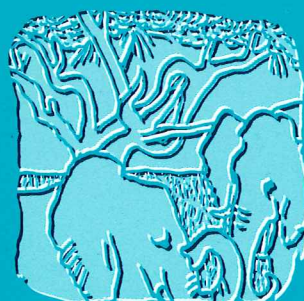
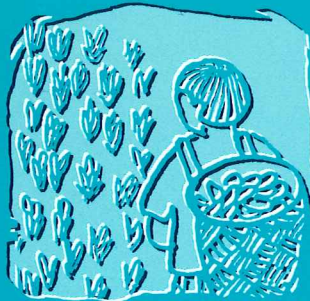


Advancing Knowledge To Achieve Conservation

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM



1996 ANNUAL REPORT

Mission of the Biodiversity Support Program

The Biodiversity Support Program's mission is to promote conservation of the world's biological diversity and to maximize the impact of U S government resources directed toward international biodiversity conservation

We believe that a healthy and secure living resource base is essential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations

To accomplish our mission, we support local communities, nongovernmental organizations, and governments to establish

- clear conservation priorities, goals, and objectives,
- democratic social processes, dialogue, and partnerships,
- incentives for ethical valuation of nature,
- favorable policies, and
- enhanced awareness and knowledge

BSP's approach focuses on the integration of conservation with social and economic development, research and analysis of conservation approaches, and information exchange and outreach

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Message from the Executive Director

Biodiversity, the variety of all forms of life on Earth, is endangered as never before, primarily as the result of human activities. Genes, species, and entire ecosystems are directly threatened by habitat destruction, overexploitation, and global climate change. It is becoming increasingly clear that the world's citizens must act now to conserve and use life's diversity more sustainably to ensure the well-being of present and future generations. While there is growing awareness worldwide that we are not on a sustainable path to the future, there is less consensus on how we can make the political, economic, biological, and social changes necessary to meet this enormous challenge.

New communication technologies are making it possible for us to access seemingly unlimited amounts of information about the status of the earth's biological resources and our impacts on those resources. We believe that we must work collectively to synthesize from this information the knowledge needed for all nations to manage biological resources sustainably. Then, by applying that knowledge wisely, we will be able to adaptively manage all biological resources for a sustainable future.

Since the late 1970s, the United States government, acting through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has supported efforts to conserve endangered species, tropical forests, and biological diversity in developing countries. Increased support for biodiversity conservation throughout the 1980s led USAID to establish the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) in 1988. BSP supports innovative, on-the-ground initiatives that seek to integrate conservation with social and economic development. We seek not only to support conservation at specific locations, but also to determine what leads to project success or failure and share those lessons with USAID and the broader conservation community. To date, BSP has worked with over 95 organizations to support more than 300 activities in some 59 countries across the globe—three-quarters of the countries in which USAID works.

For the past eight years, BSP has been working to understand the ecological, socioeconomic, and political conditions under which biodiversity conservation can be achieved. The title of this report, *Advancing Knowledge To Achieve Conservation*, reflects BSP's commitment to analyzing what we and our

partners are learning and then sharing those lessons. In 1994, we added an analysis program to help identify the lessons emerging from BSP-supported projects. This past year, we initiated a communications program to enhance our ability to share those lessons.

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) has increasingly become a focus of BSP's work. M&E forms the foundation for the adaptive management of projects, sites, and ecosystems. Practical, on-the-ground approaches to monitoring were developed this year to help local communities respond effectively to changing environmental conditions. Our recognition that multidisciplinary monitoring must be incorporated early into the project cycle, and that documented practical approaches to M&E are largely unavailable, prompted two BSP staff to write the forthcoming book, *Measures of Success: A Systematic Approach to Designing, Managing, and Monitoring Community-Oriented Conservation Projects* (see Appendix D, p. 45).

We have learned from our field partners that the informed mentoring BSP has provided through M&E and other forms of technical assistance is helping local communities to achieve their own conservation goals. To further determine the conservation impact of our work, BSP and consortium institution

staff conducted an internal evaluation that included interviews with more than 100 field partners. The evaluation report that resulted from this extensive effort is now in press (see Appendix A, p. 39). The following pages demonstrate the progress we have made in learning from our projects and programs to date. The "stories" highlighted in each section reflect the commitment of the many individuals, communities, and institutions

we have had the privilege of working with, as well as the extraordinary dedication, diverse talents, and creativity of BSP's staff.

Over the coming year, BSP will continue to analyze the information emerging from the projects we support. Next year's annual report will focus on the conditions under which specific methods and approaches to biodiversity conservation can succeed and why. We, and others working on conservation, will then be a step closer to gaining the knowledge needed for long-term conservation of the world's biological resources. The final step will be for all nations to demonstrate the wise application of that knowledge.

Kathryn Saterson

Kathryn A. Saterson
Executive Director

March 28, 1997

*"Where is the wisdom we have
lost in knowledge?"*

*"Where is the knowledge we have
lost in information?"*

—T.S. Eliot, *Choruses from the Rock* | 1934

Regional Programs

Previous Page Next

Latin America and the Caribbean



Over the past eight years, BSP's program in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has played an important role in facilitating participatory processes for identifying conservation priorities in the region. In FY 1996, as a partner with and technical resource to USAID, particularly in Mexico and Haiti, the LAC program has made advances in implementing integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs) and developing the state of knowledge about the conditions under which such projects can succeed. In addition, the program has invested significantly in institutional capacity-strengthening. Throughout the LAC region, BSP has worked to fill geographic and thematic gaps in conservation activities not covered by the consortium members and to bring together the collective expertise of the consortium and the broader conservation community to serve USAID's needs.

BSP consortium members, other international NGOs, donor agencies, and several countries, including India, have all benefited from the integrative approach to regional priority setting that BSP initiated in 1994. BSP led an effort to determine regional conservation priorities based on integrating biological, social, and political factors. The exercise's biogeographic, rather than country-unit, focus reflects BSP's recognition that effective biodiversity conservation requires representation of all

"The priority-setting exercise was something none of the individual organizations could have done alone. It has helped USAID justify beginning programs in new areas, and certainly influenced the members of the consortium."

—USAID staff member

major habitat types found in a region. Not only have BSP's consortium partners adapted the methods from this terrestrial exercise to their own planning, they have participated in companion exercises to determine freshwater and coastal/marine conservation priorities in the LAC region.

The Mexico Ecodevelopment program, the region's largest project, was initiated in 1990 to abate greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation. Now entering its second phase, the program supports environmentally sound community development in threatened wildland areas in both southern and northern Mexico. The southern Mexico program's increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation has helped USAID and WWF Mexico to clarify their objectives and approach. In northern Mexico, unregulated logging, the growing of opium poppies and marijuana, and the lack of conservation infrastructure discouraged most donors from investing in biologically rich areas of the Sierra Madre. However, BSP's well-directed funding, based on a feasibility study of priority areas and a careful analysis of grassroots capacity, has catalyzed a growing number of conservation initiatives in the region.



Sierra Madre

The subtropical canyons of the Sierra Madre abound in endemic plant species that are endangered by overharvesting and deforestation. The financial and technical assistance provided by BSP's Mexico Ecodevelopment program is catalyzing indigenous people to develop conservation initiatives in such threatened wildland areas.

FY 1996 Highlights

Haiti's Pic Macaya National Park

Macaya, Haiti's last remaining tropical forest, has interested scientists for more than 200 years. Thirty of the 133 orchid species found in Hispaniola are endemic to Macaya. The forest is also home to 65 species of birds, several of which are threatened with extinction. The seven important rivers that flow from the high mountains of Macaya provide household and irrigation water for the Plaine des Cayes, where most of the country's food is produced. The forest protects more than one million Haitians living downstream from the potentially devastating consequences of flooding and soil erosion.

Accelerating rates of deforestation led the Government of Haiti to declare Macaya a

national park in 1983.

For the past three years, BSP has worked with UNICORS, a regional NGO, to protect the core area of Macaya National Park from further degradation and encroachment while helping farm families in the buffer zone south of the park develop alternative income sources. In addition, by engaging people through song and dance, local educators are raising awareness about Macaya's importance to all Haitians and the dangers of continued deforestation. As a result, local communities are participating in, rather than protesting, park protection.



JFP productions

This project has reaffirmed the effectiveness of local NGOs as partners and highlighted the need for providing them technical assistance and training support. Project experience has also underscored the critical role governments must play in shouldering responsibility for long term park protection and enforcement.

BSP's support has enabled Parc Macaya to survive during a time when both the Government of Haiti and the international NGO community were unable to provide assistance. The Haitian government is now poised to begin management of this area and will benefit from the lessons learned by BSP and UNICORS.

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Hemispheric Summit on Sustainable Development

The nations of the Western Hemisphere are endowed with as much as one half of the world's biodiversity. Yet accelerated deforestation in recent years has led to widespread soil degradation, air pollution, and the disappearance of important plant and animal species. The governments of the Americas have recognized the need to pool their collective efforts to better understand, assess, and sustainably use their living resource base. At USAID's request, BSP coordinated a consultative process to elicit

specific recommendations for consideration by heads of state at the Hemispheric Summit on Sustainable Development, which was held in Bolivia in December 1996.

In preparation for the Bolivia Summit, BSP convened biodiversity experts and key stakeholders from throughout the Americas to form the Inter-American Commission on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development.

These scientists and policy experts proposed five initiatives, and their final report was adopted as the official technical paper on biodiversity for the Bolivia Summit.

When heads of state gathered in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia in December, they

incorporated four of the Commission's initiatives into the Summit's Action Plan. These initiatives call for establishing an inter-American dialogue in all key areas concerned with biodiversity, creating an Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network, primarily through the Internet, to ensure that biodiversity decision makers and educators

have better access to reliable information, developing a framework for managing common and transboundary aquatic resources, and establishing innovative financing mechanisms, such as capital venture funds, to strengthen small biodiversity based businesses, civic organizations, and environmental agencies.

Building a Biosphere Reserve, Sierra Madre Occidental

The Tarahumara of Mexico and other indigenous peoples of the Sierra Madre Occidental know that their quality of life depends on a healthy forest. But the most biologically rich ecosystem in North America is threatened by unregulated logging and drug crop growing.

BSP has supported the work of Edwin Bustillos, 1996 winner of the Goldman Environmental Prize for North America, since he founded the Advisory Council of the Sierra Madre (CASMAC) in 1992. BSP's assistance to the Sierra Madre Alliance, the U.S.-based partner of CASMAC, is helping the Tarahumara people and neighboring communities in southern Chihuahua regain control of their forests and way of life.

"The use of advanced information networks will facilitate the flow of biological, geological, and atmospheric information that is the prerequisite to any sound sustainable development plan. The Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network that we seek to establish as part of our Action Plan is a solid proposal and deserves our support."

—Vice President Al Gore

Edwin's visionary leadership has helped indigenous peoples groups create a model of conservation in the Pino Gordo region. Using traditional decision making processes, CASMAC's indigenous promoters have inspired dozens of communities to propose forest reserves that may one day be integrated into a single biosphere reserve.

"The progress that Edwin and the Sierra Madre program have made would not have been possible without funding and technical assistance from the Biodiversity Support Program"

—Randall Gingrich, International Director, Sierra Madre Alliance

One community that has officially won recognition of its forest reserve has used the designation to rebuff unwanted logging on its land and is currently working with a wildlife biologist from the University of Chihuahua to develop a management plan to allow overhunted wildlife populations to recover.



Randall Gingrich
Edwin Bustillos (right) meets with community leader at a workshop in Baborigame, Chihuahua.

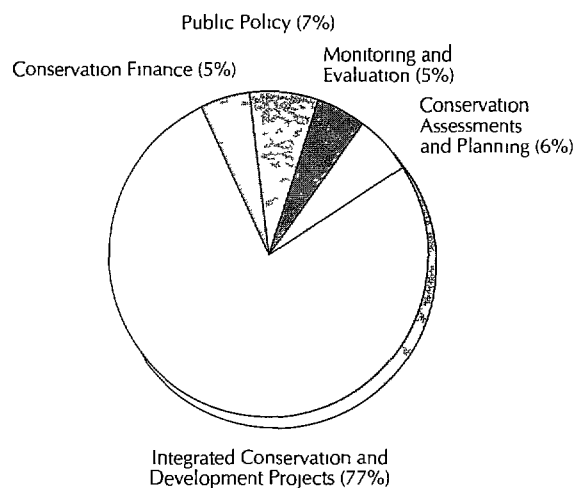
Aquatic Priority-Setting

At the 1995 terrestrial priority setting workshop supported by BSP, it became apparent that regionwide priorities were urgently needed for aquatic habitats. Building on the terrestrial analysis, regional experts are now creating a methodology appropriate for freshwater and marine habitats.

At an October 1995 workshop held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, organized jointly by Wetlands International and WWF, scientists identified 111 freshwater ecoregions and assessed their biological importance and level of threat. The biodiversity of eight ecoregions, many encompassing vast areas, was considered globally outstanding. The status of a third of all freshwater ecoregions was considered critical or endangered, showing that freshwater biodiversity is, generally speaking, more threatened than terrestrial biodiversity. A similar workshop organized by The Nature Conservancy and held in Miami in September 1996 developed a methodology and identified preliminary priorities for coastal and marine habitats. The results of these two integrated, science-based assessments, including ecoregion maps, will provide a useful tool to donors and others responsible for reviewing and planning conservation investments.

