). DPR of Korea: Conservation of Mount Myohyang PIR (2002).

for health benefits in China, Ghana, Guinea and Kenya. The TE states, referring to the Kenya demonstration project[133]:

> *"The village herbalists with specialized knowledge of medicinal plants were among expert farmers identified. Although some of them were reluctant to share their knowledge, several were identified who were willing to share at least some of their knowledge about properties of certain medicinal plants, e.g. for the treatment of malaria, fever, toothache and to cure various livestock ailments. As a result of sharing, one or more of the species with a reputation for malaria treatment was found almost everywhere in the village."*[134]

1.60 Medicinal plants represent a key resource not only for health, but to provide opportunities for individuals to reduce income expenditures on expensive synthetic pharmaceuticals and as a source of income for individual or communities through local sales and to provide opportunities for commercial bio-prospecting. The OP4, Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy project has worked with communities to complete an extensive survey of medicinal plants used and has identified those suitable for sustainable use with economic potential. The project has also identified key constraints, such as lack of information, market uncertainties, absence of national policy on harvesting of medicinal plants cultivation and export, the need to conduct 'trials', post-harvest processing and intellectual property rights. However, the project has also identified key tasks such as conducting farmer trials, preparing a handbook on common medicinal plants for communities and developing opportunities to locally market 'herbal medicine' kits to treat common illnesses[135]. Three other projects did not report the intended access and use of medicinal plants as represented by the 'n.a.v.' ratings (see Table 1.4). Although other sampled projects have not reported on the use of medicinal plants[136], it is quite possible this practice may be included under the 'sustainable use' of resources.

[133] Although the TE provides little quantitative and qualitative data to substantiate the comments, which are largely anecdotal.
[134] Global: People Land Management and Environmental Change. Terminal Evaluation (2003)
[135] Pakistan: Mountain Areas Conservancy: Review and Planning for Sustainable Use Demonstration (2002).
[136] And tapping of specialized local 'indigenous' knowledge that is integral to their use.

1.61 Four projects report on the implementation of improvements water quality / supply and / or sanitation. For example, the OP1, Sudan Dinder National Park project reports that community awareness campaigns covering forestry and sanitation have been conducted in twenty-one villages. Furthermore, four villages have been provided with boreholes through a sub-contract with Water Corporation and UNICEF. A further thirteen boreholes are planned during the course of project implementation[137]. The OP4, Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project TE reports the installation of latrines in schools in villages outside the National Park[138] and a new water system for Saisima enclave. However the TE questions the sustainability and effectiveness of infrastructure sub-projects and their relevance to achieving conservation goals. The TE states:

> *"All of this is very much needed, no doubt about that. But once again, the project focused on hardware orientated work rather than spending time on 'software' … effective biodiversity work requires high quality … information, fieldwork, programs, baselines and targeted impacts."*

1.62 The OP2, Ghana Coastal Wetlands Project reports the installation of sanitation units (latrines) in villages adjacent to the wetlands. The project TE states:

> *"The community infrastructure aspects of the project of providing sanitation units to local communities served a dual purpose of improving health of the local communities as well as improving water quality and the general environment in the surrounding wetland areas."*

1.63 Overall eight-four latrines were built with over eight-five percent in use during the beneficiary survey conducted in 1999[139]. Despite the communities contributing land, unskilled labor and limited funds to construct the latrines, most construction was contracted out and this led to some problems with maintenance of facilities due to lack of community ownership. This raises concerns over the sustainability of latrines in the absence of effective local capacity building and participation in the development process.

[137] See Sudan: Conservation of Dinder National Park PIR (2001, 2002).
[138] See Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project. Terminal Evaluation (1999)
[139] See Ghana: Coastal Wetlands Management. Implementation Completion Report (2000)

1.64 Based on the available data, monitoring and evaluation of health benefits has not been conducted by project within any systematic 'impact framework'. Although the PLEC and Ghana Coastal Wetland Management projects both indicate improvements in the health of communities, quantitative or qualitative indicators do not substantiate their claims. Other earlier projects such as Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga National Park Conservation project were implemented without log frames or any system for the monitoring and evaluation of sustainable use components relating to use of medicinal plants. Although ascertaining the beneficial pharmacological and physiological impacts of medicinal plant use is beyond scope of such projects (particularly when compared with synthetic pharmaceuticals[140]), benefits can be measured using qualitative methods as part of beneficiary / social assessments (relevant documents may be held by PMUs). The Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP PIRs do not provide any evidence of provision of health services or improvements in water supply and sanitation[141]. As with the livelihood components already discussed in previous sections, project indicators tend to measure process and outputs – such as number of latrines installed or health services constructed, as opposed to specifying impact indicators – such as the reduction of such diseases as malaria and dysentery.

[140] Within many communities medicinal remedies are often used in combination with synthetic pharmaceuticals, rendering comparative studies problematic (Nelson, T (ethnobotanist pers comm)
[141] See Indonesia: Kerinci Seblat ICDP PIR (2001, 2002).

F. Intended and Recorded Improvements in Human Capital

> *"The training component will focus on … stakeholders in order to build capacity for decentralized coastal zone planning and management (a) technical staff of implementing agencies particularly at the provincial level; (b) communities and local resource users (c) local government staff and other local administrators (traditional leaders, religious leaders and local NGOs)."*[142]

> *"The increased revenues and the development of community capital are the major social impacts of the project through capture of value added rents, creation of production capacity and creation of local technical skill and knowledge base."*[143]

Intended Benefits

1.65 Projects were assessed, based on evidence of the following components; improvements in local human capital such as skills and training[144] as part of capacity building for sustainability and provision of education services (infrastructure development) (see Table 1.5 pages 76 – 82).

1.66 **Improved local human capital (skills and training)**: Forty-one projects, across all OPs, propose capacity building activities, which may lead to the enhancement of local community human capital and improved livelihood opportunities and sustainable project benefits (see Table 1.5). For example, the OP1, Kenya Lewa Conservancy project proposes to transfer business skills to communities, to assist them with the development of CC initiatives that generate sustainable financial returns. The project states:

> *"The project financed business planner will allocate approximately 50% of his time to community support initiatives; to strengthen the commercial viability of these enterprises and the communities' capacity to manage them; to provide training for staff members and to organize training for communities."*[145]

[142] Mozambique: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project design document.
[143] Nicaragua: Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation PIR (2002).
[144] For example, relating to development of alternative income and employment opportunities, sustainable use and empowerment components such as stakeholder participation.
[145] Kenya: Lewa Conservancy Project design document.

1.67 The STRM, Argentina Biodiversity Conservation project proposes 'extension activities' to develop buffer zone activities[146] that are environmentally and economically sustainable. A second training component is specifically targeted at communities (to be resettled outside the proposed National Parks or prohibited from carrying out former livelihood activities) to assist them in 'changing their production practices to meet household food and energy requirements'. The project also intends to re-train some farmers as 'park guards / rangers', firefighters and contractors. A third general training component will address community participatory planning and decision-making processes; conflict resolution techniques and mechanisms; training of park staff and community leaders in development of innovative conservation agreements for public – private lands and training of school teachers to transfer conservation education to school groups[147].

1.68 The OP2, Philippines Conservation of the Tubbataha Reefs National Marine Park project proposes training activities to support the development of sea weed farming, 'no-take' fish reserves and eco-tourism as alternative livelihoods (to resource use inside the National Park) and community-based monitoring with local communities. The OP3, Belize Community Co-managed Park System project proposes to build the capacity of local communities groups (e.g. CBOs) to manage PAs through co-management agreements. The project states:

> *"The current situation in Protected Area management is one where government and NGOs have limited capacity for effective on-the-ground management. Communities are ideally suited to fill this gap, provided they are given appropriate guidance and help with the development of specific skills to fulfill co-management responsibilities. Communities will be trained in basic financial management, bookkeeping and visitor management … developing funding partnerships, revenue generation strategies and cost controls within each park."*[148]

[146] Such as eco-tourism, aquaculture, sustainable forest and land management
[147] Argentina Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[148] Belize: Creating a Co-Managed Protected Area System Project design document.

1.69 The OP4 Pakistan Mountain Conservancy project proposes training and skills transfer to support improvements in livestock management and forestry, to supplement ongoing government extension activities[149].

1.70 **Provision of educational services**: No project reviewed outlined specific proposals to for education service support (e.g., such as the construction of schools) for local communities (see Table 1.5). However, the OP3 Indonesia Kerinci Seblat ICDP, Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation and OP4 Nepal Biodiversity Conservation projects propose 'infrastructure' improvement and / or improvements in 'social services', which could encompass education.

1.71 **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Thirty-two of the eighty-four projects develop indicators of components of human capital formation such as training and skills improvement. For example, the Sudan Dinder National Park project develops indicators for 'training' to track local human capital development related to community development activities and alternative livelihoods. Other projects have developed similar approaches. A further seventeen projects do not provide enough information ('n.a.v.' rating), or may track local capital formation through more 'general' indicators for capacity building or as a 'activity' or 'target' related to the achievement of empowerment and income and employment. For example, the OP3, Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management project indicator for 'improved socio-economic environment for local communities' has training achievements as 'target' related to the transfer of skills for SME development.

[149] Pakistan: Mountain Areas Conservancy Project design document.

Table 1.5 Improvements in Human Capital Enabled by GEF Financed BD Projects

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1					
China Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Georgia Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Global People Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Kenya Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	✓	✓	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Kenya Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lebanon Strengthening of National Capacity & Grassroots In-situ Conservation	✓	✓	✗	✗	n.a.v.
Mongolia Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Morocco Protected Area Management	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
South Africa Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.
South Africa Sustainable PA Development in Namaqualand	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Sudan Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Syria Conservation of Biodiversity and PA management	✓	n.a.v.	✗	✗	n.a.v.

