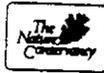


Biodiversity Support Program



PD-ARW-085
11383D

A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

December 16, 1993

Dr. Twig Johnson
Director
Office of Environment and Natural Resources
R&D/ENR, 500 SA-18
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523-1820

Dear Twig:

Enclosed is the Biodiversity Support Program's Tenth Semi-Annual Progress Report, for the period April 1 - September 30, 1993.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments on the report.

Sincerely,

Kathryn A. Saterson, Ph.D.
Executive Director

cc:

Glenn Prickett, PPC
Maria Beebe, R&D/ENR
Jeff Brokaw, LAC
Molly Kux, ASIA
Ron Greenberg, ENE
Tim Resch, AFRICA
Jim Hester, PPC
Frank Zadroga, USAID/Mexico
Denny Robertson,
USAID/Thailand
Jerry Bisson, USAID/Indonesia
Daniel Miller, USAID/Nepal
Paul Greenough, USAID/PNG
David Leong, USAID/S. Pacific

Marshall Brown, USAID/Honduras
John MacMahon, USAID/Cameroon
Abdul Wahab, USAID/Haiti

WRI: Walter Arensberg
Nels Johnson

TNC: Alan Randall
Greg Miller

WWF: Gary Hartshorn
Michael Wright
Jim Leape

Biodiversity Support Program



A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

The Biodiversity Support Program's Tenth Semi-Annual Progress Report

April 1 - September 30, 1993

I. Introduction and Background Information

The Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) is funded by USAID through the Bureau of Research and Development's Office of Environment and Natural Resources (R&D/ENR) Conservation of Biodiversity Project (No. 936-5554). A Cooperative Agreement (No. DHR-5554-A-00-8044-00) establishing BSP was signed September 30, 1988 between USAID and World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF), with an initial ceiling of \$12,844,931 for a period of five years. Due to strong interest in BSP by overseas missions and other bureaus (demonstrated by a record number of add-ons) and USAID's high degree of satisfaction with the Program, BSP's funding limit was increased to \$22,500,000 and the Cooperative Agreement was extended one year to Sept. 30, 1994. To date, BSP has received over \$13 million in core funds from the USAID R&D Bureau, and over \$8 million in additional funds for specific projects from overseas USAID Missions and USAID Washington Bureaus. BSP submitted a proposal for a second five-year phase in the previous reporting period. Now close to approval, the new Cooperative Agreement will extend BSP's term through 1998.

During the first six-year phase of the Program, funding has come from two sources: 1) core funding from R&D/ENR and 2) add-ons and OYB transfers from missions and regional bureaus interested in participating in the program.

BSP is implemented as a consortium effort of WWF, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the World Resources Institute (WRI). Beyond the three-member consortium, the Biodiversity Support Program has implemented projects with and collaborated with over 80 other U.S. and international conservation, scientific, and educational institutions involved in international conservation and development (see Attachment 1).

The goal of the Biodiversity Support Program is to conserve biological diversity while enhancing human livelihoods in developing countries through better conservation and use of biological resources. Functionally, BSP works to facilitate conservation activities in USAID-assisted countries by working in collaboration with USAID missions and bureaus, government institutions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

BSP works to strengthen the capacities of individuals, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and governmental institutions in USAID partner countries and of USAID assistance programs to identify and act on the need for conservation of biodiversity and wise management of biological resources. This includes safeguarding ecological processes and maintaining genetic resources for social, biological, economic and other values.

In order to support USAID's objectives for conservation of biodiversity, BSP activities fall within the following major categories:

- 1) **technical assistance** to missions and bureaus, host country governments and NGOs; and **implementation** of innovative conservation and development initiatives which act as catalysts for follow-on conservation projects funded by others.
- 2) a competitive small grants program for host-country **research** on specific applied biodiversity conservation issues.
- 3) **analysis** of the results of BSP supported activities and of selected conservation techniques, as well as the development and application of evaluation and monitoring systems that will improve the impact of conservation programs.
- 4) **information and outreach** that reports on analyses which document successes, failures, and lessons-learned to improve ongoing and future USAID, NGO, and host-country government efforts to stem the loss of biodiversity.

II. Overview of BSP Activities -- Highlights

Below are summaries of some of the projects which are currently underway or were completed between April 1 and September 30, 1993, and that BSP considers significant for their impact -- or potential impact -- on the conservation of biodiversity. In addition, more detailed project activity summaries for all BSP projects underway during the reporting period are attached.

BSP's numbering system, employed for the past six years, has changed. We converted our numbers to reflect the structure that WWF's new accounting system is using, thereby facilitating the financial tracking of BSP's efforts. The Activity Key (Attachment #6) lists both the old numbers and the new numbers.

Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Demonstration Projects, Research Grants, and Networking and Dissemination Activities - Regional
(Subproject 584030)

As part of the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project (BAA) (funded by the Africa Bureau), BSP has provided assistance to selected activities that explore key issues and innovative techniques for biodiversity conservation in Africa. The basic assumption of the BAA project is that conservation of biodiversity must be accomplished by local communities, while appropriate national and international policies are necessary to facilitate the process. Activities selected for funding met the two BAA goals of building a base of knowledge on biodiversity and contributing to conservation and development efforts in Africa. Projects that were part of ongoing activities, designed and implemented by Africans, and designed to benefit or harmoniously exist with local populations were given high priority. BSP will help finance monitoring and evaluation efforts within projects and expects to work closely with implementors to track the progress of their activities.

BSP's goal for the analysis component of the BAA project is to distill information and lessons-learned from existing conservation approaches for application to current and future conservation problems in Africa. In addition, the project will support the development and application of evaluation and monitoring systems through training and capacity building exercises in order to improve the implementation of conservation programs and to assess impact.

Thirty-five demonstration projects, research grants, and networking or dissemination activities, totalling \$838,179, were approved for funding under the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa project. A complete description of these activities will be presented in the next reporting period.

Africa Global Climate Change Research Grants Project - Regional
(Subproject 585040)

BSP is supporting research activities to advance international understanding of the causes and impacts of global climate change in Africa through the Africa Global Climate Change Research Project (funded by the Africa Bureau). This research can provide a firm foundation of information upon which to base future global climate change strategies in the region.

Accelerating emissions of greenhouse gases are expected to result in significant changes in the Earth's climate, with

potentially devastating impacts on humans and the environment. Impacts are likely to be felt most strongly by peoples in developing countries, especially in Africa, due to their reliance on natural resources for subsistence as well as the lack of financial and technical means with which to reduce their vulnerability to global climate change. Understanding both the causes and impacts of global climate change should increase the world's ability to 1) reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thereby avoid or delay future climatic change and 2) reduce vulnerability to the potential impacts of global climate change.

A total of seven grants were funded for a total of \$352,000. A complete description of each grant will be provided in the next reporting period.

Research Grants Program (580252)

The R&D/ENR-funded small research grants program is a unique effort that funds worthy applied conservation research projects in USAID-assisted countries. During three research grants competitions (1990-93), BSP has funded 121 applied research projects in 38 countries. Projects are conducted by host country investigators and are for up to \$15,000. Given the scarcity of funds for research in developing countries, most of these proposals would not have been funded without this program. In addition to funding the research, BSP staff provide technical assistance to researchers in completing financial reports and drafting final reports. The process of drafting the proposals and the follow-up activities required contributes to strengthening local individual and institutional capacity for conducting applied conservation research.

This year's solicitation received 323 proposals; 226 were eligible for peer review by BSP's Research Review Committee. At a two-day meeting in early August in Washington, D.C. the ten members of the committee agreed to fund 43 of the research proposals. Of the 43 chosen, 22 are from Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 from Africa, and 7 from Asia. As intended, 41 of the 43 grants were awarded to developing country researchers. Nine are currently graduate students at U.S. universities; 18 represent in-country universities, museums, or herbariums; 9 represent in-country NGOs; and 5 come from in-country research institutions. The remaining 2 grants have host country collaborators who will receive most of the funds.

Most of the research grants awarded in the first year (1990-1991) of BSP's small grants competition are now nearing completion. In an effort to assist these researchers in the dissemination of their findings, BSP organized a successful symposium featuring 22 grantees at the 1993 annual meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology in Arizona. This forum provided the grantees with an opportunity to share results with each other and with other conservation professionals from around the world.

Conservation of Pic Macaya in Haiti (407400 and 407410)

In May 1993, Kathryn Saterson worked with staff of USAID/Haiti to design an add-on to BSP for activities to protect Pic Macaya National Park from further degradation and encroachment while providing assistance to farmers residing in communities within the buffer zone for sustainable development activities. The area, noteworthy for its extremely high biodiversity, was relatively undisturbed until recently. Many of its species are endangered due to intense deforestation occurring in the area. This logging is also affecting the quality of seven rivers that originate in the park's core zone. People living downslope from the park depend on this water for their agriculture. Further degradation could severely impact the lives of the poor Haitians who live in lower elevation on the fertile plains due to loss of soil fertility and floods in the rainy seasons.

If the area is to be adequately conserved, local people need the incentive and authority to conserve the resources of Pic Macaya and its buffer zone. BSP (with the expected participation of all 3 consortium members) will assist in the conservation of this area by 1) focussing assistance on strengthening local NGOs in development of alternative sources of income and alternatives to current uses of biological resources by families in the buffer zone and 2) improved conservation and restoration of natural habitat in the core park area.

During this reporting period, BSP Program Manager Meg Symington went to Haiti to hire an ecologist/natural resource management specialist with the local NGO, UNICORS. Joseph Toussaint began work on October 11 and is serving as in-country liaison for all BSP-supported activities in Haiti. Given the political uncertainties, conservation work in Haiti has been extremely challenging for Mr. Toussaint.

Indonesia Biodiversity Conservation Program (582800)

The Indonesia Biodiversity Conservation Program (funded by the Asia Bureau) saw continued activity during this reporting period. An initial program feasibility assessment team spent five weeks in Indonesia in March-April. This team examined programmatic options which included the establishment and endowment of an independent grant-making foundation for biodiversity conservation, links between applied science and conservation activities, biodiversity monitoring, and other potential focal areas. This trip also laid the foundation for collegial and productive collaboration with Indonesian and Japanese colleagues, a prerequisite for project success as Japan is co-financing this joint US-Japan-Indonesia effort.

Based on these initial assessments and their subsequent review in the three respective countries, it was determined that US input into the Program would primarily focus on assisting Indonesia to

establish an independent grant-making foundation for biodiversity conservation. The proposed foundation would directly support the implementation of the Indonesian Biodiversity Action Plan.

To further this objective, an Indonesian Founders' Group, or Preparatory Committee, comprised of prominent Indonesians from the private and NGO sectors, was organized to assist USAID and BSP to explore in detail the mechanics of formally establishing a Foundation. Toward this end, terms of reference were developed for a joint US-Indonesian team to work together in November 1993 to conduct specific background analyses on the Institutional Development, Grant-making, Endowment Management, Financial Management and Legal aspects of foundation establishment.

After the above analyses are completed, BSP will contract with an Indonesian NGO to pursue the formal legal establishment of the foundation and to address the numerous operational issues and details that will need to be worked out by the Preparatory Committee. By providing a grant to a local entity Indonesian ownership, the cornerstone of this sustainable project concept, will be further advanced.

During the November time frame, Japanese counterparts will concurrently examine options to ameliorate Indonesia's biological science infrastructure, undertake specific field-based biodiversity conservation activities, and discuss points of interaction with the US and Indonesian teams concerning the proposed foundation.

III. General Management Issues

BSP submitted a proposal to USAID on March 23, 1993 for a new Cooperative Agreement for the period October 1993-September 1998. Throughout this reporting period BSP responded to clarification requests from USAID Contracts and the renewal is still pending.

BSP's Executive Director, Kathryn Saterson, along with members of BSP's Executive Committee met with the chief operating officers of the three consortium organizations; Jonathan Lash of WRI, John Sawhill of TNC, and Kathryn Fuller of WWF. During the two-hour meeting, participants reviewed highlights of BSP's past five years and discussed BSP's focus for the next five years. During the next phase, BSP will spend more time analyzing results of previously funded activities and ensuring that these "lessons-learned" are disseminated to USAID, other conservation practitioners, funders, etc.

Staff Update

A current BSP organizational chart is included; see Attachment #2. The following staff members began working with BSP during this reporting period.

Nancy Berge

As BSP's new Program Administrator, Nancy works with Bruce Leighty, Program Manager, to manage the overall program, including establishment, maintenance, and improvement of systems for contracting, grant giving, consultant management, management of financial and administrative resources--both human and financial, information management and reporting, and other duties as required.

Nancy Berge began an international development career in Colombia and Ghana as a Peace Corps volunteer working in teaching and conservation education. Since returning to the United States in the mid-1970s she has worked with a variety of international non-profit and for-profit organizations involved in small enterprise development, management information systems, food management (PL480), agricultural research management, and rural development. Nancy has primarily been involved with the establishment and management of financial and administrative resources of projects and programs in developing countries. She has worked, consulted, and lived overseas for over six years. She speaks Spanish.

Most recently Nancy has completed the Certificate of Accomplishment Program at USDA in natural history to gain knowledge regarding wildlife management and earth habitats. She has completed a Graduate Education certificate from California State at San Francisco, and a B.A. in history and music from Lewis & Clark College in Portland, Oregon.

Patricia Walton

Pat joined BSP in September as Senior Program Secretary to Bruce Leighty and Meg Symington. Prior to this, Pat was an executive staff assistant in the Public Affairs Department at the Motion Picture Association of America for six years and a staff assistant and legislative correspondent for Congressman Norman D. Dicks (D-WA) for seven years. She completed her BA in communications at Mount Vernon College in Washington, D.C.

Staff Travel and Outreach

In addition to conducting and participating in numerous meetings with USAID staff and other project implementors and collaborators, BSP staff conducted many other outreach and travel activities during this six month period. Please see Attachment #3 for a detailed list of BSP staff travel and outreach activities.

IV. Program Financial Status

(See attached Financial Summary Table, Attachment 4.)

V. Specific Program Activities

Attached are BSP's activity sheets for projects that were ongoing during the reporting period (Attachment 8). For those activities completed during previous reporting periods, please see the activity sheets included in the previous Semi-Annual Reports of Progress. This year's Research Grants, awarded in August 1993, are included in the activity summaries (Attachment 9).

An historical listing of all of BSP's activities by country and region prefaces the individual activity sheets (Attachment 7). An asterisk (*) indicates that the project activity sheet is included in this report. In addition, attached is a "Key to BSP's activity Sheets" that explains each of the categories on the activity sheet and, where appropriate, lists the possible options.

Attachments:

1. List of Implementors and Collaborators
2. Current BSP organizational chart
3. List of BSP Staff Travel and Outreach Activities
4. Financial Summary
5. Key to BSP's Activity Sheets
6. Complete List of BSP Activities by Region and Country
7. BSP's Activity Summaries
8. BSP's Small Research Grant Summaries

Biodiversity Support Program

Attachment 1



A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

LIST OF BSP's IMPLEMENTORS AND COLLABORATORS

A. Implementors* (excluding individuals) with whom BSP has worked include:

Amazon Conservation Fund - Brazil
Antelope Specialist Group, IUCN
Archbold Tropical Research Center, Clemson University
Arizona Rainforest Alliance
Asociacion de Amigos del Lago de Atitlan - Guatemala
Asociacion de Ecologia y Conservacion
Associacao de Levantamento Florestal do Amazonas - Brazil
Association for Tropical Biology
Atlantic Center for the Environment
Consultative Group of Biological Diversity
Belize Enterprise for Sustained Technology (B.E.S.T.)
Botanical Society of Chile
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Center for Marine Conservation
Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique - Haiti
Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assistencia Sindical e Popular -
Brazil
Centro de Estudios para la Conservacion de los Recursos
Naturales - Mexico
CITES
Committee on Women and Biodiversity (CWB), Harvard University
Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil - Mexico
Conservation International
Cultural Survival
DESFIL
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Dhammaat Foundation for Conservation - Thailand
Ecociencia - Ecuador
ECOSFERA - Mexico
Environment Study Centre
Environmental Resource Information Network
Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica - Brazil
Fundacion Jatun Sacha
Gambian Department of Wildlife Conservation and Management
Goddard Space Flight Center
Government of Belize

Grupo de Estudios Ambientales - Mexico
Hak Muang Nan - Thailand
IMAZON - Brazil
Institute of Conservation & Culture (ICC)
Institute of Current World Affairs
Institute for Resoration of Natural Environment
Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBIO) - Costa Rica
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas de Amazonia - Brazil
International Fund for Agricultural Research (IFAR)
International Center for Research on Women
International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)
IUCN
Jardin Botanico - Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Jatna Supriatna/Nature Lovers Club - Indonesia
Kasetsart University - Thailand
Keystone Center
King Mahendra Trust for Nature - Nepal
Lembaga Ilum Pengetahuan Indonesia
Maderas del Pueblo - Mexico
Management Development, Inc.
Missouri Botanical Garden
Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale
Museo de History Natural Gabriel Rene Moreno - Bolivia
Museu Goeldi - Brazil
National Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations of PNG
National Science Foundation
Natural History Museum, Smithsonian Institution
Nehru Foundation for Development - India
New York Botanical Garden
Organization for Tropical Studies
Parque Ecologico Chipinque - Mexico
Partners with Melanesians
Pennsylvania State University
Plan Estatal Forestal de Quintana Roo - Mexico
Pontifica Universidad Catolica del Ecuador
Prince of Songkla University - Thailand
Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan - Mexico
Pronatura Chiapas - Mexico
PVO-NGO/NRMS
Rak Khao Yai Group - Thailand
Royal Forest Department Herbarium - Thailand
Rural Workers Syndicate for Paragominas - Brazil
Smiling Sea Trang Province - Thailand
Smithsonian Institution
Society for Conservation Biology
Sonoran Institute
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Terra Nostra - Mexico
The Nature Conservancy
Transcentury Foundation
Union des Cooperatives de la Region Sudd'Haiti (UNICORS)
United Nations Environment Programme

2

United Nations NGO Liaison Service
Universidad Austral de Chile
University of Arizona, Department of Geophysics
University of Brasilia
University of California at Berkeley
University of Maryland, Center for Environmental Esturine Studies
University of Montana
WALHI
Wau Ecology Institute
World Conservation International
World Conservation Society
World Bank
World Resources Institute
World Wide Fund for Nature - Tanzania
World Wide Fund for Nature - UK
World Wildlife Fund - US

* Implementors: Organizations that receive financial support directly or indirectly (passed through from another group) from BSP and are doing on-the-ground implementation. Individuals were excluded from this list to avoid confusion with BSP-paid consultants.

B. Collaborators** with whom BSP has worked include:

AID/Center for Development Information and Evaluation
Alfavit de Honduaras
Amigos de Sian Ka'an - Mexico
Asociacion Nacional de Acuicultores de Honduras
Barai Nonformal Education Association - PNG
Bay Islands Conservation Association
Belize Audubon Society
Belize Fisheries Service/Ministry of Agriculture
Belize Ministry of Tourism
Belize Zoo
Bishop Museum
Bolivia Ministry of Agriculture
Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture
Bulgarian Ministry of Environment
Bulgarian Ministry of Regional Planning
Bulgarian Committee on Forestry
Cameroon Government
Center for Marine Conservation
CARE
CATIE
Chiang Mai University - Thailand
CNS - Brazil
Comision Nacional del Medio Ambiente
Consejo Nacional de Areas Protejidos - Mexico
Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil - Mexico
COSYDDHAC - Mexico

Department of Environment and Conservation - PNG
Department of Wildlife Conservation and Management - The Gambia
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Ecosfera - Mexico
Ecuadoran Ministry of Agriculture
EMPRAPA/CPATU - Brazil
Experiment for International Living
Florida Museum of Natural History, U. of Florida
Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific
Fundacion Ecologica Arco Iris - Mexico
Fundacion Maquipucuna - Ecuador
Fundacion Neotropica - Costa Rica
Fundacion Jatun Sacha - Ecuador
Fundacion Ecologica Arco Iris - Ecuador
Fundacion PROLANSATE
FUNTAC - Brazil
GENESYS - Brazil
German Marshall Fund
Government of Costa Rica
Government of Pakistan
Greenpeace
Haiti Hotel Association
Haitian Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
IBAMA/SEMAM - Brazil
Illionis Natural History Survey
IMAZON - Brazil
INI - Mexico
INPA - Brazil
Instituto de Historia Natural - Mexico
Karen Communities - Thailand
Katholiek Univ. Leuven
Kew Gardens
King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation - Nepal
Mahidol University - Thailand
Missouri Botanical Garden
Movimiento Ecologista - Mexico
Museo Ecuatoriano de Ciencias - Ecuador
Museu Goeldi - Brazil
NECTARI - Nepal
PanAmerican Agriculture School at Zamorano - Costa Rica
Partners with Melanasions
Peace Corps
Plan Estatal Forestal de Quintana Roo - Mexico
PNG Department of Environment and Conservation
PNG Development Trust
Programme for Belize
Pronatura Chiapas - Mexico
Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan - Mexico
Rural Workers Union - Brazil
SARH - Mexico
SEDESOL - Mexico
Smithsonian Institution

Sna Jtzi Bajom - Mexico

Society for Conservation Biology
The Network Foundation
The Nature Conservancy

TR&D

UFF - Brazil

UFPA/NAEA - Brazil

University of Arizona, College of Law

University of Florida/Gainesville

University of Indonesia

University Catholique de Louvain - France

University of Washington

US Department of Agriculture

US Geological Survey

US Forest Service

USP/CENA - Brazil

World Resources Institute

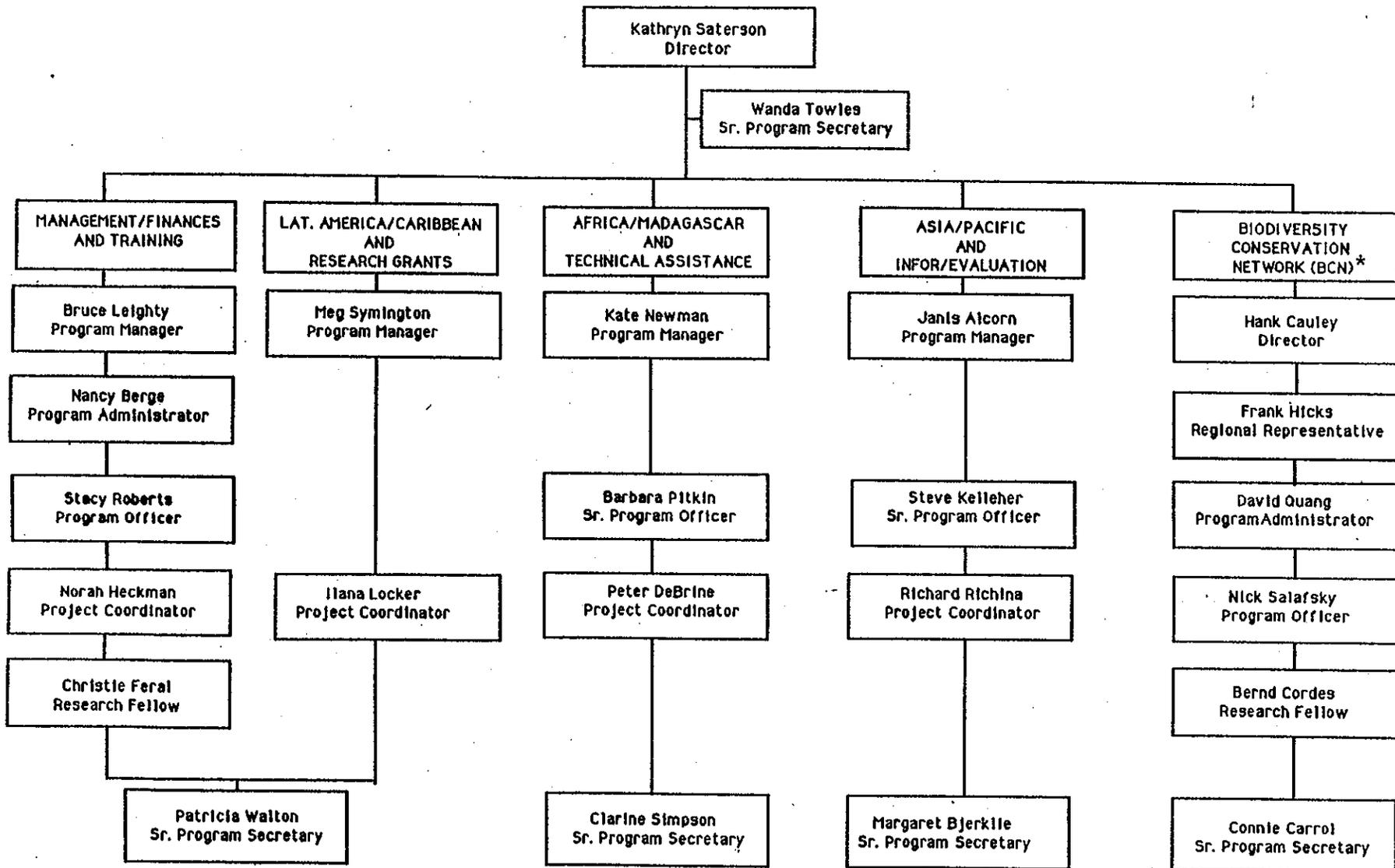
World Wildlife Fund

** Collaborators: Organizations that contribute assistance, labor, materials, or funds to the activity, but do not receive BSP financial support (directly or indirectly) to do so.