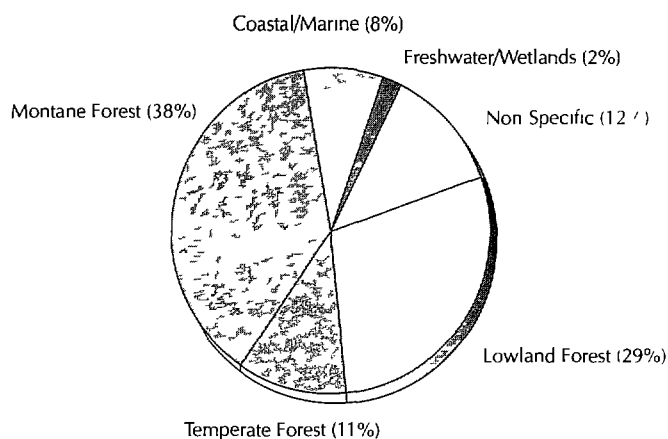
Primary Activity Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Biome Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Latin America and the Caribbean Current Portfolio

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
REGIONAL		
WWF/LAC Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) Support	\$ 25 000	1995 96
LAC Aquatic Priorities	235,000	1995 96
Summit of the Americas/Partnership for Biodiversity Follow up	200 000	1996
Proyecto Ambiental Regional para Centroamerica (PROARCA)		
Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance	220 000	1995 98
Brazil		
Analysis of Mining Policies in Brazil	100 000	1994 97
Costa Rica		
Rapid Ecological Assessment for the La Curena Region	38 516	1995 96
Haiti		
Pic Macaya National Park Project	416 172	1993 96
• Advisor Union des Cooperatives de la Region Sud d Haiti (UNICORS)		1993 96
• Technical Assistance to UNICORS		1995 96
Honduras		
Honduras I Technical Assistance to to Fundacion VIDA	135 000	1992 96
Honduras II Continuing Technical Assistance to Fundacion VIDA	85 000	1993 95
Mexico		
Mexico Global Climate Change III	1,008 200	1993 95
• Northern Border Wildlands II		1993 95
• Mexico Mountain Forest—Imperial Woodpecker Project		1994 95
Mexico Ecodevelopment Program IV	1 026 000	1994 96
Mexico Ecodevelopment Program V	1 069 000	1995 96
• Building a Biosphere Reserve Through Community Planning and Designation in the Sierra Madre Occidental Chihuahua		
• Community Organization and Training for the Management and Conservation of the El Cielo Biosphere Reserve Tamaulipas		
• Southern Mexico Ecodevelopment Program V		
Uruguay		
Planning for National Biodiversity Strategy	10 000	1994 96
Total	\$4,567,888	

Based on calendar year

Africa and Madagascar

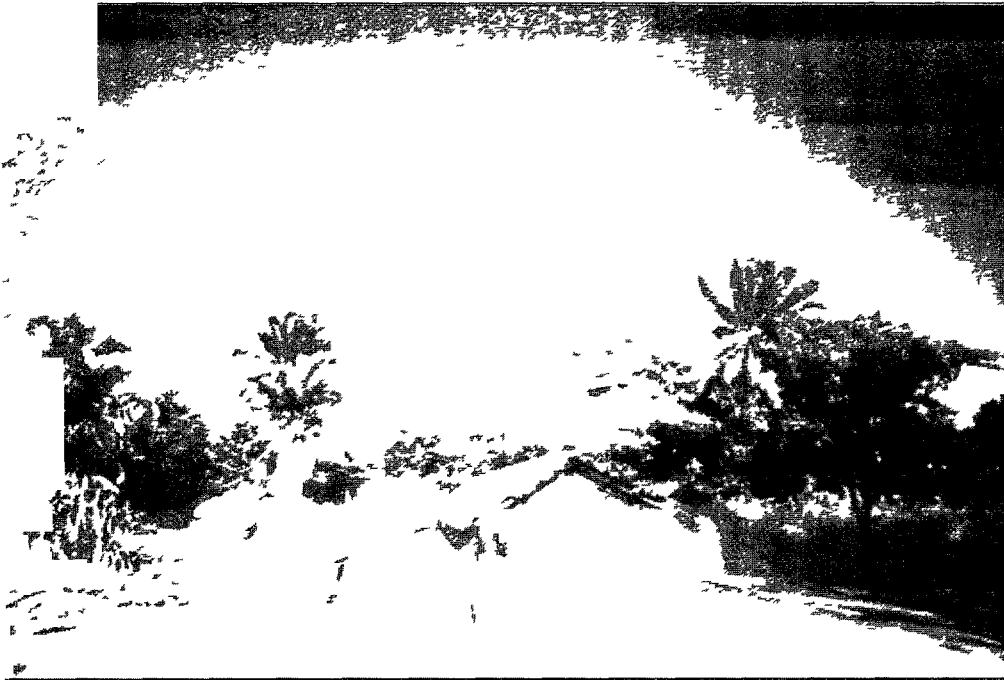
BSP's participatory approach in Africa and Madagascar has directly engaged Africans across the continent in biodiversity decision making. As a result, both individual and institutional capacities have been strengthened, and USAID has gained access to a broad range of African ideas and perspectives on specific topics that can be used to design and implement new programs.

In FY 1996, cross-regional site visits supported by the Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME) project helped field managers from 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa compare strategies that increase the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation programs. Through the Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS) project, BSP support has resulted in the development of national level, systematic approaches to training needs assessment and human resource development for protected area managers in several countries.

A common BSP Africa program strategy is to recruit field practitioners and topical specialists to serve on expert advisory boards for specific BSP projects. Through the Behaviors in Conservation program, for example, BSP

collaborates with a group of African advisors to identify and disseminate best practices in behavior centered social assessment and provide recommendations to field practitioners. Similarly, the comparative analysis of case studies documented by the BIOME project's African advisors will provide project implementers across Africa with practical information that can be applied on the ground.

Communication and collaboration among both African and international organizations have been increased as a result of BSP's ability to catalyze new partnerships. The PARCS project's joint design of a protected area management training program by three international conservation institutions represents the first time that all three had worked together on an initiative in Africa.



Pre-dusk rainbow appears over a Lese villager's home in the Ituri forest of northeastern Zaire.

D. d. Wik

BSP was instrumental in working with USAID to develop the new Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), a \$15 million collaborative initiative involving nine private voluntary organizations and U.S. government agencies. The knowledge and experience leveraged through such multi-institutional collaborations enhance the likelihood that the goals of biodiversity conservation will be achieved.

FY 1996 Highlights

Protected Area Conservation Strategy

For decades, Africa has been striving to protect its rich biological diversity by establishing an extensive network of protected areas



Con e B a l e

Africa's protected areas embrace species that attract the global attention of biologists, ecologists, and photographers alike. The young monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) shown above is found in Uganda's Lake Mburo National Park.

resolution, develop sustainable tourism programs, and develop and use new techniques such as sustainable harvesting.

The Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS) project was established in 1992 to develop a better understanding of how to increase the capacity of natural resource management authorities across Africa to train their staff appropriately in the most cost-effective way and to share what they learn across regions, countries, and organizations.

The first phase of PARCS helped protected area authorities across eastern, central, and southern Africa assess the training needs of protected area managers and develop

These range from tremendous tropical moist forests to world-renowned wetlands and vast plains. Years ago, these protected areas were largely pristine tracts of land. Today, however, they are threatened by the effects of economic downturns and rapid population growth.

Socioeconomic pressures are creating new challenges for protected area management organizations. Innovative training is urgently needed to help staff adapt to new situations. The role of protected area managers, in particular, is becoming increasingly complex. Not only must they be able to manage natural resources, plan and implement policies, and enforce laws, they must also be able to work effectively with local communities on conservation and development activities and conflict

"What's best about PARCS is that it is not simply sending individuals to training, but is trying to create systemic change at the national level, and doing comparative work across countries."

—President of an implementing NGO

training plans and techniques to address those needs. Working collaboratively, the World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, and African Wildlife Foundation, coordinated by BSP, implemented a cross-regional approach that sought the views of more than 200 protected area managers working in 15 countries across Africa about their training needs and priorities.

During the second phase of the project, pilot approaches to in-service training were tested in nine countries. The lessons

"I feel that BSP has genuinely allowed for real input from partners and advisors."

—Member, African Advisory Committee for Behaviors

learned were analyzed at three cross-regional workshops and synthesized in the handbook *What's Your Role? Training for Organizational Impact* to be published in 1997 (see Appendix D, p. 46). The handbook is designed to help training officers develop programs that will enable staff of protected area authorities to achieve optimum job performance and to show how training within an organization is a primary means of achieving organizational impact in protected area management.

Behaviors in Conservation

An underlying assumption of many environmental education and communication activities in Africa has been that knowledge will change people's attitudes about the environment, which in turn will change their behavior. To improve the effectiveness of natural resource projects, the USAID Africa Bureau asked BSP to examine this assumption in late 1992.

BSP soon realized that many factors, in addition to knowledge and attitudes, influence behaviors critical to conservation. This analytical study assessed current knowledge on attitudes and behavior change, developed practical methods for understanding change, and analyzed local and policy impacts of conservation education in Africa. More than 100 people from academia, government, and NGOs, including many managers of conservation projects and field-based practitioners, contributed their knowledge and insights. In FY 1996, the findings were synthesized in the report *Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources Management* (see Appendix D p. 46).



Kate Newm

In Burkina Faso, a woman in the village of Kampala harvests medicinal leaves.

The next step focuses on building African capacity in behavior centered, participatory social assessment methods. In FY 1996, BSP began working with an African advisory committee to identify and disseminate information on existing best practices. The program is now documenting and monitoring the work of selected African organizations who have adapted effective social assessment practices to their local situations. In FY 1998, the practical recommendations resulting from a synthesis of these case studies will be disseminated to field level practitioners.

Central African Regional Program for the Environment

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is a new \$15 million USAID-supported initiative that aims to identify and help establish the conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin. CARPE builds on the results of the BSP Global Climate Change project, which identified the effects of global climate change processes on the region and the potential of deforestation to affect global climate change.

CARPE's overall objective is to engage local NGOs, individuals and government agencies in activities to evaluate threats to forest integrity and identify opportunities for minimizing resource degradation while promoting human livelihood security. The program's core philosophy is to facilitate the meaningful involvement of African partners and to ensure that African decision makers have access to and the capacity to use information critical to sustainable forest management.

Project activities will focus on Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. In FY 1996, a field office was set up in Libreville, Gabon to ensure effective communication among U.S.-based and Congo Basin partners, to help coordinate CARPE activities within the region, and to take the lead on implementing selected capacity-building activities.

The expanded knowledge base and enhanced individual and institutional capacity that will result from the implementation of CARPE will serve as the basis for a longer term effort to sustainably manage forest resources, thus conserving the region's biodiversity and averting potentially negative changes in regional and global climate.



Kathryn Sate son

Village communities such as this one in Barse, Burkina Faso, were interviewed by project managers to identify factors that threaten or enhance biodiversity conservation and sustain their well being.

Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation

Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME), the third phase of the BSP Biodiversity Analysis for Africa project, supports African conservation professionals in the comparative analyses of a range of biodiversity conservation projects across sub-Saharan Africa.

In FY 1996, project managers conducted cross-site visits to conservation projects in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. A comparative analysis of the case studies resulting from these site visits will provide practical

information to project implementers across Africa about effective strategies and techniques for overcoming conservation challenges.

Cross-site visits have strengthened regional networking among project managers and enhanced their analytical, observational, and writing skills. Local organizations have

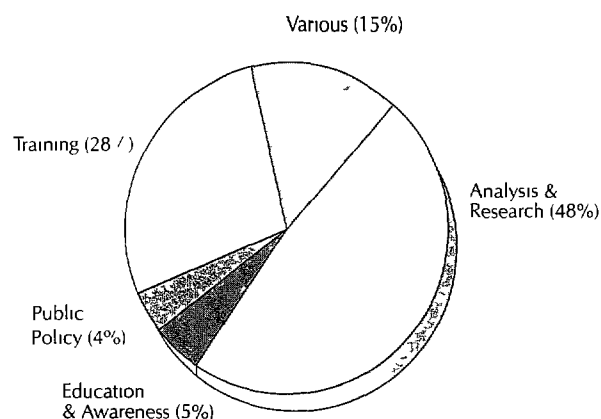
increased their capacity to promote sustainable uses of biological resources. By having people from across Africa visit them, local communities have gained an appreciation of the importance of their projects.

"BIOME is having a major impact on project implementers and is helping increase linkages between East, West, and South Africa."

—USAID Project Officer, Africa

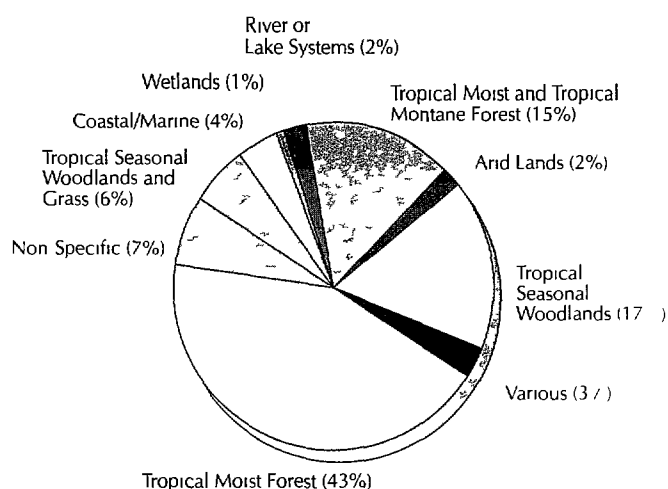
Primary Activity Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Biome Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Africa and Madagascar: Current Portfolio

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
REGIONAL		
Food Security and Biodiversity	\$225 000	1995 98
Behavioral Modifications in Integrated Conservation and Development II	405 392	1993 97
Biodiversity Analysis for Africa II (BAA)	266,561	1992 97
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Global Climate Change for Africa II	218 009	1992 98
Global Climate Change for Africa III	115 000	1994 97
Sustainable Use of Biological Resources	225 000	1996 98
Trade in Wildlife Medicinals in East and Southern Africa (TRAFFIC)	160 000	1995 97
Burkina Faso		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
• Grant Involvement of the Population Bordering the Kabore Tambi National Park Towards Sustainable Management of the Biological Resources		
Cameroon		
Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	797 584	1995 98
Global Climate Change for Africa II	35 000	1992 98
• Grant Development Evaluation and Validation of Satellite Derived Vegetation Maps for Cameroon Using High Resolution Satellite Images		
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	405 000	1993 97
Central African Republic		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	907 084	1995 98
Congo		
Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	907 084	1995 98
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	405 000	1993 97
Côte d'Ivoire		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Gabon		
Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)	907 084	1995 98

*Based on calendar year

Africa and Madagascar Current Portfolio *(continued)*

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
Ghana		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Kenya		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Environmental Governance in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTS)	152 000	1994 97
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	337 500	1993 97
Madagascar		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Malawi		
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	405 000	1993 97
Mali		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Namibia		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Nigeria		
Biodiversity Analysis for Africa II (BAA II)	13 000	1992 97
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Monitoring and Evaluation of Biodiversity Conservation Programme in the Rain Forest Zone of Southeastern Nigeria 		
Tanzania		
African Wildlife Foundation—Indian Ocean Islands Project	100 000	1994 97
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	405 000	1993 97
Togo		
Global Climate Change for Africa III	10 000	1994 97
Uganda		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Global Climate Change for Africa III	30 000	1994 97
Protected Area Resource Conservation Strategy II (PARCS)	405 000	1993 97
Zimbabwe		
Biodiversity Analysis for Africa II (BAA II)	25 500	1992 97
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Project to Publish Information on the Campfire Programme in Zimbabwe Illustrating the Benefits It Gives to Conservation and Development 		
Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)	52 860	1994 98
Total	\$8,443,258	

Based on calendar year

Eastern Europe

As countries in the former Soviet Union undergo the complex process of democratization a window of opportunity has opened to engage diverse stakeholders in constructive dialogue about how they might better work together to protect their countries' natural resources. With \$800,000 from the Eastern Europe bureau of USAID over the past six years, BSP has led consultative processes and catalyzed partnerships that local stakeholders agree would not otherwise have happened. In Bulgaria, for example, BSP supported the development of a national biodiversity conservation strategy that opened, for the first time, meaningful discussion across Bulgarian society about the key social, economic, and political issues that affect the management of the country's biodiversity. BSP has also supported biodiversity research projects in Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia and project planning missions in Poland and the Czech Republic.

Facilitating Participatory Processes in the Ukraine

Six years after Ukraine's 1991 independence, most of its 52 million citizens are facing severe economic hardships as the country makes a transition to a decentralized market economy. The scientific community and the emerging nonprofit sector have been especially hard hit by decreases in traditional funding sources. Public and private support for nonprofits is scarce, and budgetary problems have depleted state funding for environmental protection. As a result, highly trained Ukrainian scientists are left with little or no research support and often no salaried support for months at a time. With the exception of nuclear issues, environmental problems are not at the top of the public agenda for most Ukrainians, despite their strong affinity for nature and natural landscapes.

"Participating in the grant-selection process was my best lesson in democracy"

—Senior Scientist, Advisory Panel
Conservation Initiatives Grants Program

BSP's Conservation Initiatives Grants Program, supported by USAID/Kiev, will provide funding over the next year to help Ukrainian scientists and NGO activists bring biodiversity issues to the forefront. Grants of up to \$5,000 will support applied conservation initiatives in existing and potential protected areas of the country. Many of the proposed projects center on establishing or expanding protected areas and conserving unique species and habitats. To strengthen information sharing, BSP is funding the publication of a Ukrainian scientific research journal on special protected areas, as well as a biodiversity protection bulletin.