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP1					
Uzbekistan Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a model for Biodiversity Conservation	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔
Yemen Protected Areas Management	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
Zimbabwe Park Rehabilitation and Conservation	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔
OP2					
Algeria El Kala National Park and Wetlands	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Argentina Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Croatia Kopatchi Rit Wetlands Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Dominican Rep Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Georgia Integrated Coastal Management	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Indonesia Coral Reef Management Rehabilitation	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Jordan Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Mauritius Restoration of Round Island	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP2					
Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Mozambique Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Philippines Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Seychelles Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Sri Lanka Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Uruguay Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
Venezuela Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Eco-region	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Vietnam Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Yemen Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
OP3					
Belarus Forest Biodiversity Protection	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Belize Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3					
Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Cambodia Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation and Management	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
Central African Rep Protection and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity in Bangassou Forest Based on a Highly Decentralized Approach	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
China Nature Reserve Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Colombia Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Congo Wildlands Protection	✔	✔	✘	✔	n.a.v.
Costa Rica Eco-markets	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔
Czech Rep Biodiversity Protection	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Ecuador Biodiversity Protection Project	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘
El Salvador Coffee and Biodiversity	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Gabon Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of the Wildlife Trade	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
Ghana Natural Resource Management	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔
Guatemala Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Guyana Program for Sustainable Forestry	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3					
Honduras Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
India Eco-development Project	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Indonesia Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	✔	✔	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Lao Wildlife and Protected Areas conservation project	✔	✔	✘	✔	n.a.v.
Nepal Landscape-scale Conservation of endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations in and around Chitwan National Park	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Panama Conservation of Biodiversity in Darien through Community Sustainable Development	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Panama Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Peru Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Peru Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Poland Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Slovak Republic Biodiversity Protection	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3					
Sri Lanka Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘
Tanzania Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Uganda Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Uganda Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	✔	n.a.v.	n.a.v.	✔	✘
Uganda Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
OP4					
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Dem Rep of Korea Conservation of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Nepal Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
Nepal Biodiversity Conservation	✔	✔	n.a.v.	✔	n.a.v.
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔
STRM					
Argentina Biodiversity Conservation	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Brazil Biodiversity Fund / Project	✔	✔	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Mozambique Transborder Parks	✔	✔	✔	n.a.v.	n.a.v.
Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.

Projects	Improved Local Human capital: skills and training		Provision of educational services		Monitoring and Evaluation
	Int	Rec	Int	Rec	
OP3					
Regional South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✘
OP12					
Mexico Sustainable Hillside Management Oaxaca	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	✔
Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation	✔	n.a.v.	✘	✘	n.a.v.
Total	76	57	1	5	32

Recorded Benefits

1.72 Fifty-seven projects report improvements in local human capital. For example, the OP1 Sudan Dinder National Park project reports that training courses have been held on 'community development' and that Village Development Committees have received training on alternative livelihood activities[150]. The OP2, Vietnam Hon Mun Protected Area Pilot project reports on the development of a Marine Protected Area training program, which will train both staff and local communities on management and planning techniques[151]. The OP3, Lao Forest Management and Conservation project has provided 'intensive' training to government forestry staff and Village Forestry Associations (over 26,000 person-days of training). Training program consisted of three key elements (i) village organizing (ii) participatory forestry management and (iii) village development. Important sub-components of the training were financial management, forest management and planning and post-harvest assessment[152]. The project TE reports that this project component was successful, but the local capacity building was undermined by a lack of government support for decentralization of forest management and the sustainability of local livelihood benefits is uncertain.

[150] Sudan: Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park PIR (2001, 2002)
[151] Vietnam Hon Mun Protected Area Pilot Project. PIR (2001, 2002)
[152] Lao Forest Management and Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001).

1.73 The OP3, Ecuador Biodiversity Protection project had a significant local human capital component as stated in the original project design:

> *"…the project will finance (i) training of staff and other public official on technical issues … (ii) preparation / updating of existing management plans for Protected Areas with participation of local communities …(iv) analysis of relationship between local populations … focusing on use of resources and ways to maximize benefits … provide technical assistance for native communities located in buffer zones to assist them in developing sustainable plans and options for natural resource use."*[153]

1.74 However, the project TE revealed problems with implementation due to a lack of internal and external support and over-optimistic project objectives. These factors added up to poor performance at the local level, as a result of which capacity building components for livelihoods we only partially achieved, if at all. The OED report states:

> ***"****The Central Project Unit lost an opportunity to build capacity among NGOs and grassroots groups and to construct alliances ... Two years after the project ended, … in some Protected Areas where the project worked, such as Yasuni, apart from vehicles, outdated computers and boats that were rarely used, there was little to remind anybody that the project had taken place … Another flaw was the emphasis on products (largely reports and studies), to the detriment of support for capacity-building processes, and insufficient attention to building upon existing social institutions"*[154]

1.75 The OED report concludes that biodiversity projects 'should make special efforts to build upon local capacities and ongoing processes'. A recent TE for the Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation project implies that planned local livelihood alternatives did not meet the design expectations because 'the organization and capacity of the communities was less developed than expected'. The TE reports that the project attempted to bolster local human capital development through hiring a 'third community programs officer to assist with identification and supervision' of local alternative livelihood projects[155]. The TE for the project focused mainly on the process of

[153] Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project design document.
[154] Ecuador: Biodiversity Protection Project. OED Project Performance Assessment Report (2002)
[155] Uganda: Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001).

the trust fund mechanism for the Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks rather than devoting substantive attention to its impact on communities[156]. The review of the implementation experience of the Belize Community Co-Management PA System and Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development projects also provide further examples of the apparent underestimation of the amount of training and skills transfer required by communities (particularly CBOs) to achieve participation and ownership in project activities and to develop viable livelihood alternatives[157].

1.75 Five projects have reported on the provision of education services. The Congo Wildlands Protection and Management, Lao Forest Management and Conservation and the Uganda Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation projects reported assistance for construction of schools for local communities. The Nepal Biodiversity Conservation project provided forty-four local people with scholarships for school teacher training and other degree courses[158].

1.76 Many projects have not developed specific indictors for capacity building components. The TE of the Belize Community Co-Managed Park System and the Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise project show that activities aimed at involving communities and CBOs need to carefully assess available local human capital, in order to clearly identify the capacity needs to undertake project activities and so avoid or reduce implementation problems. They also suggest the value of involving local CBOs and communities in stakeholder participation in project design, so that possible training and skills capacity 'gaps' can be flagged before implementation commences.

[156] A recent review of the quality of the TE stated that it was 'very general focused on the successes of setting up the trust fund setting aside the biodiversity objective.'
[157] Belize: Community Co-Managed Park System for Belize. Terminal Evaluation (2002). Micronesia: Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei PIR (2001, 2002).
[158] Uganda: Bwindi and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001); Lao Forest Management and Conservation Project. Implementation Completion Report (2001); Nepal: Biodiversity Conservation Project. Terminal Evaluation (1999); Congo; Wildlands Protection and Management Project. Implementation Completion Report (2000).

G. Summary

1.77 The review of eighty-four BD and MF projects across OP1 – 4, 12 and STRM has demonstrated that there is a very significant range of 'intended' local livelihood benefits. These benefits are primarily related to; tourism, improvements in the sustainability of agricultural and fisheries systems; control, access and sustainable use of resources (in accordance with the CBD); creating and strengthening community institutional capacities to manage resources and improving opportunities for local involvement in stakeholder participation.

1.78 Furthermore, although the GEF Mandate does not make explicit reference to poverty reduction several of the 'younger' projects reviewed[159] refer to a relationship between to biodiversity conservation and poverty to be realized through linkages to established donor assistance frameworks[160]. At a superficial level, this is an encouraging trend, but the review found little evidence[161] that projects have yet developed explicit approaches to operationalize of poverty – environment linkages at the field level, in accordance with their adoption of internationally accepted development frameworks. This finding is congruent with the OED assessment of the Bank's overall environmental mainstreaming performance:

> *"…the Bank did not pursue either analytically of operationally the links between environmentally sustainability and poverty alleviation in the context of a sustainable development strategy … the long-term systemic nature of environmental issues is difficult to reconcile with the short time horizons and sectoral structure of the Bank and its borrowers."*[162]

[159] For example, many projects make specific links to Country Assistance Strategies and poverty reduction. See Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation; Kenya: Lake Baringo Integrated Land and Water Management; Indian: Eco-development; Indonesia: Kerinci Seblat ICDP; Morocco: Protected Areas Management; Mozambique: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management; Nicaragua: Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice; Vietnam: Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project.

[160] Such as Country Assistance Strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers

[161] The UNDP Tanzania Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park Development Project is one exception as the project has developed an explicit hypothesis to test relationships between livelihoods and conservation.

[162] Liebenthal (2002: 13 – 14)

1.79 Based on the data available to the review, we found little evidence to suggest projects are systematically considering equity concerns, which would enable them to target the rural poor effectively in tandem with environmental concerns.

1.80 Results of the desk review have shown that, with a few notable exceptions[163], projects do not seem to systematically consider possible negative social impacts, either at the design phase or during implementation. Given that many of the projects are creating and / or strengthening Protected Areas, partly through components which enforce restrictions on community access to and use of resources inside those areas, there is a significant possibility that negative impacts may be associated with such project activities. This would appear to warrant more systematic analysis, than has been encountered in the data available to this desk study[164].

1.81 Drawing on the available forms of reporting to the GEF, the review has demonstrated that the reporting of benefits, even where they are intended (or expected) during implementation is given little systematic attention. Project reports show a propensity to focus on activities and outputs, which are at best proximate indicators of impacts. Where projects do report on improvements in livelihood, particularly income and employment, and participation their claims tend to lack the support of qualitative or quantitative data. Fundamentally the type of project reporting submitted by the IAs to the GEF is not intended to provide adequate information on local livelihood benefits and impacts[165]. Therefore, it was not possible to accurately describe the range of livelihood benefits accruing to local communities as a result of GEF financed activities. This acknowledges that there may be additional relevant data at the field office level.