December 1993

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM (BSP)
November 1993

Revised 11/5/93



*Funded under a separate Cooperative Agreement with USAID/ASIA

14

BSP Staff Travel and Outreach
Reporting Period April 1 - September 30, 1993

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
		<u>Kathy Saterson</u>
New York, NY	4/5/93	Met with staff of UNDP and the Consultative Group in Biodiversity.
Washington, D.C.	4/7/93	Dinner meeting with Congressional staff and consortium members to present result of African Global Climate Change Study.
Washington, D.C.	4/13/93	Meeting with NASA, EPA, NSF and Forest Service staff on Central Africa Climate Change.
Washington, D.C.	4/26/93	Meeting with staffer on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to describe AEP/BCN.
Washington, D.C.	4/28/93	Meeting with staffer on the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.
Haiti	5/12-5/16/93	Briefed mission staff and Director on BSP and proposal for Haiti buy-in. Met with many NGOs and UNDP staff.
Washington, D.C.	5/28/93	Asia Roundtable with staff of WWF, TNC, WRI & BSP.
Washington, D.C.	6/8/93	Briefed staff of Ford Foundation.
Phoenix, AZ	6/9-6/13/93	Society of Conservation Biology Annual Meeting.
Washington, D.C.	6/24/93	Briefed OPIC staff on BCN.
Papua New Guinea	7/15-7/27/93	Met with NGOs and government representatives. Visited BCN field site.
Front Royal, VA	8/2/93	Presentation to Smithsonian Biodiversity Conservation and Monitoring course.
Durham, NC	8/30/93	Met with staff of Duke University School for the Environment and the Center for Tropical Conservation.
Washington, D.C.	9/9/93	Presentation on biodiversity to 9 technical representatives of USAEP.
Orono, Maine	9/13/93	Presentation to Wildlife Dept. at University of Maine.
New York, NY	9/20/93	Meeting with foundations and McKinsey & Co. at Consultative Group on Biodiversity.
Washington, D.C.	9/28/93	Africa Roundtable with staff of BSP, WWF, TNC and WRI.
Washington, D.C.	9/29/93	Briefed USAID Environmental Coordinator on BSP.
		<u>Meg Symington</u>
Washington, D.C.	4/14/93	Met with Oscar Vallarino, Technical Director, ANCON, Panama.
Tempe, AZ	6/9-6/13/93	Organized and participated in symposium "Conserving Biodiversity in Developing Countries: Improving Resource Management for Sustainable Development" at Society for Conservation Biology meetings.
Washington, D.C.	6/29/93	Met with David Laird, Executive Director, FUNDAREB, Mexico.
Chihuahua, Mexico	9/13-14/93	Meeting with Chihuahua State ecology officials regarding

15

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Haiti	9/20-24/93	establishment of cross-border biosphere reserve. Provide technical assistance to UNICORS regarding Park Macaya project.
<u>Kate Newman</u>		
Washington, D.C.	4/7/93	Hosted with WWF a dinner briefing for Congressional staff on global climate change in Africa.
Washington, D.C.	4/13/93	Hosted breakfast briefing for staff of various U.S. government agencies working on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
Washington, D.C.	6/1/93	Gave a speech on biodiversity and global climate change in Africa to the biennial meeting of all the U.S. Ambassadors to Africa.
Washington, D.C.	6/16/93	Gave a brown-bag at WWF on village life and its connection to biodiversity in Zaire.
Central African Republic	6/12-7/6/93	Met with U.S. Ambassador to discuss future biodiversity activities in the country, visited the Dzanga-Sangha Project with WWF staff to work through methodology of our cross project analysis.
Washington, D.C.	8/10/93	Participated in AID funded workshop on NGOs in natural resources management in Africa.
Kenya	8/18-8/31/93	Attended workshop on phase II of the PARCS project, met with USAID and local NGO staff.
Washington, D.C.	9/22/93	With Len Berry, BSP African Climate Change Advisor, and Nadine Laporte of NASA-Goddard, presented the results of the central Africa GCC project to World Bank staff.
Washington, D.C.	9/28/93	Presented the BSP/Africa Program to members of the BSP consortium.
<u>Janis Alcorn</u>		
Chicago, Illinois	4/4/93	Chicago Botanic Garden Zimmerman Lecture Series. Public lecture: "Who Owns the Tropical Rainforest? And What Does That Have to Do with Conservation?" Meetings with staff at Field Museum to discuss BSP and BCN.
Tempe, Arizona	6/9/-6/13/93	Society for Conservation Biology meetings. Presented paper on the Papua New Guinea Conservation Needs Assessment.
Phillipines	6/93	IASCP meeting. Chaired panel session on "Tenure, Self-Determination, and Ancestral Domains." Distributed information on BSP and BCN. Met with BCN grant applications. Discussed "People and Forests" mapping project with AID.
Thailand	6/93	Site visit to People and Parks Project. Met with WFT on Small Grants project. Met with BCN grant applicants.
Panama	7/93	Travel to Panama to observe the Darien mapping project.
Washington, D.C.	9/3	Participated in World Bank's conference on "Traditional Knowledge and Sustainable Development."

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
		<u>Bruce Leighty</u>
Phoenix, AZ	6/9-6/13/93	Society for Conservation Biology Annual Meeting.
		<u>Barbara Pitkin</u>
Dept. of Interior	6/9/93	Members of Foreign Service - Biodiversity speech.
Tanzania & Malawi	8/3/93-9/20/93	Field work for analysis of attitudes and activity change.
Kenya	8/23-8/27/93	Protected Area Conservation Strategy
State Dept.	9/17/93	Brown Bag on Protected Area Conservation Strategy. Phase II Design Workshop
Costa Rica	9/20-9/24/93	Wildlife Management Congress
Front Royal, VA	10/15/93	Speech on BSP/Africa to environmental educators
		<u>Chris Feral</u>
Bulgaria	9/16 - 9/28/93	Follow-up and commentary on National Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy Document.
		<u>Stephen Kelleher</u>
U. of N.H.	6/7/93	Met with researchers on the Landsat Pathfinder Project to discuss their work in relation to possible SE Asia forestry study.
New Zealand	6/13-6/19/93	Participant at the First International Conference on the Cultural and Intellectual Property Right of Indigenous Peoples
New Zealand	6/19-21/93	Met with representatives from The Nature Conservancy, Maruia Society and Greenpeace to discuss their as well as BSP and BCN activities in the region.
Honiara, Solomon Islands	6/22-25/93	Met with representatives from The Nature Conservancy, Solomon Islands Development Trust, Maruia Society, Greenpeace, Department of Environment and Conservation, School of Natural Resources to discuss their as well as BSP and BCN activities in the region.
Suva, Fiji	6/28-30/93	Met with representatives from USAID/Suva, University of South Pacific, South Pacific Forum, South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and the Environment (SPACHEE), Peace Corps/Fiji, UNDP-FAO/PMB South Pacific Forestry Development Program to discuss their as well as BSP and BCN activities in the region.
Apia, Western	7/1-2/93	Met with Representatives from South Samoa Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP), Department of Environment and Conservation, Ole Siosiomaga Society to discuss activities in the region and the SPREP Conference on Biodiversity Conservation.
Indonesia	7/5-8/93	Met with USAID/Jakarta to discuss the Indonesia Biodiversity Conservation Program and the Environmental Impact Assessment. Met with SKEPHI, KONPHALINDO, WALHI/PACT, WWF, The Biological Sciences Club/Wildlife Preservation Trust and YABSHI to discuss BCN proposals.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Rosslyn, VA	7/19/93	Gave talk at Foreign Service Institute on "The Political Implications of African Environmental Issues."
Washington, DC	8/10/93	Gave Brown Bag presentation on African Environmental Issues to group of trainees at the Center for Development and Population Activities.
Worcester, MA	8/25/93	Met with Dr. Diane Rocheleau to discuss the Forest and Peoples Mapping Project.

SIX MONTH PROGRESS REPORT
April 1, 1993 to September 30, 1993
Expenditures for Reporting Period and Life of Project

COST ELEMENT	Expenditures This Period Apr. to Sep. \$	Life of Project Expenditures as of 09/30/93 \$
Salaries	218,871.73	1,188,982.97
WWF Indirect Costs	176,715.35	961,147.29
Travel & Per Diem	29,273.57	150,641.02
Other Direct Costs	35,738.83	239,643.22
Grants and Subcontracts (1)	2,197,746.02	9,643,066.01
	<u>2,658,345.50</u>	<u>12,383,480.51</u>

Footnote (1): Grants and Subcontracts Breakdown

	Expenditures This Period Apr. to Sep. \$	Life of Project Expenditures as of 09/30/93 \$
Technical Assistance	2,762.70	209,026.18
Research	230,370.40	1,352,284.46
Training	56,490.02	320,141.41
Information Networking	29,305.34	436,704.51
Pilot Demonstrations (2) & Earmarked Core (3)	1,878,817.56	7,524,909.43
	<u>2,197,746.02</u>	<u>9,643,066.01</u>

Footnote (2): Breakdown of Pilot Demonstrations on next page

	Original Funding \$	This Period Oct. to Mar. \$	Expenditures as of 09/30/93 \$
Thailand	449,993.00	117,301.26	330,388.12
Madagascar	100,000.00	0.00	97,476.94
ANE Bureau	290,717.00	0.00	290,691.43
LAC Bureau	500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00
Nepal	150,000.00	0.00	140,723.18
The Gambia I	90,000.00	0.00	90,000.00
Mexico/GCC I	650,000.00	0.00	650,000.00
LAC/GCC	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00
Africa Bureau	1,440,000.00	147,954.04	1,097,612.48
APRE Bureau	555,852.00	219,775.00	574,857.88
ENE Bureau	800,000.00	260,027.66	497,997.76
No. Mexico GCC	160,000.00	35,420.21	85,773.26
Mexico GCC II	850,000.00	192,353.93	567,422.92
Indonesia	174,824.00	45,220.42	174,824.00
Costa Rica I	35,000.00	0.00	35,000.00
Costa Rica II	56,309.18	7,927.44	41,630.56
Honduras	135,000.00	31,353.75	60,644.66
Haiti	416,172.00	1,219.97	1,219.97
Mexico III	1,008,200.00	0.00	0.00
Asia II	1,085,000.00	77.20	77.20
Honduras II	85,000.00	136.54	136.54
	<u>8,912,067.16</u>	<u>1,058,767.42</u>	<u>5,316,576.70</u>

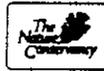
Footnote (3): Breakdown of Earmarked Core

	Original Funding \$	Expenditures This Period Apr. to Sep. \$	Life of Project Expenditures as of 09/30/93 \$
S&T/FENR (Misc.)	48,676.00	0.00	48,676.00
S&T/GCC I	777,000.00	0.00	777,000.00
PNG Supplemental	80,000.00	0.00	80,000.00
WID	30,000.00	11,473.69	24,633.71
S&T/GCC II	359,000.00	154,403.01	359,000.00
R&D/ENR Misc.	65,879.00	0.00	65,879.00
Asia Bureau	400,000.00	42,750.81	44,734.51
Asia Indonesia Centers	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
PARCS	300,000.00	69,229.79	149,983.72
Africa Bureau II	1,240,000.00	287,236.64	380,344.70
Cameroon	25,000.00	19,079.71	19,702.58
R&D Indonesia Centers	300,000.00	115,004.29	157,506.31
S&T/GCC III	368,000.00	87.22	87.22
WCI Cameroon	150,000.00	100,620.87	100,620.87
PARCS II	638,000.00	0.52	0.52
Attitudes II	250,000.00	0.00	0.00
CI Rap Program	18,763.70	163.59	163.59
	<u>5,150,338.70</u>	<u>820,050.14</u>	<u>2,208,332.73</u>

Other BSP Projects:

	Original Funding \$	Expenditures This Period Apr. to Sep. \$	Life of Project Expenditures as of 09/30/93 \$
Gambia II	250,000.00	9,634.87	231,474.56
WRI Devel. Linkages	58,000.00	394.33	46,212.98
FSP/P.E.P.	90,000.00	14,175.81	48,912.34
NPS Asia	8,000.00	0.00	0.00
	<u>404,000.00</u>	<u>24,205.01</u>	<u>324,599.88</u>

Biodiversity Support Program



A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

Key to BSP's Activity Sheets

PROJECT NUMBER: (located in upper right hand corner). Internal number used by BSP and WWF for project tracking and accounting purposes.

REVISION DATE: Date that the Update section was written.

STATUS: Indicates the status of the project in one word. The categories are: planned, new, ongoing, completed, on hold, and cancelled. For this report only projects that are new, ongoing, and completed (completed during the reporting period) will be included.

TITLE:

TYPE OF ACTIVITY: Up to 6 types of activities are listed in order of significance. Activity types are: Buffer Zone Management, Community Development, Ecological Research/Inventory, Ecosystem Restoration, Ecotourism, Education/Public Awareness, Enterprise Development, Environmental Impact Assessment, Institutional Support, Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring, Proposal Design/Development, Protected Areas, Public Policy, Resource/Ecological Economics, Socio-cultural Analysis & Research, Sustainable Use, Training, Various, Women in Development

FUNDING: Total U.S. dollar amount budgeted for the activity and the source of funds in parentheses.

START DATE: The start date indicated in the contract or grant, or if there is no contract or grant, the date the activity began.

END DATE: Expected completion date.

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Name of the organization with primary responsibility for coordination and financial management of the project.

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Type of organization with primary responsibility for implementing the activity. Options include: Botanical garden or zoo, Corporation (for-profit), International

NGO (eg. WRI, WWF, TNC), Foundation, Government, International Bank (eg. World Bank, IDB), International Multi-lateral Agency (eg. United Nations), Museum, NGO, Private (often an individual), University, Various.

OTHER IMPLEMENTORS: Organizations that receive financial support directly or indirectly from BSP and are doing on-the-ground implementation (and are not the "primary implementor").

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPES: Organization types that correspond to the organizations listed in the "other implementor" field.

COLLABORATORS: Organizations that contribute assistance, labor, materials, or funds to the activity, but do not receive BSP financial support (directly or indirectly) to do so.

CONTACT: The name and phone number of the person(s) from whom further information on the activity may be obtained.

LOCATION: Region (Africa, Asia, Pacific, Latin America, Caribbean, or Eastern Europe), country, site (specific project site). "Various" indicates that the project is in more than one location.

BIOME: The project's predominant biome. Biome types are: Tundra, Cold Desert, Arid Lands, Temperate Forest & Grasslands, Tropical Moist Forest, Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands, Tropical Montane Forest, Wetlands/Brackish or Saltwater, Wetlands/Freshwater, River or Lake Systems, Coastal/Marine, Open Seas, Non-Specific.

PURPOSE: Concise summary of overall goals, objectives, or purpose for the project.

DESCRIPTION: A brief summary of the activities planned or conducted, including relevant background information.

SIGNIFICANCE: Describes how the project relates to conserving global biodiversity and to BSP program goals.

PRODUCTS/OUTPUTS: Expected results, technical papers, publications, outcomes, and activities.

UPDATE: Significant changes that have occurred since the last activity sheet was completed. Update on how far the project has progressed.

Biodiversity Support Program



A U.S.A.I.D.-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute

Complete List of BSP Activities by Region and Country

<u>Project</u>	<u>Old Number</u>	<u>New Number</u>
<u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>		
<u>LAC Regionwide</u>		
Debt for Nature Brochure: Por Que Canjear Deuda por Naturaleza?	IN9002	580421
LAC Buy-in	PDB905	581200
LAC/GCC Macroeconomics Buy-in	PD9004	582310
Strategic Proposal Design Workshop	TR9005-04	580334
*oA Study of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Related Environmental Impacts in a Tropical Island Setting - Case Study of Commonwealth of Dominica		583711
*oConserving the Biological Heritage of Dominica: Incorporating Biodiversity Concerns into Developmental Planning		583715
<u>Caribbean Regionwide</u>		
Atlantic Center for the Environment (ACE) NGO Manager Training	TR9003	580323
Strategic Proposal Design Workshop	TR9005-03	580333
ACE NGO Training	PDB905-05	581250
<u>Argentina</u>		
*oSmall Mammal Conservation in the Puna Area of Bolivia and Argentina	RE9101	580242
*oBiodiversidad de Vertebrados Superiores de las Reservas Naturales de la Provincia de Tucumán, Argentina		583706
*oThe Effect of Land Restoration Practices on Biodiversity in the Argentine Chaco		583708
<u>Belize</u>		
Establishment of a Conservation Division and Expansion of Protected Areas System	PD8905-03	581230
*oOptimizing Biological Diversity in a Multiple Land Use System in Manatee, Belize		583709
<u>Bolivia</u>		
Forest Inventory	TA9005	580139
New York Botanical Garden's Amoro Inventory	PD8905-06	581260
*oVicuna Management by Communities on the Bolivian Altiplano	RE9001	580232
oEstablishment of Experimental Forestry Plots Using the Strip-Shelterbelt System along the Chimore-Yapacani Road	RE9001	
oDetermining Land Requirements for Sustainable Hunting among Native Amazonians: The Siriono of Eastern Bolivia	RE9001	
oEvaluacion de la diversidad ecologica y potencialidad del territorio en los valles secos interandinos del dep. de Cochabamba, Bolivia	RE9101	
(See additional Research Grant under Argentina)		
<u>Brazil</u>		
*S&T/FENR GCC Buy-In	PD9002	582200
WWF: Amazon Forest Management and Policy	PD9002-02	582220
Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments (BDFP)	PD9002-03	582230
WHRC: Restoring Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands	PD9002-04	582240
Commemorative Issue of Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi	PD9002-05	582250
Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments II	PD9002-08	582270
Restoring Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands II	PD9002-09	582280

◇Small Research Grants

*Projects included in the 10th
Semi-Annual Report

*Amazon Forest Management & Policy II	PD9002-10	582290
*Restoring Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands III	PD9002-11	582610
◦Rapid Ecological Assessment of a Proposed Conservation Unit in the Pantanal	RE9001	
◦Supplementary Funding for the Implementation of the Estacao Ecologica do Lago Mamiara in the Flooded Forests of the Upper Amazon	RE9001	
◦Utilization of Biodiversity by a Threatened Foraging Society - Guaja Indians, Maranhao	RE9001	
*◦Restoration of a Threatened Tree Flora in the Bragantina Region, Pará, Brazil: Low-Cost Enrichment of Secondary Forests by Small-holders		583740
◦Levantamento Etnobiologico na Estacao Ecologica Jureia-Itatins	RE9101	
*◦Representacoes e Usos do Meio Ambiente a de sua Diversidade na Medicina Tradicional dos Satere-Mawe (Amazonia Brasileira)		583712
*◦Estudo das Comunidades de Quelonios e Crocodilianos do Parque Nacional do do Jaú (Amazonas)		583734
Chile		
Botanical Conference Support	IN9108	580433
◦The Influence of Gracilaria chilensis Cultivation on the Benthic Macrofaunal Community in the Maulin Estuary	RE9001	
◦Assessment of Biodiversity Patterns in the Mediterranean-Type Climate Flora of Central Chile	RE9001	
Project activity sheet included in this report.		
◦Biodiversidad y Pesca Artesanal: Manejo Experimental de Recursos Marinos Bentonicos en la Costa del Centro-Norte de Chile	RE9101	
*◦Parques Nacionales de Chile y sus Objetivos de Conservacion de Aves y Mamiferos Nativos en Peligro de Extincion		583722
*◦Efecto de los Cultivos Masivos de Bivalvos Mitilidos sobre las Comunidades Bentonicos de la Bahia de Yaldad, Sur de Chile		583725
*◦Biologia de la Reproduccion y Capacidad de Germinación en Semillas de Especies Arboreas Nativas del Genero <u>Nothofagus</u> y <u>Laurelia</u> en Bosques del Sur de Chile		583735
Colombia		
◦Restoration of Abandoned Agricultural Land in the Lowlands of Choco	RE9001	
◦Characterization of Vegetation and Variation in Biodiversity According to Land Use in the Rio Buritaca Watershed	RE9001	
◦Rapid Assessment of Biodiversity in the Living and Dead Mangrove Forests of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Maria, Colombia	RE9101	
◦Manejo de Bosques Privados y Repoblacion Forestal con Especies Nativas en la Franja Altoandina Colombiana	RE9101	
◦The Role of Indigenous Women in the Reproduction of Plant Cultivars in the Colombian Amazon	RE9101	
*◦Assessment and Monitoring of the Bird and Frog Gauna of the Eastern Slope of the Farallones de Cali National Park (Colombia) and its Area of Influence		583721
*◦Estudio de Viabilidad para la Declaratorio de un Corredor de Conservación de las Selvas Húmedas del Pacífico Colombiano		583726
Costa Rica		
Parataxonomists Course	TR9001	580321
INBIO Parataxonomists Course	PD8905-01	581210
BOSCOSA Evaluation	PD9204	588210
*Costa Rica II	PD9209	588300
Proposal Design Technical Assistance	PD9209-01	588310
*Environmental Assessments	PD9209-02	588320
◦Butterfly Farming in Costa Rica	RE9001	
◦Sea Turtles and the Conservation of Biodiversity in Costa Rica A Local Solution	RE9001	
◦The Importance of Forest Fragments to the Maintenance of Regional Biodiversity Surrounding a Tropical Reserve	RE9001	
◦Valuation of the Non-Priced Amenities Provided by the Biological Resources within the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve	RE9001	
*◦Species Diversity and Genetic Variation of Plants Growing in Gardens of Chibchan Amerindians Living in Costa Rica. A Model for <u>In Situ</u> Conservation of Biological Diversity		583707

Ecuador		
DESFIL Workshop and SUBIR Project Planning	TA8903	580123
SUBIR Project Technical Assistance	TA9104	580145
Population Ecology and Conservation Biology. Post Graduate Course	TR9101	580337
Population Ecology II	TR9202	580342
WCI Cloud Forests	PD8905-02	
◊The Economics of Agricultural Land Clearing in Lowland Ecuador	RE9001	
*◊Silvicultura Experimental para la Recuperacion del Bosque Maduro Tropical: Estacion Biologica Jatun Sacha, Ecuador		583730
Guatemala		
◊The Impacts of Different Systems of Production on the Biodiversity of Guatemala's Semiarid Regions	RE9001	
◊Identification of Nij insects and their wax: deriving a sustainable industry from biological resources used by the Maya	RE9101	
◊La interrelacion entre conservacion, desarrollo de la comunidad, y calidad de vida humana: un analisis de la poblacion indigena Kekchi	RE9101	
*◊Fortalecimiento Integral del Parque Regional de Santiago Atitlan y sus Zonas de Amortiguamiento: Una Alternativa de Conservación y Desarrollo Sostenible		583743
Haiti		
Les Arcadins Marine Park	PD8905-04	581240
*Haiti Add-On		407400
*Park Macaya Protection Project		407410
*◊People, Development and Conservation		583737
Honduras		
*Technical Assistance to Fundacion VIDA	PD9208	588500
Honduras NGO Capacity	PD9208-01	588510
*General Technical Assistance - Fundacion VIDA	PD9208-02	588520
*Proposal Design Workshop - Fundacion VIDA	PD9208-03	588530
*Fundraising/Study Tour - Fundacion VIDA	PD9208-04	588540
*WWF Technical Assistance - Fundacion VIDA	PD9208-05	588550
*TNC Technical Assistance - Fundacion VIDA	PD9208-06	588560
◊Vertebrate Faunal Inventory and Human Ecology in the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	RE9001	
*Honduras II		407600
Mexico		
Participatory Leadership Workshop/Mexico	TR9005-01	580331
Strategic Proposal Design ODP Workshop	TR9201-01	580343
Publication of Montes Azules Research Volume	IN9106	580438
Ecodevelopment Program Buy-in	PD9003	582400
Community Development in Chimalapas, Oaxaca	PD9003-01	582410
Calakmul Buffer Zone Development Reserve	PD9003-02	582420
El Ocote Sustainable Development, Chiapas	PD9003-03	582430
Community Development in the Buffer Zone of El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas	PD9003-04	582440
Participatory Rural Appraisal Training Program	PD9003-05	582450
El Ocote Environmental Education, Chiapas	PD9003-06	582460
*Mexico Ecodevelopment Program II	PD9103	588000
Community Development in Chimalapas, Oaxaca II	PD9103-01	588010
*Calakmul Buffer Zone Development II	PD9103-02	588020
El Ocote Sustainable Development, Chiapas II	PD9103-03	588030
*Community Development in Buffer Zone of El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas II	PD9103-04	588040
*El Ocote Environmental Education, Chiapas II	PD9103-05	588050
*Calakmul Forestry Project	PD9103-06	588060
*Northern Mexico Ecodevelopment	PD9106	588100
Feasibility Study Northern Mexico GCC	PD9106-01	588110
*Institutional Development & Strategic Planning to Support Community Forestry in Sierra Tarahumara	PD9106-02	588120
*Recursos Naturales Tarahumara: A Community Network	PD9106-03	588130
◊Quantifying Use and Evaluating Value of Ethnobotanical Resources in the Sierra de Manantlan Biosphere Reserve	RE9001	
◊Inventory of the Entomological Fauna of the Lacandon Forest, Chiapas: Lepidoptera: Heterocera	RE9001	
◊Maintenance of Biodiversity in the Tehuacan Valley: Social, Economic, and Geographic Factors Influencing Human Use of Wildland Resources	RE9001	
◊Patrones de Distribucion Geografica de Cactaceas Amenazadas del Desierto Chihuahuense	RE9101	
◊Sustainable Silviculture at the "Plan Piloto Forestal" in Quina Roo	RE9101	
*Mexico III		407000