A Ukrainian advisory panel, representing a range of stakeholders with divergent views on conservation, was formed in FY 1996 to help select the grantees. Through the selection process facilitated by BSP, NGOs, scientists, and government representatives have been able to overcome their differences to begin working together productively toward a common goal. They were highly appreciative of BSP's facilitation of the selection process, which represented a unique opportunity to work together in an open and democratic process. Several participants expressed the belief that the unique interaction had enabled them to build stronger working relationships for the future. A BSP-supported symposium planned for February 1998 will offer another opportunity for open interaction when the advisory panel meets with the grantees to discuss the results of their research and conservation activities.

BSP's support to the Ukraine also includes funding to help protect the unique biodiversity in Crimea, the southernmost region of the country. In FY 1997, a workshop organized by BSP will bring together local and central government agencies, scientists, and NGOs to assess the region's protected-area status, identify management needs, and key areas for future protection, and prioritize follow-up actions.



Mis Martyan Nature Reserve, located along Crimea's Black Sea coast, is an important research site for scientists at the nearby Nikitskiy Botanical Garden. Unregulated tourism and unsustainable farming practices, however, now pose serious threats to the reserve's biodiversity.

Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific BSP is contributing to the effective conservation and management of some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems by stimulating policy changes that recognize the traditional rights of indigenous communities and by supporting local partnerships and initiatives that strengthen the participation of local communities

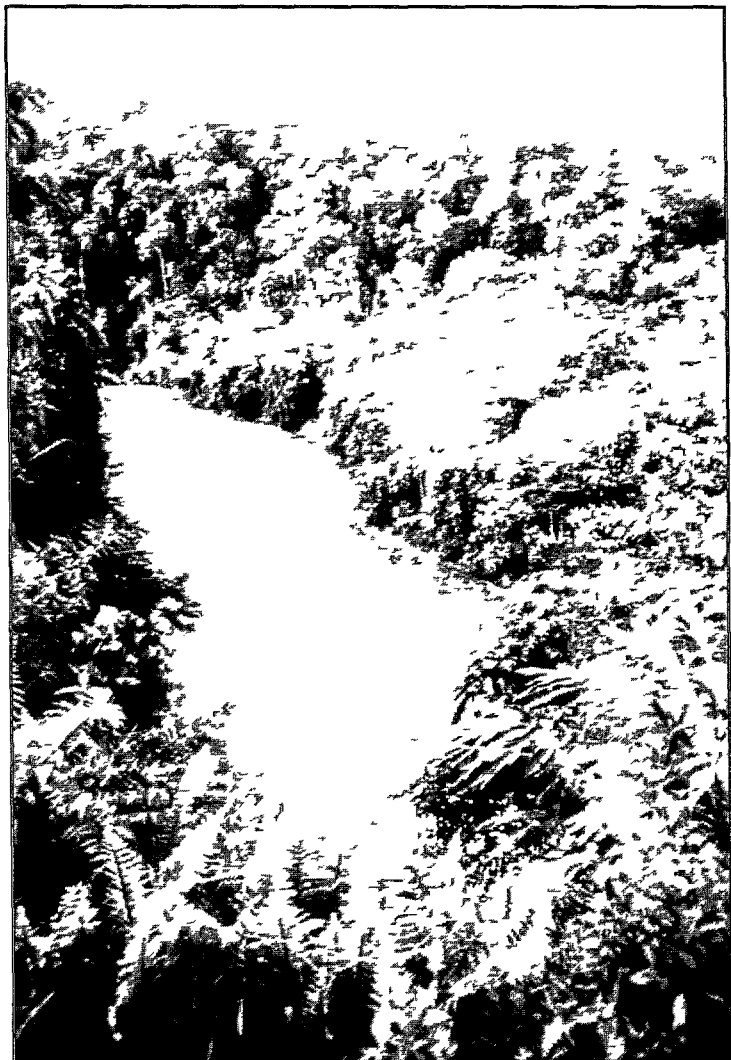
In FY 1996, the KEMALA program was initiated in Indonesia to develop well-informed, technically skilled, and, as a result, politically empowered indigenous communities. Building on the momentum generated by BSP's global Peoples and Forests program and the Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia and the Pacific (BCN), KEMALA supports local alliances leading to the improved management of the Indonesia's unique and diverse natural resources. Such activities as community-based mapping, policy analysis, and institutional strengthening encourage indigenous management and protection of natural resources and help position local communities to engage in meaningful dialogue with governments. In FY 1996, for example, the program's support of customary law territory mapping in West

Kalimantan helped Dayak communities work toward integrating their land use maps with regional government plans.

The Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project for India, also initiated in FY 1996, is unprecedented in bringing multiple Indian stakeholders together to develop participatory methods for establishing conservation priorities. Legislation drafted under the project in FY 1996, which calls for improved public access to information for biodiversity priority setting, will, once approved, lead to better environmental decision-making at all levels of Indian society.

All of BSP's projects in Asia and the Pacific have included outreach activities and skills training to spread the use of sound knowledge and technologies to support a scientific basis for conservation decision making and to legitimize the role of local communities in biodiversity conservation. Multidisciplinary and multi-level networking and learning at local, national, and cross-regional levels have been promoted through analytical workshops held in India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

In FY 1997, on-the-ground work will be initiated in western Nepal under a new forest enterprise program funded by USAID/Nepal, and KEMALA activities will be expanded to some 20 new sites in Indonesia under the USAID-supported Natural Resources Management project.



Pete Rodman

BSP's KEMALA program is helping to conserve Indonesia's wealth of high biodiversity tropical forests by supporting local management initiatives.

FY 1996 Highlights

A recent grant to Yayasan Pancur Kasih, a local NGO, is helping Dayak communities in West Kalimantan create adat (custom law) territory maps. These maps will "speak" on behalf of the Dayak people to help resolve land-use conflicts, recognize traditional resource-use rights, document indigenous knowledge, and protect local biodiversity. In the coming year Yayasan Pancur Kasih will strive to integrate traditional land use management into government planning through policy dialogue and formal seminars, as well as through community mapping.

In FY 1997, new focal activities will be initiated in the five high biodiversity geographic areas targeted by KEMALA: West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Maluku, and Irian Jaya.

KEMALA builds on the momentum generated by BSP's Peoples and Forests program (pp. 29-30) and the Biodiversity Conservation Network (pp. 22-28).

Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project for India

As India approaches the twenty-first century, its population of more than 900 million continues to grow. To meet current and future human and environmental needs, a major socio-political shift is needed that both recognizes and encourages community awareness and decision-making with regard to protecting local biodiversity.

Multidisciplinary and multi-level planning processes are key to helping government agencies and village-level communities work together more effectively. BSP's Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project (BCPP) for India is unprecedented in enabling multiple stakeholders representing a broad spectrum of



Yayasan Pancur Kasih, a local Indonesian NGO, teaches mapping techniques to Dayak community members in West Kalimantan. Frank Momborg/WWF Indonesia

KEMALA

One of the world's most biologically and culturally diverse countries, Indonesia presents a unique opportunity to support local initiatives to conserve literally thousands of species and ecosystems of global value. KEMALA (Community Natural Resource Managers' Program), begun in FY 1996, is taking advantage of this opportunity. Funded under the USAID supported Natural Resources Management (NRM II) project, KEMALA encourages local Indonesian NGOs and people's organizations to forge alliances to discover and undertake activities they perceive as essential to managing their country's rich forest and coastal resources.

These naturally emerging coalitions center on such activities as joint management of protected areas, community-based mapping, recognition of traditional silvicultural and marine management regimes, and community-based businesses whose viability depends on conserving local biodiversity.

Indonesian partners work through a forum comprised of and guided by local NGOs and people's organizations with BSP and USAID participation. In this forum, partners compare methodologies and build networks to address policy issues of shared concern. Through grants and direct technical assistance, KEMALA supports workshops, site-based activities, training, and policy analyses to support the program's goals.



Participants at the BCPP Values and Methods Workshop (left to right): S.Z. Qasim, Government of India Planning Commission; T.N. Khoshoo, Tata Energy Research Institute; and Janis Alcorn, BSP. WWF Indonesia

Indian society to voice their social and economic concerns, while gaining a better appreciation of biodiversity values

Under the direction of a steering group led by WWF India, BCPP is assisting Indian NGOs and research institutions to develop participatory methods for establishing geographic conservation priorities from the ground up. This two-year project, initiated in early FY 1996, will produce a set of Indian plans for priority conservation strategies, sites, and species. Another intended product is a participatory national conservation planning method that other countries might apply to meet the national biological diversity planning requirement of the Biodiversity Convention.

During FY 1996, a series of workshops facilitated the networking of a wide range of Indian NGOs, government institutions, and professionals to reach consensus on the biological, social, and economic values and methods to be used for setting conservation priorities. A village level manual for participatory development of biodiversity conservation strategies was developed and local-level strategy work was initiated at more than 35 sites in nine states.

In FY 1997, the project will work for policy reform at both state and national levels to improve public access to information for biodiversity priority-setting. To this end, the project is supporting the Indira Gandhi Conservation Monitoring Centre at WWF-India to develop a biodiversity information system for India.

Social Sustainability Manual

While there are no easy guidelines for achieving a balance between the biological issues of conservation and the equity concerns of the communities involved, asking meaningful questions can lead to innovative, on-the-ground solutions. The manual *Beyond Fences: Seeking Social Sustainability in*

Conservation, helps conservation professionals identify the social concerns most relevant to their work, assess options for action, and evaluate or redesign existing initiatives.

This two-volume resource tool is the result of a collaborative exercise initiated by BSP's Asia and Pacific program and supported by multiple donors. These include The World Bank, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Intercooperation, Switzerland, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the USAID-funded PVO-NGO/NRMS project.

Beyond Fences describes a process, rather than a product, intended to stimulate a context specific inquiry necessary to provide local answers to complex questions involving a variety of perceptions and interests. The manual will be published in FY 1997 by the IUCN.

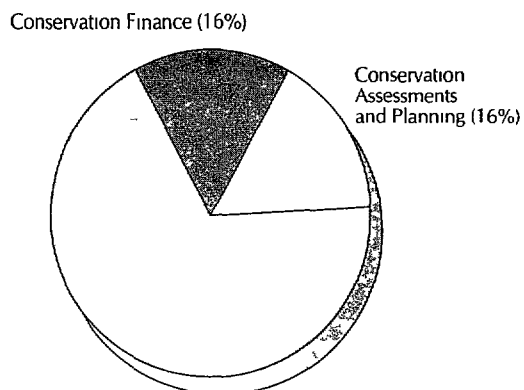
Trust Funds and Endowments

In Indonesia, BSP assisted USAID in establishing the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI), an independent grant-making institution. KEHATI administers an endowment of \$16.5 million to support conservation efforts by a broad range of Indonesian institutions.

In Papua New Guinea, BSP is currently working with The Nature Conservancy to support background analysis for developing a Conservation Trust Fund for Papua New Guinea. BSP is funding related technical studies on legal and administrative issues, potential delivery mechanisms, and possible criteria for conservation priority setting and grant-making.

Primary Activity Types

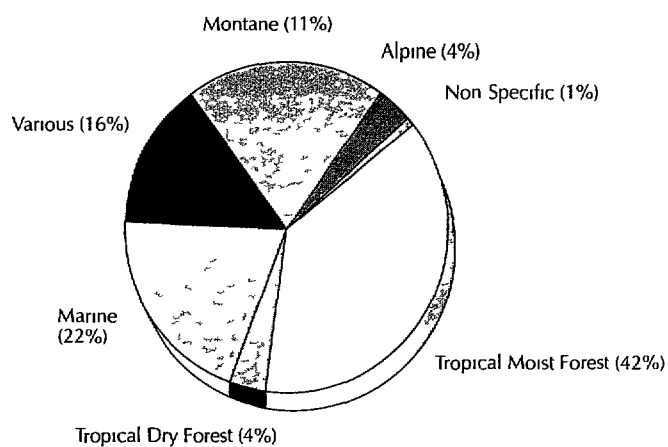
(% of U S \$ allocated)



Community Based Natural Resource Management (68%)

Biome Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Asia and Pacific: Current Portfolio

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
REGIONAL		
Guide to Social Sustainability	\$43,645	1994 97
India		
Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project—\$590 000		
• Technical Assistance component—\$30 795	620 795	1995 98
Indonesia		
Community Natural Resource Managers' Program (KEMALA)	2,000,000	1996 01
Establishment of Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI)	603 998	1993 97
Nepal		
Ban Udyam Forest Enterprise Project	700,000	1996 01
Papua New Guinea		
Feasibility study for establishing a Conservation Trust Fund in Papua New Guinea	50 000	1996 97
Total	\$4,018,438	

*Based on calendar year

Where BSP Works

The geographic scope of BSP's work has extended to 59 countries worldwide encompassing many of the most biologically diverse areas in the world. The map on the two next pages identifies specific sites within selected projects BSP currently funds to promote conservation of the world's biological diversity.

At the global level, BSP's Peoples and Forests program works with local organizations at sites in both Asia (India, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand) and Latin America (Bolivia, Peru, and Central America). The Conservation Impact

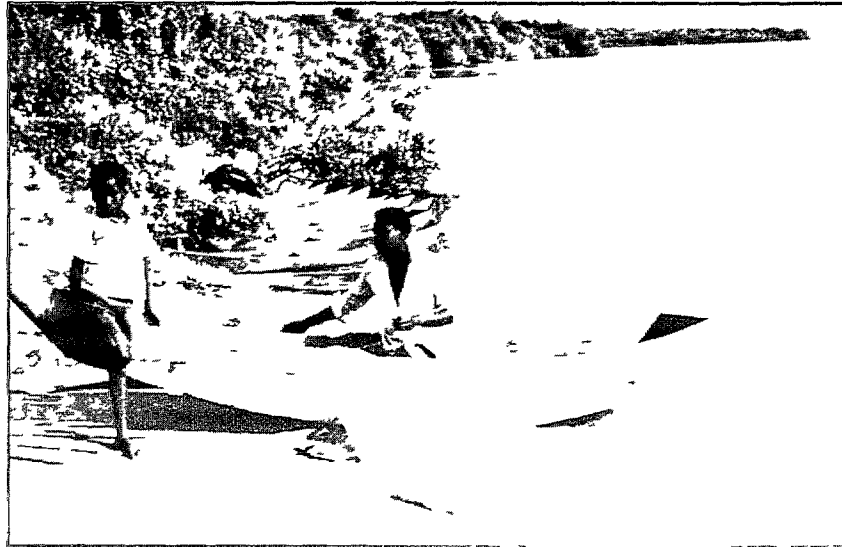
Grants program (not noted on map) currently funds 31 research grants in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia and the Pacific.

The Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia and the Pacific (BCN) supports community-based enterprises at 20 sites in 7 countries (Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands). BSP's Asia and Pacific program supports community-based forest and coastal management at 20 sites in Indonesia and Nepal, as well as priority-setting exercises in seven states in India and develop-

ment of a trust fund in Papua New Guinea.

BSP supports biodiversity conservation activities throughout sub-Saharan Africa and in Madagascar. The Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME) project centers on 11 site-based projects in 10 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe). The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), a new USAID initiative in the Congo Basin, will include Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

The Mexico Ecodevelopment program, BSP's largest investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, integrates biodiversity conservation with grassroots development at priority sites in southern Mexico and in relatively neglected areas of northern Mexico. Regionwide, BSP supports geographic priority setting for both terrestrial and aquatic habitats. In addition, BSP's Analysis program is conducting site-specific monitoring and evaluation for the USAID-supported PROARCA project at four bi-national or tri-national sites in all seven countries of Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama).