1.82 The projects reviewed revealed some evidence of social or stakeholder assessment components, methods and results during their design or implementation. However, very

[163] For example, the Argentina: Biodiversity Conservation Project design document.
[164] See for example, Few, R. (2001); Risby, L.A. (2002a; 2002b) and Young, Z (2001) for research that reports negative impacts of GEF-UNDP and GEF-World Bank projects in Belize, Uganda and India.
[165] Liebenthal (2002) asserts that 'the issues of biodiversity and climate change have important local impacts and must be addressed in the context of local support and generation of local benefits…' Such an assertion suggests that aggregate monitoring and evaluation of local benefits is required.

few project files contain a substantive description of social assessments, which may have been carried out during project preparation. Given that projects are dealing with complex issues in which social change may be necessary to support improvements in biodiversity conservation, the apparent lack of information warrants a more detailed investigation of social assessment and other preparation and implementation social 'tools' during the field study phase.

1.83 It is observed that local livelihood benefits are not systematically tracked using impact driven frameworks. A significant weakness in biodiversity projects that has been reported in successive TEs reviewed is, the lack of monitoring and evaluation of impact. Furthermore, it is not explicitly evident that projects have established socio-economic baselines, against which to measure change and progress towards their stated local livelihood goals. The OED assessment of the Bank's environmental performance supports this finding:

> *"Guidelines and expectations about performance have not been clear. Indicators, monitorable targets, and regular evaluation of progress on the environment have been the exception rather than the rule. Accountability has been weak … performance has not lived up to Bank rhetoric …"*[166]

1.84 Although the *Second Overall Performance Study*[167] of the GEF reported that there was 'evidence of good participatory processes, benefit-sharing, and positive socio-economic impacts from GEF projects', this desk review has found that reporting on these elements is, at present often too imprecise to enable the formation of substantiated conclusions regarding livelihood benefits and the links between such benefits and the attainment of global environmental benefits.

[166] Liebenthal (2002: 12)
[167] GEF (2002: 72)

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Project Implementation Reports

PIR (2000 / 2001) Biodiversity and Multi-focal projects *(Included in sample)*

Appendix I Summary of GEF Biodiversity and Multi-focal Project Sample

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Algeria El Kala National Park and Wetlands Project	▪ Alternative income generating activities cork-oak, briar, wild olive groves, eco-tourism. ▪ Community involvement in park management	Objective: Mitigation of degradation of NP biodiversity, establishment of methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment, and development of natural resource management model Components: ▪ Preparation of a management plan ▪ Environmental monitoring and adaptive research ▪ Environmental education ▪ Institutional capacity building ▪ Creation of a conservation trust fund.
Argentina Biodiversity Conservation Project	▪ The project proposes a social impact mitigation program ▪ The general framework consists of (a) mitigating negative social and economic consequences associated with the creation of the PAs (b) integrating local inhabitants into park management and decision-making through participation ▪ Extension activities and livelihood / production support (agro-forestry, tourism, sustainable livestock production) ▪ Social assessment during project preparation	Objective: Expand and diversify the existing national protected area system to include globally significant regions. Create conditions for sustainable management through investments in institutional strengthening, refined mechanisms of consultation and participation. Components: ▪ Protected areas component to support the expansion and improved management of the system ▪ Sustainable development activities in buffer zones ▪ Public participation sub-component ▪ Biodiversity information management ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of key processes and impacts ▪ Social assessment and social mitigation planning
Argentina Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	▪ Promoting sustainable and alternative uses of biodiversity as livelihoods for local stakeholders Strengthened community participation in the coastal zone management program process ▪ Four pilot-projects demonstrating the feasibility of reducing reject and by-catch rate in near shore fishing to mitigate depletion of fishing stocks ▪ No social assessment however ICZM will collect socio-economic data	Objective: The project is aimed at the improvement in the quality of life of human communities who depend on coastal resources while maintaining biodiversity and productivity of Patagonia's ecosystems Components: ▪ Incorporation of the province of Terra del Fuego into the Patagonia ICZM for biodiversity conservation ▪ Strengthening the provincial and inter-provincial coordinating framework for long term coastal zone planning and management ▪ Strengthen mechanism for stakeholder participation ▪ Development of techniques and policies / strategies sustainable use of fisheries and eco-tourism ▪ Public awareness and environmental education

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Bangladesh Fourth Fisheries Project: Aquatic Biodiversity	▪ Long-term benefits would be sustained access to fish for food and income for people in Bangladesh. ▪ Enhancement of the resource, through aquaculture support and development, would also lead to increased financial and nutritional benefits from fisheries and the creation of employment opportunities. ▪ Decentralization of control over resources to local level and increase in community participation ▪ Social assessment undertaken during preparation	Objective: Conserve globally important wetlands and aquatic related biodiversity in Bangladesh by mainstreaming of biodiversity and aquatic ecosystem conservation within in inland and coastal fisheries sector. Components: ▪ Open water fisheries management and fish stock enhancement ▪ Habitat restoration and aquatic sanctuaries ▪ Coastal shrimp aquaculture and freshwater aquaculture extension and training ▪ Aquatic resource development and conservation studies ▪ Institutional support including training and participatory techniques, stakeholder analysis and conflict management and resolution
Belarus Forest Biodiversity Project	▪ Support for farming to encourage organic methods in buffer zone. ▪ Eco-tourism / cultural tourism ▪ Game harvesting ▪ Small-scale forest production and other economically sound and environmentally compatible activities ▪ Participation management decision-making ▪ Social assessment carried out during implementation	Objective: Project will conserve the biodiversity of key endangered forests and link with ongoing GEF project in Bialowieza Primeval Forest Components: ▪ Institutional support to Belovezshskaya National Park ▪ Investment in applied research and management including production of a management plan ▪ Developing ‘ecological agriculture’ in the buffer zone
Belize Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	▪ Sustainable financing mechanism for marine biodiversity conservation is established and operational: ▪ Barrier Reef Trust Fund will be used to assist communities to identify alternative livelihoods, as needed, with the aim of facilitating adherence to the special zoning regulations in marine PAs ▪ Co-management and participation ▪ Social assessment undertaken as part of management planning	Objective: The project will support institutional and integrated coastal zone management program. The project will provide stakeholders with analytical, management, technical tools, financial and economic mechanisms for long term conservation of biodiversity Components: ▪ Consolidate and integrate biodiversity conservation concerns into coastal zone policy framework ▪ Establish Barrier Reef Marine Protected Area network Caye development plans integrated into BD conservation and through a demo project ▪ Sustainable financing for marine biodiversity conservation ▪ Legal and regulatory framework for bio prospecting facilitation are in place ▪ Training and awareness

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Belize Community Co-Managed Park System	▪ The new PAs will incorporate community co-management and integrate private landholders in management and stewardship programs. ▪ Domestic benefits will be increased rural ecotourism income providing communities with a utilitarian stake in conservation	Objective: The project aims to solidify the co-management structure in existing parks, expand the network of co-managed parks, development co-management of infrastructure network, and create a model for a new type of PA for private-public lands. Components: ▪ Co-management plans and operations ▪ Communications and information sharing network ▪ Building capacity within the Protected Areas Conservation Trust ▪ Framework for PA on private lands ▪ Capacity building with local communities
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	▪ Sustainable use through ICDP model (silviculture in buffer zones and introduction of farming systems of crops or activities that are less prone to damage by wildlife, orchards, poultry, fish farming, medicinal or aromatic plants) ▪ Community participation in management and planning ▪ Public awareness and education ▪ Socio-economic assessment	Objective: Assist the Government in initiating a comprehensive nation-wide environmental conservation program and test feasibility of trust fund mechanism for long term support for biodiversity Components: ▪ Strengthening protection and management of Protected Areas including community involvement in park management and planning ▪ Development of information systems to strengthen monitoring (ecological and socio-economic baselines) ▪ Promotion of awareness and conservation education ▪ Build capacity of Trust Fund Secretariat
Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	▪ Development of alternative livelihood opportunities ▪ Co-management (CBNRM) planning and management relating to grazing / livestock activities ▪ Opportunities for eco-tourism income and employment ▪ Access to medicinal plants ▪ Reduce human-animal conflicts around the National Park	Objective: Project supports the strengthening of integrated management of Jigme Dorji NP Components: ▪ Strengthening the capacity of park management, training and infrastructure development ▪ Promote community participation through preparation of community-based natural resource management plans ▪ Promote sustainable livelihoods and alternative approaches that link to biodiversity conservation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Brazil Biodiversity / Fund Project	▪ Sub-projects that promote public – private partnerships in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. ▪ Enhance community based development and marketing of products and services ▪ Community participation and ownership of sub-projects ▪ Socio-economic assessment to be carried out for sub-projects	Objective: Promote and support partnership among government, non-profit organizations, academic institutions and private business sector to improve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity Components (Project I): ▪ Biome level assessments ▪ Biodiversity information network ▪ Model biodiversity sub-projects (Project II) ▪ Strengthening capacity for FUNBIO ▪ Grant program
Cambodia Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	▪ Assist the communities in pilot areas to formulate proposals for village for CBNRM ▪ Community based natural resource management plans, small-scale alternative livelihood initiatives through community planning process. ▪ Social assessment of communities	Objective: Improve the capacity of the Ministry of Environment to plan, implement and monitor and effective system of national Protected Areas, test proactive measures to minimize un-sustainable exploitation and degradation of biodiversity in and around Virachey National Park Components: ▪ National policy and capacity development ▪ Park protection and management ▪ Community development
Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation and Management	▪ Sustainable use of forest lands in the project area through the development of soil conservation and agro-forestry programs, improved livestock management, agriculture as well as development of small scale industry such as wood crafts, honey prod, paper making and eco-tourism ▪ Community participation in management and planning and establishment of multiple-use zones ▪ Social assessment during preparation and MTE to assess economic impact of wildlife conservation	Objective: The project will help the Government protect a significant amount of Cameroon's biodiversity through management of 10 National Parks including the development of alternative activities in buffer zones Components: ▪ Enhancement of conservation at six priority sites ▪ Strengthen key institutions including Studies and Planning Service to carry out ecological and social monitoring and baselines research ▪ Mechanisms for involvement of communities in management and planning ▪ Development of alternative activities for communities including technical support for micro-enterprises