*Northern Border Wildlands II		407020
*Mexico Ecodevelopment III		407030
*Parique Ecologico Chipinque		588150
*Building Community Based Ecosystem Management in Sierra Madre Occidental, Chihuahua, Mexico		407021
*Alternative Development and Community Participation in Chimalapas, Oaxaca		407031
*Community Development and Natural Resource Management in Buffer Zone of the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Campeche		407032
*Community Development, Environmental Education and Conservation in El Ocotei, Chiapas		407033
*Oyamel Fir Forests and Overwintering Monarch Butterflies		583702
*Organización Comunitaria y Capacitación para la Gestión y Conservación en la Reserva de la Biosfera "El Cielo", Tamaulipa, Mexico		588140
*Farmer Participation in the Rehabilitation of Second Growth with Barbasco (Dioscorea composita, D. floribunda) and Alternia		588070

Panama

◊Restoration of Eastern Pacific Coral Reefs (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia): An Approach to Maintain Regional Biodiversity	RE9001	
◊Sea Turtle Research and Protection Program: Bastimentos Island National Marine Park	RE9001	
◊The Implementation of a Long-term Monitoring Project of Amphibian Population in Panama	RE9101	

Paraguay

◊Butterflies of Paraguay	RE9001	
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Peru

◊Biodiversity, History, and Future of Rio Abiseo National Park	RE9001	
◊Dynamics of Natural Regeneration in a Tropical Forest Harvested Using the "Strip-Shelterbelt" System	RE9001	
◊Jurisdictional Conflicts in the Public Administration of the Environment in Peru and the Process of Constituting a National System for the Environment	RE9001	
◊La Mujer y Las Plantas Silvestres en la Comunidad Aguaruna Huambiasa del Rio Marañon	RE9101	
◊Manejo Sostenido del Bosque Tropical: El Role de la Interaccion Quiroptero - Planta	RE9101	
◊The Huanchaco Extractive Reserve: Integrating Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Peru		583710
*◊Human Impact on Native Plant Resources of the Arid Peruvian Central Coast		583723
*◊Managing Wildlife to Conserve Amazonian Forests: Setting Up Management for the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve		583731
*◊The Biodiversity Inventory of the Podocarpus Forest "El Chaupe" & the Tabaconas/Namballe Sanctuary in the Region Nor Marañon (formerly Cajamarca)		583742

St. Kitts

◊Promoting the Development of a National Parks and Protected Areas System: An NGD Led Research Program	RE9101	
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Africa

Africa Regionwide

*AID Biodiversity Portfolio for Africa	TA9007	580136
Lake Tanganyika Conference on Conservation and Biodiversity	TA9008	580132
Buffer Zone Management Workshop Publication	IN9004	580423
Central Africa Global Climate Change Project	PD9002-06	582260
*Africa Bureau Buy-in	PD9102	584000
Central Africa Global Climate Change Study	PD9102-01	584010
AID Biodiversity Project Portfolio and Strategy	PD9102-02	584020
*Biodiversity Pilot Analytical Projects	PD9102-03	584030
*Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS)	PD9202	584510
*Africa II	PD9206	585000
*Attitudes toward Conservation of Biodiversity	PD9206-01	585010
*Global Climate Change for Africa II	PD9206-02	585020
*Biodiversity Analysis for Africa II	PD9206-03	585030
*PARCS II		405000
*Attitudes II		405500
*◊Approche sur la Conservation de la Biodiversité par la Modernisation de l'Apiculture en Cote d'Ivoire: Exemple la Région de Tafire		583703
*◊Monitoring and Assessment of Biodiversity in Dambo Wetlands in Sub-Saharan Africa		583738
*PARCS Supplemental	TR9302	580352

Burundi		
◊Study of the Nursery Zones in the Nearshore Environment of the North Basin of Lake Tanganyika	RE9001	
◊The Kibira Chimpanzee Project	RE9101	
*◊A Comparative Study of the Effects of Sedimentation, Pollution and Fishing Practices on the Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika		583727
Cameroon		
*Biodiversity Assessment	PD9207	584810
◊Consequencs de l'exploitation forestiere industrielle sur l'ecosysteme de foret dense equatoriale et sur le mode de vie des population indigenes	RE9101	
*Korup National Park	PD9301	594900
*◊Biodiversité des Poissons du Bassin du Ntem (Cameroun): Taxinomie, Ecologie et Conservation		583718
*◊Environmental Protection Law - A Case Study of Cameroon's Legislation		583724
Central African Republic		
Conservation Education in South western CAR	IN9104	580434
Ghana		
◊Study of Traditional Conservation of Biodiversity (Sacred Groves)	RE9001	
*◊Impact Assessment of Social Forestry Projects in Northern Ghana		583701
*◊A Study of the Impacts of Stabilization and Structural Adjustment on the Management of National Parks in Ghana		583704
*◊Effects of Different Harvesting Practices (i.e., Logging and Gathering or Collection of Non-Timber Forest Products) on Biological Diversity in Selected High Forest Ecosystems in Ghana		583729
Guinea-Bissau		
Southern Province Park Planning	TA9001	580121
Kenya		
◊Traditional Utilization of the Reticulated Giraffe by the Oromo Peoples of Northern Kenya: Current Conservation Status and Proposals for its Protection	RE9001	
◊Establishment of Kitchen Gardens for Indigenous Food Species in a Masai Group Ranch Area in Kajiado District	RE9001	
◊Fig Tree Harvesting in the Tana River Reserve and its Implications for Two Species of Endangered Primates	RE9001	
*◊You Can Grow a Forest in the Sea by Ecological Method: Community Participation and Development Project		583717
*◊Demand for Forest Products and Prospects for Community Forest Management		583739
Madagascar		
Buy-In	PD8902	581600
Andohahela Nature Reserve	PD8902-01	581610
Beza Mahafaly Nature Reserve	PD8902-02	581620
◊Butterflies as Biodiversity Indicators: Developing Tools for Conservation Planning in Madagascar	RE9001	
◊Alternatives to Destruction: Steps Toward Sustainable Use of Malagasy Rainforest	RE9001	
◊Conserving Local Biodiversity in Madagascar: the Population Biology and Conservation of an Endangered Keystone Palm	RE9001	
◊The Economic Implications of Biodiversity Protection in Madagascar	RE9101	
*◊Assessment of Plant Biodiversity and Conservation Importance of East Coast Low Elevation Malagasy Rain Forests		583732
Nigeria		
◊Development and Utilization of Fast Disappearing and Underutilized Edible Woody Forest Species in Southeastern Nigeria	RE9001	
*◊The Involvement of Women in the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Tropical Rain Forest Zone of Nigeria		583728
Rwanda		
◊Potentialites et Facteurs Affectant la Diversite Biologique dans les Forests de Montagne	RE9101	
*◊Programme de Recherche Universitaire sur la Biodiversite des Forests de Montagne du Rwanda		583720
Sierra Leone		
*◊Ecology and Conservation of Small Forest Fragments in Southeastern Sierra Leone		583705

<u>Tanzania</u>		
Mafia Island Marine Park/Reserve	TA9102	580137
◊The Impact of Different Fishing Techniques on the Maintenance of Biological Diversity of Inshore and Pelagic Fishes of Lake Tanganyika	RE9001	
◊Social Constraints in Community Forestry: A Case Study of Iringa Rural District	RE9101	
<u>The Congo</u>		
WCI Conservation Assessment	TA9009	580134
<u>The Gambia</u>		
Kiang West National Park Assessment-Supplemental	TA9002	580122
Kiang West National Park Plan	PD9001	
The Gambia Kiang West National Park II	SP9101	582910
<u>Uganda</u>		
◊The Role of seed predation and herbivory on forest regeneration and community composition in the Kibale Forest Reserve	RE9101	
Buffer Zone Management Workshop Publication	IN9003	580422
<u>Zambia</u>		
◊Support for Land Use Planning of Zambia's Wildlands National Parks and Wildlife Services of Zambia	RE9101	

Asia and the Pacific

<u>Asia and Pacific Regionwide</u>		
Strategic Proposal Design Workshop	TR9002	580322
ANE Bureau Buy-in	PD8904	581400
*Asia Bureau Buy-In	PD9101	586000
Linkages between Enterprises and Conservation	SP9201	585010
*Policy Dialogue on Natural Forest Regeneration	PD9101-04	586040
*Small Grants Program	PD9101-05	586050
*Asia II		406000
*Coastal Zone Management Workshop		406031
*Asia I	PD9210	587500
<u>Bangladesh</u>		
◊Assessment of Biodiversity of Teknaf Game Reserve on Bangladesh Using Keystone Species	RE9001	
◊Conservation of Faunal Resources of Hail haor (Wetland) and their Utilization by Local Communities	RE9101	
*◊Resource Harvesting Policies and Practices in the Bangladesh Sunderbans and its Impact on the Conservation of Biodiversity		583716
*◊Monitoring of Fisheries Biodiversity in Wetlands of Jamuna Floodplain in Bangladesh		583733
<u>Borneo</u>		
Forests and People: Conservation for Development	IN8905	580142
<u>India</u>		
Buffer Zone Restoration Assessment	SP8901	581510
◊Biodiversity and the Exploitation of Wild Fruits in the Tropical Forests of Arunachal Pradesh	RE9001	
◊Ecology of Indian Megachiropteran Bats	RE9101	
◊Development of people's institutions for participation in management of forest resources	RE9101	
*◊Conservation and Management of Suchindram Kulam Wetland in Southern India for Promotion of Agriculture, Fishing and Eco-Tourism		583713
*◊Role of Wild Biological Resources in Economic Development of Rural Societies		583719
*◊Resource Use by Gaddi Pastoralists of the Indian Himalaya: Implications for the Conservation of Himalayan Biological Diversity		583736
<u>Indonesia</u>		
Dipterocarp Study	TA9010	580161
Tangkoko Nature Reserve	TA9201	580142
Financial Resource Development Workshop	TR9005-02	580332
*Forest and People in Kalimantan Conference (NYBG)	IN9102	580431
Senior Advisor, PHPA	PD8904-01	581410
NRMP Environmental Assessment Buy-in	PD9104	
*Indonesia NRMP Environmental Assessment	PD9203	587010
*Indonesia Biodiversity Conservation Program	PD9205	582800
TNC Database Workshop		
◊The Effects of Selective Logging on Dipterocarp Forest Regeneration and Dipterocarp Seed Predators in Kalimantan	RE9001	

◦Admat Ethnobotany	RE9101	
*◦Preliminary Research on the Economics of Sustainable Forest Management in Indonesia		583714
*◦The Diversity, Ecology, Economic Values and Current Management of Native Mangos of South Sulawesi, Indonesia		583741
Interagency Workshop on Biodiversity Database in Indonesia	IN9210	580461
<u>Morocco</u>		
◦Merja Zerga Biological Reserve Land Use Study	RE9001	
<u>Nepal</u>		
NECTARI Report	TA8901	581840
*ACAP and NECTARI Buy-in	PD8903	581800
Annapurna Conservation Area	PD8903-01	581810
NECTARI	PD8903-02	581830
◦Biodiversity in the Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve	RE9001	
*Nepal Database Background Study	PD8903-03	581820
<u>Pakistan</u>		
Himalayan Jungle Project	PD8904-03	581430
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>		
NGO Element of Conservation Needs Assessment	TA9101	580141
*Conservation Needs Assessment	PD8904-04	586010
◦Reseeding of Selectively Logged Rainforests by Buffer Zones: A Case Study of Logging Operation in PNG	RE9001	
◦Maintaining Biodiversity through the Establishment of a Wildlife Management Area in Madang Province	RE9101	
*PNG NGCAP	587510	
<u>Philippines</u>		
Foundation Design	TA9006	580135
◦Ecological and Physiological Aspects of Frugivory in Philippines Species of Pteropodidae	RE9001	
Non-Timber Forest Products and Biodiversity in the Palanan Wilderness Area	RE9101	
<u>South Pacific</u>		
Priority Ecosystems Inventory	TA9004	580131
South Pacific Short-term Assistance	TA9103	580138
*Profitable Environmental Protection Project - Monitoring and Evaluation	TA9202	580143
TNC South Pacific CDC Development	PD8904-02	581420
Pacific Science Biodiversity Symposium	PD9005-02	582070
*South Pacific Support	PD9101-03	586004
Profitable Environmental Protection	SP9202	585110
*Profitable Environmental Protection (PEP) Project	PD9006	595420
<u>Sri Lanka</u>		
Medicinal Plants Assessment	TA9003	580133
AID Regional Conference in Sri Lanka	PD9101-01	586020
◦Research in Horton Plains National Park	RE9001	
◦Evaluation of Forest Use Methods by Peripheral Village Communities in the Knuckles Range	RE9101	
◦A Phytosociological Study of the Angiosperms in Lowland Wet Tropical Forests of Sri Lanka	RE9101	
◦Spatial and Temporal Diversity of Coral and Algal Communities of SW Sri Lanka	RE9101	
<u>Thailand</u>		
◦MANRES Project Planning	TA8902	581110
Publication of Flora of Thailand	IN8903	580411
World Bank Regional Meeting on Biodiversity	IN9004	
*◦MANRES Biodiversity Research & Conservation	PD8901	581000
Thai Study Tours of Three U.S. Zoos	PD8901-01	581010
Information Transfer (books, journals, videos)	PD8901-02	581020
National Botanical Assessment	PD8901-03	581030
NGO Seminar on Conservation and the Environment	PD8901-04	581040
*WFT Small Grants Program and Institution Strengthening	PD8901-05	581050
*Huay Kha Khaeng/Thung Yai Flora	PD8901-06	581060
Speaker for GCC Conference	PD8901-11	581070
*Huay Kha Khaeng/Thung Yai - People and Parks	PD8901-13	581080
*Technical Assistance To Thailand	PD8901-14	581002
◦Ecology and Numbers of the Asian Elephants in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary	RE9101	
*People and Parks in Thung Yai Nature Sanctuary		581080

Eastern Europe

<u>Eastern Europe</u>		
*Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity in Central and Eastern Europe	PD9105	590000
<u>Bulgaria</u>		
*Needs Assessment for Biological Resources Conservation Strategy	PD9105-01	590010
*Technical Assistance and Feasibility Study for Debt-for-Nature Swap	PD9105-03	590030
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>		
*Strengthening NGO Participation Nature Protection in Czech and Slovak Republics	PD9105-02	590020
<u>Hungary</u>		
◊Exploratory Biodiversity Studies in the Former "Iron Curtain" Zone on the Western Border of Hungary	RE9101	

Worldwide or General Activities

◊1990/1991 Research Grants Competition	RE9001	
*◊1991/1992 Research Grants Competition	RE9101	580202
◊1992/1993 Research Grants Competition	RE9201	580252
Smithsonian Institution's Wildlife Conservation and Management Course	TR9004	580234
WWF/ODP Training Workshops	TR9005	580330
DDP Training Guides: Designing Effective Proposals & Financial Resources Development	TR9005-05	580335
*Organizational Strengthening and Training II	TR9201	580341
*Publication of Self-Help and Facilitator Guides	TR9201-02	580344
*Development of Methodologies for Training of Trainers Workshops	TR9201-03	580345
*Organizational Development Training	TR9301	580351
*BSP Research Symposium at the Society for Conservation Biology Meeting	TR9303	580353
*Costa Rica ERIN Training	TR9304	580354
Biodiversity Seminar Series 1989	IN8901	580410
WRI Investment Survey for 1987	IN8902	580143
IUCN Report: Biodiversity Funding Mechanisms	IN8904	580414
Biodiversity Seminar Series 1990	IN9001	580427
Setting Priorities for Biodiversity	IN9005	580424
CMC Workshop on Marine Biodiversity	IN9006	580463
Publication of Gnusletter (1991)	IN9007-01	580432
Publication of Gnusletter (1992)	IN9007-02	580449
WRI Investment Survey for 1989	IN9008	580425
Tropinet Newsletter	IN9009	580426
Women and Biodiversity Conference	IN9010	580437
Biodiversity Seminar Series 1991	IN9101	580439
WRI/WCMC Biodiversity '92/Expanded Investments Survey	IN9103	580435
National Forum on Ocean Conservation	IN9105	
*Conservation Biology Subscriptions	IN9107	580436
Biodiversity Seminar Series 1992	IN9201	580443
Sponsorship Two Participants to IV World Parks Congress	IN9202	580445
Symposium "Can Nuts Save the Rain forest"	IN9204	580447
UNCED UN Conference on Environment and Development	IN9206	580444
*Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects	IN9207	580441
*Gender, Community Development, and Biodiversity Conservation	IN9208	580446
*BSP Seminar Series 1993	IN9301	580451
*Information Networking General/Outreach	IN9302	580452
*BSP Publications	IN9303	580453
*BSP's Monitoring and Evaluation Project and Conservation Technique Assessment	IN9304	580454
S&T/FENR Miscellaneous	PD8906	582000
CITES Convention	PD8906-01	582010
ISEE Symposium (participant support)	PD8906-02	582020
ISEE Symposium (Conference support)	PD8906-03	582030
IFAR Ex-Situ Report	PD8906-04	582040
DAI Wetlands Report	PD8906-05	582050
S&T Global Climate Change Buy-in	PD9002	582200
Cultural Survival: Rain forest Products Report	PD9002-01	582210
Project Coordinator GCC	PD9002-07	582202
R&D/ENR Miscellaneous Buy-in	PD9005	582000
*Ecology and Exploitation of Non-timber Tropical Forest Resources:		

A Primer on Sustainability
National Science Foundation/AID Steering Committee on Biodiversity
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Report
*WID Proposal (Opportunities)
*Dan Jantzen's Database
*Global Marine Biological Diversity Strategy Dissemination
*Linkages Between Enterprises and Conservation

PD9101-06	586060
SP9001	595500
SP9002	595600
PD90005-01	582060
SP9301	580304
	580407
	595410

roberts/actcoun
December 15, 1993

405000

REVISION DATE: 11/15/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: PARCS II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training

FUNDING: \$638,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Biodiversity Support Program

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. African Wildlife Foundation
2. Wildlife Conservation Society
3. World Wildlife Fund

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO
2. International NGO
3. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): National governments; protected area managers; African, U.S., and European NGOs in the field; and USAID missions.

CONTACTS: Barbara Pitkin (202) 861 - 8338

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: various

PURPOSE: The PARCS project seeks to improve the protection of Africa's biodiversity by expanding the capacity of relevant natural resource management authorities to effectively manage their protected area systems. The project's goal is to accomplish this by increasing the number of well-trained protected area managers and the capacity of natural resource management authorities to appropriately train their staff.

DESCRIPTION: During the first year of the project (Phase I), an in-depth assessment of the training opportunities, constraints, needs, skill levels, and priorities in the three selected regions of sub-Saharan Africa (east, southern and central) was completed. The findings in Phase I will provide the basis for the implementation of pilot training activities in Phase II of the PARCS project (October

1993 to October 1996). Phase II activities will consist of: (i) dissemination of the findings of Phase I throughout central, southern, and eastern Africa; (ii) development of in-country training plans and processes in selected countries; (iii) field testing of innovative training techniques; (iv) cross-regional workshops to exchange experiences with training and develop improved training methods; and (v) production and dissemination of a manual that will document field-tested training techniques.

SIGNIFICANCE: Africa's system of national parks and protected areas constitutes one of the most important safeguards of the continent's extraordinarily rich biological diversity. At present, however, the continent suffers a critical lack of training opportunities to enable staff to design and implement effective conservation management programs. In recent years, the effects of this lack in training opportunities have become more serious due to the increasing complexity of protected area operations and management. PARCS Phase II will use a participatory approach to research and test appropriate techniques for training that are directly applicable to the daily demands of managing a protected area. The process will also result in the development of plans and processes for building capacity within the appropriate institutions to provide professional development to their personnel.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: As an outcome of Phase II activities, a manual will be produced that documents how training plans and processes can be initiated and implemented. Another expected output of Phase II will be a series of documents that detail the field-tested training techniques.

OTHER OUTPUTS: (i) Improved capacity among project participants to seek and find innovative solutions to their training needs; (ii) In-country training plans developed or strengthened with improved implementation; (iii) Linkages among existing training institutions and other organizations to improve training of field-based staff; (iv) Regional and cross-regional networks of protected area management professionals to share experiences and approaches, strengthen country training programs and develop regional programs where appropriate; and (v) Broad series of recommendations for training protected area management staff.

UPDATE: The implementing NGOs have completed their strategies and budgets for Year I of Phase II. Contracts with the NGOs have been drafted. Five out of six focal countries have been tentatively selected: Ethiopia and Tanzania in East Africa; Congo and Burundi in Central Africa; and Malawi in Southern Africa. The USAID Missions in these five countries are being cabled to request their concurrence with proposed PARCS activities. The NGOs are also engaged in dialogue with the Missions. The NGOs have also had in-country discussions with government and other donors and NGOs in Congo, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

405500

REVISION DATE: 11/15/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Attitudes II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$250,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Biodiversity Support Program

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): U.S. education institutions; African, U.S., and European NGOs in the field; USAID missions that have implemented conservation education programs.

CONTACTS: Barbara Pitkin (202) 861 - 8338

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: various

PURPOSE: The long-term objective of this analysis is to understand the process of behavior and behavior change in order to design and implement more effective conservation and natural resource management programs.

DESCRIPTION: In Year One, we began to:

- (i) Assess the present state of knowledge on attitudes and activity change in general, and in Africa in particular.
- (ii) Identify and examine practical methods for understanding attitudes and activity change.
- (iii) Identify past and ongoing efforts in conservation education in Africa and make a preliminary analysis of their impact on both local level activity change and policy level decision making.

In Year Two, we will:

(i) Complete the above activities.

(ii) Design and implement a series of case studies examining factors related to (a) policy changes among senior level decision makers and (b) changes in the activities of local people. One of the case studies will involve a longer term analysis of the impact of a selected conservation education project.

(iii) Facilitate the exchange of information among people working on related issues in Africa.

(iv) Provide recommendations for continued analysis and dissemination of results.

SIGNIFICANCE: An analysis of the factors that determine the decision making process, including cultural, spiritual and geographic factors, is key to designing, implementing and monitoring effective conservation and/or development projects. Understanding how people are motivated to modify their practices is essential for ensuring long-term change through project activities.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

The analysis in Year II will result in:

- * Progress report from Year II, summarizing findings from the case studies;
- * a final database of relevant literature;
- * a final database of conservation education activities in Africa;
- * a summary document describing approaches to understanding attitudes, and the impact of conservation education and other efforts targeted at changing practices.

OTHER OUTPUTS: Increased information exchange among people in Africa working on related topics.

UPDATE: New

406000

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Ongoing
TITLE: Asia II
TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various
FUNDING: \$1,065,000 (Asia Bureau)
START DATE: September, 1993
END DATE: September, 1994
PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP
PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO
OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Various
OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Various
COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
Stephen Kelleher 202-778-9681,
fax:202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly
Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Asia

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: Working in consultation with the ASIA Bureau, BSP has programmed this buy-in to strengthen the consortium's efforts and capabilities to conserve biological diversity in the region, while contributing useful information and assistance to the Bureau and A.I.D. Missions in Asia and the Pacific. Together, this information and assistance will enhance the ability of host-countries, their governments and private organizations, to discern and act on the problems and opportunities for biological conservation in their own settings.

DESCRIPTION: This buy-in has three major components: planning and analysis, short-term technical assistance and a regional NGO workshop with specific activities proposed. (See activity summaries). These activities include: (A) the Indonesia Biodiversity Conservation Program, (B) Assessment of Biodiversity Trends and Conservation Needs, (C) the Asian Peoples and Forests Mapping Project, (D) Assessment of Indigenous Conservation and Resource Management Systems, (E) PNG Coastal Resource Management

406000

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

Workshop; (F) Grassroots Community Awareness Campaign in PNG; (G) Regional Natural Forest Regeneration Policy Dialogue, (H) Small Grants Program.

SIGNIFICANCE: This set of activities provides the opportunity for BSP to assist the AID/Asia Bureau in its conservation of biodiversity. It is a BSP mandate to assist A.I.D. Bureaus in addressing Conservation of Biodiversity issues.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: (A) Case studies, (B) research reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: See specific project descriptions including 582800, 586040.

407000

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Mexico Global Climate Change III

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$1,008,200 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1993

END DATE: March, 1995

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank
Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7558;
WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177, fax
525-280-2727

LOCATION: MEXICO

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To design and implement projects to promote environmentally sound community development around biologically important, threatened wildland areas in Mexico. The overall goals of the program are to decrease the rate of deforestation in these wildland areas and to protect them as healthy diverse ecosystems, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around the wildland areas.

DESCRIPTION: This buy-in covers Mexico GCC activities in southern (407030), central (407010, to be included in the next six-month report) and northern Mexico (407020). Please see these activity descriptions for further detail on the various initiatives.

SIGNIFICANCE: Mexico is a focal country for A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change initiative. This program is designed to aid in decreasing emissions of greenhouse gases due to deforestation, while simultaneously conserving the region's rich biological diversity, and improving the quality of life of the regions' rural people.