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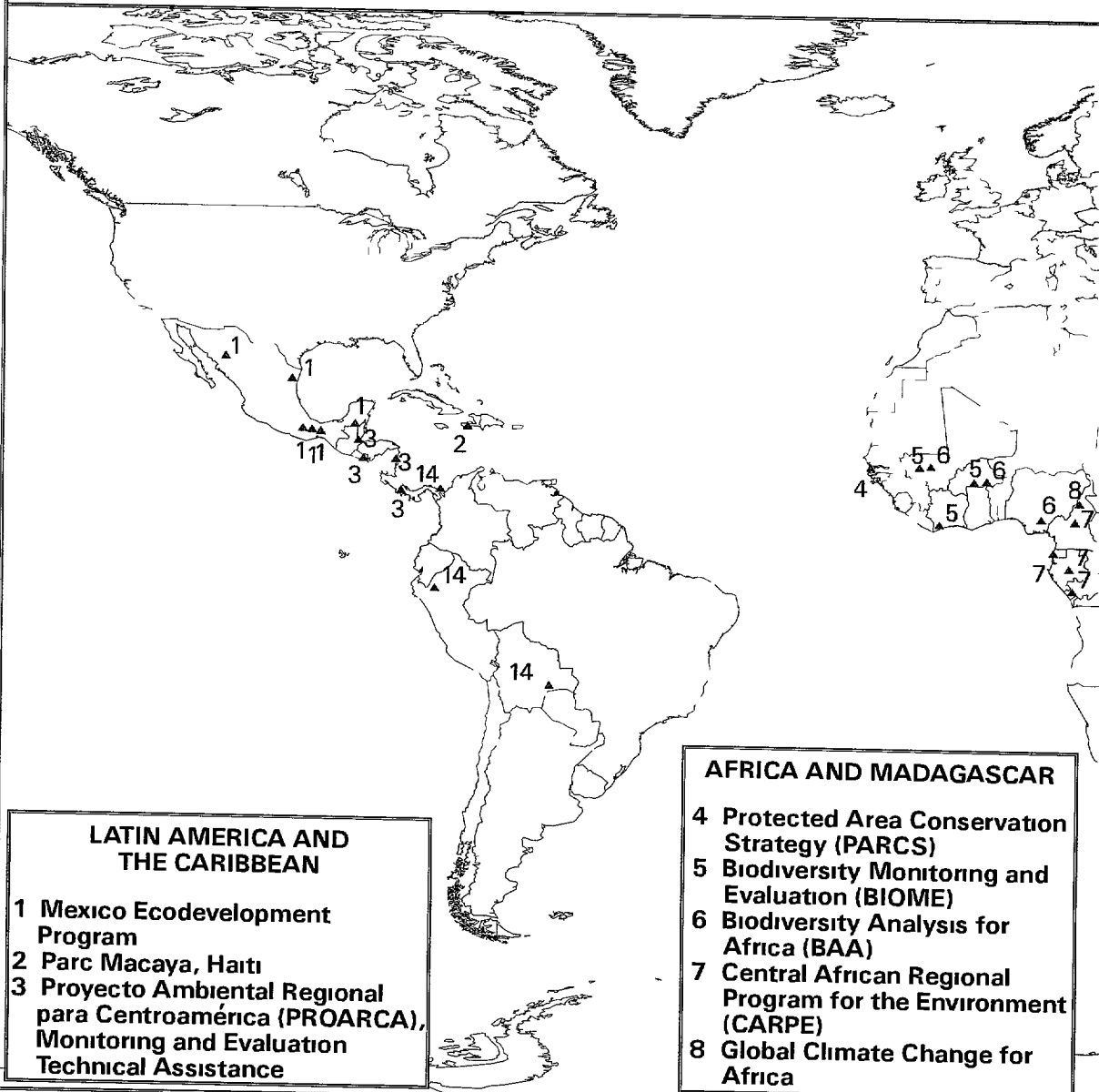


Nick Sisk



Biodiversity Support Program

Promoting Conservation of the World's Biological Resources



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 1 Mexico Ecodevelopment Program
- 2 Parc Macaya, Haiti
- 3 Proyecto Ambiental Regional para Centroamérica (PROARCA), Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance

AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR

- 4 Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS)
- 5 Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME)
- 6 Biodiversity Analysis for Africa (BAA)
- 7 Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
- 8 Global Climate Change for Africa

LEGEND

- Countries in which BSP has funded biodiversity conservation activities
- Current Forest Cover
- Site-Specific locations within selected projects

The Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) is a cooperative effort of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Resources Institute funded since 1988.

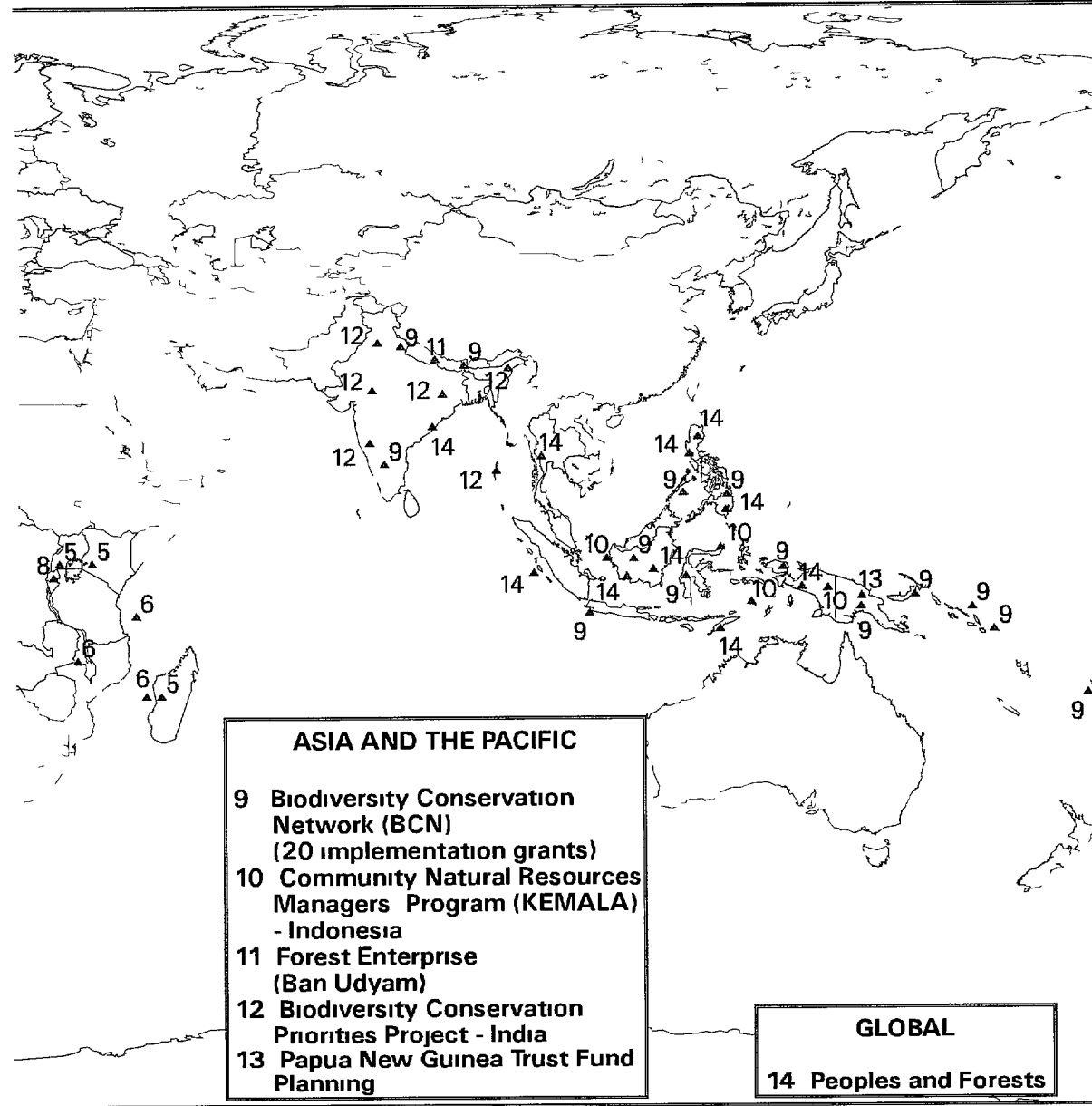
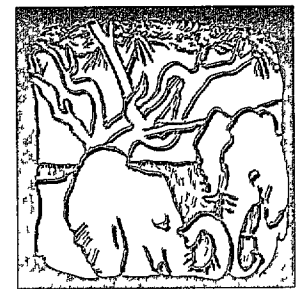
To accomplish its mission to promote conservation of biological resources, the BSP works with local communities, nongovernmental organizations, and governments to identify priorities, goals, and objectives; develop democratic social policies; and enhance the valuation of nature, favorable policies, and enhanced management practices.

For more information contact: Biodiversity Support Program, 1250 24th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on this map are for general reference only. The Biodiversity Support Program makes no judgement on the legal status of any territory.

Support Program

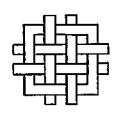
World's Biological Diversity



- ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**
- 9 Biodiversity Conservation Network (BCN) (20 implementation grants)
 - 10 Community Natural Resources Managers Program (KEMALA) - Indonesia
 - 11 Forest Enterprise (Ban Udyam)
 - 12 Biodiversity Conservation Priorities Project - India
 - 13 Papua New Guinea Trust Fund Planning

- GLOBAL**
- 14 Peoples and Forests

Department of World Wildlife Fund The Nature Conservancy
USAID



the world's biological diversity BSP supports
and governments to establish clear conservation
processes dialogue and partnerships ethical
awareness and knowledge

Program Telephone 1 202 778 9561
Suite 500 Fax 1 202 861 8324
1037 USA E mail bsp@wwfus.org

Prepared by Biodiversity Support Program and Conservation
Science Program World Wildlife Fund US
Forest cover data provided by WCMC (World Conservation
Monitoring Centre)
Basemap data from ArcWorld (Environmental Systems
Research Institute Inc)
Map Projection Geographic March 1997

on this map do not imply on part of Biodiversity
endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries

Biodiversity Conservation Network

The Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia and the Pacific (BCN), initiated in 1992, has made significant progress toward collecting the data needed to analyze the effectiveness of community-based enterprises in creating incentives for conserving biodiversity. As of 1996, the program had provided implementation grants to 20 community-based projects in seven countries across Asia and the Pacific. BCN is testing the hypothesis that if local communities receive sufficient benefits from an enterprise whose viability depends on conserving local biodiversity, then they will act to counter internal and external threats to that natural resource. BCN is funded by the USAID-led United States Asia Environmental Partnership (US AEP).

BCN's dual role as a supporter of processes to achieve community-based conservation and as an evaluator of these enterprise approaches is unique among donors in the conservation and development world. This dual role is a cost-effective way to not only use grant funds to achieve conservation and development objectives at specific sites, but also to determine what works and why, thereby influencing conservation at a broader scale.

The 20 BCN-funded projects face tremendous challenges. All projects are located in remote areas with limited infrastructure, involving people who are, in many cases, entering into a cash economy for the first time. Lack of experience in business management and access to markets are common problems. Despite these odds, preliminary monitoring results indicate that, in 18 out of the 20 projects, one or more threats to local biodiversity are being reduced. These vary from the decision by a Malaysian logging company to leave the island of Makira



Sale of oil from the ngali nut tree (*Canarium indicum*) is one of the enterprises BCN is evaluating. Local stakeholders shown above are carrying the ngali nut oil press across the Warhito River in Makira.

(Solomon Islands) to a regional government's decision to build a road further from the Lore Lindu National Park (Indonesia) to reduced incidences of overharvesting specific non-timber forest products in Humla District (Nepal). What is of particular interest is that threat reductions have, in most cases, preceded financial benefits generated by the enterprises. Biodiversity monitoring and adaptive (responsive) management practices by local communities now extend to more than 221,000 hectares, with plans to expand to a total of 2.2 million hectares—an area larger than the state of New Jersey.

It is becoming clear that stakeholder groups empowered to take "ownership" of social processes and resource management will reduce threats before enterprise benefits are evident. In Fiji, for example, communities in the biodiversity prospecting project area have taken several measures to conserve marine resources, such as discontinuing the issuance of fishing licenses, placing size limits to catches, and banning the killing of turtle and the use of gill nets. In Mindanao, Philippines, project communities have refused access to a concessionaire seeking to harvest rattan. Along the Meliya River

in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, the communities have at least temporarily ceased all hand logging activities. These examples are some of the most encouraging—and unexpected—impacts of the BCN program to date.

As stakeholder groups become empowered, the impacts of these biodiversity-based projects begin to ripple beyond project sites. In India, for example, the Sikkim Biodiversity and Ecotourism project team is increasingly sought out as a contributor to sustainable tourism development efforts. In FY 1996, the project trained more than 200 people in mountain-based tourism and facilitated constructive dialogue between private and public stakeholders, which resulted in a code of conduct for ecotourism.

BCN as a Catalyst for Policy Change FY 1996 Highlights

Fiji—Development of draft legislation regulating prospecting for pharmaceutically active compounds from native flora and fauna by commercial companies

Nepal—Passage of new legislation permitting communities to keep 30 to-50 percent of tourist tax revenues from visitors to local protected areas

Solomon Islands—Creation of the first cooperatively managed marine conservation area. Rules governing the use of the marine resources around the Annavon Islands were approved and gazetted by the Isabel Provincial Assembly and are now part of the provincial bylaws

resources. These and similar realizations are important steps in the process of having communities begin to adaptively manage their resources to address threats, achieve conservation, and provide a sustainable source of income.

Through its analytical approach to grant making, BCN is learning lessons about program design, structure, and processes: project selection, and hypothesis-testing that will benefit BSP, USAID, and other interested donors. For example, the program has found that acknowledging project "failures" is as important as recognizing "successes," allowing field implementers to adapt to new biological, socioeconomic, and institutional information. BCN's partners tell their own stories about their successes and the challenges they face in the publication *Biodiversity Conservation Network 1996 Annual Report: Stories from the Field and Lessons Learned* (see Appendix D, p. 45).

In FY 1997, BCN staff and grantee partners will continue to focus on the viability of the businesses, the quality of the monitoring programs, and disseminating the lessons learned to the conservation community, policymakers, and general public.

BCN has also discovered that the process of establishing community-based monitoring systems can generate enthusiasm for conservation at the community level.

In the Rabaul area of Papua New Guinea, the community's discussion about the biological monitoring and evaluation plan led to broader understanding of the value of the forest and the need to conserve it. In Nepal, local communities living in the buffer zone of the Royal Chitwan National Park are using the BCN monitoring program as a vehicle for teaching conservation to international visitors to the park.

At the Kalahan Education Foundation Project in Central Luzon, Philippines, the Ikalahan people used biological monitoring information to stop the building of a proposed road through the center of the Kalahan Reserve. Construction of a food web diagram by community members led to critical thinking about broader conservation issues and the discovery of holistic solutions to problems. In Indonesia, an assessment of depleted rattan and bamboo resources led some local people to begin enrichment planting of those biological



In recent years, foreign logging companies have been persuading local landowners in Eastern Papua New Guinea to sell the rights to their timber for a fraction of its true market value. The community-owned portable sawmill project supported by BCN provides a sustainable alternative to this threat and comes at a critical time for the development of the country's national forest policy.