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Central African Republic Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Bangassou Dense Forest	▪ Promote specific economic activities that will help to raise income levels, provide opportunities for gainful employment, and improve living conditions for communities of natural resource users and lesson strains on the environment. ▪ Community control and participation in resource management ▪ Socio-economic monitoring and assessment to be carried out during implementation	Objective: Project will test a highly-decentralized and participatory approach for sustainable management of the Bangassou Dense Forest region of southern CAR. Components: ▪ Development of policies, legislation and practices conducive sustainable use of resources including formulation of management plans ▪ Strengthening local institutions and communities for improvements in sustainable use of resources ▪ Promotion of specific economic activities to raise income levels of local communities ▪ Promote traditional knowledge and scientific management to build capacity among local communities ▪ Education and awareness
China Nature Reserves Management	▪ Employment opportunities for low income households involved in community management activities, resolution of land-use conflicts ▪ Increasing community participation through the formulation of community resource management plans ▪ Development of pilot income-generating activities including tourism (aquaculture, livestock, agriculture) ▪ Restructuring of the timber industry and redeployment into mushroom farming	Objective: To enhance biodiversity conservation through innovative approaches to organization, planning, skills development, information management and integration of local communities into reserve management. Components: ▪ Development of more effective management for nature reserves ▪ Enterprise restructuring of the forestry industry in two pilot areas ▪ Capacity building for the Division of Nature Reserves
Colombia Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Western Slope of the Serrania del Baudo	▪ Development of pilot projects for alternative livelihoods in ecotourism, traditional fishing and farming methods (livestock and agriculture) ▪ Training for local stakeholders in sustainable use of biodiversity ▪ Policies, strategies and plans for sustainable use of local resources ▪ Environmental education and awareness	Objective: Development of a strategy the sustainable use of biodiversity in the western slope of the Serrania del Baudo Components: ▪ Gathering of ecological and socio-economic information ▪ Education and communication strategies ▪ Strengthening of local institutions ▪ Development of regional network of private / public Pas ▪ Support for local stakeholders in the design and implementation of sub-projects

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Congo Wildlands Protection and Management Project	▪ Hunting and firewood extraction for local communities in designated buffer zones ▪ Alternatives activities for lost access to core PA areas with comparable revenues and incentives (e.g. fisheries, livestock rearing, game ranching, aquaculture) ▪ Social surveys and assessments in around priority Protected Areas ▪ Community participation in management and planning	Objective: To protect a significant amount of Congo's biodiversity through systematic planning at national level and careful management of selected reserves at the local level Components: ▪ Capacity building at the national level including the National Herbarium, cartographic and GIS databases ▪ Protection and management of Protected Areas ▪ Support for priority Protected Areas including community participation in management / planning ▪ Alternative activities for communities around priority Protected Areas
Costa Rica Eco-markets	▪ Project will (1) empower small and medium sized farmers in the conservation and sustainable management of forests through training in alternative activities ▪ Beneficiaries include small and medium sized landowners and indigenous groups who will receive environmental service contracts ▪ Increased local participation and support for sustainable forest management ▪ Social assessment conducted during preparation, data will also be collected in first, third and fifth year of the project to assess social impacts.	Objective: To increase forest conservation by supporting the development of markets for private sector providers for environmental services supplied by privately owned forests including carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, scenic beauty and hydrological services. Components: ▪ Development and support for the supply and demand of environmental services ▪ Strengthening management capacity of public sector management of forests ▪ Strengthening capacity of local community / NGOs
Croatia Kopatchi Rit Wetlands Management	▪ Eco-tourism increased ▪ Involvement of local communities and local NGOs in the reserve management ▪ Public awareness and outreach ▪ Social assessment and monitoring to be carried out during implementation (including impact of project on local communities)	Objective: Aims to improve management and protection of the Kopatchi Rit Wetlands and mitigate agricultural impacts Components: ▪ Preparation and implementation of management plans ▪ Capacity building ▪ Rehabilitation of infrastructure ▪ Ecological and socio-economic monitoring and outreach

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Czech Republic Biodiversity Protection Project	▪ Two demonstration management approaches to revitalize 'traditional agricultural management' ▪ Construction of education centers for communities ▪ Land use planning program to support continued and expand the social and recreational in all PAs ▪ Development of demos for sustainable viticulture in Palava region and small business industries in sustainable agriculture. No negative impacts considered.	Objective: To protect and strengthen representative ecosystem biodiversity of global significance in the transboundary areas of Palava, Krkonose and Sumava. Components: ▪ Development of management techniques, environmental education and community support ▪ Development of revenue generating mechanism with local communities and land managers ▪ Develop institutional infrastructure
Democratic Republic of Korea Conservation of Biodiversity of Mount Myohyang	▪ Alternative activities in the buffer zones (e.g. fruit and nut plantations, enrichment planting, area-limited harvesting) ▪ Public awareness and education as part of the outreach strategy	Objective: Project will protect the biodiversity of Mt Myohyang identified as a globally significant areas based on forest types and high species richness. Components: ▪ Development of integrated information system and outreach strategic plans for the alternatives of over harvesting ▪ Strengthen institutional and policy base capacity for Myohyang Protected Area ▪ Strengthen Protected Area management
Dominican Republic Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	▪ Using Integrated Conservation and Development Model Farmer – to – farmer training in sustainable agro-ecology, agro-forestry, sustainable coastal resource harvesting; community eco-tourism ▪ Job training for park and refuge personnel in dispute settlement ▪ Participation of local community in management ▪ Improving awareness, knowledge and capacities of local communities to management local resources sustainably	Objective: Preserve coastal ecosystems and their biodiversity through innovative, multisectoral model of coastal zone management with participation of all stakeholders. Model will facilitate non-destructive use of resources for economic benefit and capacity building Components: ▪ Strategic planning which is participatory involving NGOs and communities ▪ Adaptive management planning and development including institutional capacity building ▪ Sustainable development including financial, programmatic and community participation and policy dialogue ▪ Community training and awareness for biodiversity conservation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Ecuador Biodiversity Protection Project	▪ Participation of local communities and indigenous groups in PA management planning preparation and implementation ▪ Solution of tenure and resource issues inside PAs ▪ Technical assistance and pilot studies for native communities (such as Chachi Indians) located ▪ Assist them in developing sustainable plans and options for resource use in areas surrounding PAs	Objective: Support for the restructuring and strengthening of the institutional capacity and policy / legal framework for adequate management of the Protected Areas system. Components: ▪ Institutional strengthening including the updating of management plans involving local communities and NGOs and to maximise opportunities for benefits □nstitut to communities ▪ Legal and regulatory framework include private Protected Areas ▪ Outreach activities, public awareness, conflict resolution and to indigenous communities
El Salvador Coffee and Biodiversity	▪ Development of a certification program working as a partner to rainforest alliance, with a view to attaining self-sustainability for the coffee farmers in terms of competitiveness and market efficiency and increase rural employment opportunities. ▪ Health conditions would improve through controlled use of agro-chemicals and reduced contamination of water sources ▪ Social assessment and monitoring (baseline established)	Objective: The project seeks to conserve critical biodiversity through maintenance and enhancement of habitats within shade coffee plantations in the biological corridors linking El Imposible and Los Volcanes Pas Components: ▪ Strengthening of extension services and training in biodiversity friendly coffee ▪ Development of a certification system for biodiversity friendly coffee and training of certifiers ▪ Marketing and public awareness campaigns and international promotional campaign ▪ Biological and socio-economic monitoring
Gabon Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	▪ Empowerment of communities to provide financial benefit from trade in wildlife ▪ Community participation and ownership of management of wildlife resources. ▪ Training and awareness, particularly community based monitoring.	Objective: Develop indigenous capacity to effectively monitor wildlife populations and trade, to improve knowledge of the impact of trade on biodiversity and to assist in implementing sustainable trade strategies Components: ▪ Creation of a mechanism to sustainably manage trade and reinforce government and local community capacity ▪ Develop a framework for the long term monitoring of wildlife use and trade ▪ Development of strategies to implement legislation and management policies on wildlife trade ▪ Develop a process that promotes participation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Guatemala Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park and Biotopo Peten	▪ Alternative livelihoods – agro forestry demonstration plots in communities, including new high yield crops, study the feasibility of non-traditional economic activities (e.g. crocodile ranching and bee keeping) ▪ Development of promising tourism products in the NP, ▪ Training of community groups to run small businesses, help communities establish legal structures for their businesses. ▪ Increased community involvement in PA management and local institutional strengthening ▪ Social assessment carried out during preparation and continued during implementation	Objective: To conserve the biodiversity and natural habitats of the PA and help government, communities and NGOs improve the management Components: ▪ Introduction of economic and agricultural alternatives ▪ Strengthening of community and municipal organizations ▪ Environmental education and awareness ▪ Strengthening of NGO capacities for co-management ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of ecological and social conditions
Georgia Integrated Coastal Management	▪ Demonstration of sustainable resource use in and around KNP and Kobuleti Nature Reserve. ▪ Improved overall capacity to manage coastal resources for multiple use using participatory planning and management, conflict resolution and cost recover (fees) techniques. ▪ Alternative income generating activities including improvement in village infrastructure, fishing and agricultural practices ▪ Social assessment during preparation	Objective: Project aims to strengthen institutions to manage the coastal resources of the Black Sea by developing and testing methods to effectively integrate environment planning and management into economic development Components: ▪ Integrated coastal zone management capacity building ▪ Establishment of Kolkheti NP and Nature Reserve ▪ Establishment of coastal zone quality M&E systems ▪ Integrated municipal water management study ▪ Oil spill contingency plan
Georgia Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	▪ The establishment of replicable pilot demonstration projects based on the principles of agreed management criteria ▪ Provision of land use rights and alternative land use strategies ▪ Social assessment carried out during preparation and planned for implementation ▪ Train and build capacity for participatory management and planning ▪ Conflict resolution among stakeholders	Objective: Conserve highly threatened arid and semi-arid ecosystems in the Caucasus through the participatory planning and sustainable management of natural resources Components: ▪ Establish communication exchange between communities / public organizations and institutions ▪ Build capacity of government and NGOs ▪ Environmental awareness among farmers and shepherds ▪ Build ME and baselines to measures changes in ecosystem ▪ Alternative land strategies among communities ▪ Produce policy recommendations for land use rights