407000
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407020

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Northern Border Wildlands II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$147,200 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: January, 1995

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727;
fax202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank
Zadroga 525-211-0042; fax 525-207-7558

LOCATION: MEXICO

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To design and implement projects to promote environmentally sound community development around biologically important, threatened wildland areas in northern Mexico. The overall goal of the program is to decrease the rate of deforestation in these wildland areas, and to protect them as healthy diverse ecosystems, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around them.

DESCRIPTION: This program is a continuation of the activities described in 588100 and is designed to be complementary to those described in 407030, which focus on environmentally-sound community development in the buffer zones of priority wildland areas in southern Mexico. The program will include projects in several forested wildlands located in the northern border region of Mexico. As with the wildlands/buffer zone management activities in southern Mexico, priority will be given to the management of areas that will contribute to the objectives of A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change Initiative through the protection and/or regeneration of natural forest vegetation. Activities eligible for funding under this northern Mexico component include operational and master planning, baseline studies, institutional strengthening of Mexican

407020

REVISION DATE:

conservation NGOs, interinstitutional collaboration (especially between the cognizant Mexican agencies, SEDESOL and SARH, and U.S. agencies) and buffer and core zone management. Priority will be given to activities involving participatory approaches that emphasize local residents' involvement in resource management.

SIGNIFICANCE: Mexico is a focal country for A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change initiative. Northern Mexico has become a new focus of attention for A.I.D. because of the debate and recent Congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Northern Mexico has been relatively neglected by the international conservation community despite its rich diversity of species and ecosystems.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407021

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Building Community Based Ecosystem Management
inthe Sierra Madre Occidental, Chihuahua,
Mexico

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Community Development
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
MINOR: Protected Areas
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$50,000 (USAID/Mexico)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Arizona Rainforest Alliance (ARA)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Consejo Asesor Sierra Madre, A.C. (CASMAC)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

SEDESOL, SARH, INI, Movimiento
Ecologista, COSYDDHAC, Procuraduria Agraria,
University of Arizona College of Law

CONTACTS:

BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727;
fax202-293-9211; Arizona Rainforest Alliance:
Randall Gingrich 602-749-0585; fax
602-749-0587 (AZ); 14-165541; fax
14-160623 (Chihuahua); Consejo Asesor Sierra
Madre 52-14-1340846 (Chihuahua)

LOCATION:

MEXICO, Sierra Tarahumara

BIOME:

Temperate Forest & Grasslands

PURPOSE: To provide assistance to indigenous communities in the
Sierra Madre Occidental with issues such as land tenure, ejido
regulations, grassroots development and conservation problems.

DESCRIPTION: Based upon the research and participatory planning
conducted in early 1993 under a previous BSP planning grant (see
588120), the Arizona Rainforest Alliance (ARA) and the Consejo
Asesor Sierra Madre, A.C. (CASMAC) will continue their work in the

Sierra Tarahumara. The conservation activities of this year's project will focus on:

1) Community Reserves: ARA and CASMAC would like to see the establishment of community reserves in the area and the development of management plans for the reserves. These reserves contain some of the few remaining old growth forests in Chihuahua and are prime habitat for threatened guacamaya (thick billed parrots). However, the region's ejidos have many legal, social, political and cultural barriers to overcome before a sustainable community forestry program can be implemented. Part of the problem is the lack of training and extension for the communities in the area. To rectify that situation, CASMAC will conduct workshops on topics selected by the communities. Some possible topics could include forest management, traditional organization, land tenure, ejido regulations, development issues and human rights problems. CASMAC will also continue to broadcast a weekly radio program to all indigenous communities in the Sierra on selected topics.

2) Parrot Protection Program: ARA and CASMAC will work to develop a community education program to stop poaching and protect the habitat of the threatened thick-billed parrot, the guacamaya. The radio program, schools and workshops will be used to promote and organize participation in this program.

Finally, if time and money allow, ARA and CASMAC will work to: establish an agroecology center to investigate and develop culturally and ecologically appropriate alternatives to slash and burn agriculture, overgrazing and other environmentally destructive subsistence practices; promote the use of a legal advisory network; develop plans for additional community reserves and a model forest program; provide technical assistance to communities interested in promoting ecotourism and other forms of rural development (i.e., a tool manufacturing plant).

The proponents of this project hope that these programs will provide a model for community reserves and protection of endangered species which will be transferable to any ejido in the Sierra.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407030

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Mexico Ecodevelopment Program III

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$731,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s): Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s): Various

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax 202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7558; WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177, fax 525-280-2727

LOCATION: LAC; MEXICO

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and implement projects to promote environmentally sound community development around biologically important, threatened wildland areas in Mexico. The overall goals of the program are to decrease the rate of deforestation in these wildland areas and to protect them as healthy diverse ecosystems, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around the wildland areas.

DESCRIPTION: This is the third year of the Mexico Ecodevelopment Program (previously described in PD9003 and PD9103). The program focusses on environmentally-sound community development in the buffer zones of priority wildland areas in southern Mexico. The following subprojects are funded under this program: (A) Alternative Development and Community Participation in Chimalapas, Oaxaca (407031), Maderas del Pueblo, A.C.; (B) Community Development and Natural Resource Management in the Calakmul Buffer Zone (407032), Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan, A.C.; (C) Community Development, Environmental Education and Conservation in El Ocote (407033),

407030

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

ECOSFERA, A.C. and PRONATURA/Chiapas; (D) Community Development in the Buffer Zone of the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas (588040), Instituto Historia Natural; (F) Calakmul Forestry Project (588060), Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil and (G) Farmer Participation in the Rehabilitation of Second Growth with Barbasco and Alternative Agriculture in El Ocote (588070), Linea Biosfera, A.C. Each subproject is implemented by a Mexican environmental NGO with experience in and commitment to its particular wildland area. Technical assistance, oversight, and coordination is provided by the WWF Mexico Program. Annual meetings, staff exchanges, training events, and a full-time field coordinator link the subprojects into a coherent program. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be centrally coordinated through BSP and WWF in Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE: Mexico is a focal country for A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change initiative. Southern Mexico has several internationally significant protected areas that are under serious threats (forest conversion, logging, agriculture, poaching). This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Semi-annual and Final Technical Reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407031

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Alternative Development and Community Participation in Chimalapas, Oaxaca

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Community Development
- SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
- MINOR: Protected Areas
- MINOR: Training
- MINOR: Women in Development

FUNDING: \$140,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1993

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

- 1. Maderas del Pueblo, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

- 1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS:

- BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax 202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7558;
- WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177, fax 525-280-2727

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, Chimalapas

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and implement an environmentally-sound community development project in the biologically important and threatened Chimalapas region of Oaxaca. The goal is to decrease the rate of deforestation in the Chimalapas region, and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in the region.

DESCRIPTION: The Chimalapas region of eastern Oaxaca comprises some 640,000 ha and is one of the five largest tracts of tropical forest left in Mexico. The vegetation is varied and includes tropical dry, tropical humid, cloud, pine-oak, elfin forests, and riparian

407030

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

ecosystems. It is an important watershed for the Gulf of Mexico to the north and for the Pacific coast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

This project continues a community extension program to provide technical and organizational assistance to local residents and is receiving its third year of funding through the Mexico Ecodevelopment Program. The project focuses on promoting alternative technologies in basic grain production to curtail the widespread slash-and-burn practices. Slash-and-burn agriculture for basic grain production was identified during a preliminary assessment as the primary economic activity of local residents, as well as one of three primary causes of deforestation and environmental degradation.

Achieving economic and environmental success in basic grains production is the base upon which the project will expand both geographically and technically. In the zones where basic grain production is improved and the rate of land clearing is decreased, the community extension program will begin to focus on other productive activities, including agroforestry, bio-intensive gardening, natural forest management, and establishment of community credit funds.

SIGNIFICANCE: As one of the five largest tracts of tropical forest remaining in Mexico, arresting deforestation in Chimalapas is important both for decreasing emissions of greenhouse gases due to deforestation and for conserving the region's rich biological diversity.

This program is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407032

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Community Development and Natural Resource Management in the Buffer Zone of the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Campeche

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Buffer Zone Management
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
MINOR: Community Development
MINOR: Training
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$100,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1993

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil; SEDESOL

CONTACTS: BSP: Mes Symington 202/778-9727, fax 202/293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7558; WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177, fax 525-280-2727

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, Calakmul Biosphere Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and promote environmentally sound community development around the biologically important, threatened Calakmul Biosphere Reserve in Campeche, Mexico. The goal is to decrease the rate of deforestation in and around Calakmul, and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in the buffer zone around the reserve.

DESCRIPTION: Located in central and southern Campeche near the borders with Guatemala and Belize, the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve is

407032

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

one of the 15 most important sites for biodiversity conservation in Mexico according to government and private sources. Calakmul has one of the five largest tracts of tropical forest remaining in the country. The site was declared a biosphere reserve (723,185 ha) in May 1989.

The viability of the Calakmul ecosystem is pressured by human populations that are competing for the same space and resources. Major threats include: uncontrolled and unsound timber extraction, extremely poor agricultural practices, excessive commercial hunting, road construction in sensitive areas and archeological looting. The third year of the Pronatura project in Calakmul began in July 1993. Since a second project has been developed in Calakmul for forestry (see 588060), the Pronatura component will have its primary emphases on sustainable agriculture, beekeeping and environmental education. The sustainable agriculture program's focus is on training and extension in sustainable agriculture techniques to curb and reverse the process of forest destruction due to clearing for agricultural lands.

SIGNIFICANCE: The interest on the part of the Guatemalan and Belizean governments to protect areas adjacent to Calakmul is noteworthy. If Calakmul and the adjoining forest in Guatemala and Belize can be effectively protected, the result would be a vast area of approximately 2 million hectares representing the largest area of tropical forest in Mesoamerica. This has enormous significance for both global warming and the conservation of biodiversity, as well as international and cross-border cooperation in favor of improving the environment.

This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407033

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Community Development, Environmental
Education and Conservation in El Ocote,
Chiapas

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Buffer Zone Management
- SECONDARY: Community Development
- MINOR: Education/Public Awareness
- MINOR: Sustainable Use
- MINOR: Training
- MINOR: Women in Development

FUNDING: \$111,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1993

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

- 1. Ecosfera, A.C.
- 2. Pronatura- Chiapas, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

- 1. NGO
- 2. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank
Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7588;
WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177, fax
525-280-2727

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, El Ocote Ecological Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and promote environmentally sound community development around the biologically important, threatened El Ocote Ecological Reserve in Chiapas, Mexico. The goal is to decrease the rate of deforestation in and around El Ocote, and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living there.

407033

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

DESCRIPTION: El Ocote Ecological Reserve is an area of approximately 30,000 ha of humid tropical forest in the state of Chiapas, neighboring the Chimalapas region of Oaxaca. Both areas are in the same mountain range and share a number of characteristics, including habitat types, species and culturally similar residents. El Ocote was formally included in the state system of protected areas in 1972.

There are major problems in El Ocote's surrounding areas, with deforestation, unplanned and inappropriate land use, expansion of human settlements, slash-and-burn agriculture, cattle ranching and illegal timber extraction all posing threats to the area. Slash-and-burn agriculture provides the main source of income for the communities in the area, with maize, beans, chili peppers, and coffee being the chief crops. The third year of funding for El Ocote was approved with a newly unified community development and environmental education project (formally separate, though linked, activities) with a focus on developing and testing sustainable agriculture techniques in this very humid area. The goal is to replace current extensive slash-and-burn techniques with intensive, organic cultivation techniques, thereby slowing the rate of forest conversion.

SIGNIFICANCE: Due to its strategic geographic location, El Ocote is believed to be critical for the conservation of endemic species. This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407400

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Pic Macaya National Park Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Protected Areas
- SECONDARY: Community Development
- MINOR: Buffer Zone Management
- MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory
- MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$416,172 (USAID/Haiti)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1996

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Union des Cooperatives de la Region
Sudd'Haiti (UNICORS)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

- 1. Biodiversity Support Program

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

- 1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; USAID/Haiti: Mr. Charles Emile
Philoctete 509-29-3039; fax: 509-23-96-03

LOCATION: LAC, HAITI, Pic Macaya National Park

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to protect the core area of 4,000 hectares of remaining natural habitat in the Pic Macaya National Park from further degradation and encroachment while providing assistance to local communities residing in the buffer zone (15,000 hectares) for sustainable development activities.

DESCRIPTION: In 1983, under the USAID/Haiti supported Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP) Haiti's highest mountain peak in the Southwest Peninsula was declared a national park and named Park Macaya by the Government of Haiti. Park Macaya is noteworthy for its extremely high biodiversity. Relatively undisturbed until recently, many of its species are now endangered due to the intense deforestation which has begun in this area. The

current level of degradation is already causing increased siltation and flow in the seven rivers that originate in and flow from the Pic Macaya (the tallest mountain in the area). The downslope agricultural areas that circumscribe the park depend on those water resources. Further degradation of the park is likely to lead to devastating impacts on the thousands of poor Haitians who live at lower elevations. Those impacts will be due to loss of soil fertility and floods in the rainy seasons. Additionally, coastal and marine resources will benefit from park protection.

If the area is to be adequately conserved, local people need both the incentive and authority to conserve the resources of Pic Macaya and its buffer zone. BSP will assist in the conservation of this area by focussing assistance on 1) strengthening local NGOs in development of alternative sources of income and biological resources for families in the buffer zone to the south of the park and 2) improved conservation and restoration of natural habitat in the core park area. The specific activities to be supported will be identified through a participatory, community-based initiative to be conducted early next year. Needs for assistance from BSP will be reassessed annually through yearly community meetings.

SIGNIFICANCE: Given the desperate poverty and current lack of functional government, any hope for conservation of Pic Macaya must come from working with the farmers living in the buffer zone to develop alternatives to the current pressure to clear existing forest for increased agricultural and grazing areas.

This project directly addresses BSP's mandate by integrate the conservation of biological diversity with sustainable development and building capacity of a host-country institution.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407410

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Park Macaya Protection Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Protected Areas
- SECONDARY: Community Development
- MINOR: Buffer Zone Management
- MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory
- MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$77,110 (USAID/Haiti)

START DATE: November, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Union des Cooperatives de la Region
Sudd'Haiti (UNICORS)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; USAID/Haiti: Mr. Charles Emile
Philoctete 509-29-3039; fax: 509-23-96-03

LOCATION: LAC, HAITI, Pic Macaya National Park

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: The purpose of this sub-project is to strengthen UNICORS staff in the areas of ecology and natural resource management so that they are better able to undertake activities designed to protect and rehabilitate the ecosystems, biological diversity and natural resources of Park Macaya and its buffer zone.

DESCRIPTION: So that UNICORS can effectively undertake the activities described above, BSP is providing funding to UNICORS so that they can hire Joseph Ronald Toussaint for the position of ecologist/natural resource management specialist. Toussaint will work under the direction of UNICORS Park Macaya Project Technical Director and in collaboration with BSP to coordinate and manage UNICORS activities and strengthen UNICORS staff in the areas of ecology and natural resources management. Some of Toussaint's major duties and responsibilities include:

407410

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

- 1) the continued identification of threatened/endangered rare and endemic species (flora and fauna) in the southern section of Park Macaya;
- 2) the design of comprehensive and sustainable protection or rehabilitation plans for these habitats;
- 3) the provision of assistance to UNICORS staff in the development and implementation of an environmental awareness program for the residents of the Park Macaya buffer zone;
- 4) the provision of assistance to UNICORS in the development of its annual workplan;
- 5) acting as primary liaison between UNICORS and BSP.

SIGNIFICANCE: See 407400

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: UNICORS will submit quarterly financial and technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

407600

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Honduras II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$85,000 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; USAID/Honduras: Margaret Harritt, 504-32-3120; fax: 504-31-2776; Fundación VIDA: Victoria de Diaz, 504-39-1646, fax; 504-39-1645

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: To provide institutional strengthening assistance to Fundación VIDA in the form of a long-term advisor. The long-term advisor will provide general organizational assistance to VIDA, assist with outreach and assistance to other Honduran non-governmental organizations (NGOs) developing proposals for submission to VIDA, and provide on-the-job training to Fundación VIDA's technical staff.

DESCRIPTION: In 1992, USAID/Honduras submitted an add-on to the R&D/ENR Conservation of Biological Diversity Project to support BSP's efforts to provide technical assistance to Fundación VIDA and associated NGOs of Honduras. The purpose of this assistance, has been to strengthen Fundación VIDA's capacity to effectively program and make grants from the Environmental Fund established as part of a debt reduction agreement between the U.S. Government and the Government of Honduras. The assistance provided over the past year has been in areas such as development of priorities, evaluation criteria, technical norms, and systems and procedures for the

operation of the fund.

The initial objectives of BSP's assistance are either complete or nearing completion, but it is apparent that the full implementation and use of the materials and guidelines developed to date will require additional effort and follow-up activities and support. BSP received an amendment to the original add-on to allow BSP to finalize existing items and expand assistance through the provision of a long-term advisor. Among other duties, the long-term advisor will assist with the following:

- 1) operationalizing VIDA's strategic plan, including further development of priorities for environmental activities to be funded under the grant program;
- 2) putting into practice the application procedures and regulations for applying to the Environmental Fund, and assisting with outreach to interesting NGOs applying to the Fund;
- 3) analysis and assistance with project scoping, finalization of project proposals, and early implementation for first pilot projects;
- 4) implementation and refinement of project proposal analysis procedures, including project evaluation criteria and approval processes;
- 5) design of appropriate project implementation monitoring systems for the funded projects;
- 6) design of data collection and information systems for Fundación VIDA, including basic informational resources;
- 7) design of a fund raising program for Fundación VIDA;
- 8) plan and conduct a project proposal design training program with the affiliated environmental NGOs.

SIGNIFICANCE: See 588500

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

580136

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: AID Biodiversity Portfolio for Africa

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring

FUNDING: \$10,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: May, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman 202-778-9524; fax
202-293-9211, Jim Webster
202-778-9786; AID/Africa: Tim Resch
703-235-3786; fax 703-235-3805

LOCATION: Africa, Various, Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: This technical assistance activity will strengthen the Africa Bureau's efforts to conserve biological diversity by examining past projects and studying how future A.I.D. efforts could be better targeted to address the continent's needs. These activities will provide basic information on what the Bureau has done to conserve biodiversity, highlight lessons learned from past activities, and provide an analytical basis for future Bureau efforts in this area.

DESCRIPTION: BSP is conducting a technical review of the Africa Bureau's biodiversity project portfolio, consisting of 35 grants that have been initiated since 1987. The Bureau requires this information to revise and update their biodiversity strategy. The knowledge gained from the review will also aid the pilot demonstration project component of the Africa Bureau add-on (PD9102) to BSP.

SIGNIFICANCE: This activity will (a) collect, evaluate, and disseminate information and (b) seek out evaluation information that will document successes, failures, and lessons learned. Results of

580136

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

the research will be applied to the design, modification and implementation of on-going activities. The portfolio and strategy reviews will enable the Africa Bureau to assess its first four years of effort in this sector, refine its funding priorities, and improve the quality of its future biodiversity initiatives. Because this is a relatively new area of involvement, many people are not aware of what the Bureau has done to conserve biodiversity and what projects have been successful and why. This activity will fill these gaps in knowledge and help them to develop an analytical basis for future projects.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The AID Biodiversity Portfolio for Africa has been completed. Final production of the document will be completed by January 31, 1994. Dissemination of the document will follow.

580143

REVISION DATE: 05/04/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Profitable Environmental Protection Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring
SECONDARY: Community Development
MINOR: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$30,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1992

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. World Wildlife Fund

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202-861-8313,
fax 202-861-8324; Barbara
Wycoff-Baird, 202-778-9691, fax: 202-293-9211.

LOCATION: South Pacific

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: This activity will develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the FSP-funded Profitable Environmental Protection projects being developed.

DESCRIPTION: Biodiversity Support Program, in collaboration with WWF's Wildland and Human Needs Program, will develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for the Profitable Environmental Protection program using a participatory process that involves project stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation approach to be used will include: 1) clarification of hypotheses, goals, objectives and projects using the logical framework; 2) definition of indicators, design of tools for periodic data collection, and training in the use of these tools; and 3) modification of the approach and tools.

580143

REVISION DATE: 05/04/93

SIGNIFICANCE: PEP is an effort to demonstrate working models of small scale profitable commercial and community enterprise that enable long-term conservation of biologically vital ecosystems.

This activity helps to integrate development activities with management of biodiversity in a grassroots setting and explores options for providing conservation projects with a sustainable future.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Final report of lessons learned; Final Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: This activity was to be a complement to 585110. In June the responsibility for this element of the project as well as any other technical assistance to PEP was turned over to WWF's Director of South Pacific Program.

580202

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing
TITLE: 1992 Research Grants Competition
TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various
FUNDING: \$500,000 (R&D/ENR)
START DATE: January, 1993
END DATE: September, 1994
PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various
PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various
OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
COLLABORATOR(s): Various
CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Sy Sohmer,
703-875-4669, fax202-875-4394
LOCATION: Various
BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To fund studies addressing specific issues relevant to USAID's conservation activities worldwide.

DESCRIPTION: On January 12, 1993, BSP released a third call for proposals to fund biodiversity-related research in USAID-assisted countries worldwide. The program is based on the research grants competition of the two previous years (see Activity RE901 and Activity RE911). Modifications were made to this year's Request for Proposals (RFP) so that the research themes stated in the RFP more closely match BSP's new strategy. Proposals are due on April 30, 1993, and grant funds will be available to successful applicants next September.

SIGNIFICANCE: Through this activity, BSP offers funding to projects of short-term and/or in need of low-level financing. Many innovative research projects have led to long-term or creative management schemes. By keeping the funding level low, BSP can support a variety of innovative projects without having to rely on expatriate talent.

580202

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Outputs of individual grants will vary widely, but each grantee is required to write both interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: BSP received 323 proposals in response to the RFP for the 1992/1993 research grants competition. Of the 323 proposals received, 147 proposals were from the LAC region, 91 were from Asia, 72 were from Africa and 13 were from the Near East. The Research Review Committee convened in early August and selected 43 proposals for funding. Of the 43 grants awarded, 22 are from Latin America, 14 are from Africa and 7 are from Asia. Most of the projects are now underway.

580232

REVISION DATE: 12/13/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: 1990 Research Grants Competition

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$613,504 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: August, 1990

END DATE: February, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211, Ilana Locker 202-778-9793,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Sy Sohmer, Chair,
Research Review Committee 703-875-4669; fax
202-875-4394

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To fund studies addressing specific research issues relevant to A.I.D.'s conservation activities worldwide.

DESCRIPTION: In August 1990, BSP initiated a small grants program to fund biodiversity-related research. A research review committee was convened following the guidelines in the Cooperative Agreement (one representative from WWF, one representative from a cooperating PVO--WRI or TNC, one representative from A.I.D. who chairs the Research Review Committee, two representatives from the academic community, and one representative from a private foundation). A request for proposals (RFP) was drafted with input from the research review committee, and distributed widely to conservation professionals, academics, and NGOs in the U.S. and developing countries. The RFP solicited proposals with an ecological, economic, anthropological, or socio-political focus, or utilizing an interdisciplinary methodology combining two or more of these approaches. Sample research topics particularly mentioned in the RFP included: techniques to facilitate rapid assessments of biodiversity; impact of different harvesting practices on

maintaining biodiversity; effectiveness of buffer zones; restoration ecology; dependence of tribal peoples; land tenure and traditional access; and impacts of macroeconomic policies on exploitation of biological diversity. The maximum award was \$15,000.

BSP received 165 proposals for research from 46 A.I.D.- assisted countries by the November 15 deadline. Over half of these (87) were from Latin America, with the rest fairly evenly divided between Asia and the Near East (41) and sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar (36). Proposals were accepted in four languages (English, Spanish, French or Portuguese) with BSP staff and reviewers having capability in all four. The research review committee met in late January 1991 to review the proposals, and, as a result of their review, 45 proposals totaling just under \$627,000 were approved for funding. Preference was given to projects designed and implemented by scientists from A.I.D.- assisted countries and/or studies in which funding provided by BSP permitted the participation of host-country researchers in larger team projects. Priority was given to those proposals in which a host-country scientist was a principal investigator, and projects could not exceed two years in duration. Another 22 proposals were classified by the committee as acceptable, but of lower priority given the limited funds available.

Mission concurrence was sought and obtained for those proposals selected for funding by the committee, and award disbursement began in April 1991.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Research Review Committee was impressed by the generally high quality of the proposals and the demonstrated need for such small grant support to developing-country researchers.

The Cooperative Agreement calls for a small grants program that supports research relevant to A.I.D.'s conservation activities worldwide.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Each grantee is required to write interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: About 21 of the original 44 grantees have submitted final technical reports and most of the other grants are scheduled to be completed within the next 3 months. Interim reports have been distributed to other BSP grantees working on similar or related projects in an attempt to increase dissemination and awareness of research results among those working in the field. BSP staff have met with various grantees during their trips to the field, and have visited several project sites.

580242

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: 1991 Research Grants Competition

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$500,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: August, 1991

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Sy Sohmer,
703-875-4669, fax 202-875-4394

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To fund studies addressing specific issues relevant to
USAID's conservation activities worldwide.

DESCRIPTION: On 15 August 1991, BSP released a second call for proposals to fund biodiversity-related research in USAID-assisted countries worldwide. The program will be based on last year's (see Activity RE901) with modifications as suggested by the USAID Project Implementation Advisory Committee and the Research Review Committee. Proposals were due on November 15, 1991, and grant funds were available to successful applicants the following April.