FY 1996 Highlights

Humla's Sustainable Harvest

Nestled between the western and eastern Himalayas in Nepal lies Humla, an isolated region rich in floral diversity. Increased demand for the area's valuable medicinal and aromatic plants,



Ha k Ca ley

Local villager harvests the jatamansi root from alpine meadow using sustainable techniques

however, has resulted in overharvesting, overgrazing, and unsustainable fuelwood and fodder collection. To reduce the amount of raw plants sold to outside traders and provide local people incentives for maintaining plant supplies, BCN's project partners, led by Appropriate Technology International, and local communities established a value-added, essential-oil enterprise in 1995.

By selling products that are harvested

and processed on site, enterprise participants are now receiving more money than they did by selling plants in raw, bulk form. In FY 1996, two distillation units were up and running, distilling oils from three non-timber forest products (NTFPs)—jatamansi, juniper, and sagunawaal. Participants also began to realize the importance of harvesting NTFPs sustainably. This year, villagers stopped burning some pastures so as not to disturb growth of NTFPs, and collectors are now eager to learn about sustainable harvesting levels from test plot experiments.

Even more encouraging is the decision by communities in the project area to participate in transferring control of virtually all forest and pasture lands where NTFPs are collected from the government to local people. Community members are working closely with The Humla Conservation and Development Association and the Asian Network for Small-scale Agricultural Bioresources to develop group constitutions and management plans needed to initiate the formal awarding process.

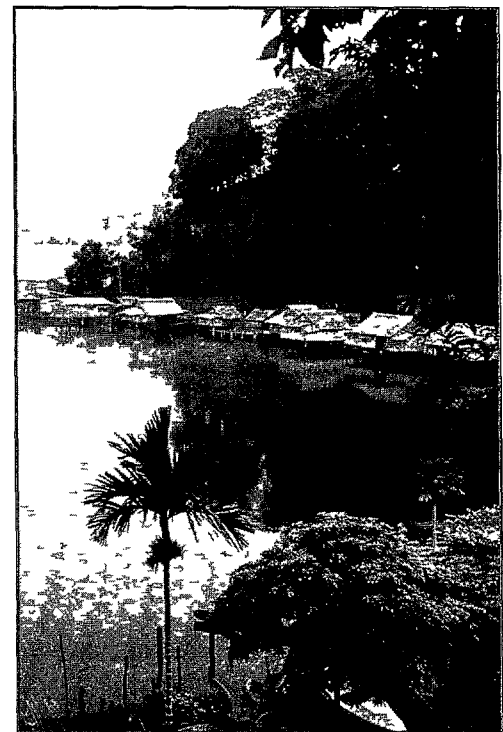
The effects of this BCN-supported project have already extended beyond Humla. In FY 1996, communities in Jumla, Nepal requested assistance in setting up their own essential-oil distilling operations, thus replicating the project on their own.

Cooperation Leads To Conservation in the Arnavons, Solomon Islands

The Arnavon Islands, located midway between the provinces of Santa Isabel and Choiseul in the Solomon Islands, contain a wealth of marine biodiversity. The Arnavons are one of the western Pacific's most important rookeries for the endangered hawksbill turtle, and also support a variety of commercially valuable marine species. A series of "boom and bust" harvesting cycles in recent years, however, has resulted in a serious decline in marine invertebrates.

To reverse this situation, the Community Marine Conservation and Enterprise Development project, led by The Nature Conservancy, established a management committee representative of the area's principal resource users and initiated an alternative fisheries enterprise. The diverse communities of Kia, Posarae, and Waghena have since taken ownership of the project and, in FY 1996, established the Arnavon Islands' first cooperatively managed marine conservation area.

The management plan developed by the three communities was approved and gazetted in FY 1996 and is now part of the country's provincial by-laws. The communities' rules and regulations governing use of marine resources have led to decreased harvesting of the hawksbill turtle, trochus, and many species of beche-de-mer. The strong team of diverse stakeholders created through this process has resulted in the formation of an emissary group willing to advise neighboring communities on starting similar community-based projects.

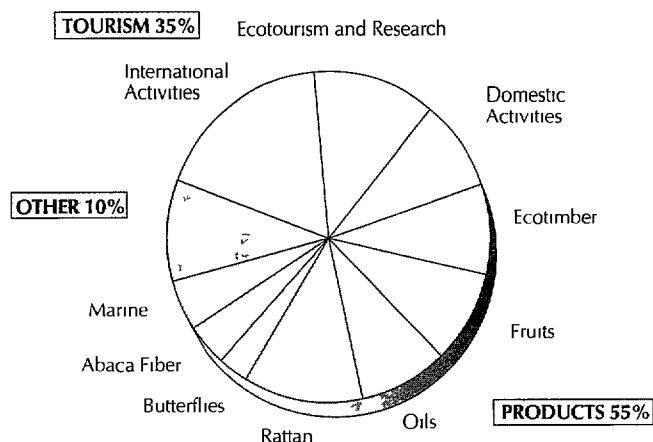


Ha k Cauley

Kia village shown above operates a fisheries center developed by the European Community which serves as a model for centers being developed in Posarae and Waghena.

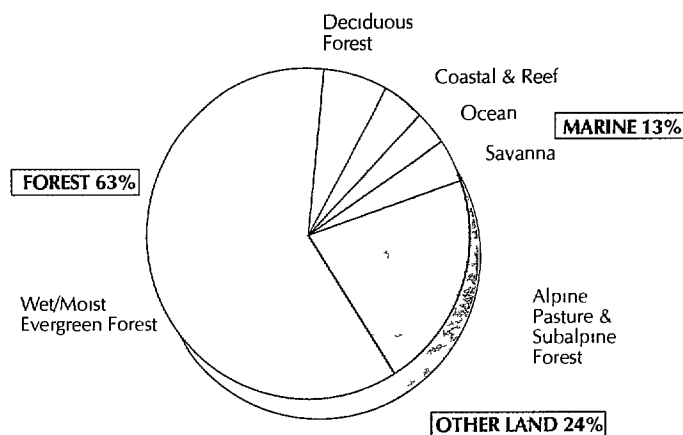
Enterprise Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Biome Types

(% of U S \$ allocated)



Biodiversity Conservation Network. Implementation Grants Portfolio

Country	Project Title	Collaborators Receiving BCN Funds	Funds (U S \$)	Enterprise Component	Policy/Technical Issues	Threats to Biodiversity*
Nepal	Integrated Community Based Ecosystem for Humla, Nepal through Local Enterprise Development	Asia Network for Small Scale Agricultural Biotechnologies Humla Conservation and Development Association	\$549,995	Aromatic plant collection and processing	Community management plans for natural products Keeping larger portion of NTFP taxes locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of NTFPs* fodder, and fuelwood
	Promoting Local Guardianship of Endangered Species and Wildlife Habitats in Royal Chitwan National Park	World Wildlife Fund US	636 607	Ecotourism Rosewood plantations	Legislation for tourism tax recycling to local communities Buffer zone enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poaching* • extraction of NTFPs & fodder • population growth • uncontrolled development of tourism
India	Biodiversity Conservation Through Small Producers Enhanced Commercial Utilization of Natural Resources in the Garhwal Himalayas of India	EDA Rural Systems Kumaun University	571 201	Harvesting and processing of tasar silk and honey	Supporting local community forest resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of NTFPs fodder & fuelwood

The next to a specific threat refers to some reduction in that particular threat during FY 1996. It does not mean the threat is removed.

Biodiversity Conservation Network: Implementation Grants Portfolio *(continued)*

Country	Project Title	Collaborators Receiving BCN Funds	Funds (U S \$)	Enterprise Component	Policy/Technical Issues	Threats to Biodiversity*
India <i>(continued)</i>	Sikkim Biodiversity and Ecotourism	GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	449,465	Ecotourism	Ecotourism policy Strong emphasis on private sector conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of NTFPs fodder, & fuelwood*
	An Integrated Approach Towards the Management of Tropical Forests for Extraction of Non Timber Forest Products	Tata Energy Research Institute Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra	610 404	Non timber forest product collection and processing	Building a case for local management of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of NTFPs*
Indonesia	Development of Local Enterprises in and around Gunung Halimun National Park, West Java	Wildlife Preservation Trust International University of Indonesia Gunung Halimun National Park	448,430	Domestic ecotourism	Building a case for local management of resources Working with GOI (PHPA) on allowable access to protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural encroachment • infrastructure development • overharvesting of NTFPs • gold mining* • illegal logging*
	Developing Community Forest Management in Buffer Zones for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Gunung Palung National Park	Ministry of Forestry	547,560	Sustainable timber harvesting	Working with GOI to set precedent for community-owned timber operations Working in critical orangutan habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanized logging • handlogging* • agricultural encroachment
	Development of Small Scale Forest Based Enterprises within the Participatory Forest Management Area Model in Kalimantan	PD Dian Niaga Appropriate Technology International	466,249	Harvesting and processing of illipe nuts damar and rattan	Working with SFDP project on community resource control in GOI recognized Protected Forest Management Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of rattan* • hunting • agricultural encroachment • unsustainable NTFP harvest
	Wildlife and Nature Based Tourism Enterprises in Lore Lindu National Park, Central Sulawesi	Sobek Expeditions University of Guelph University of Hasanuddin Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation	584 892	Ecotourism (rafting) Butterfly ranching Honey collection and processing	Building a case for local management of resources Working with Government of Indonesia (GOI) via PHPA on allowable access to protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural encroachment • unsustainable NTFP extraction • rattan harvesting • infrastructure development*

The * next to a specific threat refers to some reduction in that particular threat during FY 1996. It does not mean the threat is removed.

Biodiversity Conservation Network: Implementation Grants Portfolio *(continued)*

Country	Project Title	Collaborators Receiving BCN Funds	Funds (U S \$)	Enterprise Component	Policy/Technical Issues	Threats to Biodiversity*
Indonesia <i>(continued)</i>	Butterfly Farming Enterprise Development in the Arfak Mountains	Yayasan Bina Lestari Bumi Cenderawasih	179,632	Butterfly farming	Streamlining CITES permitting process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illegal butterfly capture/sale* • agricultural encroachment • rattan harvesting
	Sustainable Community Based Marine Conservation in Irian Jaya	Hualopu Foundation Canadian University Service Organization	279,843	Marine tourism	Developing legal mechanisms to integrate traditional marine tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of marine species • cyanide/bomb fishing*
Philippines	Bendum, Pantaron Forest Management Project Bukidnon Mindanao	Southeast Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network	426,798	Abaca and rattan, and other NTFP harvesting and marketing	Working to formalize community controlled rattan concessions Tenure for local community seeking CADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural expansion* • migration*
	Community Based Conservation and Enterprise Program for Indigenous Communities in Palawan	Nagkakaisang mga Tribu ng Palawan Tanggapang Panligal ng Katutubong Pilipino Tribal Filipino Apostolate	627,698	Rattan and almaciga product harvesting and marketing Honey Production	Building a case for local management of resources—seeking CADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting • agroforestry* • hunting
	Forest Farms Development Project	Nueva Vizcaya State Institute of Technology University of the Philippines, Los Baños Upland NGO Assistance Committee	321 190	Forest fruits processing Small scale timber	Timber stand improvement Site is formally recognized by GOP Project is working on building case for local resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion of agriculture* • hunting* • road building and access*
Papua New Guinea	Crater Mountain Wildlife Management Area A Model for Testing the Linkage of Community-Based Enterprises with Conservation of Biodiversity	Wildlife Conservation Society	498,107	Research-based ecotourism	Community management of ecotourism business as an alternative to logging and mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial logging • Oil palm plantations • hunting • mining*

*The next to a specific threat refers to some reduction in that particular threat during FY 1996. It does not mean the threat is removed.

Biodiversity Conservation Network Implementation Grants Portfolio *(continued)*

Country	Project Title	Collaborators Receiving BCN Funds	Funds (U S \$)	Enterprise Component	Policy/Technical Issues	Threats to Biodiversity*
Papua New Guinea <i>(continued)</i>	Landowner Based Conservation Fostered by Science and Adventure Tourism in Lakekamu Basin	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific Wau Ecology Institute	355 487	Ecotourism	Community management of ecotourism business as an alternative to logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial logging • mining
	Community Based Eco Forestry Projects	Forest Research Institute	451 738	Small-scale timber harvesting with a credit facility to assist local landowners	Demonstrating sustainability of small scale timber operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial logging* • mining • hunting*
Solomon Islands	Community Marine Conservation and Enterprise Development	Ministry of Forests Environment and Conservation	545,372	Deep water finfish enterprise	Establishment of community-sanctioned sanctuary and cooperatively managed marine conservation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of marine species*
	Conservation in Development Program	Maruia Society Solomon Islands Development Trust	347 574	Ngali nut processing Ecotourism Honey processing	Assisting communities develop resource management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural expansion • industrial logging* • overharvesting of NTFPs*
Fiji	Natural Product Development and Conservation in Fiji	SPACHEE Rainforest Alliance	348 045	Biodiversity prospecting for pharmaceutical compounds with an equitable prospecting agreement	Policy framework for biodiversity prospecting in the Pacific Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overharvesting of marine species* • overharvesting of NTFPs

*The * next to a specific threat refers to some reduction in that particular threat during FY 1996. It does not mean the threat is removed.

Global Programs

Peoples and Forests

Across the globe, biodiversity and indigenous cultures are facing the same threats. In many areas, forest concessions and mining interests are poised to destroy remaining forests and displace their indigenous stewards. Recognizing the extensive spatial overlap of intact forests and indigenous peoples, BSP's global Peoples and Forests program was initiated in FY 1994 to take advantage of a largely overlooked opportunity: saving biologically diverse forests by working directly with the people living in them. Through its support to some 75 local NGOs and people's organizations in six countries of Asia and Latin America, the program is contributing to the effective management of more than 4 million hectares of tropical forest.

To strengthen indigenous peoples' capacity to manage and benefit from their biodiversity, Peoples and Forests works to stimulate policy change that recognizes and supports land tenure rights of local communities and their forest management systems. The program also works in direct partnership with community-based institutions and local organizations to develop the technical skills needed to influence national policy and the sustainable governance of forests.

Community-based mapping is proving to be an effective communication tool that provides indigenous peoples a platform for negotiating with governments, a way to raise awareness about their local biodiversity, and a focal point for bringing together information at a new scale that enables community-wide planning. In FY 1996, one local NGO partner in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, successfully used community maps to convince policymakers in Jakarta to exclude their traditional homelands from logging concessions. In the Philippines, communities are using maps to defend their ancestral forest domains against mining concessions.

In the Gran Chaco of Bolivia, Peoples and Forests provided catalytic support to Wildlife Conservation Society and an indigenous organization called Capitanía de Alto y Bajo Izozog or CABI to initiate a park management plan in the Kaa Iya Protected Area. The process of community-based mapping, facilitated by the Center for the Support of Native Lands, generated broad-based enthusiasm for the park among indigenous Izoceño people, provided essential biological and harvest information for planning, and trained participants in new skills for future survey work. In the Peruvian Upper Amazon, vegetation mapping helped indigenous communities and scientists learn more about the rich biological diversity of their forests.

Peoples and Forests is also helping communities to share their knowledge and experiences through national, regional, and cross-regional networking and dissemination of case studies and publications (see Appendix D, p. 44). In FY 1996, the program sponsored and published *Peoples and Forests: Indigenous Peoples' Mapping and Biodiversity Conservation*, a global survey of more than 60 mapping projects conducted by indigenous communities. This publication has been distributed to over 800 NGOs and people's organizations, government offices, researchers, and indigenous communities in more than 70 countries. The International Mapping and Resource Management Planning Workshop held in the Philippines brought together more than 120 participants from governments, NGOs, universities, and indigenous communities representing six countries in Asia and Latin America. A workshop held in Central America initiated regional discussion and analysis of indigenous people's environmental issues and themes, including cultural identity, protected areas, and sustainable development. In FY 1997, apprenticeships and a second regional workshop will be supported in Central America.