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Ghana Coastal Wetlands Management Project	▪ Multiple use management regimes proposed for coastal wetlands to maintain ecological balance and encouraging development of industries such as fishing, agro-forestry, aquaculture, tourism and salt production ▪ Improve water quality and erosion control for conservation and community development. ▪ Improvement of sanitation and water supplies, ▪ Development of alternative fuelwood resources and improvements in water management and tourism development ▪ Social assessment planned	Objectives: To maintain the ecological integrity of five key coastal wetland areas by involving people who derive their livelihood from these ecosystems in the planning and implementation of management programs Components: ▪ Monitoring of ecological conditions at the sites ▪ Preparation and implementation of site management programs and the training of site managers and wardens; and ▪ Development of community investment support fund and public awareness and education activities ▪ Relocation of a sewage plant outlet that would have discharged into Sakumo Lagoon.
Ghana Natural Resource Management	▪ Promotion of community involvement in sustainable management of savanna woodlands and high forest; improve management of wildlife resources and increase their contribution to economic development and local livelihoods ▪ Community participation in wildlife resource management and development of compatible uses such as ecotourism will increase locally retained revenues from wildlife resources ▪ Social assessment conducting during project preparation	Objective: Protection and rehabilitation and sustainable management of national land, forest and wildlife resources and to sustainably increase the income of rural communities who own resources. Components: ▪ High forest resource management. Including collaboration management systems in six reserves ▪ Savanna resource management. Including identification, planning and initiation of community-based pilot reserves ▪ Wildlife resource management. Including extension to support district and local community support of wildlife management ▪ Environmental management coordination. Including preparation of local environmental action plans, and participation in local level planning

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Global People, Land Management and Environmental Change	▪ Integration of local knowledge of soil, climate and other physical factors with scientific assessments of their quality in relation to local crop production. ▪ Agricultural technologies for local application so that crop and management diversity are maintained. ▪ Local capacity to manage resources sustainably with ecological and financial benefits for farmers	Objective: Provide strategic advice and recommendations for achieving world food security while protecting global biodiversity through development of sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems. The project will engage local communities (farmers) and scientists. Components: ▪ Establish historical and baseline information on agrobiodiversity through demonstration sites ▪ Develop participatory and sustainable models of biodiversity management based on farmers technologies and systems at community / landscape level. ▪ Conduct PRA and land use planning exercises with farmers / increase local capacities in demonstration sites ▪ Conduct outreach and awareness / dissemination of results ▪ Engage in field trials between farmers and scientists ▪ Recommend policies and approaches to sustainable agro-biodiversity management to key government decision makers, farmers and practitioners.
Guyana Iwokrama Rainforest Program for Sustainable Forestry	▪ The local population will be provided with employment opportunities through implementation of the program and through building of technical and professional skills. ▪ Indigenous population in the vicinity of the program area will become familiar with additional techniques and approaches which will help improve their economic and social development through sensitive natural resources	Objective: To preserve the endemic biodiversity and develop techniques for the utilization of tropical forest resources on a sustainable basis. Components: ▪ Creation of a Amazonian Rainforest wilderness reserve ▪ Develop an area for the sustainable utilization of tropical rainforest resources ▪ Create international research centre for sustainable tropical forest management ▪ International environmental communications centre to promote information management and dissemination

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Honduras Biodiversity in Priority Protected Areas	▪ 150,000 inhabitants of buffer zones - will benefit from biodiversity conservation with respect to traditional customs, training activities, establishment of special fund for financing the development of small and medium sized rural enterprises, support to community organizations, the development of tourism activities. ▪ Increased community participation in Protected Area management, planning and monitoring ▪ Delineation of land and increased land tenure security for indigenous groups ▪ Income generating activities ▪ Social and indigenous assessment conducting during project preparation	Objective: Project will put in place measures to assure the conservation of the Honduran section of the Mesoamerican biological corridor in core areas in the long term. Components: ▪ Institutional strengthening at the national, regional and local level for Protected Area management ▪ Development of management plans and infrastructure ▪ Financing of demand-driven activities in the buffer zone ▪ Biological monitoring
India Eco-Development	▪ Strengthened capacity of village groups and NGO etc, to carry out micro-planning ▪ Program which develops alternative livelihoods and resource uses that reduce negative impacts on biodiversity in and around PA to be financed by a village eco-development fund, and to be directly associated with reciprocal agreements ▪ Social assessment carried out during project design	Objective: Project integrates conservation and development objectives in seven threatened, priority sites representative of India's varied ecosystems. It supports improved protected area management, emphasizing joint management with local communities Components: ▪ Improved capacity of Protected Area management to conserve biodiversity and increased opportunities for local participation in management activities and decision making ▪ Design and financing of village development plans ▪ Reduced negative impact of Protected Areas on local communities ▪ Ecodevelopment and conservation activities
Indonesia Coral Reef Management and Rehabilitation	▪ Training for local management groups and inputs and training for alternative income generation (as part of CBM initiative). ▪ Developing partnerships with villages to develop reef management plans and zoning; village level training and awareness; implement reef management strategies through technical advice to local institutions ▪ Sustainable alternative income generating activities (e.g. mariculture, eco-tourism, SMEs and farming ▪ Social assessment during project preparation	Objective: Viable reef management systems established, operational and institutionalised in priority coral reef sites. Components: ▪ Policy and strategic planning Legal framework for reef management and community-based management ▪ Public awareness ▪ Surveillance and enforcement ▪ Community-based management and alternative income generating activities

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Indonesia Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	▪ Socio-economic benefits of improved employment and income generation opportunities for poor households and communities linking in park boundary villages by giving them more control over the natural resources, including resolution of conflicts. ▪ 13,400 households would directly benefit from investment funds availability to the 134 villages. The project will ensure participation of women and indigenous peoples in community decisions about investments ▪ Social assessment prepared during design phase	Objective: The project will address biodiversity conservation in Kerinci Seblat National Park and stop further fragmentation Components: ▪ Park protection and management including the involvement of local communities ▪ Promoting sustainable management of the National Park and buffer zone areas ▪ Develop an Integrated Conservation Development Project to protect biodiversity and enhance the livelihoods of the poor giving them alternative income opportunities ▪ Capacity building at local and provincial levels and in-service training to improve livelihoods delivery and resource management
Jordan Conservation of the Dana and Azraq Protected Areas	▪ Economic activities will be initiated amongst local communities: terrace garden agriculture will have been re-established as the basis for dana village economy ▪ Sustainable grazing regimes and additional appropriate small-scale primary cottage industries (honey collection and handicraft production) will be introduced amongst institution and agriculturalist communities. ▪ Clearly defined user rights for specified groups and pastoralists inside the Dana reserve; ▪ Recreational and educational activities based on sustainable use of natural resources ▪ Promotion of the reserve as a tourist destination. ▪ Socio-economic assessment of communities	Objectives: To ensure conservation of the biodiversity of the Dana reserve and Azraq wetlands and to enhance national capacities to conserve biodiversity throughout Jordan Components for Dana: ▪ Preparation and implementation of Dana Conservation and Management Plan ▪ Address economic needs of communities impacting on the Dana ecosystem ▪ Upgrade institutional capacity of Royal Society for Conservation of Nature to facilitate implementation of the management plan ▪ Strengthen ‘local’ expertise. Components for Azraq: ▪ Rehabilitation of wetlands ▪ Training of staff and local capacity building ▪ Provide guidelines for agricultural development in basin and wetlands, prepared water m’plan ▪ Establish water conservation measures and establish guidelines for water harvesting

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Kenya Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management	▪ Local populations will have adopted sustainable land use water and management plans and be practically applying them to land management activities ▪ Capacity of the communities to undertake wildlife conservation activities on their lands will be greatly enhanced ▪ Protection of endangered species will be assured ▪ The viability of community enterprise will also be improved through business management and financial skills ▪ Broader income generating activities for the communities would provide employment and reduce pressure on the land and water resources whilst contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods ▪ Project will validate production systems developed in pilot activities and community groups will be adopting these systems for application in other areas	Objective: Project will support the demonstration of community based sustainable land management that will control the degraded semi-arid zones surrounding Lake Baringo and other Rift Valley lakes while contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods of the people in this area. Component: ▪ Core natural resource management activities including community land use management plans and training of stakeholders ▪ Protection of land and water based wildlife management and demonstrations including community-based wildlife demos and improved sustainable use of lake fisheries ▪ Support of community conservation through PRA and social assessment, establishment of alternative livelihood, community institutional / NGO capacity building and training ▪ Improve long term sustainability of pilot activities, through adoption of efficient financial management, increase returns potential from tourism
Kenya Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	▪ Engage resource owning communities in sustainable conservation related enterprises ▪ Obtain concrete benefits for them; create a replicable model for private sector and community-based conservation. ▪ Training and local capacity building for communities in SME operation ▪ Participation (community conservation)	Objective: To enable the conservancy to strengthen conservation of endangered species and enable it to implement strategic and financial development plan. To extend conservation benefits to community-controlled land and slow down environmentally negative land use patterns. Encourage and assist communities in high priority conservation areas to initiate sustainable land use. Component: ▪ Core conservation activities and infrastructure development ▪ Protection and security of endangered species ▪ Support of community conservation initiatives ▪ Improved long-term financial sustainability through tourism and non-tourism wildlife utilization