SIGNIFICANCE: Through this activity, BSP offers funding to projects of short-term and/or in need of low-level financing. Many innovative research projects have led to long-term or creative management schemes. Thirty out of 34 of this year's grantees are from developing countries; the remaining four grants allocated the funds to host-country collaborators. By keeping the funding level low, BSP can support a variety of innovative projects without having to rely on expatriate talent.

580242

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Outputs of individual grants will vary widely, but each grantee is required to write both interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Research is well under way for all 34 of the grants awarded. Interim reports have been received from all of the grantees and three researchers have completed their projects.

580304

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: ERIN Workshop on Database Management

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training

FUNDING: \$34,702 (Asia Bureau)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: April, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Environmental Resource Information Network

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Government

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. INBio

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn
202-861-8313, fax:202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly
Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: The project provided an opportunity for individuals from Indonesia and Costa Rica to participate in a two-week workshop on designing biodiversity database information systems at Environmental Resource Information Network in Canberra, Australia.

DESCRIPTION: In order to allow a working collaboration among developing and developed countries on the latest developments in the computerized management of specimen-based and spatially related biodiversity information system, an informal workshop was convened at the Environmental Resource Information Network (ERIN) in Canberra, Australia. Dr. Daniel Janzen and Winnie Hallwachs of INBio in Costa Rica helped organize the workshop and requested BSP's assistance in providing travel expenses for participants from Costa Rica and Indonesia. The grant enabled six Costa Ricans and two Indonesians to attend the workshop, which took place in March 1993. A grant from the Agriculture Department to BSP also helped support the travel of another four Costa Ricans to the workshop.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project assisted to build the capacity of

580304

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

host-country scientists and institutions by providing the opportunity to examine a model of leading technology in database management in use by a national government.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Final technical report

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: All activities in this project have been completed.

580341

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: OD Institutional Strengthening and Training II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$75,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: April, 1992

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. MONARCA, A.C.
2. Progressive Strategies

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO
2. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty 202-778-9685
fax 202-293-9211; WWF: Bruce Moffat
202-778-9610 fax 202-293-9211.

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: This initiative is to provide follow-up to and continued development on the first year's efforts (see TR9005) to prepare training programs and materials in proposal design, financial resource development, and human resource development with the objective of promoting institutional strengthening and building capacity for sustainable fund-raising and the institutional development of indigenous NGOs.

DESCRIPTION: BSP is continuing to provide support to selected efforts of World Wildlife Fund's Organizational Development Program (ODP) for a second year. ODP will develop training and resource materials, and run training workshops to expand and improve the abilities of governmental and non-governmental staff members to: 1) produce effective proposals, 2) manage and guide staff development, 3) cultivate and manage financial resources, and 4) facilitate

580341

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

workshops designed to teach skills to others. Under the project, the Organizational Development Program will specifically: a) Run a Proposal Design Workshop for Mexican NGOs and institutions as a final field-test of training methodologies and materials developed for instruction of fund raising (see TR9201-01/580343); b) Publish two (2) self-help guides in both English and Spanish, one on Human Resources Development and another on Financial Resource Development, and develop and publish a manual to be used by trainers who will lead workshops on proposal design and development (see TR9201-02/580344); and c) Develop a methodology and materials for training others to be workshop facilitators. This effort will include field testing a pilot workshop to be held in the greater Caribbean region sometime in early 1994. ODP's workshops and materials will reach conservationists directly responsible for the development of proposals and will help them build upon their skills to design more effective projects. Self-help guides in human and financial resources development will extend assistance in staff and skill enhancement to a broad audience. The development and field testing of training methodologies will assist in the transfer of skills to members of in-country organizations who can train others, thereby enlarging the network of in-country trainers and establishing a self-sustaining knowledge base in these areas of organizational development.

SIGNIFICANCE: Lack of institutional strengthening and organizational development in developing countries is a serious constraint to achieving conservation goals. This is often evidenced by a weakness in designing effective projects, writing good proposals, establishing partnerships with donors, and managing financial and human resources. This collaboration between BSP and ODP seeks to develop permanent materials and methodologies to strengthen the capacity of scientists and organizations in these key areas. The materials developed will be applicable and available for use beyond the specific regions and countries in which they were developed.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A Guide to Human Resource Development, in English and Spanish; A Guide to Financial Resource Development, in English and Spanish; A Facilitator Manual for the Proposal Design Workshop.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: A workshop on Proposal Design was held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, May 18-22, 1992 (see TR921A). The English version of a Guide to Financial Resources Development was published and became available in January, 1993. The Spanish version of the guide has gone through a final edit and was sent to the printer in the fall of 1993. The draft of the Guide to Human Resource Development, in English, is in the process of being revised and edited. The Spanish version will follow shortly thereafter. The Facilitator Manual for the Proposal Design Workshop has been written. A two-day

580341

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

Training of Trainers workshop for WWF trainers will be held in Washington, DC in late February, 1994. The Training of Trainers Workshop will be field-tested in the Eastern Caribbean in March, 1994, under the auspices of the WWF/AID EMCORE Project.

580344

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Publication of Self-Help and Facilitator Guides

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$25,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: April, 1992

END DATE: April, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty 202-778-9685
fax 202-293-9211; WWF: Bruce Moffat
202-778-9610 fax 202-293-9211.

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: ODP intends to develop and publish two self-help guides, one on Human Resource Development and a second on Financial Resource Development, that can be used independently by NGOs in building their capacity to cultivate and manage staff capabilities and financial resources, and a manual for in-country trainers who will run workshops on proposal design for members of their own and other organizations, thereby assisting in a skills transfer to a broad base of people.

DESCRIPTION: The self-help publications will individually guide organizations through the steps necessary to assess institutional needs and resources, then respond by developing accurate budgets, effective funding strategies, sound financial management systems and active programs to motivate staff and develop their capabilities. Self-help guides can complement or be used in lieu of workshops, which may require travel and absences from work, making them a useful method of offering assistance and skill development to as broad an audience as possible while providing a permanent reference source. Translation of the guides into Spanish

will increase their accessibility. A facilitator manual for leading Proposal Design workshops will assist local people in transferring the skills they have learned to others within their region. It will offer them tested methodologies for teaching the concepts and skills associated with developing effective proposals, and help them expand the number of people whose capabilities have been strengthened.

SIGNIFICANCE: Indigenous institutions often have difficulty locating, obtaining and managing resources that are needed in achieving their conservation goals. Without proof of sound financial management, additional funding is often unobtainable. In addition, ineffective use of staff may constrain an organization from performing at its best, and stress the development and implementation of field programs. This collaboration between BSP and ODP seeks to develop permanent materials and methodologies to strengthen the capacity of scientists and organizations in these key areas. Self-help guides will allow governmental and non-governmental organizations to independently obtain needed institutional development skills. The manual for facilitators will assist local trainers in transferring proposal design skills to others in a workshop setting. The materials developed are applicable and available for use beyond the specific regions and countries in which they were developed.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A Guide to Financial Resource Development, in English and Spanish; a Guide to Human Resource Management, in English and Spanish; and a Facilitator Manual for the Proposal Design Workshop.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The self-help guide on Financial Resource Development was sent to the printer and became available at the end of January, 1993. The Spanish version is in its final edit and is being sent to the printer in late 1993. Distribution will be made to in-country individuals and organizations through the World Wildlife Fund's regional programs. The Human Resource Development guide is in draft manuscript form and will be revised in early 1994 for publication in English and translation into Spanish shortly thereafter. The Facilitator manual for the Proposal Design Workshop has been completed in English and is in use.

580345

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Development of Methodologies for Training of Trainers and Field Testing a Training of Trainers Workshop

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$25,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: April, 1992

END DATE: April, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF-LAC Organizational Development Program

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Progressive Strategies

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty 202-778-9685
fax202-293-9211; WWF: Bruce Moffat
202-778-9610 fax 202-293-9211.

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: This venture will develop methodologies for imparting training skills to members of indigenous conservation organizations. Instructing in-country trainers in group facilitation and training techniques will allow them to effectively transfer information and skills on a wide variety of subjects rather than focussing narrowly on the specific functions they have learned through previous management.

DESCRIPTION: ODP will develop a methodology and produce materials for training trainers based on research, and experience in leading management workshops. The methodology and materials will be field-tested in a workshop intended to transfer to in-country governmental and non-governmental staff the skills they need to be trainers, and develop and run their own workshops on a variety of subject matters.

580345

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

SIGNIFICANCE: Indigenous institutions often have difficulty locating, obtaining and managing resources that are needed in achieving their conservation goals. Without proof of sound financial management, additional funding is often unobtainable. In addition, ineffective use of staff may constrain an organization from performing at its best, or finding all possible resources. This between BSP and ODP seeks to develop permanent materials and methodologies to strengthen the capacity of scientists and organizations in these key areas. Self-help guides will allow governmental and non-governmental organizations to independently attain needed institutional development skills. Manuals for facilitators will assist indigenous trainers in teaching proposal design and financial management skills to others in a workshop setting. It is intended that the materials developed will be applicable and available for use beyond the specific regions and countries in which they were developed.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: A beginning methodology for training trainers is currently under development along with accompanying materials to be used in workshops; a two-day in-house training will be held in late February at WWF to train OD staff members in methodology; a pilot four-day workshop will be held in mid-March under the auspices of the WWF/AID EMCORE Project to field test the Training of Trainers Workshop.* * "leveraging" or complementary activity, not BSP-funded workshop.

580351

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Organization Development Institutional
Strengthening and Training III

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Training
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$52,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF/LAC

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. WWF
2. PVO/NRMS Project

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. International NGO
2. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty, 202/778-9685fax
202/293-9211; WWF: Bruce Moffat, 202/778-9610
fax 202/293-9211

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: These proposed activities represent the continuation of a three-year joint undertaking between the Biodiversity Support Program and WWF's Organizational Development (OD) group to help train developing country scientists, researchers and other environmentalists in organizational skills needed to enhance their competence as environmental professionals. This phase of the training focuses on Human Resources Development as an important part of organizational strengthening, and on transferring training capability to the field.

DESCRIPTION: Continued support for Phase III of the Institutional Strengthening and Training project builds upon the work done in Phases I and II, developing workshop curricula and training methods

in Proposal Design and Financial Resource Development. The Training of Trainers component of Phase II overlaps with and will provide valuable background to Phase III.

In this phase of the project, OD will develop and test a Human Resources Development Workshop. Following testing, a final facilitator's manual, incorporating revisions from the in-house training session, will be completed.

As a result of recently expressed interest in OD publications by conservationists working in Francophone Africa, OD will also work with WWF's Africa Program and PVO/NRMS to produce French language versions of the Proposal Design, Financial Resource Development and Human Resource Development Guides.

SIGNIFICANCE: Institutional health is determined, not only by the success of its fundraising and the quality of its proposals, but also by the effective use and development of its staff. Encouragement, nurturing and training of human potential strengthens not only the organization in which it occurs, it adds to the collective capacity of the country through the development of stronger, more capable and competitive citizenry. However, support and training in methods of Human Resource Development have been lacking in developing countries, and have contributed to serious constraints to local institutions' ability to achieve conservation goals. This collaboration between BSP and the Organizational Development group of the Latin American Program seeks to develop permanent materials and methodologies to strengthen the capacity of scientists and organizations in these key areas. The materials produced are applicable and available for use beyond the specific regions and countries in which they are developed, thus allowing for the broad transfer of information and skills through in-country partner NGOs, consortia and governmental agencies.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A facilitator's manual, in English and Spanish, for conducting Human Resources Development workshops; Three guides to Proposal Development, Financial and Human Resource Development in French.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Adaptation of the draft Human Resources Development guide for use in a training workshop, workshop design and in-house training of OD staff will take place through the second calendar quarter of 1994. An in-house training session will be conducted during third quarter 1994. A facilitator's manual will be completed by the end of the third quarter 1994. Translation and publication of OD's three guides in French will be completed by the end of 1994.

580352
REVISION DATE:

STATUS: New

TITLE: PARCS Supplemental

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training

FUNDING: \$10,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: October, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: Barbara Pitkin (202) 861-8338

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: various

PURPOSE: To complete the final report for PARCS Phase I.

DESCRIPTION: Mike Dyer, WWF consultant for PARCS Phase I, will complete a final draft of the final report for PARCS Phase I. The report will cover the findings of the training needs and opportunities assessment conducted in 17 countries throughout eastern, southern, and central Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: The report will comment on major training needs and opportunities trends that cross country and regional boundaries.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The final report is being drafted and is expected by November 30, 1993.

580353

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: BSP Research Symposium at the Society for Conservation Biology Meeting

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$60,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1992

END DATE: July, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Biodiversity Support Program

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Society for Conservation Biology

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for 22 of BSP's research grantees to present their findings to colleagues at the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB) annual meeting taking place in Tempe, Arizona, June 9 - 13, 1993.

DESCRIPTION: Most of the research grants awarded in the first year (1990-1991) of BSP's small grants competition are now nearing completion. In an effort to assist these researchers in the dissemination of their findings, BSP is supporting the attendance of 22 grantees at the 1993 annual meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology. In December 1992, BSP requested abstracts of research findings from first-year grantees. Of the 30 abstracts submitted, 22 were selected for presentation and sent to the Society for Conservation Biology for inclusion in the conference proceedings. SCB scheduled an all-day symposium on Saturday, June 12 for BSP-sponsored researchers to present their findings. In addition to airfares, support was provided for the registration and lodging expenses of the 22 grantees.

SIGNIFICANCE: The all-day symposium offered a unique opportunity for BSP's grantees, who might not normally have access to such an

580353

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

audience, to discuss their research findings. This was also an excellent chance for these researchers to network with their colleagues working on similar issues in other parts of the world. Finally, this all-day symposium provided BSP with a vehicle to publicize its activities to other scientists and professionals working in the conservation arena.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

580354

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: ERIN Workshop on Database Management

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training

FUNDING: \$34,702 (Asia Bureau, R&D/ENR, USDA)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: April, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Environmental Resource Information

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Government

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. INBio

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
fax:202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly
Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: The project provided an opportunity for individuals from Indonesia and Costa Rica to participate in a two-week workshop on designing biodiversity database information systems at Environmental Resource Information Network in Canberra, Australia.

DESCRIPTION: In order to allow a working collaboration among developing and developed countries on the latest developments in the computerized management of specimen-based and spatially related biodiversity information system, an informal workshop was convened at the Environmental Resource Information Network (ERIN) in Canberra, Australia. Dr. Daniel Janzen and Winnie Hallwachs of INBio in Costa Rica helped organize the workshop and requested BSP's assistance in providing travel expenses for participants from Costa Rica and Indonesia. The grant enabled six Costa Ricans and two Indonesians to attend the workshop, which took place in March 1993. A grant from the Agriculture Department to BSP also helped support the travel of another four Costa Ricans to the workshop.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project assisted to build the capacity of

580354

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

host-country scientists and institutions by providing the opportunity to examine a model of leading technology in database management in use by a national government.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Final technical report

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: All activities in this project have been completed.

580407
REVISION DATE:

STATUS: New

TITLE: Global Marine Biological Diversity Strategy
Dissemination

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Information Networking
SECONDARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$20,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Center for Marine Conservation

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty, 202/778-9685

LOCATION: Various, Various, Various

BIOME: Coastal/Marine

PURPOSE: To assist the Center for Marine Conservation in arranging for the broadest possible dissemination of its new publication, Global Marine Biological Diversity: A Strategy for Building Conservation into Decision Making. To reach decision makers worldwide and make them aware of the strategy by providing copies to them.

DESCRIPTION: The Global Marine Biological Diversity strategy was released October 1993. It is a comprehensive strategy for incorporating biodiversity into the planning processes that affect the use and management of the oceans and marine ecosystems. The funds for this project will be used to purchase and distribute 1,000 copies of the strategy to decision-makers who affect policy and activities in coastal countries or marine activities.

SIGNIFICANCE: This book provides the most comprehensive biodiversity strategy developed to date. It is more unusual because it focuses on marine ecosystems, which are frequently overlooked in the discussion of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: The book, published in 1993 by the Center for Marine Conservation, will be sent to recipients

580407

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

world-wide.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: A roster of recipients is being developed using lists and information from USAID, WWF's Marine Working Group, BSP's Research Grant program and BSP's Asia and South Pacific program. The resulting list will be cross-checked with the Center for Marine Conservation to avoid duplications. Books are expected to be on their way to recipients by December 31, 1993.

580410

REVISION DATE: 05/20/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Biodiversity Seminar Series

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$6,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-778-9697,
fax202-293-9211 or Kathy Saterson
202/816-8330

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for international scholars, government officials, resource managers and the public to discuss biodiversity issues and concerns.

DESCRIPTION: BSP hosts a monthly seminar series with guest speakers on current issues related to biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable development. Invitations are sent out to 350 organizations/individuals in the Washington, D.C. area, and attendance averages approximately 90 people at each event.

SIGNIFICANCE: The seminars have been a very effective tool for educating the public and key players in the conservation community. They are also a vehicle of publicity for BSP, as they are known throughout the area for the interesting presentations.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Since the last reporting period seminar speakers have included: Jaime Echevarria who spoke on "Economic valuation of the

580410

REVISION DATE: 05/20/93

Benefits Provided by the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve, Costa Rica"; Janis Alcorn and Owen Lynch who spoke on "Forest use and owner-ship: Conservation Issues"; Robert Constanza who spoke on "Ecological Economics: Striking a sustainable balance of humans in nature"; Meg Lowman who spoke on "Life in the Treetops: The challenge of Assessing Biodiversity in Australian Rain Forest Canopies."

580431

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Forests & People in Kalimantan Conference

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness
SECONDARY: Public Policy
MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$25,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: March, 1991

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: New York Botanical Garden (NYBG)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Botanical Garden or Zoo

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313; fax
202-861-8324; AID/Jakarta: Jerry Bisson
62-21-360-360, fax 62-21-380-6694; NYBG:
Christine Padoch 212-220-8700

LOCATION: Asia, INDONESIA, Kalimantan

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for international scholars, resource managers and the public to discuss Indonesia's Kalimantan forest ecology, human use and management of the forests, and the local and global effects of development in those forests.

DESCRIPTION: BSP supported 14 scholars and government representatives, including six officials from Indonesia, to attend the Jun 1991 conference on Indonesia's Kalimantan forest. Support was also provided for conference and lodging expenses for selected participants from other USAID-assisted countries. BSP Program Officer, Janis Alcorn, attended the conference.

SIGNIFICANCE: The conference provided a unique opportunity for social and natural scientists to discuss conservation issues. Presentations were excellent and discussions were productive. The Indonesian delegation closed the conference with an invitation to continue the discussions next year at a follow-on conference in Indonesia. AID/Jakarta concurred with BSP funding because the

580431

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

conference brought together Indonesian decision-makers and international scholars to discuss biodiversity issues related to Kalimantan forests. The conference promoted a direct exchange of information and fostered a commitment to continue the dialogue.

The NYBG Conference (June 21 to 23, 1991) attracted more than 70 participants, including Nelson P. Hutabarat, the Indonesian Embassy's Agricultural and Environmental Attache, and Graham Kerr, Chief of the Regional and Resource Management Division with the Office of Agriculture in the AID/Jakarta Mission. Participants appreciated the opportunity to meet and discuss the issues with experts whom they had not met previously.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A publication is expected in 1993.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: New York Botanical Garden requested another year's extension to complete the editing and publication of the proceedings. The extension was executed on 7/28/93.

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Conservation Biology Subscriptions

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$9,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: October, 1990

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Society for Conservation Biology (SCB)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS:

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To sponsor 20 subscriptions a year to Conservation Biology for the next three years for developing country conservationists.

DESCRIPTION: The Society for Conservation Biology requested financial assistance from BSP for its program of sponsored subscriptions to the journal Conservation Biology. This program was designed to promote the dissemination and discussion of critical ideas in conservation theory and management by providing the journal to countries where economic circumstances limit subscriptions.

BSP agreed to fund 20 new subscriptions to Conservation Biology for three years. A list of 20 individuals and institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America was generated by staff at BSP and A.I.D., taking into account technical and financial need as well as the degree of exposure a recipient would be able to provide for others to use the journal. This list was forwarded to SCB and their publisher, Blackwell Scientific Publications.

SIGNIFICANCE: This activity provides journal recipients with technical information and news contained in Conservation Biology and will, it is hoped, result in better managed natural resources.

580436

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

This activity relates directly to BSP's Information Networking mandate by disseminating valuable information to those institutions and individuals in A.I.D.-assisted developing countries that cannot afford a subscription to Conservation Biology. The journal also serves as a mechanism of information exchange for natural resources professionals around the world.

Countries with institutions receiving subscriptions in the first and second years of the program include those from Africa: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and The Gambia. From Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Thailand. From Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama and Peru. From Eastern Europe: Bulgaria and Hungary.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: The journal is direct mailed by SCB to 20 sponsored subscribers. Recipients also receive any available back issues of Conservation Biology.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The 20 recipients for the third year were selected and notified of their award by both BSP and the Society for Conservation Biology. Institutions in the following regions and countries were recipients: (Africa) Cameroon, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia; (Asia) Indonesia, Nepal (2), Papua New Guinea (2), Sri Lanka; (Eastern Europe) Bulgaria; (Latin America) Colombia, Ecuador (2), Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico.

580441

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Paper on Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$10,169 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: March, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. World Wildlife Fund
2. PVO/NGO-NRMS
3. Groupe de Recherche et D'Echange Technologiques

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO
2. International NGO
3. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): CARE; Experiment for International Living

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, tel: 202-778-9697fax
202-293-9211; WLHN: BarbaraWyckoff-Baird, tel
202-778-9691

LOCATION: Non-specific

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To support the writing of a paper providing guidance on establishing and monitoring of integrated conservation and development projects.

DESCRIPTION: The Wildland and Human Needs Program of WWF will write a paper providing guidance on establishing and monitoring of integrated conservation and development projects. As a part of the preparation of the paper, BSP supported a case study site visit to the Annapurna Conservation Area in Nepal. BSP will publish the paper, as a joint publication with WL/HN and PVO- NGO/NRMS.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper provides the current knowledge on Integrated Conservation Development Projects, including constraints and guidance on overcoming these constraints.

580441

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A book entitled: "Designing Conservation and Development projects."

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The original document was translated in to French by GRET (a French NGO), and is now being readied for publication. Once completed the book will be distributed to francophone collaborators.

580446

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Gender, Community Development and Biodiversity Conservation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Women in Development

FUNDING: \$20,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: September, 1991

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF/Wildlands & Human Needs Program

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): The Network Foundation

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-778-9697,
fax 202-293-9211; WWF: Barbara Wyckoff-Baird
202-778-9626; ICRW: Michael Paolisso
202-797-0007

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: Core funds provided a 2:3 match for \$30,000 from USAID's Office of Women in Development (WID) in partial support of the WWF & ICRW proposal Gender, Community Development, and Conservation of Biological Resources. (See PD905a) This research attempts to integrate gender issues into community-based efforts to conserve biological diversity through sustainable development.

DESCRIPTION: WWF and ICRW seek to improve the capacity of international conservation projects to integrate local women into community development efforts to conserve natural resources. The two NGOs will conduct interdisciplinary case studies in each major tropical region. After analyzing the case studies, WWF and ICRW will offer technical assistance, training, and policy-oriented dissemination to address one of the most complex aspects of rapid environmental change--the critical relation of women's traditional and evolving roles to the use and sustainability of natural resources.

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580446

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

SIGNIFICANCE: There is still too little analysis and focus on the roles of women in the sustainable use of natural resources. This project will help alert the conservation and development communities to gender as an issue that must be considered in projects involving local communities in managing local resources.

Although BSP does not have a specific mandate to address gender issues in the conservation of biodiversity, the role of women in development is a specific USAID focus. The project also addresses BSP's mandate to analyze local community involvement in the conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Issues paper and case study

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The activities in this project were completed with the publication of the case studies and issues paper in June 1993.

580452

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Information Networking General

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$9,000

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202/778-9697 or fax
202/293-9211

LOCATION: Various, Various, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: 1) To hold information outreach events that inform other conservation of biodiversity colleagues of the work BSP carries out and to provide a forum for others to share biodiversity activities they are implementing. 2) To disseminate important conservation of biodiversity materials to colleagues in the field. 3) To develop and maintain a resource room that will provide BSP staff, consultants, consortium staff, AID, and others access to important conservation of biodiversity materials.

DESCRIPTION: Funds from this activity will be used to sponsor round tables, workshops, community fora that provide information on the conservation of biodiversity. An NGO roundtable discussion on the conservation of biodiversity in Papua New Guinea was held at the bequest of Ambassador Taylor.

BSP will purchase and send books, journals, an other important conservation of biodiversity materials to colleagues in the field.

BSP is developing and maintaining a resource room that is providing BSP staff, consultants, consortium staff, AID, and others access to important conservation of biodiversity materials. BSP also will make copies of these materials available to colleagues in the field.

580452

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

In particular, BSP has gathered many materials on monitoring and evaluation. A annotated M&E bibliography was developed to track both the materials that BSP maintains and other important M&E materials that have been published.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: During the reporting period, BSP provided a grant of \$5,000 to a larger project being carried out by Rights and Resources involving land use mapping in the Darien Region of Panama. A final report on the project is expected in December 1993.