Lu z Cla d o Ma go

Kaa Iya, a 3.5 million hectare tract in the Gran Chaco of southeastern Bolivia, is the world's most significant reserve of dry tropical forest, a globally threatened ecosystem. BSP's Peoples and Forests program has supported the implementation of policies that have empowered an indigenous community organization to manage Kaa Iya.



PAFID

During FY 1996, local Philippine partners achieved policy successes through having local and national government authorities in five diverse regions recognize indigenous people's maps. Above, a Mangyan man marks the boundary of ancestral land.

Traditional Community-Based Forest Management Recognized Through Mapping

Loir Botor Dingit, Paramount Chief of the Bentian Tribal Council, has worked untiringly over the past decade to secure the Indonesian government's recognition of the ancestral land rights of Kalimantan forest communities. The Bentian Dayak people, who live in remote river villages in East Kalimantan, practice a strict regime of rotational gardening and hunting and gathering, which conserves local rainforest ecosystems, meets subsistence needs, and generates cash income through the sale of forest cultivated rattan. BSP's Peoples and Forests program supported an Indonesian NGO, PLASMA, to work with Dingit and the Dayak to map their forest areas and document traditional resource management practices. This work helped Dingit persuade government officials to exclude the Bentian forest areas and rattan gardens from proposed conversion to timber plantations. This policy change will keep 150,000 hectares of forest intact under Bentian stewardship and serve as an important precedent for government recognition of traditional community resource rights and management practices. For his part in garnering this long overdue respect for Indonesia's indigenous people, Dingit was awarded the 1997 Goldman Environmental Prize.

Global Programs: Current Portfolio

Project	Life of Project Funding (U.S. \$)	Project Dates*
Peoples and Forests		
GLOBAL	\$210,014	1993-98
SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL	72,896	1993-98
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	61,000	1993-98
Bolivia	142,000	1994-98
India	9,533	1996-98
Indonesia	366,025	1993-98
Peru	46,274	1995-98
Philippines	279,525	1993-98
Thailand—Peoples and Parks—Thung Yai Nature Sanctuary	156,829	1993-97
Peoples and Forests Subtotal	\$1,344,096	
FY 1996 Conservation Impact Grants	\$398,574	1996
Analysis	\$350,000	1995-97
• Decentralization—\$70,000		1996-98
• Sustainable Agriculture—\$90,000		1998-98
• Priority Setting—\$50,000		1996-98
• Monitoring and Evaluation Measures—\$19,000		1996-98
• Other analyses—\$121,000		1996-98
Total	\$2,092,670	

Based on calendar year

Conservation Impact Grants

BSP's Conservation Impact Grants program is committed to building local capacity to conduct biodiversity conservation related research, providing scientifically significant results, and disseminating these results to achieve wider conservation impact. Since its inception in 1991, BSP's grants program has awarded small grants of up to \$15,000 on a competitive basis to researchers in USAID-assisted countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Madagascar, Asia, and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, and the Near East. The approach to research topics has ranged from ecological to economic, anthropological, and sociopolitical. The program has been enthusiastically received by researchers in developing countries. In FY 1996, 529 proposals were received, out of which 31 were selected for funding. To date, 152 projects in 43 countries have been funded.



M. H. I. G. A. Tech

The ecological integrity of Brazil's Pantanal wetlands is threatened by various human-related activities. In 1994, The Nature Conservancy and Brazil's Ecotopica Foundation successfully negotiated the purchase of 81,510 acres along the northeastern border of the protected area, including 70,000 acres of forested habitat.



Hecto Hernandez

Ferocactus pilosus widespread in the southern portion of the Chihuahuan Desert has been severely affected by overcollection and its use as forage for goats during the dry season.

that the boundaries of the Pantanal National Park failed to encompass the diversity of the Pantanal's habitats. That same NGO then successfully negotiated the purchase of 81,510 acres adjacent to the park containing critical, unprotected habitat.

Partnerships between academic institutions and NGOs have proven extremely useful. University-based researchers bring academic rigor, knowledge of the current literature, and cutting edge ideas to a project, while NGOs can translate research results into conservation

BSP's 1995 evaluation of the accomplishments and impacts of the Conservation Impact Grants program, as well as its experience in managing the program, have

underscored the need for mechanisms that translate research results into conservation action. Projects implemented by or designed in partnership with NGOs were found to have a greater conservation impact than those whose results were not made immediately available to conservation organizations. For example, a rapid ecological assessment conducted by a Brazilian NGO revealed

Linking Science-based Research with NGO Action

In 1992, BSP awarded a grant to Hector Hernandez, professor of botany at Mexico's National Autonomous University, to map the distributions of endangered cacti in the Chihuahuan Desert, home to the most diverse assemblage of cactus species in the world. The research showed that many of the 92 endangered species mapped in the desert area occur in its southeastern corner. Two years later, when the Mexican government was considering opening a toxic waste dump in that area, a local NGO used the results of the professor's research to lobby for the cancellation of the project. Although the project was not canceled, numerous environmental mitigations were secured, and the Mexican government is now providing substantial support to several cactus conservation initiatives.

action. This linkage boosts both the scientific significance of a project and its conservation impact.

The Conservation Impact Grants program also gives grantees the opportunity to share research results with their peers. The program sponsors their participation at annual meetings of the Society for Conservation Biology and facilitates information exchange.

Networking opportunities are valuable for promoting the exchange of ideas among grantees, as well as for providing the researchers with important recognition of their work. One grantee invited to a seminar to present her research findings on the effects of selective logging on forest regeneration in Kalimantan, Indonesia, was subsequently requested to advise the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry on policy and management issues. This opportunity not only allowed the grantee to work directly with upper level policymakers, it also gave 17 young Indonesian scientists involved in the research project the chance to expand their knowledge and have a voice in discussing forest management issues in their country.



Charles MacVean

Guatemalan artisan displays household dishes finished with Nij based lacquer. The Mayan culture traditionally produced a fascinating array of artware and household items treated with Nij lacquer.

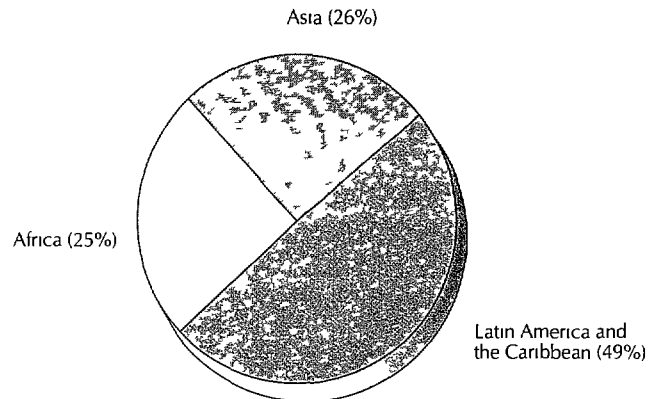
Capacity building is also enhanced by linking a grantee with a formal mentor, especially through a graduate degree program, which also improves the probability of achieving scientifically significant results. Supporting the field work of developing country graduate students with such built-in technical support is usually a highly effective use of funds.

In a changing donor landscape of fewer but larger projects, BSP's grants program fills an important funding niche. By not being too directive, particularly during a project's design phase, the program has made it possible for field-based discoveries to occur. The program's administrative flexibility has allowed such new information to change a project's direction toward one more likely to have a conservation impact.

Deriving a Sustainable Industry from a Biological Resource

Entomologist Charles MacVean and his university based research team were awarded a BSP grant in 1992 to isolate the biological and chemical components of wax produced from a wasp commonly known as Nij (*Llaveia* spp.). Such "chemical prospecting," it was thought, would justify protecting the dry tropical forests of Mexico and Guatemala, where the Nij insect lives, as well as contribute new knowledge about how to increase Nij populations. By producing more insects, it might be possible to revive an indigenous cottage industry dependent on Nij wax. Research surveys, however, revealed that the main obstacle to developing a sustainable Nij-based industry was not chemical or biological, but commercial. In light of this discovery, BSP allowed the team to reorient its chemical research objectives toward ones that could be linked to international marketing efforts.

Percent of Grant Funding by Region, 1996



1996 Conservation Impact Grants

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
AFRICA		
Central African Republic		
Recherche Participative sur les Impacts de L Immigration dans les Zones de Bayanga Salo et Nola	\$ 5 714	1996 97
Ghana		
The Integration of Local Non Timber Forest Product Use with the Conservation of Kyabobo Range National Park Volta Region	14 970	1996 98
Kenya		
Biodiversity Utilization by Local Communities Impact of Butterfly Farming on Wild Populations of Butterflies and on Community Attitudes to Forest Conservation (Arabuko Sokoke Forest)	7 360	1996 97
Gamebird Hunting—Development of Management Systems in Kenya and its Promotion in Wildlife Utilization	14 400	1996 98
Village based Larviculture and Stock Enhancement of Sea Cucumbers (<i>Echinodermata Holothuroidea</i>)	15 000	1997 98
Uganda		
The Impact of Community Harvesting on the Population Biology of the Montane Bamboo (<i>Synarundinaria alpina</i>) in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	7 920	1997 98
Does Granting Community Access to Protected Tropical Forests Reduce Illegal and Unsustainable Use of Forest Resources?	6 039	1997 98
The Role of Satellite Lakes in Conservation of Fish Species Diversity in Lake Kyoga Basin	15 000	1996 98
Zambia		
Community Based Fisheries Management in Bangweulu Who Should be Involved and in Which Way?	15 000	1996 97
ASIA		
Bangladesh		
Utilization Management and Monitoring of Aquatic Biological Resources in a Wetland Ecosystem in Central Bangladesh	15 000	1997 97
India		
Impact of Mangrove Biodiversity on Associated Fishery Resources and Fishers Income	15 000	1996 98
The Ganges River Dolphin—A Tool for Baseline Assessment of Biological Diversity in River Ganges	15,000	1996 98

Based on calendar year

1996 Conservation Impact Grants *(continued)*

Project	Life of Project Funding (U S \$)	Project Dates*
India (continued)		
Determining the Causes for Low Regeneration in the Banj Oak Forests of the Central Himalaya	11 520	1996 98
Social and Ecological Impacts of Timber Rights in Himachal Pradesh	11 975	1996 97
Nepal		
Ecology and Conservation of Grassland Birds in Lowland Nepal	13 670	1996 98
Necessity of Analyzing the Impact of Protected Areas on Local Economy for Conservation of Biodiversity	7 000	1996 97
Sri Lanka		
Impact of Export Oriented Human Disturbances and the Corallivorous Crown of Thorns Starfish (<i>Acanthaster planci</i>) on Biodiversity of Selected Coral Reefs in Sri Lanka	15 000	1996 98
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Brazil		
Inventory Monitoring and Conservation of a High Diversity Fauna by Traditional People in the Upper Juru Extractive Reserve Acre	14 739	1996 98
Monitoring Hunting Impact on Large Vertebrates in Forest Fragments in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest	7 410	1996 97
Sustentabilidade do Extrativismo de Quelônios no Parque Nacional do Jau	11 300	1997 98
Guatemala		
Registro de la Actividad de Caceria en Temporada de Extracción de Resina de Chicle en la Zona Central de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya Peten	15 000	1996 97
Guyana		
An Exploration of Indigenous Forest Management in Iwokrama Guyana in Conjunction with an Environmental Literacy Campaign	14 820	1997 98
Haiti		
Correlation of the Percentage of Coral Cover vs Population Density of the Rock boring lucunter (<i>Urchin echinometra</i>) on Selected Reefs	14 880	1996 98
Honduras		
Utilización y Manejo de Especies Medicinales de la Comunidad Indígena Pech/Misquito de las Marias (Batiltuk) Reserva de la Biosfera de Rio Platano	15 000	1996 97
Mexico		
Improving Grazing Management and Biodiversity in Mountain Meadows through Bioeconomic Modelling	14 962	1996 98
Silviculture for Sustainable Tropical Forestry in the Mayan Ejidos of Quintana Roo	15 000	1996 98
Evaluación Ecológica y Social de la Introducción de Carpas como Especie de Cultivo Dulceacuicola en Pozas Someras del Sistema alto Lermo	14 900	1996 98
Paraguay		
Monitoring Hunting Impact on Vertebrates in the Mbaracayu Reserve	14 940	1996 98
Peru		
Amazonian Avian Game Use and Conservation	10 058	1996 97
Protección de los Bosques de Polylepys mediante la participación comunal activa con generación de ingresos como incentivos económicos para la comunidad en el Abra de Malaga departamento del Cusco	15 000	1996 98
Campesino Ownership and Conservation of the Vicuña An Analysis of Management Techniques in the Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve Arequipa	14 997	1996 98
Total	\$398,574	

*Based on calendar year

Emerging Lessons

Successful conservation of biological diversity in a specific geographic area can be achieved by developing activities that strengthen local capacity to identify and address the internal and external threats to biodiversity in the area. Project impacts can then be maximized by analyzing why various approaches and methods succeed or fail and applying that knowledge to new situations. BSP is committed to learning about what is leading to conservation success or failure across a wide spectrum of projects and programs worldwide and sharing that information and knowledge with the broader conservation community. The lessons highlighted below reflect BSP's observations about actions and approaches that can lead to conservation success.

Strong leadership is critical

BSP has repeatedly learned that strong leaders are critical to project success both within the community involved in a project, as well as at the national government and NGO levels. Key to the success of the Sierra Madre program in northern Mexico, for example, has been the visionary leadership of Edwin Bustillos. Having survived five attempts on his life, Edwin continues his tireless support of the indigenous decision makers of the Sierra Madre through the grassroots organization he created (see p. 6). Loir Botor Dingit, tribal council leader of the Bentian Dayak people in Indonesia, is no less extraordinary (see p. 30). Leaders funded under the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Project in India are inspiring stakeholders at all levels of Indian society to voice their social and economic concerns to achieve truly participatory methods for setting priorities (see pp. 15–16). Individual and group leaders are consistently the most important ingredient in the process of integrating BCN funded activities into a larger development context (see p. 24).



Nick Salatsky



Haikaley

Facilitation can achieve synergy

BSP has learned that “neutral” facilitation can have far-reaching effects. For countries new to democracy such as Bulgaria or Ukraine, BSP facilitated processes have helped stakeholders previously unable to work together to lay the groundwork for future collaboration (see p. 13). In Latin America, a new approach to geographic priority setting based on biological status, conservation threat, and other sociopolitical factors resulted from the BSP facilitated collaboration among five international NGOs (see p. 4). Bringing together the World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, and African Wildlife Foundation for the first time to undertake the joint PARCS initiative in Africa has increased communication and collaboration among the three groups (see p. 9).

Local documentation of the changing conditions of biodiversity can be an effective communication tool for conservation

Community-based maps and simple monitoring systems that can be easily managed and implemented by local people raise community awareness and commitment to protecting local biodiversity. BSP's Peoples and Forests program partners have used their maps to catalyze, and in some cases, to achieve national policy reform. In Indonesia, for example, policy change achieved through mapping is keeping 150,000 hectares of forest intact under indigenous stewardship (see p. 30). With support from the BCN, monitoring data on endangered forest species has been successfully used by the Ikalahan people of Central Luzon, Philippines to stop the building of a road through the Kalahan Reserve (see p. 23).