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Lao Wildlife and Protected Areas conservation project	▪ Access to forest resources ▪ Demonstration of alternative land uses and livelihood practices ▪ Community participation in forest resource management ▪ Local capacity building for livelihood practices and conservation ▪ Social assessment carried out during preparation	Objective: To develop replicable community based forest management systems for economic as well as conservation purposes, testing them in pilot areas and developing appropriate institutional capacity and operational procedures Components: ▪ Develop legal, policy and organization framework for sustainable forest management and conservation ▪ Institute sustainable village based forest management system for production forests ▪ Support integrated conservation and development ▪ Build local capacity to implement these systems
Lebanon Strengthening of Capacity and Grassroots In-situ Conservation for Sustainable Biodiversity Protection	▪ Establishment and management of three revolving funds for the benefit of communities in the vicinity of the 3 PA. ▪ Community participation in park management and planning	Objective: The project will put into place an effectively managed system of protected areas to safeguard endemic and endangered species of flora and fauna, conserve their habitats and incorporate biodiversity conservation as an integral part of sustainable human development. Components: ▪ Management of three Pas ▪ Capacity building and institutional strengthening ▪ Multi-dimensional sensitisation and education campaign
Mauritius Restoration of Round Island	▪ Eco-tourism benefits for local communities ▪ Public awareness and education	Objective: To restore round island as much as possible to its original ecological state and protect it as an example of the Mascarene Island ecosystem free of introduced species. Components: ▪ Systematic restoration of soils and flora ▪ Awareness raising activities among local population ▪ Pilot eco-tourism

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Mexico Sustainable Hillside Management Oaxaca	▪ Local adoption of alternative management practices to incorporate C-sequestration ▪ Training for crop and soil improvement techniques, agro-forestry, fruit tree development, home gardening development ▪ Increase in farm yields and income and employment ▪ Improved water quality due to decreased use of chemical fertilizers ▪ Social assessment planned during implementation	Objectives: Will develop and extend to farmers sustainable and profitable land management technologies adapted to the hillside environment, which will increase carbon sequestration. Components: ▪ Development and implementation of the methodology for measurement of carbon sequestration ▪ Geographic stratification of the three regions for assessment of C sequestration and biodiversity conservation in hillside agriculture ▪ Survey of indigenous communities to identify the conditions of socioeconomic sustainability conducive to the adoption of improved hillside management ▪ Local adaptation of alternative hillside management practices to incorporate C sequestration objectives and capacity building and training for farmers
Micronesia Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development in Pohnpei	▪ Catalyze the construction and operation of an in country processing plant; promote a green kava model for other pacific islands; test and promote compatible enterprises ▪ Promote ecotourism, vegetable production for local and export markets, handicraft production and marine enterprises such as sponge farming and giant clam culture.	Objective: Project will develop and implement an innovative model for community based biodiversity conservation based on Pohnpei's watershed management strategy Components: ▪ Incorporation of biodiversity conservation in natural resource planning and management ▪ Improvement of kava cultivation in lowland regions and other environmentally friendly institution ▪ Strengthening of local capacities including support for community based resource planning and management ▪ Strengthening of regulatory and policy frameworks ▪ Public awareness and education ▪ Monitoring and evaluation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Mongolia Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	▪ Develop alternative and sustainable livelihoods for communities ▪ Participation in management of grasslands and representation in buffer zone management committees ▪ Develop improved land use practices through community environmental funds, afforestation and soil conservation and SMEs ▪ Social data collected during implementation	Objective: To provide a model for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Applied to steppe grasslands and applied through the steppe region. Components: ▪ Formulations of management plans for protected areas ▪ Develop buffer zone management plans for sustainable livelihood alternatives ▪ Establishment of buffer zone management committees ▪ ME of ecological and social baseline ▪ Public awareness campaign ▪ Training of government / local officials community development / biodiversity conservation
Morocco Protected Areas Management	▪ The project will support sustainable conservation management at the local level. It will result in increased levels of revenue for the participating populations by putting in place activities that will generate income and sensitize the population in the use of better agricultural and forestry techniques. ▪ Participation of local communities in project design and implementation including training and community development plans ▪ Social assessment in design and implementation phases	Objective: To improve conservation of globally significant ecosystems and species in Morocco and contribute to establishment of system of PA in Morocco. Strengthen institutional management Components: ▪ Institutional capacity building including preparation of management plans for parks ▪ Public awareness and education ▪ Reserves development for tourism / promotion of eco-tourism including training and capacity building activities ▪ Community development plans involving local communities
Mozambique Transborder National Parks	▪ The project will likely lead to the fostering of socio-economic development for the TFCAs inhabitants through development strategies that are conducive to sustainable multiple uses of natural resources. ▪ Develop ecotourism industry ▪ Income generating activities - game farming, sport hunting, beekeeping, ecotourism, traditional medicine etc ▪ Community participation in Protected Area planning and management ▪ Capacity building and training for local institutions ▪ Social assessment conducting during project preparation	Objective: Project will assist the government to create enabling policy and institutional environment for rehabilitating, conserving and managing its unique natural environments through transfrontier, ecosystem wide approaches. The project will test and implement community-based conservation and management methods Components: ▪ Strengthened capacity within government, policy / planning ▪ Capacity building at district and local level ▪ Protection and management for utilization of core conservation areas ▪ Participation of rural communities in management (including recognition of customary rights and pilot programs)

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Mozambique Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	▪ Build local capacity to engage local resource users in management of resources ▪ Increase direct and indirect economic and financial benefits derived from sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, including fishing, tourism, protection against flooding and erosion ▪ Provide alternative income generating activities ▪ Develop community participation models ▪ Improve policy and institutions for resource management ▪ Test mechanisms for private-public partnerships ▪ Social assessment planned for implementation period	Objective: Project will test an approach which marries biodiversity conservation and social and economic development in two pilot areas Components: ▪ Strategic spatial planning that integrates conservation and development ▪ Establishment of strengthened protection of key conservation areas with community participation and activities around areas ▪ Establishing scope for biodiversity friendly economic development ▪ Capacity building of key government and non-government stakeholders responsible for biodiversity protection ▪ Public awareness raising
Nepal Biodiversity Conservation	▪ Support of community initiatives for small-scale village infrastructure projects ▪ Initiation and support of women's groups for increased productivity; programs to improve sustainability and economic returns of natural forest products ▪ Programs to improve local incomes through tourism; programs to heighten the local peoples interest and capacity for conserving their cultures – community development, and social service inputs (such as health, sanitation, potable water supplies) ▪ Activities to be undertaken specifically by women – weaving, papermaking, dairy farming, and handicraft work. Eco-tourism	Objective: Conserve existing biodiversity in Nepal, and prevent further depletion. Demonstrate effective management approaches for doing so and encourage replication Components: ▪ Formulation of a National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) in accordance with the CBD ▪ To protect biodiversity of Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area ▪ Develop sustainable management systems with involvement of local communities ▪ Capacity building of Department National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Nepal Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation Project	▪ Community-based resource management including sustainable pasture / rangeland management and livestock herding ▪ Community involvement in tourism income generating activities ▪ Micro-credit to fund small business development ▪ Community participation in Protected Area management and planning.	Objective: Conservation of the natural and cultural environment of the Trans-Himalayan region, blending biodiversity conservation with basic needs. Components: ▪ Institutional capacity building for effective Protected Area Management ▪ Collection of data for community based planning and monitoring ▪ Develop and test connection to nature based tourism, pasture and livestock management and income generating activities and biodiversity conservation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Nepal Landscape-scale conservation of endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations in and around the Chitwan National Park	▪ Alternative livelihood options agro-forestry, livestock development and eco-tourism etc. ▪ Increased community participation in management and planning (including increased participation of women) ▪ Strengthened community institutions for resource management (including improved grassland management) ▪ Promotion of local indigenous knowledge for biodiversity conservation ▪ Increased awareness and education	Objective: Promotion of landscape level biodiversity conservation with strong community based management links to conserve endangered species in and around the Royal Chitwan National Park. Components: ▪ Improvement in management and increased scientific knowledge of the Barandhabar corridor ▪ Strengthened and more effective anti-poaching ▪ Ecological restoration of grasslands ▪ Community-based conservation model ▪ Environmental awareness and education ▪ Alternative livelihood options
Nicaragua Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice	▪ Increased in revenues by 50% for cooperatives through added value of cost-effective solar drying systems and the direct export and marketing of biodiversity friendly coffee and allspice essential oil (sustainably produced and solar processed)	Objective: Promote the use of renewable energy in the development of biodiversity friendly agro-industrial processes in rural Nicaragua that will provide revenue increases through exportation of coffee and allspice. Components: ▪ Develop and implement capacity building / training and outreach to support installation, operation, maintenance and repair of solar equipment ▪ Implement a marketing program ▪ Installation of an allspice processing plant ▪ Land-use and socio-economic monitoring
Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	▪ Support for livelihood alternatives and sustainable land use practices (e.g. ecotourism, agro-forestry, livestock) ▪ Improved community involvement in resource management ▪ Technical training	Objective: Aims at protecting the rich ecological landscapes and biodiversity of mountain ranges of northern Pakistan. The principle focus is on empowering local communities to manage biodiversity Components: ▪ Establishment of effective long-term management of four community-based conservancies ▪ Strengthening management capacities of local community ▪ Implementation of eco-development activities (sustainable livelihoods) ▪ Strengthening of government policy and legislation to support community-based conservancies ▪ Public awareness and education