580453

REVISION DATE: 10/11/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Publications

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$23,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): WRI

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202/861-8313 fax
202/861-8324

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To publish at least two booklets, two publications briefs, a new brochure describing BSP, and one fact sheet on topics concerning the conservation of biodiversity.

DESCRIPTION: In fiscal year 1993, BSP plans to publish two booklets: Nels Johnson's Systematic Approaches for Establishing Biodiversity Conservation Priorities and Chuck Peter's Sustainability of Non-timber Forest Products. In addition, a French version of Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects will be completed and published. Each booklet will be accompanied by a 2-4 page Publications Brief that will announce the publication of the larger work and serve as a brief summary. BSP will revise and publish a new program brochure that will to reflect changes in program priorities. Finally, a fact sheet will be completed on an important conservation of biodiversity topic, for example on the Biodiversity Convention.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Nels Johnson's Systematic Approaches for Establishing Biodiversity Conservation Priorities, Chuck Peter's Sustainability of Non-timber Forest Products. A

580453

REVISION DATE: 10/11/93

French version of Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects. A new brochure on BSP. A two-page fact sheet on the Biodiversity Convention.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: There were no final publications during the reporting period.

580454

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: M&E Project and Conservation Technique Assessment

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring

FUNDING: \$140,000

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202/861-8313 or fax 202/861-8324

LOCATION: Various, Various, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To establish guidelines and process for the monitoring and evaluation of BSP-funded projects. To undertake any analysis and discern lessons from two conservation of biodiversity techniques: protected area management systems and indigenous management systems.

DESCRIPTION: The dramatic habitat destruction occurring worldwide has increased the need for the conservation and development community to develop ways of conserving biodiversity in an overall landscape, by utilizing multiple approaches. Like many conservation organizations, BSP has directed financial resources to a broad array of conservation interventions, ranging from improved national park protection, to the development of national strategies. BSP is now beginning to undertake a broad analytical agenda in order to discern lessons from past activities sponsored by BSP, as well as other donors and developing country NGOs and governments. BSP will begin by focusing on two umbrella questions at a national level: 1) How do indigenous resource management systems contribute to the conservation of biodiversity? 2) How can protected areas contribute to conservation of biodiversity in a broader landscape? Working with a senior advisory group, BSP will further formulate specific research questions for each broader question, determine an approach

580454

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

to the analysis, share information on specific analytical topics, and review drafts of reports.

SIGNIFICANCE: BSP indentified the need for evaluations of the "on the ground," cumulative effects of local, site-specific conservation activities. While conservation projects are frequently evaluated for their local impacts, landscape-level effects are rarely assessed in order to define and monitor national conservation action priorities. Yet, it is now widely accepted that national and global strategies for maintaining biodiversity require information from landscape-level analyses. BSP's CTA Program is designed to close this gap by assessing conservation techniques for their overall

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Publication on lessons discerned from two conservation technique assessments.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: During the reporting period, two CTAs were chosen from candidate topics on the basis of broad interest, feasibility and urgency. The two CTAs' focus on 1) Parks and Protected Areas, and 2) Indigenous Resource Management Systems.

581000

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: MANRES Biodiversity Research and Conservation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$449,993 (USAID/Thailand)

START DATE: August, 1989

END DATE: January, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Various

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 778-9697, fax 202-293-9211;
USAID/Bangkok: Khun Komol662-255-3661, fax
662-253-6318; AID/W:Molly Kux 202-663-2639,
fax 202-647-4958

LOCATION: Asia, THAILAND, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: In August 1988, AID/Thailand initiated a \$44 million program with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) on the Management of Natural Resources and Environment (MANRES). The goal of the MANRES project is to promote the economic and social development of Thailand through improved management of the environment and natural resources. The purpose of the project is to develop the capacities of Thai governmental and non-governmental institutions to define, analyze and respond effectively to current and emerging natural resource and environmental problems. The objective of MANRES Element II is to support Thai organizations in developing increased scientific understanding of Thailand's biological resources, their potential, and effective management practices for conserving biological diversity.

DESCRIPTION: In November 1989 a detailed work plan (see Activity TA892) for this buy-in was prepared by BSP, submitted to AID/Thailand and RTG agencies, and approved by the appropriate offices. Twelve specific activities were initially agreed upon, but

581000

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

were reduced in the Fall of 1991 when the workplan was revised because of reduced availability of matching funds through MANRES: (A) Three U.S. Study Tours; (B) Information Transfer (books, journals, videos); (C) National Botanical Assessment; (D) NGO Seminar on Conservation and the Environment; (E) WFT Small Grants Program and Institutional Strengthening; (F) Huay Kha Khaeng/Thung Yai Florula; (G) Sustainable Development in Buffer Zones; (H) Speaker for GCC Conferences

SIGNIFICANCE: BSP's first buy-in from a Mission. Given the policy changes mentioned below, BSP will be one of the few USAID activities in Thailand.

AID/Bangkok did a buy-in because the goals of MANRES Element II are almost identical to the goals of BSP. Many of the activities proposed by the Royal Forest Department and other Thai institutions include technical assistance, as well as U.S. study tours.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The MANRES buy-in continues to support four on-going projects -- WFT's Small Grants Program (581050), the Huay Kha Khaeng Florula (581060), People and Park Project in Thung Yai Nature Sanctuary (581080), and Technical Assistance (581002). Updates on these projects can be found in the individual project reports.

581002

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Technical Assistance to Thailand

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$19,000 (USAID/Thailand)

START DATE: May, 1992

END DATE: January, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-881-8313,
fax202-861-8324 or Kathy Saterson
202/816-8330

LOCATION: Asia, THAILAND, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide technical assistance to institutions and NGOs in Thailand in building their capacity in areas such as environmental education and public awareness, land tenure issues, integrated conservation and development projects, biodiversity information centers and conflict resolution.

DESCRIPTION: On an as needed basis, the program manager for Asia/Pacific travels to the region for the purpose of providing the technical assistance in lieu of hiring a consultant.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The program manager for Asia/Pacific traveled to Thailand in June 1993 for one week to monitor WFT's Small Grants Program and People and Parks Project. The trip included a site visit the Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary where the People and Parks project is based.

581050

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: WFT Small Grants Program and Institution Strengthening

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support
SECONDARY: Training
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$73,160 (USAID/Thailand)

START DATE: August, 1990

END DATE: January, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Wildlife Fund Thailand (WFT)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Dhammanaat Foundation for Conservation
2. Hak Muang Nan
3. Environment Study Centre
4. "Rak Khao Yai Group"
5. Smiling Sea Trang Province

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO
2. NGO
3. NGO
4. NGO
5. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
fax 202-861-8324; WFT: Pisit na
Patalung 662-2583004, fax 662-2586003

LOCATION: Asia, THAILAND, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide strengthening of WFT for administration and support for a small grants program for research and conservation.

DESCRIPTION: This activity is designed to provide easier access to funding sources for non-English speaking individuals and organizations doing small-scale conservation work within Thailand. Through the buy-in, WFT administers funds for a small grants program allowing applications, proposals and reports to be completed in the

581050

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

Thai language and offers grants of \$1,000 to \$4,000. Of the \$92,000, \$72,000 or more must be used for grant awards during the three years of the project. In the third year of the project, an evaluation of the project will be conducted.

SIGNIFICANCE: Many environmental NGOs are grassroots organizations without the experience or facility to handle research grants proposals. The project will contribute to development of WFT's capacity to peer-review grant proposals.

The activities funded through the program include grassroots conservation strategies and education programs to heighten the awareness of the need for conservation efforts.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: At the request of Wildlife Fund Thailand, the small grant program will be closed out after two years of providing small grants. The budget for the project was reduced and funds reallocated to the People and Parks Project. The term of the contract was extended to 1/30/94 to allow WFT to complete an internal evaluation of the small grants project.

581060

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Huay Kha Khaeng/Thung Yai Florula

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$66,528 (USAID/Thailand)

START DATE: September, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Royal Forest Department (RFD) Herbarium

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Government

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313, .
fax202-861-8324; RFD: Thawatchai
Santisuk662-579-1534, fax 662-579-8611

LOCATION: Asia, THAILAND, Huay Kha Khaeng and Thung
Yai National Parks

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands

PURPOSE: This project will make detailed botanical collections of plant species in Huay Kha Khaeng/Thung Yai Florula Wildlife Sanctuaries and publish a book on local flora (=florula) describing the taxonomy, botany, ecology and natural history of most of the local species.

DESCRIPTION: The Royal Forest Department Herbarium is the lead agency for field collecting of botanical specimens, processing the herbarium material and writing the florula for the HKK/TYN Wildlife Sanctuaries. Some of the field inventories will be done quantitatively on permanent inventory plots established in conjunction with the Hubbel/Ashton/RFD mega-plot (50 ha) funded by WWF and with the vegetation survey (PD891G) originally proposed for BSP co-funding. Through the buy-in, BSP assists the florula project with field equipment and expenses (e.g., plant drier, tree climbers), travel, illustrations and publication costs. In addition, BSP encourages and supports occasional working visits to HKK/TYN by foreign and Thai botanists to collaborate on the florula project.

SIGNIFICANCE: The conservation units of Huay Kha Khaeng and Thung

581060

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuaries in western Thailand are the most ecologically significant conservation areas in mainland southeast Asia. This conservation complex is very large (625,000 ha) and contains several undisturbed habitats and endangered species including tigers, clouded leopard, and elephants. However, very little is known about the flora of these conservation units, the abundance and distribution of native plant species, and the use of plant species by the native herbivores. Furthermore, hilltribe villagers will be visited to compile ethnobotanical information on the native plants.

This project specifically addresses BSP's mandate to assist with inventories of biodiversity. In addition, the preparation of a local florula for an outstanding conservation area will make a very significant contribution to the national effort for a Flora of Thailand.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A published florula of the HKK/TYN Wildlife Sanctuaries and semi-annual progress reports on the advances, plans and problems with project implementation.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The project's activities are completed. The Royal Forest Department is preparing a final report and accounting of the project.

581080

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: People and Parks in Thung Yai Nature Sanctuary

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$127,308 (USAID/Thailand)

START DATE: January, 1993

END DATE: March, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Wildlife Fund Thailand

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Karen communities, Mahidol University, Chiang Mai University, Royal Forest Department

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313 fax
202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, THAILAND, Thung Yai

BIOME: Tropical Montane Forest

PURPOSE: To design and initiate sustainable development activities in the buffer zone of a conservation unit.

DESCRIPTION: The Biodiversity Support Program in collaboration with Wildlife Fund Thailand will be working with the Karen communities who live in Thung Yai to assist them in documenting their natural resource management practices, their traditional conservation beliefs and their impact on their environment. The results of these analyses will contribute to efforts to enable those communities to remain in Thung Yai and to develop a model for integrating local communities into natural resource management programs. The project will be composed of six components focused primarily on documenting information regarding the Karen communities involvement in natural resource management and their full participation in the development of sustainable natural resource management projects.

SIGNIFICANCE: Despite an extensive national system of protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, non-hunting areas), virtually all conservation units are affected by one or more serious problems, such as human encroachment, timber extraction, wildlife

581080

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

poaching, dynamite fishing, agricultural colonization by squatters, as well as scattered settlements of hill-tribes. USAID and WWF funding to Wildlife Fund Thailand has been used to develop innovative approaches involving local villagers in and around Khao Yai National Park in conservation and sustainable development projects. However, even in such an outstanding, very popular national park, these sustainable development activities are inadequate to ensure the long-term viability of the protected area. The Khao Yai and other models of sustainable development must be refined and improved for testing in the buffer zones of other protected areas. Sustainable development in conservation buffer zones is an explicit mandate for BSP.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Technical reports; sociological and demographic survey, inventories of sample plots in and outside Thung Yai.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: WFT submitted interim report and accounting of project in May. Term of contract extended until 3/30/94 and additional funds from close out of Small Grants Program were spread among the seven elements of the project. Next interim report expected in December 1993.

581800

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Nepal ACAP and NECTARI

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$150,000 (USAID/Nepal)

START DATE: September, 1989

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. King Mahendra Trust for Nature (KMTNC)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-778-9697,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Molly Kux
202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368; KMTNC:
Hemanta Mishra (977-1)526-571 or -573,
fax (977-1)526-570; WWF/Asia: Mingma Sherpa
202-778-9622

LOCATION: Asia, NEPAL, Kathmandu

BIOME: Temperate Forest and Grasslands

PURPOSE: 1) To incorporate sustainable development initiatives into the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) by continuing USAID funding to complement funds from UK/ODA, the Netherlands, and WWF/Asia and 2) to provide start-up funds for the Nepal Conservation Training and Research Institute (NECTARI).

DESCRIPTION: The project's two activities (PD893A and PD893B) are:
1) support of ACAP for training and supervision of selected core staff from the KMTNC in techniques of protected area management, financial accountability, and program administration in order to upgrade the management capability and professional administration of ACAP; and 2) providing for the initial establishment and development of NECTARI, particularly for upgrading the Sauraha field station and support of field staff in Royal Chitwan National Park.

581800

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

SIGNIFICANCE: In support of developing countries' needs for assistance in preparing sustainable projects and management plans, this pilot demonstration project provides funds for the institutional strengthening of NECTARI and ACAP.

Among the benefits outlined in BSP's terms of reference are to educate and train host country communities and personnel, to provide administrative costs, to develop management infrastructure, and to increase economic return from preserves. Annapurna Project is an award winning model program in Nepal demonstrating integrated conservation and community development.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and Final Reports

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: This buy-in supported subprojects PD8903-01 (now 581810) the Annapurna Conservation Area Project, and PD8903-02 (now 581830) the NECTARI project, both of which are completed and closed. Remaining funds were used to support the development of the Nepal conservation database, see 581820 for update on this project.

581820

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Nepal Database Background Study

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$8,500

START DATE: January, 1993

END DATE: February, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: IUCN/Nepal

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313, 202-861-8324,
IUCN: John McEachern 977-1-522-712, fax
977-1-521-506

LOCATION: Asia, NEPAL

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: This activity will gather background information on the status of biological data in the Kingdom of Nepal, carry out a user survey about database needs, recommend a national bio-geographic classification system and recommend a standard database format appropriate to Nepal's needs and capacity.

DESCRIPTION: The World Conservation Union (IUCN) in collaboration with AID/Nepal and BSP will recommend a standard bio-geographic classification system and national database format so that biographical information is useful to national-level planning. This recommendation will be developed based on a consensus among scientists and potential database users within Nepal and by assessing comparable systems and databases around the world. A team of local consultants will be hired to design the database system. They will conduct surveys of current users of biodiversity information and of organizations and universities generating biodiversity information, compile information on current and planned biological diversity database management, convene a database workshop where the team's reports and survey's are discussed and recommend a final design incorporating the workshop participant's comments and suggestions.

581820

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

SIGNIFICANCE: This project fulfill's BSP mandate to improve capacity of developing countries' non-government and government institutions in identifying critical needs for conservation and wise management of biological resources; and specifically enhance Nepal's research and development capacities to identify, study and catalogue the country's animals and plant species.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Report on state of biodiversity information collected in Nepal, a report recommending a biogeographic system suitable for Nepal.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: A final report including recommendations on design options is expected in in January 1994.

582060

REVISION DATE: 11/04/92

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Women in Development

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Women in Development

FUNDING: \$30,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: September, 1991

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): The Network Foundation

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
fax202-861-8324 WWF: Barbara Wyckoff-Baird
202-778-9626; ICRW: MichaelPaolisso
202-797-0007

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: Core funds provided a 2:3 match for \$30,000 from USAID's Office of Women in Development (WID) in partial support of the WWF & ICRW proposal Gender, Community Development, and Conservation of Biological Resources. This research attempts to integrate gender issues into community-based efforts to conserve biological diversity through sustainable development.

DESCRIPTION: WWF and ICRW seek to improve the capacity of international conservation projects to integrate local women into community development efforts to conserve natural resources. The two NGOs will conduct interdisciplinary case studies in each major tropical region. After analyzing the case studies, WWF and ICRW will offer technical assistance, training, and policy-oriented dissemination to address one of the most complex aspects of rapid environmental change--the critical relation of women's traditional and evolving roles to the use and sustainability of natural resources.

582060

REVISION DATE: 11/04/92

SIGNIFICANCE: There is still too little analysis and focus on the roles of women in the sustainable use of natural resources. This project will help alert the conservation and development communities to consider gender as an issue in projects involving local communities in managing local resources.

Although BSP does not have a specific mandate to address gender issues in the conservation of biodiversity, the role of women in development is a specific USAID focus. The project also addresses BSP's mandate to analyze local community involvement in the conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Issues paper, case study.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Wildlands and Human Needs published the case studies and issues paper during the reporting period. The activity was closed as of June 30, 1993

582200

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: S&T Global Climate Change

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$1,504,000 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: September, 1990

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202/778-9727, fax
202/293-9211, Kate Newman 202/778-9525, fax
202/293-9211; AID/W: Twig Johnson
703/875-4022, fax 703/875-4394

LOCATION: Various, Various, Various

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: In June of 1990, A.I.D.'s Science and Technology Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources (S&T/FENR) asked BSP to address the effects of global warming by looking at the production of CO2 in tropical regions in Africa and Brazil. See individual activity summaries PD902A-J.

DESCRIPTION: (See also individual project descriptions) (A) Cultural Survival report on rain forest products; (B) WWF projects on Amazon forest management and policy; (C) Smithsonian's Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments; (D) Woods Hole for restoring degraded Amazonian lands; (E) NYBG commemorative publication; (F) BSP start-up activities on GCC in Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: Interest in and concern for the effects of global climate change has been increasing in recent years. U.S. public concern resulted in a 1990 congressional earmark of AID's budget obligating the agency to spend \$15 million on new initiatives addressing global climate change. Brazil was a key focal country for these new initiatives, hence S&T/FENR increased BSP's core funds to address the subcomponents described above.

582200
REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

The integration of global climate change initiatives with tropical forestry and the conservation of biodiversity is a particularly relevant activity for BSP.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Semi-annual progress reports or technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Third year funding for World Wildlife Fund was processed in July. It is not clear whether BDFP will be funded for a third year or not at this time. See 582290 and 582610 for details on the particular projects active during this reporting period. Woods Hole and WWF will both receive their funding directly from the LAC Bureau next year.

582290

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Amazon Forest Management and Policy II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Sustainable Use
SECONDARY: Public Policy
MINOR: Enterprise Development
MINOR: Community Development
MINOR: Resource/Ecological Economics

FUNDING: \$220,001 (S&T/FENR)

START DATE: December, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. AMAZON
2. Rural Workers Syndicate of Paragominas (STRP)
3. Centro de Educacao, Pesquisa e Assistencia Sindical e Popular (CEPASP)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO
2. NGO
3. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): IBAMA/SEMAM; EMBRABA/CPATU; USP; GENESYS

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Twig Johnson
703-875-4106; fax 703-875-4106; WWF:
Garo Batmanian 202-778-9713, fax 202-293-9211

LOCATION: Latin America, BRAZIL, Amazon Basin

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: This activity is to establish forest management demonstration projects for local companies and communities and to encourage forest policy changes that will result in a reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.

DESCRIPTION: This is the second year of a three-year program implemented by the WWF Tropical Forestry Program which is funded by R&D/ENR through BSP. It is part of a larger program of interrelated activity aimed at reducing deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon

582290

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

that is being implemented by WWF in support of A.I.D.'s GCC initiative in Brazil. It aims to reduce rates in two major ways:

(A) By promoting sustainable land management systems which provide an economic incentive for maintaining forest cover and reduce pressure for continued forest clearing. Specific activities include applied research and on-the-ground demonstration of the social, economic and environmental viability of these alternative land uses.

And (B) by analyzing and disseminating information on these land management alternatives, to provide decision makers with the information they need to develop policies and provide incentives for sustainable land use. Specific activities include analyzing policy constraints and economic benefits of the sustainable forest management alternatives to be demonstrated under (A) above, communicating such analysis to decision makers, and strengthening NGOs to play an effective role in policy reform.

SIGNIFICANCE: By promoting sustainable land management systems which maintain forest cover and by giving decision makers information needed to develop policies and provide incentives for sustainable land use, this project attacks a widespread problem from two distinct angles. It offers technical assistance to the USAID Mission in Brasili and to local NGOs; works with local scientists to establish national and local conservation guidelines and priorities; identifies models of land use that maintain natural vegetation and biodiversity; and examines national and local priorities to see how these impact global climate change and biological diversity. It promotes rural development projects that integrate human and economic needs with conservation priorities.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: First quarterly progress report, December 1991, 14pp. Second quarterly progress report, March 1992, 25 pp. Third quarterly progress report, June 1992, 11 pp.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The environmental assessment (EA) required for the forest management component of WWF's was carried out by Bob Buschbacher and Jose Natalino in July 1993 and approved by A.I.D. (LAC/DR/E) on September 2. The EA determined that the project would have positive environmental effects compared to the no action alternative. Most of the project's interventions are specifically designed to minimize impact on the forest remaining after harvest, and thus would explicitly reduce the major negative environmental impacts of unmanaged timber harvesting. The planned harvesting of the private timber company's land began shortly after the EA was approved, and the entire operation will be completed by the end of January. WWF's entire GCC program in Brazil (including the components funded by R&D) was the subject of a cooperative evaluation involving WWF, USAID/Brazil and an external consultant in July 1993, and the final report of the evaluators will be released soon. Disbursement of Year 3 R&D funds began in September (see activity description 582620).

582610

REVISION DATE: 12/13/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Restoring Agricultural Productivity on Degraded Amazonian Lands III

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
- SECONDARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research
- MINOR: Ecosystem Restoration
- MINOR: Sustainable Use
- MINOR: Training

FUNDING: \$167,856 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: November, 1992

END DATE: October, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): EMBRAPA/CPATU; AMAZON; Museu Goeldi; UFPa/NAEA; INPA; FUNTAC; USP/CENA; UFF; CNS; Rural Workers Union

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Twig Johnson 703-875-4106, fax 703-875-4394; WHRC: DanNepstad 508-540-9900, fax 508-540-9700 or 55-91-226-6622, fax 55-91-235-1124

LOCATION: Latin America, BRAZIL, Amazon Basin: Para

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: This grant will support a study with the following objectives: (1) synthesize existing information on geographical patterns of natural resources and agriculture in eastern Amazonia, (2) synthesize information on the uses and management of native plants of eastern Amazonia, (3) evaluate processes and production systems with potential for restoring degraded Amazonian land, (4) disseminate information to farmers' organizations and extension workers, and (5) train young Brazilian scientists through intensive internships with project scientists.

DESCRIPTION: This activity is in the second of a three-year period and includes collaborative efforts of several individuals. Dr.

Daniel Nepstad, a tropical forest ecologist based in Belem, is project coordinator. To help execute the study, he selected two full-time Brazilian fellows--one with a graduate degree in agronomy and one with a graduate degree in economics. This three-person research team comprises the core of the project. Dr. I. Foster Brown, who has studied the biogeochemical impacts of land use in Rio de Janeiro and Rondonia since 1986, is assisting in project implementation. Three Brazilian student interns per year are also a part of the project team.

The geographic focus of the project is the northeastern region of the Amazon, in the state of Para, where a great diversity of agricultural systems has been established. The project is evaluating agricultural systems on degraded lands in other regions such as Rondonia and Acre in the south of Para. The project aims to reduce Amazonian deforestation and associated releases of carbon dioxide, methane, and other heat-trapping gases by increasing the agricultural options available to residents of degraded lands.

SIGNIFICANCE: Results will guide land managers in the areas of restoration ecology, degraded pasture productivity and management of primary and secondary forest--areas vital to tropical land use on three continents. This research, development and extension project deals directly with the biodiversity, global climate change and tropical forest conservation aspects of the BSP mandate. The research offers technical assistance to NGOs, develops models of land use that maintain natural vegetation and protect biodiversity, trains host-country scientists, develops public awareness and education programs, and contributes to rural development projects that integrate human economic needs and conservation.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim Report, June 28, 1993 (13 pp); Final Report, October 29, 1992 (26 pp) (see p. 21 for publications completed with BSP support). Interim Report, June 28, 1993, (10 pp). Final Report, November 19, 1993, (8 pp).

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Within this reporting period, this program, which completed its third year in October, made progress in a number of areas. A new map of Amazon forests based on canopy seasonality and drought intensity was incorporated into a larger manuscript and submitted for publication, a high-resolution land-use change study was completed for the Zona Bragantina, and research and education on non-timber forest products, timber harvest, organic matter management, land-use planning and household economy continue along the Capim River. Two articles were published and one was submitted. Eight Brazilian professionals received training in Brazil or in Woods Hole. Three papers and four posters were given at Brazilian conferences. This program will be funded directly through USAID/Brazil and the LAC Bureau beginning in November.

582800

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Indonesia Biodiversity Program

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$620,000 (Asia Bureau)

START DATE: June, 1992

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Pelangi Indonesia

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202-861-8313,
fax 202-861-8324, Stephen Kelleher,
202-778-9681; fax, 202-861-8324.

LOCATION: Various

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: Working in collaboration with the AID Asia Bureau (Asia/DR/TR) and AID/R&D Bureau, BSP is assisting in the establishment of free-standing, not-for-profit, self-sustaining biodiversity center. The Center will address the biodiversity issues of geographic regions that are not being addressed by any existing institution.