Discovery is key to progress

Most projects will experience difficulties at some point. By viewing these challenges as discoveries rather than failures, however, we can increase our knowledge and understanding about the factors that lead to conservation success. For example, BSP's analysis of global climate change in Central Africa revealed the large impact that climate change can have on Central Africa's forests and the people whose livelihoods depend on them. This led USAID to expand its regional focus to include mitigating impacts on local populations and forests and to initiate the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) (see p. 10). For a hypothesis testing program like BCN, both successes and challenging setbacks provide necessary input to identifying the conditions under which community-based enterprises can provide incentives for conservation.

BSP's Conservation Impact Grants program has found that allowing grantees the flexibility to adapt their original goals and objectives to on-the-ground discoveries increases the likelihood of conservation impact (see p. 32). Projects that build on a local community's own discoveries about conservation, such as KEMALA, generate greater local enthusiasm for the participation of "outsiders" in offering appropriate technical assistance (see p. 15).

The value of exchanging knowledge and experience cannot be overestimated

BSP has noted and reaffirmed the importance of exposing people to conservation initiatives outside their own area. For example, the cross-site visits of project managers under the BIOME project have cultivated an awareness of commonly shared problems among neighboring countries in sub-Saharan Africa; these visits have also developed analytical skills that are enhancing both individual and institutional capacity and have advanced a global understanding of

African biodiversity issues (see p. 10). The south-south exchanges under BSP's global Peoples and Forests program are generating meaningful discussion among diverse groups in Asia and Latin America about indigenous people's issues and themes that affect biodiversity conservation (see pp. 29–30). BCN's regional and national monitoring workshops have improved the quality of the biological and socioeconomic data being gathered to assess conservation impact at specific sites.

Conservation is never done

Part of being an effective conservation partner is acknowledging that conservation is never really completed: many hectares of forest conserved this year will have to continue being conserved every year. The ever-changing interplay of the biological, cultural, socioeconomic, and political aspects of conservation requires constant attention. Donors need to recognize the complex context of conservation and the financial and human resources required to achieve sustainable conservation.

Financial Overview

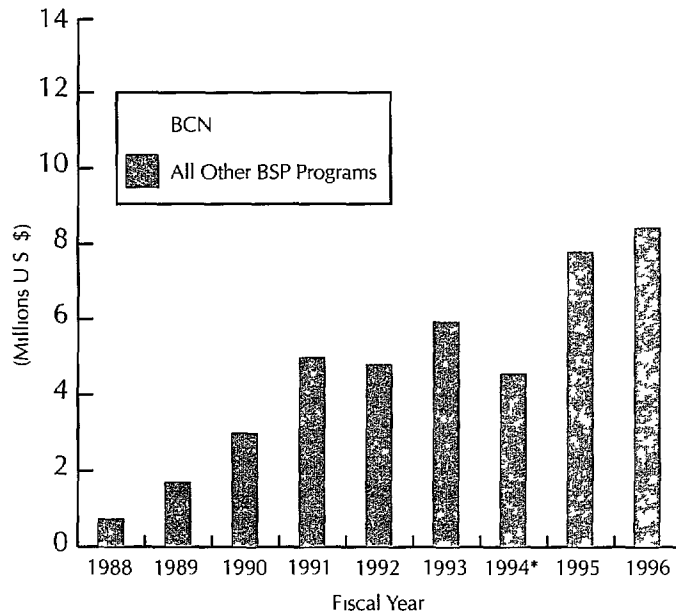
Over the past eight years, BSP has experienced dramatic growth in both revenues and expenditures, reflecting USAID's strong commitment to the program. Annual USAID obligations to BSP have increased from \$783,014 in 1988 to \$12.04 million in FY 1996, the highest revenue received in the history of the program in a

single year. In FY 1996, revenue was received for many of BSP's larger program initiatives, including the KEMALA program in Indonesia (\$2 million), the EFEA project in Nepal (\$700,000), the CARPE project in Central Africa (\$2 million) and the Mexico Ecodevelopment program (\$900,000).

While all of BSP's activities reflect, to varying degrees, partnership with USAID, there are four primary functional roles that characterize the Program's support of the conservation of biological diversity. Since 1988, BSP has allocated about 37 percent of its programming effort to facilitating processes and catalyzing actions involving multiple stakeholders and initiating planning activities that have led to larger, on-the-ground programs. Over the same period, 25 percent of program effort has been allocated to capacity-building for local and national NGOs, community groups, and scientists. Remaining program efforts have been nearly equally allocated between analyzing and communicating lessons from the field (20 percent) and working in direct partnership with USAID (18 percent) by providing technical assistance to missions, bureaus, and in-country partners, evaluating programs, and coordinating and advising on large-scale USAID program initiatives in biodiversity conservation.

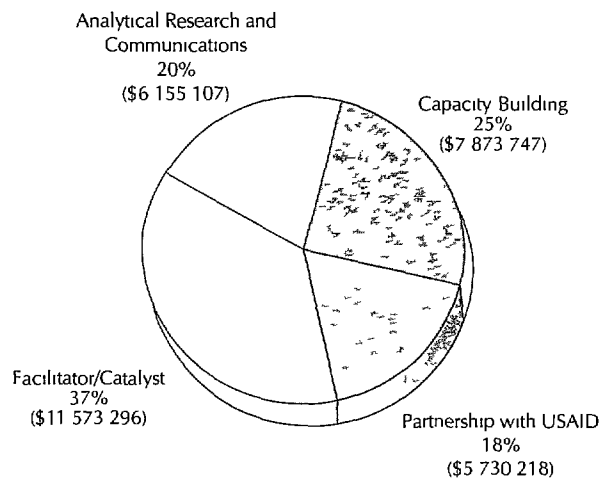
BSP strives to maximize program funding for on-the-ground conservation and keep administrative expenses as low as possible. Expenditures for WWF indirect costs and grants administration have averaged 18 percent of total expenditures since 1988, with the remaining 82 percent dedicated to field programs or staff provided technical assistance.

BSP Total Annual Revenue Received



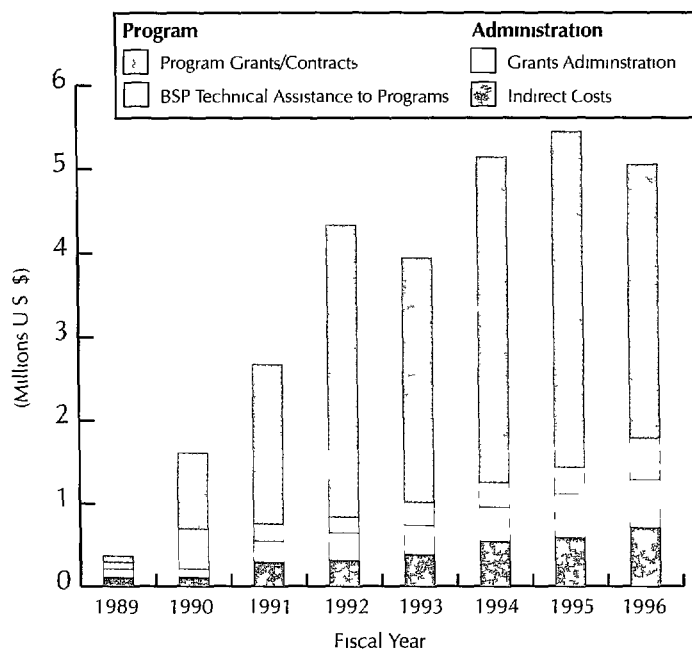
In 1994, BCN did not require additional operating funds.

Percent of Total Program Funding by Primary BSP Functional Role, 1988-1998*



*for only the CBD Agreement (does not include BCN)

Annual Expenditures for Administration vs Program*



*for only the CBD Agreement (does not include BCN)

Sources of BSP Funding

BSP is funded entirely by USAID through two cooperative agreements between USAID and World Wildlife Fund. The Global Bureau of USAID supports the majority of BSP's programming through a cooperative agreement under the Conservation of Biological Diversity (CBD) Project (No DHR 5554 A 00 8044-00). The Biodiversity Conservation Network (BCN) for Asia and the Pacific, BSP's largest single project, is a separate USAID cooperative agreement funded by the United States Asia Environmental Partnership (US AEP) of the Asia Bureau (No AEP 0015 A 00 2043 00).

For each cooperative agreement, USAID has established a financial ceiling. While the ceiling does not guarantee funding, it indicates the maximum amount that could be provided under each agreement. The current 10-year ceiling for the overall BSP program is just over \$81 million (\$61,140,230 under the CBD agreement and \$20,000,000 under the US AEP agreement). As of September 30, 1996, the total USAID obligation to BSP was \$53,368,106 (\$42,961,106 under the CBD agreement and \$15,425,000 under the US AEP agreement).

Summary of Funds Received and Spent for Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1994 through September 30, 1996

	1996	1995	1994
USAID OBLIGATIONS FROM BUREAUS AND MISSION			
Global Bureau	\$2,200,000	\$2,599,000	\$1,726,000
Africa/Madagascar	2,360,000	2,612,325	1,534,000
Asia Pacific	2,800,000	690,000	400,000
Latin America/Caribbean	1,150,000	1,379,211	1,226,000
Eastern Europe/Ukraine	0	575,000	0
U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership (BCN)	3,525,000	4,000,000	0
Total USAID Obligations	\$12,035,000	\$11,855,536	\$4,886,000
EXPENDITURES			
Core Management and Administration	\$1,724,830	\$1,390,773	\$1,319,977
Core Programs			
Technical Assistance	62,397	191,478	59,023
Conservation Impact Grants	146,496	(17,306)	359,760
Training	3,580	26,271	62,779
Information Outreach	38,379	123,403	90,138
Analysis & Monitoring	37,801	24,730	6,187
Regional Programs			
Africa/Madagascar	1,512,481	1,547,162	942,627
Asia Pacific	572,031	693,611	600,134
Latin America/Caribbean	875,010	1,342,980	1,537,462
Eastern Europe/Ukraine	140,887	80,152	208,295
U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership (BCN)	3,066,857	5,186,703	2,878,690
Total Program Expenditures	\$8,180,749	\$10,589,957*	\$8,065,072

* Reflects high BCN expenditures coincident with the start up of many large implementation grants

Appendix A

Executive Summary, of BSP Evaluation*

This report presents the findings and recommendations from an internal, participatory evaluation of the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) carried out from February to December 1996. The scope of work for the evaluation was the product of extensive consultations among staff from BSP, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the three BSP consortium institutions [World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and World Resources Institute (WRI)]

Data were gathered from a mail survey of all BSP funding recipients and a series of more than 100 interviews (in person and via telephone) with stakeholders including staff of consortium member organizations, implementing and collaborating organizations, USAID, and BSP itself, as well as members of the scientific community. Additional input for this evaluation came from BSP grantee reports, feedback provided to BSP and USAID staff during implementation of specific projects, and the March 1996 external evaluation of one of BSP's largest projects, the Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia and the Pacific (BCN). The data were interpreted, and findings and conclusions developed, through a series of consultations and workshops involving both BSP staff and other stakeholders.

BSP contracted consultants to provide assistance at several key points, including development of questionnaires, compilation of data, and preparation of draft documents. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations are the collective product of the consultations mentioned above combined with BSP's senior staff's assessments. The BSP senior staff who drafted the final document made every effort to interpret data as objectively as possible while, at the same time, drawing on their own experience as program managers.

The end product, while drawing on the insights of all stakeholders, is an internal evaluation that has had broad participation and consultation. This evaluation presents BSP's most objective analysis of the program's achievements to date, its strengths and weaknesses, and actions that can and should be taken to improve performance for the remaining two years of the current BSP program. The conclusions and recommendations will provide useful input to a proposal to extend the program beyond 1998.

Background

BSP is a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute. BSP is funded through a cooperative agreement between WWF (the lead consortium institution) and USAID. BSP is governed by an Executive Committee comprised of representatives of the three consortium partners, and managed by a professional staff unit within WWF. BSP's mission is to promote conservation of the world's biological diversity, believing that a healthy and secure living resource base is essential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. BSP carries out its mission by supporting projects that combine conservation with social and economic development, research and analysis of conservation approaches, and information exchange and outreach.

BSP receives core funding from USAID's Bureau for Global Programs, Research, and Field Support Center for the Environment, Office of Environment and Natural Resources for core components and general management. Most program activities are supported by fund transfers to the cooperative agreement from USAID Missions and Regional Bureaus interested in participating in the program. BSP has a second cooperative agreement with USAID through the US Asia Environmental Partnership to implement the Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia and the Pacific (BCN). All comments in this evaluation refer to BSP activities under both cooperative agreements, unless noted otherwise.

BSP's programs are organized and managed by four regional programs—Africa/Madagascar, Latin America/Caribbean (LAC), Asia/Pacific (A&P), and BCN for Asia and the Pacific. BSP has also supported programs in Bulgaria and the Ukraine. Each program has a characteristic focus and approach, generally reflecting the focus and priorities of the corresponding USAID Bureau and/or Missions. The Africa and Madagascar Program manages a current portfolio of eleven projects, operating both in and outside protected areas, and focused primarily on analyzing and disseminating information on various aspects of the relationship between biodiversity conservation and improved human livelihoods. The LAC Program has focused to a large extent on supporting USAID as a technical resource for facilitating participatory processes aimed at identification of conservation priorities, and for implementation of integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs). This has involved significant investments in institutional development. Projects in the A&P Program have focused on supporting a scientific basis for conservation decision making and on legitimizing the role of local communities in biodiversity conservation. The BCN is dedicated to supporting site-specific community-based conservation and evaluating the effectiveness of enterprise-oriented conservation activities at 20 sites across the Asia and Pacific region.

All four regional programs place emphasis on the importance of monitoring and analyzing the results of projects and grants and then disseminating lessons learned about conservation approaches to USAID and the broader conservation community worldwide. To assist regional programs with both analysis and communication, BSP also has two cross-cutting programs for

from Evaluating the First Eight Years (1988–1996) Biodiversity Support Program

Analysis and Communications BSP also manages a global program of support for developing country researchers and research institutions (the Conservation Impact Grants Program)

Conclusions about the effectiveness of BSP programs

In reviewing BSP program activity, the evaluation participants sought evidence of “on-the-ground” conservation impact, as well as information about the effectiveness of BSP’s approach and management in helping to establish the conditions that can lead to successful conservation. The task was complicated by several factors

- BSP’s approach to its conservation mission has evolved over the years, reflecting changes in the needs and priorities of the conservation community and USAID
- BSP’s administration and management have also adapted over time, while still meeting the administrative requirements of USAID
- The development of processes and indicators for monitoring and evaluating conservation impact has also evolved over time. It is often difficult to attribute on the ground conservation, a long term result, to the generally short-term or catalytic interventions typical of BSP

The evaluation assessed BSP’s effectiveness in four “functional roles” as (1) a **partner with, and technical resource to, USAID**, including acting as a grants manager and administrator, (2) a **facilitator of processes involving multiple stakeholders and a catalyst for new partnerships** and projects, (3) an **analyst and communicator** on biodiversity issues, strategies, and lessons, and (4) a **supporter of individual and institutional capacity strengthening**

The evaluation concluded that BSP’s approach to conservation through these four roles has been effective. As a partner with USAID, BSP has efficiently programmed funds through its flexible approach and administrative practices that strive to minimize burdens on grantees. BSP’s emphasis on monitoring projects in order to analyze lessons that can be shared with USAID and the broader conservation community is seen as valuable. Most BSP projects are contributing to capacity-building of local NGOs, people’s organizations, and government agencies. The evaluation concluded that the two areas in which BSP should strive for the greatest improvement are in communication of the results of its programs, and in engaging the three consortium institutions more in BSP programs.