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Panama Conservation of Biodiversity in Darien through Community Sustainable Development	▪ Community participation in planning and management of forest resources ▪ Sustainable use of forest resources including micro-credit program for farming activities (organic agriculture) ▪ Increased awareness and conservation	Objective: Protection and conservation of the rich biodiversity of the Darien National Park through development of local capacities and the implementation of sustainable practices for the use of natural resources Components: ▪ Develop and implement participatory planning activities for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources ▪ Strengthen conservation and sustainable development operations ▪ Demonstrate feasibility of sustainable use of forests ▪ Awareness and education of local communities
Panama Atlantic-Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	▪ Co-management of PAs with indigenous communities ▪ Sub-projects related to sustainable use ▪ Conservation and recuperation of cultural traditions and traditional knowledge ▪ Legal and institutional strengthening of indigenous tenure and resource access ▪ Social assessment conducting during project preparation	Objective: Propose project is to promote substantial action on the part of stakeholders to achieve conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through land use practices that integrate biological, social and economic priorities. Components: ▪ Development of biological, social and economic tools for integrating the biological corridor concept into sectoral strategies, local and regional planning ▪ Information dissemination ▪ Awareness of conservation of the PAMBC ▪ Implementation of local / indigenous natural resource pilots in priority areas
Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	▪ Support programs for social services, agriculture, alternative forest products, tourism, other pilot program options ▪ Community participation in management of resources ▪ Social surveys to be carried out during project implementation to identify community development activities	Objective: Project supports conservation activities and expansion of the country's conservation system. It will establish conservation areas using the Integrated Conservation and Development model. Components: ▪ Establish two Integrated Conservation and Development with close participation of local communities ▪ Establish a Conservation Resource Center with the Conservation Division of the Dept of Environment and Conservation (staff to include a sociologist) ▪ Establish legal and policy frameworks ▪ Build capacity within the DEC

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Peru Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	▪ Consolidation of the rights of indigenous groups around the National Park. ▪ Livelihood support strategies – livestock, fish farming, organic horticulture and eco-tourism, biodiversity friendly cash crops (shade grown coffee, and cocoa)	Objective: Project will assist indigenous communities, local NGOs and government to conserve and sustainably management biodiversity of the Vilcabamba Components: ▪ Update land cadaster and discuss boundary proposals with communities ▪ Establish and operate a management committee for two communal reserves and develop a management plans ▪ Implement natural resource inventory to identify non-timber forest products and agroforestry products ▪ Identify and pilot 3-4 economic activities and carry out market analyses ▪ Carry out cultural revitalization through ethno-botanical studies and traditional handicrafts ▪ Establish monitoring and evaluation including social and economic / environmental parameters
Peru Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve	▪ Outreach programs orientated towards sustainable use of natural resources, the diversification of agriculture, pasture management, management of forests and wild fauna, the transformation of products, small business administration and marketing of agricultural produce ▪ Community management of forest resources, the improvement of pastoral systems, installation of agroforestry systems and the restoration of degraded lands. ▪ Strengthening local organization and increased participation ▪ Social assessment carried out during preparation	Objective: Project will provide National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the long term conservation of the Northwest Biosphere Reserve with the participation of local stakeholders Components: ▪ Participatory planning processes for the management of productive activities in accordance with zoning ▪ Actions to strengthen and consolidate the management committee ▪ Local capacity building formation of user groups ▪ Design and implementation of outreach programs ▪ Development of models for the community management ▪ Participatory analysis, monitoring and evaluation ▪ Social communication

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Philippines Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	▪ Benefit approximately 100,000 mostly indigenous communities residing in and around PAs ▪ Establish there land tenure, protect their cultures and provide ▪ Non-degrading livelihoods and enlist them in project activities	Objectives: Provide a program of support for conservation and management of resources within ten priority sites under governments national Protected Areas system. Components: ▪ Protected area planning and management ▪ Biodiversity conservation ▪ Tenurial security (community based resource management agreements) ▪ Livelihood systems ▪ Public awareness and education
Philippines Conservation of the Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park	▪ Provision of livelihood alternatives and support for small business development ▪ Develop and implement a community based sustainable resource management strategy including community-based 'no-take' zones ▪ Provide and assistance to communities to access small grants to support enterprise development ▪ Integrate livelihood strategies with the information and education program ▪ Social assessment planned for implementation	Objective: Protect the unique and pristine conditions of biodiversity of the Tubbataha reefs National Park through a management plan. Components: ▪ Conservation management ▪ Public education and awareness ▪ Regulation, policy and advocacy ▪ Research and monitoring ▪ Sustainable resource management and livelihoods
Poland Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	▪ Ecological farming component will widen the practice and provide technical assistance and cash incentives as necessary to farmers to shift from chemicals to ecological agriculture ▪ Eco-tourism, production of non-timber forest products ▪ Community participation in conservation	Objective: Project aims to protect globally significant forest biodiversity Components: ▪ Protection of the Bialowieza Primeval forest and Sudety Mountain Forestry Ecosystem ▪ Design and implement a GIS assisted land use planning tool ▪ Initiate public outreach and participatory planning in support of conservation ▪ Establish a gene bank and nursery to preserve seed of threatened forest plant species

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Regional South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	▪ Sustainable use and alternative income generating options developed for local landowners ▪ Conservation coordinating committees to improve participation and develop management plans ▪ Training for local communities in sustainable use ▪ Awareness and education ▪ Socio-economic assessment to be conducted during implementation of pilot projects	Objective: The project will undertake terrestrial and marine resources management schemes, and select development projects that enhance the natural environment while addressing the needs of local resource owners and communities Components: ▪ Establish conservation areas with agreement of local communities, NGOs, and government agencies ▪ Establish Conservation Coordinating Committee ▪ Develop pilot conservation and development projects ▪ Awareness and education of conservation ▪ Build capacity of government agencies, NGOs, regional bodies and research and training institutes
Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management	▪ Sustainable management of sites will benefit poor rural communities and local economies adjacent to the sites through simulation of economic development, including eco-tourism, sustainable forestry and forestry certification schemes, non-timber forest products and sustainable grazing schemes ▪ Improved community involvement in Protected Area management and planning	Objective: The project is the sustainable conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity of the Romanian Forest, alpine and meadow ecosystems. Components: ▪ Develop a legal framework for conservation ▪ Linking biodiversity conservation with the reform of the forestry sector ▪ Developing a national biodiversity information management system ▪ Replicating the management experiences to new sites ▪ Incorporating biodiversity in forest management planning with options for community participation (through stakeholder committees) and discussing options for local development through a small grants program
Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	▪ Community participation in management and planning ▪ Alternative income generating activities (eco-tourism and aquaculture) ▪ Social assessment conducting during project design	Objective: To empower local communities at the Aleipata and Safata districts to effectively protect and manage coastal marine biological diversity and help them achieve sustainable use of marine resources Components: ▪ Management planning including design and implementation of alternative income generating activities ▪ Strengthen capacity and build awareness

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Seychelles Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	▪ Provision of re-training and compensations for turtle shell artisans ▪ Reduction in marine pollution in Victoria (oil / sewage and solid wastes)	Objective: Protect biodiversity and limit the pollution of marine waters. Including the restoration of Aldabra ecosystem Components: ▪ Restoration of Aldabra ecosystem ▪ Protection of sea turtles including a feasibility study for turtle farming ▪ Marine pollution mitigation including the improvement of waste handling / disposal methods
Slovak Republic Biodiversity Protection	▪ Support zones for pilot projects based on sustainable use of mushrooms and berries, siliviculture ▪ Public awareness and education ▪ Socio-economic assessment conducted during implementation	Objective: Strengthen representative ecosystems of global significance in particular transboundary areas Components: ▪ Biodiversity protection program including development of community support for the reserve system through sustainable management ▪ Conservation program to develop revenue generation ▪ Institutional capacity improvement program
South Africa Sustainable PA Development in Namaqualand	▪ Direct benefit of park development accrue to local communities such as tangible benefits (employment and training opps), ▪ Spontaneous business initiatives for conservation based business development on communal lands through the establishment of at least two eco-businesses in communal lands	Objective: To identify and establish a PA system for conserving the globally significant biodiversity of Namaqualand. Components: ▪ Planning and acquiring land for a representative PA system ▪ Baseline development ▪ Refurbishment of training and resource facilities ▪ Training activities for income and employment (including eco-tourism)
South Africa Conservation planning for biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	▪ Development of a flexible and strategic conservation plan including – identification of areas where land use practices provide sustainable economic benefits (e.g. game farming and eco-tourism). ▪ Ventures will create job opportunities in rural areas where poverty and unemployment are high.	Objective: The project aims to provide improved information and planning capacity and increase awareness to enable guidance, regulatory and conservation actions. Components: ▪ Provide spatial analysis of various thicket types ▪ To provide input into regional planning and management frameworks ▪ Provide planning guidelines and capacity building ▪ Guide investors and the public in selection of thicket biome for private ventures ▪ To create awareness of the value of the thicket biome