DESCRIPTION: The activity has three major components: planning and analysis, a study tour, and short term technical assistance. The specific activities are still being planned.

SIGNIFICANCE: The activity fulfills BSP's mandate to help improve the capacities of non-governmental and government institutions in identifying critical needs for and economic potential of conservation and wise management of biological resources.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

582800

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Preparation continued for the second phase of the project which involves Technical Assistance to the Founders Group in Indonesia who will be preparing a proposal for the establishment of a stand alone grants making foundation. A team of international experts on grantmaking foundations, including BSP Sr. Program Officer Stephen Kelleher, were recruited to work with a team of Indonesian experts to develop options for the establishment of the foundation. The team, including BSP Sr. Program Officer Stephen Kelleher, will spend approximately a month in Indonesia in November. During the reporting period, BSP provided travel grants to two Indonesian experts to participate in a two-week long workshop on the Environmental Resource Information Network Workshop in Canberra Australia. In addition, travel grants were provided to three international experts to attend a LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)-sponsored workshop on biodiversity database design which was held in June 1993.

584000

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Africa Add-on I

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$1,440,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman 202-778-9524, fax
202-293-9211; AID/W: Tim Resch 703-235-3786,
fax 703-235-3805

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: This buy-in enables BSP to bring together NGOs and governmental organizations with considerable field experience, scientific knowledge and in-house capacity to develop some common understanding of and approaches for the conservation of biological diversity and the mitigation of global climate change.

DESCRIPTION: The buy-in was developed through a collaborative process between BSP and A.I.D.'s Africa Bureau, and consists of several biodiversity and global climate change activities.

To address global climate change (see Activity PD9102-01), the buy-in supports a series of data gathering and analytical activities in central Africa necessary to (a) establish a baseline estimate of the extent of forest resources, (b) establish estimated rates of forest depletion, (c) identify the modes and dynamics involved in forest modification, and (d) estimate present and future carbon emissions from central Africa. The information compiled from this activity will help A.I.D. produce an action plan delineating their role in the mitigation of future gaseous emissions from the central Africa region.

584000

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

Within the biodiversity activity, BSP is a) conducting a technical review of the Bureau's current biodiversity project portfolio, and a technical review of the Bureau's biodiversity strategy (see Activity PD9102-02), and b) developing and financing a series of analytical pilot projects to promote the conservation of biological diversity in the region (see Activity PD9102-03).

SIGNIFICANCE: Technical and strategy reviews should enable the Africa Bureau to assess its first four years of involvement in biodiversity conservation and refine its focus and improve the quality of its future biodiversity initiatives. Pilot projects are expected to strengthen the Bureau's analytical base in its biodiversity program. Key assumptions and theories the Bureau has used to guide its biodiversity program will be tested, and innovative concepts for conserving biodiversity in Africa will be promoted.

Predictions of increased temperatures associated with greenhouse gases have led to international concern over the causes and consequences of global warming. Central Africa has the greatest natural carbon inventory in Africa and is therefore the continent's greatest potential contributor to global climate change. This evaluation of present and future carbon emissions from central Africa will lead to an action plan to help A.I.D. address the mitigation of future gaseous emissions here.

This activity addresses BSP's mandate by identifying conservation priorities; collecting, evaluating and disseminating information; identifying critical ecosystems; performing policy studies to identify more effective methods to preserve biological diversity, including the monitoring and evaluation of current A.I.D. biological diversity conservation strategies; seeking out evaluation information that will document successes, failures, and lessons learned; and using the results of research for the design, modification and implementation of on-going conservation activities.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Many - see individual activity sheets.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: See 584939 for an update of the individual sub-projects ongoing during this reporting period.

584030

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Biodiversity Pilot Analytical Projects

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$928,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman 202-778-9524, Jim Webster
202-778-9786, fax 202-293-9211; AID/W: Tim
Resch 703-235-3786, fax 703-235-3805

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: This component of the buy-in is designed to explore key analytical issues and innovative techniques involved in the conservation of biodiversity in Africa. Selected activities are funded to help inform the analysis of existing biodiversity conservation initiatives, strategies, and approaches and test critical methods and techniques in the field.

DESCRIPTION: BSP is financing selected activities intended to conserve biodiversity in individual countries and regionally. Activities that are designed and implemented with local involvement and intended to benefit or harmoniously exist with local populations are given high priority in the selection process. Activities that are part of ongoing initiatives and have built-in mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress are also given high priority. BSP staff is working closely with project implementors to monitor and evaluate the progress and impact of these carefully selected activities.

SIGNIFICANCE: The selected activities will strengthen the analytical base of the Bureau's biodiversity program. Because this is a relatively new area of Bureau activity, there are many unanswered

questions regarding the best approaches to conserving biodiversity. By addressing carefully identified questions, the selected activities will provide valuable insights, experience and knowledge specifically targeted to assist future Bureau efforts to conserve biodiversity. This information will be prepared for A.I.D. and disseminated to other interested organizations and governments.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: All project coordinators are required to submit mid-term and final reports. Results from the selected activities will be summarized in a report.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: As part of the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project, BSP has provided assistance to selected activities that explore key issues and innovative techniques for biodiversity conservation in Africa. The following demonstration projects, research grants and networking and dissemination activities, totaling \$630,748 have been approved for funding.

Development of Monitoring Procedures and Analysis of Community-Based Conservation in Namibia,
Implementor: WWF
Amount: \$109,132

Monitoring the Integrated Conservation and Development Strategy on the Masoala Peninsula in Madagascar
Implementor: Xerces Society
Amount: \$131,000

African Biodiversity Consultative Group
Implementor: BSP
Amount: \$42,000

Developing the Integrated Conservation and Development Paradigm Based on Sound Biological Information and Local Participation in Creating a New Wetland Biosphere in Madagascar
Implementor: Peregrine Fund
Amount: \$67,000

An Integrated Monitoring Program for Trans-boundary Forest Conservation and Management in Congo, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic
Implementor: WCS/WWF
Amount: \$70,000

Research Grants Local Sustainable Management Surrounding Kaboré Tambi National Park in Burkina Faso
Implementor: NATURAMA
Amount: \$24,990

584030

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

Public Attitudes and Assessment of Human Needs Around Kasungu National Park

Implementor: Malawi's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Tourism

Amount: \$3,000

Monitoring the Auxiliary Game Guard Program in Namibia

Implementor: University of Nevada, Reno

Amount: \$6,000

Adopting Traditional Natural Resource Protection Methods as a Strategy for Forest and Wildlife Conservation in Nigeria

Implementor: University of Ilorin/Dr. I. Ihimodu

Amount: \$24,990

The Impact of Land Tenure Changes and Land Use Practices on Biodiversity in Nigeria,

Implementor: University of Port Harcourt/Dr. A. Salau

Amount: \$20,800

Natural Forest Management Through Sustainable Local Utilization

Implementor: WRI

Amount: \$25,000

An Assessment of Attitudes and Values Pertaining to Conservation Among Communities Around Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania

Implementor: Tanzania Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment

Amount: \$5,600

Parataxonomist/Field Entomologist Training Course in South-eastern Nigeria

Implementor: Dr. Maurice Iwu

Amount: \$19,000

An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of the Community Wildlife Management Program on Women of the Mgeta River Buffer Zone in Tanzania

Implementor: Miriam O-Zacharia

Amount: \$8,000

Project to Publish Information on the Campfire Programme in Zimbabwe Illustrating the Benefits it Gives to Conservation and Development

Implementor: Africa Resources Trust

Amount: \$20,000

Monitoring and Evaluation of Biodiversity Conservation Programme in the Rainforest Zone in Southeastern Nigeria

Implementor: Dr. J. C. Okafor

Amount: \$13,000

584030

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

Networking/Dissemination Activities African People, African Parks
Implementor: Conservation International
Amount: \$3,175

Innovative Approaches to Natural Resources Management in the Pastoral
Sector of East and West Africa
Implementor: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project
Amount: \$10,000

Conservation of Biodiversity in Africa: Local Initiatives and
Institutional Roles
Implementor: National Museums of Kenya
Amount: \$7,500

International Symposium on Human Influence on Endangered Wildlife
Species in Africa
Implementor: Uganda Institute of Ecology
Amount: \$2,117

A Workshop to Review the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
Implementor: Africa Resources Trust
Amount: \$10,000

A Conference on the Industrial Utilization of Tropical Plants and the
Conservation of Biodiversity
Implementor: Rainforest Alliance
Amount: \$2,357.53

People and Plants Initiative/Third International
Congress of Entomology
Implementor: WWF/UNESCO/Kew
Amount: \$2,011.87

584510

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: PARCS (Protected Area Conservation Strategy)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Training

FUNDING: \$300,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: June, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE:

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. World Wildlife Fund
2. Wildlife Conservation International
3. African Wildlife Foundation

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO
2. International NGO
3. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): National governments; protected area managers;
African, U.S., and European NGOs in the field;
USAID missions

CONTACTS: Barbara Pitkin, 202/861-8338

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: various

PURPOSE: The Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS) project seeks to improve the protection of Africa's biodiversity by increasing the capacity of relevant management authorities (both governmental and nongovernmental) to effectively manage their protected area systems. The PARCS project will achieve this goal by assessing training opportunities, constraints, needs, skill levels, and priorities in three regions of sub-Saharan Africa (east, central, and southern Africa) and designing a pilot program in each of the three regions to implement recommendations from this assessment.

DESCRIPTION: An in-depth assessment of the training opportunities, constraints, needs, skill levels, and priorities in east, central, and southern Africa will be completed. The implementing

584510

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

organizations will be seeking input and recommendations from key personnel involved in protected area management. Pilot projects to implement recommendations from this assessment will be designed.

SIGNIFICANCE: Africa's system of national parks and protected areas constitutes one of the most important safeguards of the continent's extraordinarily rich biological diversity. At present, however, the continent suffers a critical lack of training opportunities to enable staff to design and implement effective conservation management programs. In recent years, the effects of this lack in training opportunities have become more serious due to the increasing complexity of protected area operations and management. The question PARCS seeks to address is: what is needed with respect to staff training in order to ensure the long-term viability of Africa's protected areas?

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: The primary output of Phase I will be the assessment of training opportunities, constraints, needs, skill levels, and priorities in the three regions. Recommendations from this assessment will be used to guide the development of potential pilot programs in each of the three regions in Africa and recommendations for training protected area management staff.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: All project activities have been completed. Training needs and opportunities assessments were conducted in 17 countries in eastern, central, and southern Africa. Country reports are being drafted for each country assessed. A final report is also being drafted that will highlight regional and cross-regional trends.

584810

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Cameroon Biodiversity Assessment

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Public Policy

FUNDING: \$25,000 (USAID/Cameroon)

START DATE: September, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman (202) 778-9524; Jim Webster
(202) 778-9795

LOCATION: Africa, CAMEROON

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Cameroon Biodiversity Assessment is to provide support to USAID Cameroon's efforts to develop a multi-year, national-level natural resources management plan and project design. The mission has decided to become involved in the National Environmental Action Plan development and is seeking advice on the critical issues related to biodiversity conservation in Cameroon.

DESCRIPTION: BSP will provide technical support to this assessment through one or two consultants. BSP may also, upon request, assist in other activities leading towards national-level biodiversity conservation planning such as supporting study tours for key Cameroonians to innovative conservation activities in other countries.

SIGNIFICANCE: BSP's Central Africa Global Climate Change Study identified Cameroon as one of the few countries in Africa with significant amounts of tropical moist forest remaining intact. Of these countries it is the only one with a major USAID mission.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: The BSP consultant will produce an assessment report for the mission.

584810

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The assessment of the effectiveness of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in influencing environmental policy in Cameroon has been completed. A technical report was produced and made available to the USAID Mission in Yaounde.

584900

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Korup Forest Research Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$150,000 (USAID/Cameroon)

START DATE: September, 1992

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WCS

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Botanical Garden or Zoo

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Government of Cameroon

CONTACTS: Kate Newman; James Powell

LOCATION: Africa, CAMEROON, Korup National Park

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to support the management strategy for Korup National Park developed by the Government of Cameroon (GOC) to provide protection for the Korup forest. The management plan integrates park protection and regional development interests. Under this project the key areas of support to the management strategy are biological research, environmental education, and alternative resource use.

DESCRIPTION: Korup National Park (KNP) was established in southwestern Cameroon in 1986 to protect one of Africa's most biologically diverse rain forests. The Korup forest and the surrounding areas have one of the richest flora and fauna in the entire Congolian region, yet Korup is threatened by human use problems that confront rain forest conservation efforts throughout Africa. Due to the species richness and diversity of the Korup area, it is felt that this region is of global importance.

All of the activities supported through this project are ongoing and most will continue into the next phase of the WCI Korup project. The objective of this project, therefore, is to continue the implementation of the following activities and report on their progress and lessons learned. At the completion of the project term, the Consultant will submit a comprehensive report on the

584900

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

findings of the biological research conducted by WCI on the Korup forest.

The following are the ongoing activities supported under this agreement: Elephant survey, Alternative Resource Use, Environmental Education, and Biological Inventory.

SIGNIFICANCE: Provides support for biological surveys, development of a center for field research, training of nationals in rain forest ecology and management, conservation education, and community extension outreach.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Technical Summary Report

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

585000

REVISION DATE: 11/09/92

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Africa Add-on II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$1,000,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1992

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman (202) 778-9524; Jim Webster
(202) 778-9786

LOCATION: Africa,

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: Africa II is made up of three sub-projects: 1) the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa (BAA) project (see PD9206-03), 2) the Global Climate Change for Africa (GCCA) project (see PD9206-02), and 3) a study of how attitudes are formed or changed (see PD9206-01). The purpose of the BAA project is to advance the conservation of biodiversity in Africa while promoting sustainable development through the analysis of biodiversity conservation initiatives, strategies and approaches. The purpose of the GCCA project is to improve African expertise on both deforestation and biomass burning and their impacts on the environment in order to enable the sub-Saharan countries to manage their resources more sustainably and to participate more effectively in international policy discussions. The purpose of the attitudes study is to further the understanding of how attitudes are formed and practices reinforced or changed in Africa.

DESCRIPTION: Based on its efforts under BAA I, BSP will continue to support activities in Africa that demonstrate innovative methods for the conservation of biodiversity. Results from these activities will contribute to BSP's ongoing analysis of key issues and innovative techniques in biodiversity conservation. As part of BAA II, BSP will focus on the key issue of how to better monitor and

evaluate the impact of biodiversity conservation efforts. BAA II activities will draw upon the expertise of the African Biodiversity Consultative Group established by BSP to contribute to the analysis of biodiversity conservation efforts in Africa.

Under the GCCA Project, BSP, with the assistance of its Global Climate Change Advisory Panel, will advise the Africa Bureau's design team on critical issues that will need to be addressed in a new climate change project and will provide some technical background information. In a parallel effort, BSP will support innovative research grants to U.S. and African scientists and NGOs addressing the key issues in climate change identified in the Central Africa Global Climate Change Study.

As part of the attitudes study, BSP will (i) assess the present state of knowledge on attitude and activity change in general, and in Africa in particular; (ii) identify and examine past and ongoing efforts in conservation education in Africa and analyzing their impact on both local level activity change and policy level decision making; (iii) design a series of case studies examining factors related to (a) policy changes among senior level decision makers and (b) changes in the activities of local people; and (iv) provide recommendations for a research plan that includes the implementation of the case studies and a longer term analysis of the impacts of selected conservation education projects.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Biodiversity Analysis for Africa project is BSP's primary, ongoing effort to advance the understanding of biodiversity conservation in Africa. The BAA African Biodiversity Consultative Group, comprised of leading African and U.S. natural and social scientists, represents an innovative and successful mechanism for integrating African perspectives into BSP's analysis and programming.

Last year's Central Africa Global Climate Change Study identified important issues related to Africa's contribution to global climate change, but more importantly to the impact of global climate change on the African continent. This year BSP will be able to explore these issues in more depth through field research grants in order to build a base of knowledge that will strengthen African's efforts to address the threat of climate change on their continent.

Understanding how people are motivated to modify their practices is essential for ensuring long-term change through project activities. BSP's study on attitudes will further the understanding of this critical issue.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Under BAA II, BSP will produce two major reports. The first report will examine the innovative project activities being funded by BAA I and II. The second report will provide guidelines for field implementors on monitoring and evaluating biodiversity conservation projects.

585000

REVISION DATE: 11/09/92

As part of GCCA, BSP will produce a technical report addressing issues identified by the Africa Bureau design team and a final report describing each grant and its significance to the field of climate change in Africa.

For the attitudes study, BSP will produce a final report summarizing the state of knowledge on attitude formation and activity change in general and in Africa, a summary document of the history and impact of conservation education efforts in Africa, and an analytical plan for continued research on this topic.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Progress on the Africa Add-on II is reported in the summaries for 585010, 585020, and 585030.

585010

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Attitudes toward Conservation of Biodiversity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$100,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): U.S. education institutions; African, U.S.,
and European NGOs in the field; USAID
missions

CONTACTS: Barbara Pitkin, 202/861-8338

LOCATION: Africa, Various, various

BIOME: various

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to further the understanding of how attitudes are formed and practices reinforced or changed in Africa. The study will achieve this goal by:

- (i) assessing the present state of knowledge on attitude and activity change in general, and in Africa in particular;
- (ii) identifying and examining past and ongoing efforts in conservation education in Africa and analyzing their impact on both local level activity change and policy level decision making;
- (iii) designing a series of case studies examining factors related to (a) policy changes among senior level decision makers and (b) changes in the activities of local people;
- (iv) providing recommendations for an analysis and research plan that includes the implementation of the case studies and a longer term analysis of the impacts of selected conservation education projects.

DESCRIPTION: A literature search will be conducted on attitude

585010

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

formation and change and an inventory of USAID and other experience with conservation education in Africa will be assembled. A methodology for the study will be developed based on the findings of the literature search. Consultants with expertise in social marketing, social psychology and environmental education will be hired to examine the literature, conduct site visits, and interview scholars and practitioners in order to: (i) summarize the state of knowledge on attitude formation and activity change in general, and in Africa in particular and (ii) assess the impact of existing and past projects and activities involving conservation education in Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: An analysis of the factors that determine the decision making process, including cultural, spiritual and geographic factors, is key to designing, implementing and monitoring effective conservation and/or development projects. Understanding how people are motivated to modify their practices is essential for ensuring long-term change through project activities.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: a detailed methodology for the study; a final report summarizing the state of knowledge on attitude formation and activity change in general, and in Africa in particular; a summary document of the history and impact of conservation education efforts in Africa; and an analytical/research plan for continued research on this topic.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Two field trips for the project were taken in Summer 1993. By December 15, 1993, the following deliverables will be completed: A final report on Phase I, detailing the findings of the first year of analysis; a literature database and project bibliography; a database of all USAID projects in Africa with environmental education components and a report on these projects.

585020

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Global Climate Change for Africa II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$300,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: September, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman (202) 778-9524; Barbara Pitkin (202) 863-3338

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Global Climate Change for Africa (GCCA) Project is to improve African expertise on both deforestation and biomass burning and their impacts on the environment in order to enable the sub-Saharan countries to more effectively (1) manage their resources more sustainably and (2) participate in international policy discussions that will influence both their own economic development and future greenhouse gas emissions from the rest of the world.

DESCRIPTION: The GCCA Project has two major components: 1) advise and assist Africa Bureau's African Global Climate Change design effort and 2) support innovative research grants to test implementation approaches in the field.

Based on the results of last year's Central Africa Global Climate Change Study, the Africa Bureau is undertaking the design of a long-term global climate change activity in Africa. Through consultancies and the continuation of BSP's Global Climate Change Advisory Panel, BSP will advise the Africa Bureau's design team on critical issues that will need to be addressed in a new climate change project and will provide some technical background information.

585020

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

In a parallel effort, BSP will support innovative research grants to U.S. and African scientists and NGOs addressing the key issues in climate change identified in the Central Africa Global Climate Change Study. The results of the research will provide essential data for the development and implementation of field activities for the mitigation of emissions and of potential negative impacts of land use change and global climate change in Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: Last year's Central Africa Global Climate Change Study identified important issues related to Africa's contribution to global climate change, but more importantly to the impact of global climate change on the African continent. These issues were widely disseminated through the project document, significantly raising the visibility of climate change as a critical problem affecting the future of Africa. This year BSP will be able to explore these issues in more depth through field research grants in order to build a base of knowledge that will strengthen African's efforts to address the threat of climate change on their continent.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: This activity will produce several reports. The BSP consultant will produce trip reports following her attendance at two climate change conferences and a technical report addressing issues identified by the Africa Bureau design team. BSP will produce a final report describing each grant and its significance to the field of climate change in Africa.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Six grants have been awarded. One has been completed. Efforts are now underway to work with other governmental and nongovernmental entities to develop a position paper on how the U.S. government can address American interests in natural resource and environment-related issues in Central Africa.

585030

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Biodiversity Analysis for Africa II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$400,000 (AFR Bureau)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman (202) 778-9524;

LOCATION: Africa

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa (BAA) project is to advance the conservation of biodiversity in Africa while promoting sustainable development through the analysis of biodiversity conservation initiatives, strategies and approaches. This analysis is expected to help the Africa Bureau, A.I.D. missions in Africa, governments, and NGOs shape organizational strategies and programs that will be more effective in conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development through improved use of biological resources.

DESCRIPTION: During Phase II of the BAA project, the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) will award innovative research grants, analyze ongoing biodiversity conservation initiatives, and examine techniques for monitoring and evaluating the impact of biodiversity projects.

Based on its efforts under BAA I, BSP will continue to support activities in Africa that demonstrate innovative methods for the conservation of biodiversity. Results from these activities will contribute to BSP's ongoing analysis of key issues and innovative techniques in biodiversity conservation. This ongoing analysis will capture lessons learned, advance the understanding of critical

585030

REVISION DATE: 11/16/93

biodiversity conservation issues, and contribute to strategies to guide future project selection, design and implementation.

Under BAA II, BSP will focus on improving monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of biodiversity conservation efforts. This initiative will examine monitoring and evaluation techniques such as the use of impact indicators, and explore the crucial links between monitoring and evaluation and project selection, design and implementation. The links between monitoring and evaluation and sustainable community-based natural resources management will also be analyzed.

BAA II activities will draw upon the expertise of the African Biodiversity Consultative Group established by BSP to contribute to the analysis of biodiversity conservation efforts in Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Biodiversity Analysis for Africa project is BSP's primary, ongoing effort to advance the understanding of biodiversity conservation in Africa. The BAA African Biodiversity Consultative Group, comprised of leading African and U.S. natural and social scientists, represents an innovative and successful mechanism for integrating African perspectives into BSP's analysis and programming. The Consultative Group and other BAA project activities are in the forefront of existing biodiversity conservation efforts in Africa. Results from these activities are expected to help influence the future direction of conservation initiatives and strategies in Africa.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Under BAA II, BSP will produce two major reports. The first report will examine the innovative project activities being funded by BAA I and II. The second will provide guidelines for field implementors on monitoring and evaluating biodiversity conservation projects. It will also provide recommendations to A.I.D. missions on approaches for developing impact indicators.

UPDATE: A. A draft of the M&E Manual has been completed. An Africa workshop has been scheduled in the first quarter of 1994. The manual will be revised after the workshop. A final draft is expected by June 1994. B. The analytical methodology has been developed. It was field tested at the WWF Dzanga Sangha project site in Central African Republic. The methodology was refined based on the field test and input from the conservation community. Members of the African Biodiversity Advisory Group will conduct the analysis of a number of biodiversity conservation field projects beginning in January 1994. C. Dissemination of the BAAI report, African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future, is underway. Launching events are scheduled in Nairobi, Kenya; Washington, D.C.; Accra, Ghana; and Lagos, Nigeria.

586000

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: APRE Bureau/Asia

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$456,000 (APRE Bureau)

START DATE: January, 1991

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Various

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
fax 202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly Kux
202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Asia

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: Working in consultation with the APRE Bureau, BSP is developing a program under this buy-in that strengthens the consortium's efforts and capabilities to conserve biological diversity in the region, while contributing useful information and assistance to the Bureau and A.I.D. Missions in Asia and the Pacific. Together, this information and assistance will enhance the ability of host-countries to address biodiversity conservation.

DESCRIPTION: This buy-in has three major components: planning and analysis, short-term technical assistance and a regional NGO workshop with specific activities proposed. (See activity summaries). These activities include: (A) An A.I.D. Regional Conference/Sri Lanka, (B) Strategy and Analysis for Asia, (C) Support for a South Pacific Program Officer; (D) Environmental NGO Conference, and (E) Small Grants Program.

SIGNIFICANCE: This set of activities provides the opportunity for BSP to assist the AID/Asia Bureau in its conservation of biodiversity. It is a BSP mandate to assist A.I.D. Bureaus in

586000

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

attending to Conservation of Biodiversity issues.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: (A) Published proceedings and publicity from meeting in 1992; (B) Might produce research documents, workshops, and others.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: See specific project descriptions under this add-on including 586004 South Pacific Support, 586040 Dialogue on Sustainable Forest Management, 586050 Small Grants Program, and 586060 Ecology and Exploitation of Non-Timber Forest Product Resources.

586004

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: South Pacific Support

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$30,000 (APRE Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1991

END DATE: August, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. World Wildlife Fund

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-778-9697;
fax 202-293-9211; WWF: Bruce Bunting
202-778-9635; fax 202-293-9211

LOCATION: South Pacific

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To strengthen WWF and BSP's ability to deliver technical assistance to governments and local grassroots organizations of the South Pacific by providing partial support to a WWF program director for the South Pacific.