Examples of conservation impacts in BSP supported projects include the following

- In Mexico, BSP support for sustainable development in wild-land areas (ICDPs) has resulted in improved knowledge of conditions under which ICDPs can be successful, mobilization of additional financial resources, and evidence of reduced deforestation
- A BSP-led effort to develop a geographic priority-setting framework for Latin America and the Caribbean has resulted in a

methodology that is being applied by a number of conservation organizations to define their investment priorities in the region, and adoption of the priorities by USAID

- BSP’s analyses of global climate change in Central Africa and initiative in creating new partnerships has led to the CARPE regional program for Central Africa that involves a partnership of five NGOs and four U.S. government agencies to address deforestation in the second largest tropical rainforest in the world
- Improved protection of four million hectares of tropical forest has resulted from community-based mapping and land use planning in Indonesia, Philippines, and Bolivia
- Twenty community-based projects in Asia and the Pacific are generating widely applicable lessons about the conditions under which enterprises can create incentives to conserve biodiversity. New legislation regarding the recycling of some portion of tourism tax revenues collected in Nepal has been adopted as a result of one of the grants
- BSP has supported the development of sustainable financing mechanisms through the establishment of the KEHATI foundation in Indonesia (with \$16.5 million endowment), strengthening of Fundación Vida in Honduras, and planning for trust funds in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea

Recommendations

Most of the recommendations resulting from the evaluation are for the Biodiversity Support Program overall. In addition, a limited number of recommendations unique to a specific regional program or project were also made. The evaluation recommendations include actions that can and should be taken to improve the conservation impact of BSP for the remaining two years of the program and in any future program renewal.

The recommendations regarding the overall Biodiversity Support Program are summarized below. Recommendations limited to specific regional programs can be found in Section III of this report.

A Approach and Administration

A 1 BSP should continue to function as a “good foundation” with professional staff who provide informed technical guidance to grantees and monitor grantee’s projects. BSP should budget sufficient funds in projects to support site visits to grantees by BSP technical staff who can offer assistance.

A 2 BSP should maintain its neutral status among NGOs, and continue to perform the important role of neutral facilitator and convener.

A 3 BSP should improve the efficiency and effectiveness of obtaining financial and technical data from grantees without placing undue burden on grantees.

A 4 BSP should work with grantees to develop close-out or transitional financial plans for current projects extending into 1998.

B Analysis

B 1 Ensure that all new projects contribute lessons for BSP's analytical initiatives. Continue to regularly assess new analytical issues as they emerge, particularly those related to implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

B 2 Continue to place special emphasis on development and promotion of monitoring and evaluation methods that are financially and operationally feasible for adoption by grantees. Integrate USAID's new impact indicators into all projects, and modify them as USAID's indicators evolve.

B 3 Continue to involve host country nationals as well as international experts in advisory groups and analysis of projects and new approaches to conservation.

C Capacity Building

C 1 Continue capacity building programs, particularly those that enhance abilities of communities and local NGOs to strengthen their own programs to meet conservation objectives. This includes supporting local capacity to articulate a local conservation agenda and influence decisions taken at provincial and national levels.

C 2 Continue the unique Conservation Impact Grants Program to support researchers in developing countries.

D Communication and Outreach

D 1 Complete a BSP wide outreach and communications strategy, and add specific strategies for each regional program and individual projects.

D 2 Develop a wider variety of written publications and improve means for ensuring they reach their target audiences.

D 3 Develop improved means for communicating conservation lessons and project progress information to USAID and the broader conservation community.

D 4 Expand support for dialogue among various stakeholders at the national and international levels, including the private sector.

E Partnership with USAID

E 1 Continue to provide high quality, timely, and flexible technical assistance to USAID missions and bureaus.

E 2 Provide USAID missions with better information about projects in their countries through improved annual reports, meetings and visits.

E 3 Explore opportunities to assist both USAID and other U.S. Government agencies with conservation in non-USAID presence countries. At the same time, maintain existing good relations with USAID missions and bureaus.

E 4 Develop regular mechanisms for facilitating input of ideas, lessons and information from the conservation community back to USAID.

F Partnership with Consortium Member Organizations

F 1 Develop strategies for improving consortium-member organization (CMO) engagement with BSP projects.

F 2 Hold regular meetings with relevant CMO staff to share information on project activities, particularly at the design stage.

F 3 Organize regular roundtables for CMOs on key topics in each region, using the opportunity to identify key areas of interest for all three organizations.

F 4 BSP's CMOs should help facilitate policy dialogue with government institutions and others on issues being addressed by BSP and CMO-supported projects.

Appendix B

USAID Global Bureau Indicators of Conservation Impact

The Biodiversity Support Program supports local communities, nongovernmental organizations, and governments to establish clear conservation priorities, goals, and objectives, democratic social processes, dialogue, and partnerships, incentives for ethical valuation of nature, favorable policies, and enhanced awareness and knowledge. BSP's approach focuses on integrating conservation with social and economic development, research and analysis of conservation approaches, and information exchange and outreach.

Over the past year, BSP has helped the USAID Global Bureau Center for the Environment (USAID/G/ENV) to develop indicators to measure the conservation impact of all of its biodiversity program partners. The current set of draft indicators, shown below, is being used by all of USAID/G/ENV's biodiversity partners to report annually on the conservation impact of their activities.

Strategic Objective Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management

The following two indicators reflect progress toward this strategic objective.

Indicator 1 Area of biologically important habitat under effective management

In FY 1996, BSP's projects supported and promoted the adaptive management of 366,000 hectares of natural areas of biological importance at 8 project sites. It is hoped that more than 700,000 hectares across 27 sites will be under adaptive management in FY 1997—an area almost one and a-half times the size of the state of Delaware. BSP's Africa and Madagascar and Asia and Pacific programs conduct a variety of conservation projects in regions that include biologically important habitat, but these projects do not necessarily work on the adaptive management of specific sites.

Indicator 2 Documented improvements in biodiversity conservation as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation

In FY 1996, there were 24 instances where BSP projects either resulted in the improvement of an organization's policies or resulted in improved implementation of an organization's existing policies that led directly to on-the-ground conservation of biodiversity. BSP anticipates the instances of policy successes to increase to 31 in FY 1997.

In addition to the above two indicators, USAID/G/ENV has determined that the following five intermediate results also reflect progress toward the overall strategic objective of effective biodiversity conservation and management, and BSP will be monitoring progress toward these results in the coming years.

Intermediate Result 1 Increased public awareness and decision maker understanding of biodiversity and its conservation.

Indicator 1 Number of individuals participating in G/ENV biodiversity outreach activities: workshops, networks, and oral presentations.

Indicator 2 Number of publications sent to appropriate audiences and number of mass media events held.

Intermediate Result 2 Strengthened national and local policies and/or improved policy implementation to support biodiversity conservation.

Indicator 1 Index of policy results.

Intermediate Result 3 Biodiversity conservation priorities identified through participatory planning and decision-making.

Indicator 1 Number of countries, regions, or sites in which biodiversity priorities have been assessed and/or established through participatory process.

Indicator 2 Number of organizations with improved ability to set biodiversity conservation priorities.

Intermediate Result 4 Improved management of globally and locally significant biodiversity sites.

Indicator 1 Index of site management benchmarks.

Indicator 2 Number of people successfully trained.

Intermediate Result 5 Sustained financing of biodiversity conservation through innovative public- and private-sector funding.

Indicator 1 Number and value of trust funds and endowments established.

Indicator 2 Number, value, and beneficiaries of viable enterprises supporting conservation of biodiversity.

Indicator 3 Conservation funds leveraged by G/ENV programs.

Appendix C

BSP's Analytical Agenda

Analytical Goal and Conditions for Compatible Conservation and Development

BSP's analytical **goal** is to contribute to answering the following two questions

Under what conditions are biodiversity conservation and social, economic, and political development objectives compatible across a landscape of diverse uses of biological resources?

What are the most effective strategies and tools for achieving these conditions?

BSP's analysis program is based on an analytical framework which identifies five ideal conditions for sustainable biodiversity conservation, both inside and outside protected areas. The conditions are as follows

- I Clarity of conservation objectives and techniques for their support, implementation, and assessment** Biodiversity conservation goals and objectives must be clearly identified, specified, supported, and continually assessed and refined during the implementation of soundly-designed initiatives
- II Social processes, partnerships, and dialogue** All stakeholders must have a voice in determining goals and objectives, and be involved, through equitable partnerships, in developing and implementing systems for biological resources management
- III Incentives for ethical biodiversity valuation, protection, and use** All stakeholder groups must acknowledge and support the value and use of biodiversity in an ethical and sustainable manner. Incentives—both market and non-market—play an important role in biodiversity conservation across the landscape and vary between cultures, socio-economic groups and political arrangements. Intrinsic and non-material value of biodiversity must be considered in addition to its material and economic uses
- IV Policies favoring appropriate biological resource use systems** Policies must promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological resource

- V Awareness, knowledge, and capability** Awareness, knowledge, and capability of individuals and institutions play an important role in enabling people to perform the tasks that will help establish conditions I-IV

Integration Interaction, combination, sequencing, and synergy among various conditions To increase conservation success, conditions I-V, and the strategies to establish them, must not be viewed or practiced in isolation but in combination. Analytically, and in terms of strategic planning, organization, and management, this integration requirement can be regarded as a sixth condition

Selected Research Topics by Condition

CONDITION I Clarity of conservation objectives, and techniques for their support, implementation, and assessment

Related Topics

- 1) *Adaptive Management for Biodiversity Conservation*
- 2) *Setting Biodiversity and Conservation Priorities: Approaches and Impacts*

CONDITION II Social processes, partnerships, and dialogue

Related Topics

- 1) *Decentralization and Devolution for Biodiversity Management*
- 2) *Institutional Arrangements: The Role of NGOs*

CONDITION III Incentives for ethical biodiversity valuation, protection, and use

Related Topics

- 1) *The Role of Sustainable Agriculture in the Conservation of Biodiversity*

Appendix D

BSP Publications

General Series

Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects by Michael Brown and Barbara Wyckoff Baird (63 pp , 1992 English/Spanish/French) highlights conclusions about the successful design of ICDPs, focusing primarily on non biological aspects. The authors draw on their own and many others' experience worldwide to outline categories of issues that need to be considered and provide questions for assessing options and feasibility. The report is directed to policy makers, practitioners, and donors.

Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest: An Ecological Primer by Charles M. Peters (47 pp , 1994, English /Spanish/French/Bahasa Indonesia) is a manual providing a concise overview of tropical forest ecology and outlines a framework for defining the level of resource harvest that can be sustained over time by the plant population being exploited. The manual aims to meet the needs of NGOs, entrepreneurs, donors, community organizations, extension agents, and forest managers.

Indigenous Peoples, Mapping, and Biodiversity Conservation: An Analysis of Current Activities and Opportunities for Applying Geomatics Technologies by Peter Poole (85 pp , 1995, English) analyzes the results of a global search for community-based projects that have used mapping technology for natural resource management and land claims and offers guidelines for appropriate mapping technologies. The book contains project summaries, references and contact information for 63 projects.

Biodiversity in the Balance: Approaches to Setting Geographic Conservation Priorities by Nels Johnson (116 pp , 1995, English) examines the scientific basis for setting biodiversity conservation priorities, reviews practical experience, and recommends 10 principles for making priority setting an effective tool. The book is targeted to policy makers, donors, scientists, and conservation management personnel.

Regional Series

Africa

African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future by the Biodiversity Support Program (149 pp , 1993, English/French) presents an overview of the challenges facing Africans in terms of conserving their biological heritage and proposes a framework of recommendations and actions that address those challenges. The report delineates principles that can help in setting priorities and implementing biodiversity conservation initiatives. The analysis

is intended to help USAID's Africa Bureau and missions in Africa, African governments, and both international and African NGOs to more effectively conserve biological diversity while promoting sustainable development.

Conserving Biodiversity in Africa by Jim Webster (111 pp , 1994, English) is a review of USAID Bureau for Africa's biodiversity grants and strategies. The report provides a base of practical information that will advance understanding of what is being done to promote biodiversity conservation programs.

Protected Area Conservation Strategy by Barbara Pitkin (78 pp , 1995, English/French) is an overview of the PARCS assessment of protected area management in Africa. The report presents findings and conclusions on the training needs and opportunities for protected area managers in Africa, while providing a detailed description of the PARCS assessment methodology.

Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources Management by Bruce Byers (125 pp , 1996, English/French) presents the findings and conclusions of a four year study that aims to understand what motivates people's decisions, practices, and actions that affect the environment. More than 100 people from academia, government and non-governmental organizations participated in the study. Aimed primarily at planners and managers of people-oriented conservation and natural resources management programs, the book also provides field-level implementers and environmental educators much useful information.

What's Your Role? Training for Organizational Impact by Ralph Stone (142 pp , 1997, English/French) is a handbook designed to help training officers develop programs that will enable staff of protected area authorities achieve optimum job performance and to show how training within an organization is a primary means of achieving organizational impact in protected area management.

Asia

Papua New Guinea Conservation Needs Assessment (2 vols , 1993, English/Tok Pisin) analyzes the issues that arise as conservation action proceeds in PNG. The book offers recommendations to improve the chances for conservation success, and provides biodiversity assessments that incorporate geographic analysis. Included are the findings and recommendations of the Conservation Needs Assessment Workshop held in April 1992 in Madang, Papua New Guinea.

Latin America and the Caribbean

A Regional Analysis of Geographic Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean by the Biodiversity Support Program (116 pp , 1995, English) highlights areas in Latin America and the Caribbean that merit special focus because of their importance for biodiversity conservation at the regional level. The report describes an approach to developing a biodiversity conservation priority setting framework that incorpo

rates biological importance and threat factors in setting priorities. The report provides recommendations to USAID and other groups interested in formulating geographic biodiversity investment strategies.

Eastern Europe

Conserving Biodiversity in Bulgaria by the Biodiversity Support Program (116 pp , 1994, English/Bulgarian) is the product of an intensive investigation into the status and fate of Bulgaria's biological diversity. The report summarizes recommendations, scientific analysis, and conservation goals of more than 75 Bulgarian scientists, government officials, and NGO representatives. The report also discusses the development of a comprehensive conservation program and establishes priorities for immediate action.

Adaptive Management Series

Measures of Success: A Systematic Approach to Designing, Planning, and Monitoring Conservation and Development Projects by Richard Margolis and Nick Salafsky (forthcoming) is a guidebook aimed at helping field-based managers improve the design, implementation, and monitoring of their projects. Four hypothetical scenarios (tropical forest, savannah, coastal zone, and wetlands) and many illustrations lead the reader through project conceptualization, implementation, and monitoring. Complex concepts are explained in simple terms, and complicated tasks are broken down into easy-to-follow steps. Policymakers, donors, researchers, and students can also benefit

Public Information

Biodiversity Facts on the Foundation of Life (Norma Adams, ed , 6 pp , 41 refs , 1996, English) is a brochure designed to raise public awareness about the importance of conserving the world's biological resources. Biodiversity is linked to a healthy environment, the global economy, food security, human health, and recreational activities. Also included is information about what governments are doing to protect biodiversity and how both individuals and societies can help.

Annual Reports

Biodiversity Conservation Network 1996 Annual Report: Stories from the Field and Lessons Learned (72 pp , 1996, English) presents stories from the perspective of BCN's community partners about the successes and challenges associated with an enterprise-based approach to conservation. The report also shares some of the early lessons BCN has learned about establishing and managing a hypothesis-testing grants program.

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