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Sri Lanka Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in the Rekawa, Usangoda and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems	▪ Develop a collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihoods practices and encourage sustainable alternatives ▪ Creation of a revolving fund to provide low interest micro-finance for sustainable livelihood activities - activities may include bee keeping, marketing of fish, production and marketing of curd and eco-tourism. ▪ Restocking of the lagoon to improve shrimp fisheries and contribute to livelihoods of fishermen weaned away from using harmful fishing gear and methods. ▪ Social assessment and baselines data to be collected during implementation	Objective: Overall objective of the project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of the coastal ecosystem through collaborative management system involving local communities and NGOs Components: ▪ Data collection and assessment surveys to aid collaborative management ▪ Development of collaborative management framework to control destructive livelihoods and encourage sustainable alternatives ▪ Development of conservation initiatives with participation and support of local communities ▪ Coordinating committee (including local communities) with policy developments ▪ Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation program
Sri Lanka Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	▪ Local people will benefit from improvement in the management of PAs and more appropriate solutions to human / elephant conflicts ▪ Pilot eco-development project ▪ Community participation in management planning	Objective: The project supports capacity building within the Department of Wildlife Conservation to establish and manage Protected Areas and communicate their importance to local communities Components: ▪ Management plans for six regional clusters ▪ Promote awareness and education to the public ▪ Human-elephant conflict mitigation
Sudan Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	▪ Preservation of the biodiversity of the NP through the integration of local communities in the use and management of natural resources ▪ Land use plan for buffer zone developed; incentives and sustainable income generating activities are established ▪ Dialogue with community leaders to ensure integration on a sustainable basis of collection of dead wood, palm leaves, wild fruits, wild okra, controlled trapping of guinea fowl, apiculture, fishing, establishment of community woodlots, cut and carry fodder. ▪ Negative impacts (potential) – control of trespassing by nomads by collaborators and community organizations, wardens and local government ▪ Social assessment scheduled for implementation phase	Objective: The preservation of biodiversity in the park by encouraging species conservation and the sustainable use of resources through the integration of local communities in the utilization and management of natural resources. Components: ▪ Produce and implement a management plan ▪ Management of the buffer zone ▪ Infrastructure development in the park ▪ Development of a monitoring system

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Syria Conservation of Biodiversity and PA management	▪ Development and implementation of a PA management including alternative livelihood options for local communities ▪ Project acknowledges possible negative impacts ▪ Community participation in PA management and planning ▪ Public awareness ▪ Plans social assessment during implementation	Objective: To strengthen the governments ability to protect and manage biodiversity of global and national importance and to protect and manage a priority demonstration site. Components: ▪ Drafting enabling legislation ▪ Institutional capacity building in Min of Environment, Forestry and Afforestation directorate (including community participation) ▪ Development and implementation of a management plan ▪ Public awareness program
Tanzania Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	▪ Alternative income from eco-tourism, improved farming practices ▪ Community participation in management and planning of the Protected Area ▪ Community development fund established, communities mobilize saving and provide credit for the support of environmentally friendly enterprises	Objective: The biodiversity of Jozani-Chwaka Bay area is protected managed and utilized sustainably. Component: ▪ National park establishment ▪ Institutional development including support for communities ▪ Protected Area management including implementation of a management plan and agreements with communities ▪ Rare species and biodiversity conservation ▪ Community based natural resources management and alternative income generation ▪ Policy and legislation implementation
Uganda Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	▪ Farmers will have incentives to use traditional mixed cultivation that include coffee and maintain agro-ecosystems and avoid use of chemicals that would simplify the ecosystem ▪ CMAs the communities surround KNP would receive jobs and income from the sale of coffee and improved knowledge of the parks biodiversity.	Objective: To conserve globally significant biodiversity in Kibale National Park (KNP) and in the agricultural landscape of Uganda by creating a system to use income from the sale of Kibale Forest Wild Coffee to improve the management of KNP. Components: ▪ Sustainable management of biological diversity including; design of CMAs; creation of master plans for coffee; design and implement KNP's permitting and CMAs ▪ Design M&E system ▪ Preparation of organic certification system and creation of system to control coffee post-harvest to assure readiness to meet likely international standards ▪ Creation of funding channel to allocate benefits

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Uganda Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use	▪ Ensuring effective participation of affected communities in strengthen PA management plan including tourism planning. ▪ Promotion of nature based tourism, which has potential to be restored to status of an important export industry in Uganda and to provide significant levels of employment in rural areas.	Objective: The main objective is to establish institutional capacity within the wildlife and tourism sectors for strategic planning, program development and implementation Components: ▪ Capacity building on three levels ensuring effective and efficient institutional framework. This includes promoting an effective partnership among the public and private sectors ▪ Strengthening planning, management and implementation capacity, and ensuring sustainability and accountability ▪ Strengthening overall human resources capacity and promoting professionalism
Uganda Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	▪ Alternative income-generating activities ▪ Improved community participation in management and planning ▪ Social infrastructure projects for local communities surrounding the parks, consistent with biodiversity conservation.	Objective: To establish a long-term conservation finance mechanism to support biodiversity conservation in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP). Components: ▪ Institutional Structure and Function of the Trust – to establish a multi-tiered management structure to support the implementation of the Trusts activities. ▪ Community Development Activities ▪ Research Activities – to support research activities to improve park management and park/community interactions through research on ecological and socio-economic indicators ▪ Park Management Activities – to help meet the incremental costs of implementing management plans for BINP and MGNP.
Uruguay Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Eastern Wetlands	▪ Community participation in conservation and development actions ▪ Income diversification into new areas (such as diary production, bee-keeping, otter-raising, improved swine-raising, small ecotourism establishments). ▪ Job promotion by forming new, small enterprises. ▪ Agricultural production will have benefited from the programs research findings, because farmers will be using appropriate fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides in amounts suitable for the zones	Objective: Project will conserve the biodiversity of the eastern wetlands and promote sustainable development Components: ▪ Training and research ▪ Promotion of alternative income generating activities ▪ Institutional strengthening ▪ Development of appropriate policy and legislation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Uzbekistan Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a model for Biodiversity Conservation	▪ Livelihood security through income generating activities (forestry, fisheries, eco-tourism and trophy hunting) in buffer zone ▪ Improved community participation in Biosphere Reserve management and planning ▪ Social assessment during project preparation ▪ Public environmental education and improved awareness	Objective: Project aims to conserve the important biodiverse landscapes and cultural asserts of the Nuratau Mountain and the adjacent Kyzylkum desert to provide a model for PA development in the region Components: ▪ Establishment of a biosphere reserve which provides legal framework for integrated conservation and sustainable rural development ▪ PA management planning ▪ Awareness and education ▪ Capacity building for stakeholders for conservation and sustainable local development ▪ Demonstration of approaches to address biodiversity and livelihoods (forestry, fisheries and livestock, eco-tourism and trophy hunting)
Venezuela Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Llanos Eco-region	▪ Involve and empower disenfranchised populations (indigenous campesionos and women) in management of natural resources. ▪ Empowerment of indigenous peoples, and environmental educators in alternatives to slash and burn. ▪ Pilot projects developed based on best practice – sustainable use of wildlife (caimans for leather and capybaras for meat); conservation with private landowners ▪ Social assessment carried out during implementation	Objective: Develop an ecoregional plan with the participation and / or acceptance of the national and sub-national governments, private sector, NGOs and local communities Components: ▪ Scientific / socio-economic assessments to improve knowledge ▪ Strategies for sustainable use and indicators for evaluation involving stakeholders in design and implmentation ▪ Eco-regional plan based on participatory processes ▪ Environmental education / awareness, conservation on private lands ▪ Train individuals and decision-makers
Vietnam Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	▪ Alternative income activities project will develop a scheme of diverse pilot projects for AIGs. Including aquaculture – pearls, oysters, sea crab, lobster and high value fishing species and eco-tourism, handicrafts. ▪ Target groups fishermen (esp. poorest fishermen), women, youth and community leaders / entrepreneurs. ▪ Micro loan facilities which will be operated by the women's union	Objective: Project also is building capacity at the Ministry of Fisheries and other agencies to implement their responsibilities for marine environmental management. It provides local stakeholders with a strong role in the management of marine resources and improve livelihoods Components: ▪ Participatory planning and management ▪ Alternative income generating activities ▪ Capacity building ▪ Monitoring and evaluation

Project	Intended Local Livelihood Benefit	Objective / Components
Yemen Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Scotra Archipelago	▪ Develop community-based resource management and involve communities in management and planning ▪ Credit schemes for fishermen ▪ Alternative livelihood development for those fishermen who are impacted by zoning restrictions ▪ Establish legal inventory for land tenure rights ▪ Public awareness and education ▪ Provide guidance for more effective livestock and agricultural development	Objective: To conserve the biodiversity of Socotra through community-based resource management Components: ▪ Management planning and zoning plan for Socotra ▪ Institutional strengthening and capacity building ▪ Sustainable plant resources management ▪ Promotion of sustainable marine resources management ▪ Environmental awareness and education ▪ Eco-tourism development
Yemen Protected Areas Management	▪ Development of community based PA Management plans for two pilot sites ▪ Finance for development and promotion of alternative livelihoods ▪ Social assessment to be undertaken during implementation to monitor ‘equitable benefits’	Objective: Conserve the biodiversity through protection, maintenance and enhancement of forest ecosystems by promoting sustainable community-based management Components: ▪ Protected Area management plans for protection of threatened ecosystems in two pilot areas based on a strong community participation ▪ Enhancement of supporting policy □institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks ▪ Enhancement of assessment including monitoring of biodiversity ▪ Implementation of priority actions submitted to existing IDA social fund.
Zimbabwe Park Rehabilitation and Conservation Project	▪ Improved PA management which will provide opportunities to local communities to benefit from wildlife tourism and wildlife utilization ▪ Residents of lands near NPs will benefit from greater integration of park management in regional development ▪ Park visitors and communities near parks will gain from greater environmental awareness ▪ Social assessment carried out during project preparation	Objective: Enhance the government ability to protect wildlife and develop parks and the wildlife sector by rehabilitating infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacity. Components: ▪ Institutional strengthening including financial management and park planning (including participation), public awareness and education ▪ Rehabilitation infrastructure for park management and tourism etc ▪ Gonarezhou NP rehabilitate essential infrastructure, establish consultative process with local communities for planning and management and in promoting opportunities outside the park ▪ Develop sub-projects outside park for sustainable wildlife utilization and other forms of land use compatible with biodiversity conservation