DESCRIPTION: A WWF South Pacific Program Director was recruited to assist Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) in planning and managing the implementation of activities under the BSP agreement with the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific. The Director will assist in implementing the Profitable Environmental Protection (PEP) project and assist BSP with other activities in the South Pacific. A specific work plan was developed by the BSP director and the Vice President, Asia/Pacific Program at the initiation of this activity and is reviewed monthly. The South Pacific Program Director provides BSP with a one page monthly report of activities initiated under the activity and other reports as required by the work plan.

SIGNIFICANCE: This activity assists BSP and WWF in delivering technical assistance in the Pacific region.

586004

REVISION DATE: 11/11/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Project activities completed. During reporting period, WWF US's Wildlands and Human Needs Program (WHNP) worked with PEP staff to design a monitoring program and to train project participants in monitoring methods. In June, WHNP staff in collaboration with consultants led a participatory monitoring and evaluation training workshop that included PEP staff.

586010

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: PNG Conservation Needs Assessment (CNA)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$176,287 (APRE Bureau)

START DATE: April, 1990

END DATE: February, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Biodiversity Support Program (BSP),

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. National Alliance of Non-Government Organisations PNG
2. Wildlife Conservation International (WCI)
3. Conservation International (CI)
4. World Resources Institute (WRI)
5. Keystone Center

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO
2. International NGO
3. International NGO
4. International NGO
5. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Greenpeace; Kew Gardens; Bishop Museum; AID/Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE)

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-778-9697, fax 202-293-9211; USAID/PNG: Louis Kuhn 675-213666 or 675-213717, fax 675-212886; WCI: Mary Pearl 212-220-5123, fax 212-293-7114; AID/W: Molly Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-4958

LOCATION: Asia, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Non-specific

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To analyze existing information to identify conservation priorities and conservation implementation issues/options, and encourage dialogue among stakeholders. The assessment is technical assistance to the Government of Papua New Guinea (GOPNG) under the Tropical Forestry Action Program. The CNA's objectives are to: 1)

586010

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

analyze and organize information available for conservation and land use planning; 2) develop maps of biologically important areas; 3) identify constraints and opportunities for conservation; 4) develop dialogue and build working relationships between government, NGOs, landowners and scientists; and 5) propose culturally appropriate processes and options to conserve biodiversity in PNG. The CNA output will be used as input for the UNDP GEF formulation mission.

DESCRIPTION: The CNA is being implemented by four teams under the direction of Dr. Alcorn, BSP's senior program officer for Asia & Pacific. The four teams are: 1) biologists, 2) social scientists, 3) information managers, and 4) PNG NGO/Landowners (partially supported under TA911). Biologists serving as topic leaders prepared reports, in collaboration with their colleagues, on existing state of knowledge and areas of high diversity. Social scientists carried out fieldwork in PNG and prepared reports on social, legal, and political opportunities, constraints and framework for conservation action. Information managers mapped areas of high diversity in GIS system and prepared a paper on information management options for GOPNG. NGO team interviewed Landowners for their perceptions of conservation issues in PNG. The six-month long process included a CNA Workshop in Madang which brought together government, NGOs, biologists, social scientists, lawyers, and Landowners. The CNA Report will contain reports from all teams, maps of biological important areas of PNG, and recommendations for next step.

SIGNIFICANCE: This activity will create a basis for the rapid implementation of conservation activities by the GOPNG, including the UNDP GEF project, as well as activities planned by national and international NGOs.

This activity addresses BSP's mandate to help establish national biodiversity conservation priorities and formulate proposals for research and institutional development. PNG is one of the world's high biodiversity areas and therefore an appropriate site for significant BSP activity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: CNA Report due to be produced in July 1992.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: During reporting period, Conservation International produced the wall-size version of the Biodiversity Priorities for Papua New Guinea map. The two-volume Conservation Needs Assessment Report was widely distributed including copies sent to Department of Environment and Conservation, AID/Port Moresby, NANGO, and major libraries around the region. The activity is closed.

586040

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Dialogue on Sustainable Forest Management

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Public Policy

FUNDING: \$168,575 (Asia Bureau)

START DATE: March, 1993

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: University of California Berkeley

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: University

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313, Stephen Kelleher 202 778-9681, fax 202-861-8324 UC Berkeley: MarkPoffenberger, 510-524-3084, fax 510-643-7062

LOCATION: Asia

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: This activity supports the Asian Sustainable Forest Management Research Network in the on-going policy dialogue on natural regeneration of forests under community management.

DESCRIPTION: BSP's funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network and to scientists within the Network to finalize the first round of their research into patterns of forest regrowth under community management systems. Funds will also be used to support a meeting of these scientists in April 1993 to present their findings, compare policy implications, finalize case studies and explore future research directions.

SIGNIFICANCE: The project fulfills BSP's mandate to develop activities which integrates management of biological diversity with grassroots development work, as well as to foster examination of national natural resource management policies and their implications for managing biological diversity.

586040

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: During the reporting period, contract for second phase was prepared; three case studies were published ("Community Allies: Forest Co-Management in Thailand," "Communities and Forest Management in East Kalimantan: Pathway to Environmental Stability," and "Upland Philippine Communitites: Guardians of the Final Forest Frontiers"); and preparations continued for a March 1994 policy workshop in Hawaii.

586050

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: APRE Small Grants Program

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$89,999 (APRE Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1991

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Partners with Melanesians
2. University of Papua New Guinea
3. Wau Ecology Institute
4. Fa'asao Savai'i Society

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. International NGO
2. NGO
3. NGO
4. NGO
5. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313, Stephen Kelleher 202 778-9681, fax202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Asia,

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To support capacity building of NGOs in such areas as environmental education and public awareness, land tenure issues, integrated conservation-development projects, biodiversity information centers and conflict resolution.

DESCRIPTION: In collaboration with the APRE Bureau BSP provides small grants to international and national NGOs to help support these NGOs providing technical assistance to local grassroots organizations involved in such conservation activities as environmental education and public awareness, land tenure issues, integrated conservation-development projects, biodiversity

586050

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

information centers and conflict resolution.

SIGNIFICANCE: The activity is expected to strengthen NGOs and their commitment to conservation. The grants will fund activities that include grassroots conservation strategies and education programs to heighten the awareness of the need for conservation efforts, which fulfills BSP's mandate.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Research documents that may be suitable for publishing and be of use to A.I.D. Missions in the region.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Two new grants were provided during the reporting period. The final report and accounting of the Partners in Melanesians' activities with the Barai people in Papua New Guinea was received in September. The activities under the grants to the Peoples and Plants project and to WWF Philippines were completed and fully accounted for. A new grant of \$5,150 was provided to the University of Papua New Guinea to support hosting of three provincial workshops leading to the 20th Waigani Seminar in PNG. BSP also supported the participation of two USAID/Suva-selected South Pacific NGO representatives in the Fifth South Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas.

586060

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Ecology and Exploitation of Non-timber
Tropical Forest Resources: A primer on
Sustainability.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$11,000 (APRE Bureau)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
fax202-861-8324; Charles Peters: fax:
62-561-39641 or 62-561-36620

LOCATION: Various, Various, Various

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To prepare a manual explaining ecological research
necessary to determine the sustainability of harvesting non- timber
tropical forest products, in terms that can be easily understood by
non-specialists.

DESCRIPTION: One of the most basic, and rarely questioned
assumptions underlying much of the current interest in non-timber
forest products (e.g. fruits, nuts, latex resins, medicinal plants,
etc.) is that the commercial exploitation of these commodities has
little or no ecological impact on a tropical forest. Although
undeniably attractive and the source of great copy for advertising,
this assumption is both untenable and potentially very destructive.

In reality, the sustainable harvest of non-timber forest resources
requires quite a bit more than blind faith in the productive
capacity of tropical trees. It requires careful selection of
species, resources, and sites. It requires closely controlled
harvesting and periodic monitoring of the regeneration and growth of

586060

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

the species under exploitation. More than anything, it requires a greater appreciation of the fact that ecology and conscientious forest management are the cornerstone of sustainable resource extraction.

The Biodiversity Support Program is commissioning this paper to provide a concise overview of the ecology and exploitation of non-timber forest resources in terms that can easily be understood by non-specialists.

SIGNIFICANCE: The activity will assist in improving the capacities of non-governmental, governmental institutions and local communities to identify the critical needs for, and economic potential of, conservation and wise management of biological resources.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Manual on the Ecology and exploitation of non-timer forest resources.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: A revised draft of the manual was prepared incorporating BSP reviewers comments. The revised draft was circulated to outside reviewers for comments. In September, the project's term was extend to December 30, 1993.

587010

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Indonesia NRMP Environmental Assessment

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Environmental Impact Assessment

FUNDING: \$175,000 (USAID/Indonesia)

START DATE: May, 1991

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): ARD

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313, Stephen Kelleher 202 778-9681, fax202-861-8324; USAID/Jakarta: JerryBisson 62-21-360-360, fax 62-21-380-6694

LOCATION: Asia, INDONESIA, Kalimantan and North Sulawesi

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To produce a detailed environmental assessment of forest management and nature conservation plans to be implemented under the National Resource Management project (NRMP) in Indonesia. The assessment will recommend implementation plans, modifications and other mitigation measures where necessary.

DESCRIPTION: BSP will assess the potential impacts of activities to be implemented under 1) forest management plans of the P.T. Sari Bumi Kusuma forest concession in West/Central Kalimantan and 2) the multi-purpose management plans of the Bunaken Marine National Park in Northern Sulawesi, Bukit Baka/Bukit Raya Nature Reserve in West Kalimantan, and Gunung Palung National Park in West Kalimantan.

SIGNIFICANCE: BSP will assess the environmental soundness and sustainability of the project's plans in the area of natural forest production and conservation. This EA will serve as a model for future USAID EAs for natural forest management and park/reserve management projects in Asia.

It is BSP's mandate to strengthen the capability of host-countries

587010

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

to develop conservation area management plans and identify models of land use that protect biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Report on each of the management plans to be prepared.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: AID/Jakarta is preparing an action plan based on NRM EA report. The Mission action plan and a Bahasa translation of executive summary of NRM EA report will be sent out to all concerned parties and EA participants when available.

587500

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Asia I

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$400,000 (Asia Bureau)

START DATE: August, 1992

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. Various

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn 202-861-8313,
Stephen Kelleher
202-778-9681, fax:202-861-8324; AID/W: Molly
Kux 202-647-9875, fax 202-647-7368

LOCATION: Asia,

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: Working in consultation with the ASIA Bureau, BSP has programmed this earmarked core buy-in to strengthen the consortium's efforts and capabilities to conserve biological diversity in the region, while contributing useful information and assistance to the Bureau and A.I.D. Missions in Asia and the Pacific. Together, this information and assistance will enhance the ability of host-countries, their governments and private organizations, to discern and act on the problems and opportunities for biological conservation in their own settings.

DESCRIPTION: This buy-in has three major components: planning and analysis, short-term technical assistance and a regional NGO workshop with specific activities proposed. These activities include: (A) Deforestation Trends in mainland Southeast Asia, (B) Peoples and Forests mapping project; (C) A guide to Social Sustainability; (D) PNG National Forestry and Conservation Action Plan (NFCAP) Review and Donor Roundtable; and (E) Small Grants to NGOs.

587500

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

SIGNIFICANCE: This set of activities provides the opportunity for BSP to assist the AID/Asia Bureau in its conservation of biodiversity. It is a BSP mandate to assist A.I.D. Bureaus in addressing Conservation of Biodiversity issues.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: (A) Maps and (B) research reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: BSP has been working AID/Washington and various NGOs including World Resources Institute, East/West Center, and World Wildlife Fund, to plan and implement projects under this buy-in. During the reporting period, planning and design time has been spent on the Deforestation Trends in mainland Southeast Asia, Peoples and Forests mapping project, and the NFCAP Review.

588000

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Mexico Ecodevelopment Program II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$715,986 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: April, 1992

END DATE: August, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202/778-9727, fax 202/293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 525/211-0042; fax 525/511-9980; WWF: Brad Ack 202/778-9652, fax 202/293-9211

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, Various

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and implement projects to promote environmentally sound community development around biologically important, threatened wildland areas in Mexico. The overall goals of the program are to decrease the rate of deforestation in these wildland areas and to protect them as healthy diverse ecosystems, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around the wildland areas.

DESCRIPTION: This is the second year of the program described in PD903. The program focusses on environmentally-sound community development in the buffer zones of priority wildland areas in southern Mexico. The following subprojects are funded under this program: (A) Community Development in Chimalapas, Oaxaca (PD9103-01), Maderas del Pueblo, A.C.; (B) Calakmul Buffer Zone Development (PD9103-02), Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan, A.C.; (C) El Ocote Sustainable Development (PD9103-03), ECOSFERA, A.C.; (D) Community Development in the Buffer Zone of the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas (PD9103-04), Instituto Historia Natural (E) El Ocote Environmental Education, Chiapas (PD9103-05), Pronatura-Chiapas; and (F) Calakmul Forestry Project (PD9103-06), Consejo Regional de

Ejidos de Xpujil.

Other subprojects may be added over the course of the year. Each

588000

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

subproject will be implemented by a Mexican environmental NGO with experience in and commitment to its particular wildland area. Technical assistance, oversight, and coordination will be provided by the WWF Wildlands and Human Needs and Mexico Programs. Annual meetings, staff exchanges, training events, and a full-time field coordinator link the subprojects into a coherent program. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be centrally coordinated through BSP and WWF in Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE: Mexico is a focal country for A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change initiative. Southern Mexico has several internationally significant protected areas that are under serious threats (forest conversion, logging, agriculture, poaching). The second-year funding for sustainable development projects in the buffer zone of four areas will help consolidate local support for conservation.

This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: First semi-annual progress report (April 1, 1992-September 30, 1992). Annual Report (April 1, 1992-March 31, 1993).

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The third year of the Mexico Ecodevelopment Program began in July 1993. Please see activity description for 407030 for an update on this program.

588020

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Calakmul Buffer Zone Development II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Buffer Zone Management
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
MINOR: Community Development
MINOR: Training
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$87,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1992

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil; Plan Estatal Forestal de Quintana Roo

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202/778-9727, fax 202/293-9211;
AID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-511-9980; WWF: Brad Ack 202/778-9652, fax 202/293-92111

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, Campeche, Calakmul Biosph

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and promote environmentally sound community development around the biologically important, threatened Calakmul Biosphere Reserve in Campeche, Mexico. The goal is to decrease the rate of deforestation in and around Calakmul, and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in the buffer zone around the reserve.

DESCRIPTION: Located in central and southern Campeche near the borders with Guatemala and Belize, the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve is

one of the 15 most important sites for biodiversity conservation in Mexico according to government and private sources. Calakmul has one of the five largest tracts of tropical forest remaining in the country. The site was declared a biosphere reserve (723,185 ha) in May 1989. Reserve management plans are still being developed.

588020

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

To complement the ongoing planning process, programs are being designed to improve resources management in the local communities. The viability of the Calakmul ecosystem is pressured by human populations that are competing for the same space and resources. Major threats include: uncontrolled and unsound timber extraction, extremely poor agricultural practices, excessive commercial hunting, road construction in sensitive areas and archeological looting. Addressing the most pressing of these threats will be the long-term focus of this project.

SIGNIFICANCE: The interest on the part of the Guatemalan and Belizean governments to protect areas adjacent to Calakmul is noteworthy. If Calakmul and the adjoining forest in Guatemala and Belize can be effectively protected, the result would be a vast area of approximately 2 million hectares representing the largest area of tropical forest in Mesoamerica. This has enormous significance for both global warming and the conservation of biodiversity, as well as international and cross-border cooperation in favor of improving the environment.

This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The third year of this project began in July 1993. See Activity Description 407032 for an update on this project.

588040

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Community Development in the Buffer Zone of the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, Chiapas II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Buffer Zone Management
- SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
- MINOR: Community Development
- MINOR: Training

FUNDING: \$80,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: March, 1993

END DATE: February, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Instituto Historia Natural (IHN)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. Government

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS:

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, El Triunfo Biosphere Rsrv

BIOME: Tropical Montane Forest

PURPOSE: To design and promote environmentally sound community development around the biologically important, threatened El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve in Chiapas, Mexico. The goal is to decrease the rate of deforestation in and around El Triunfo, and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living there.

DESCRIPTION: El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, located in the Sierra Madre del Sur, is one of the richest tropical forest areas in Mexico in terms of species endemism and presence of endangered species. The reserve has a legal extension of 119,177 ha with an altitudinal variation of 500-2800 m. It contains a variety of forest types, including pine-oak, riverine, tropical montane, and evergreen. Most importantly, the reserve includes some of the last cloud forest in Mexico.

588040

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

WWF has supported planning and management activities by IHN at El Triunfo since 1985. When the reserve was enlarged from its 10,000 ha in 1990, more than 100 communities were incorporated into the buffer zone. Land use in and around the reserve is dominated by shifting agriculture, coffee production and cattle ranching with some commercial extraction of timber, and firewood and local construction material collected throughout the year. Hunting is common along the peaks and some wild plants and animals are collected for the wildlife trade.

The first phase of this project fielded a team to begin working in three strategically located communities. Following training, the team carried out participatory rural appraisal exercises in these communities that focus on subsistence agriculture and coffee production.

SIGNIFICANCE: The sierra and its cloud forests are of great economic importance to Chiapas because they are the watershed for Soconusco, the main coffee producing region in the state and the Frailesca, the primary agricultural region.

This program is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The beginning of the second year of the El Triunfo Project was somewhat delayed due to administrative problems with IHN, but the project is proceeding on schedule now.

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: El Ocote Environmental Education, Chiapas II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Education/Public Awareness
SECONDARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research
MINOR: Women in Development
MINOR: Buffer Zone Management

FUNDING: \$52,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: June, 1992

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Pronatura Chiapas, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Ecosfera, A.C.

CONTACTS: Meg Symington 202/778-9727, fax 202/293-9211;
AID/Mexico Frank Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax
525-511-9980; WWF Brad Ack 202/778-9652, fax
202/293-9211

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, Chiapas, El Ocote
Ecological

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To design and implement an environmental education program that will be complementary to the ECOSFERA (see Activity PD913C) community development project in El Ocote Ecological Reserve in Chiapas, Mexico.

DESCRIPTION: The objective of this activity is to introduce environmental knowledge to El Ocote communities in a way that is useful to them. The focus is largely on the indigenous population in and around El Ocote. These residents belong to the Tzotzil and Tzeltal ethnic groups, who have little or no understanding of Spanish. Likewise, only a few have had any formal education and their culture must be understood in order to work with them.

Pronatura-Chiapas will carry out in-depth research and analysis of

588050

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

the target populations, including their sociocultural habits, education, understandings and beliefs regarding the natural environment, forms of organization and communication, and perceived environmental problems. Information will be gathered through informal interviews, formal surveys, focal group discussions and other participatory techniques. With this information, conservation education materials will be designed and tested in selected communities. After analyzing native population acceptance of the conservation education materials, project leaders will produce a strategy for program implementation that will be followed by design and production of educational materials.

SIGNIFICANCE: It is anticipated that the lessons learned from this pilot effort will be useful for the other projects in the ecodevelopment program as they begin to formally incorporate conservation education into the ongoing extension process.

This project addresses BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The third year of this project (which is now formally unified with Ecosfera's work in El Ocote) began in July 1993. See Activity Description 407033 for an update on this project.

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Calakmul Forestry Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use
SECONDARY: Buffer Zone Management
MINOR: Training
MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$50,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1992

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Consejo Regional de Ejidos de Xpujil
2. Plan Estatal Forestal de Quintana Roo

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO
2. Government

COLLABORATOR(s): Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan, A.C.

CONTACTS:

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, Campeche, Calakmul Biosphere Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To manage existing ejido forests in the buffer zone around Calakmul Biosphere Reserve for environmental and economic sustainability.

DESCRIPTION: WWF recently completed the design of this project in collaboration with the Plan Estatal Forestal of Quintana Roo (formally Plan Piloto Forestal) and the regional council of ejidos of Xpujil, each of which is committing resources to the project. The project's goal is to develop ecologically and economically sustainable forest management systems for ejidos in the buffer zone surrounding Calakmul Biosphere Reserve. The project will focus on natural forest management including carrying out reliable inventory work, developing 25 year rotation management and harvesting plans, improving silvicultural techniques, and training community technicians to carry out the management activities.

588060

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

SIGNIFICANCE: The Plan Estatal Forestal of Quintana Roo (formally the Plan Piloto Forestal) is one of the premiere models of natural forest management currently underway in the neotropics. This project is an attempt to geographically extend this highly successful forest management model into the neighboring state of Campeche, which has very similar forests.

This project addresses BSP's mandate to pursue activities that integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Project expenditures have been lower than anticipated so the project ending date has been extended to 12/31/93. WWF Tropical Forestry Program Officer Guillermo Castilleja will be visiting the project in December to negotiate second year funding.

588070

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Farmer Participation in the Rehabilitation of Second Growth with Barbasco (*Dioscorea composita*, *D. floribunda*) and Alterna

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Buffer Zone Management

FUNDING: \$35,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: April, 1993

END DATE: March, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Linea Biosfera, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727,
fax 202-293-9211; AID/Mexico: Frank
Zadroga 525-211-0042, fax 525-207-7558;
WWF: Martin Goebel 525-282-1177,
fax 525-280-2727

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, El Ocote Ecological Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To decrease the rate of deforestation in El Ocote and to protect it as a healthy diverse ecosystem, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around the reserve.

DESCRIPTION: This project has been funded under the Mexico Ecodevelopment Program since April 1993. Linea Biosfera, a local NGO, is working with nine ejidos that are members in the union of ejidos "El Triunfo de los Pobres". The project is focussing on training and extension in providing alternative agricultural and forestry activities to these communities, and in particular on the sustainable use and management of barbasco (*Dioscorea composita*, *D. floribunda*) in second growth forest areas. From the barbasco rhizome steroid hormones are extracted which are used in approximately 500 products in the chemical and pharmaceutical

172

588070

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

industries including biopesticides and contraceptives.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

588100

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Northern Mexico Ecodevelopment

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$160,000 (LAC Bureau)

START DATE: September, 1991

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS:

LOCATION: Latin America, MEXICO, Northern Mexico

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: To design and implement projects to promote environmentally sound community development around biologically important, threatened wildland areas in northern Mexico. The overall goal of the program is to decrease the rate of deforestation in these wildland areas, and to protect them as healthy diverse ecosystems, while achieving sustainable methods and levels of resource use for the people living in and around them.

DESCRIPTION: This program is designed to be complementary to that described in PD9003 and PD9103, which focusses on environmentally-sound community development in the buffer zones of priority wildland areas in southern Mexico. AID-Mexico would now like to expand the geographic focus of this ongoing program to include from one to three forested wildlands located in the northern border region of Mexico. As with the wildlands/buffer zone management activities in southern Mexico, priority will be given to the management of areas that will contribute to the objectives of A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change Initiative through the protection and/or regeneration of natural forest vegetation. Activities eligible for funding under this northern Mexico component include operational and master planning, baseline studies, institutional strengthening of Mexican conservation NGOs, interinstitutional collaboration (especially between the cognizant Mexican agencies,

SEDESOL and SARH, and U.S. agencies) and buffer and core zone management. Priority will be given to activities involving participatory approaches that emphasize local residents' involvement in resource management.

Before selecting specific sites and activities for funding, BSP will fund a preliminary analysis of ongoing conservation efforts in forested areas of northern Mexico, which will provide BSP with the background information (concerning both candidate areas and institutions) necessary to solicit and evaluate project proposals for potential funding (see PD9106-02). The purpose of this study is to collect and distill available information on candidate forested wildland sites in northern Mexico, including their exact location, areal extent, type(s) of habitat and ecosystem encompassed, protected area status, species lists, human population and demographic information, local land tenure situation, descriptions of ongoing projects, etc.

SIGNIFICANCE: Mexico is a focal country for A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change initiative. Northern Mexico is becoming a new focus of attention for A.I.D. because of the impending North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Northern Mexico has been relatively neglected by the international conservation community despite its rich diversity of species and ecosystems.

This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work, and expand and refine the biosphere reserve concept.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A report, based on the interviews conducted, bibliographic materials consulted and site visits carried out during the course of the study, will be prepared that evaluates the potential suitability of the sites listed below, as well as any others the study may discover, for the establishment of integrated conservation and development projects. Biological, economic, socio-political and institutional criteria will all be considered in evaluating site suitability. This report should be completed by June 30, 1992.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Subgrants to Sonoran Institute, Arizona Rainforest Alliance, Parque Chipinque, A.C. and Terra Nostra, A.C. have all been processed. ARA completed their planning grant and was awarded a follow-on grant based on their work. BSP staff hope to make a field visit to observe a community land-use planning workshop organized by Terra Nostra in El Cielo in January.

1995

588120

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Institutional Development and Strategic Planning to Support Community Forestry in the Sierra Tarahumara

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: 24,000 (USAID/Mexico)

START DATE: January, 1993

END DATE: July, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Arizona Rainforest Alliance

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Consejo Asesor de la Sierra Madre, A.C.

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): SEDESOL, SARH, INI, Movimiento Ecologista, COSYDDHAC

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax 202-293-9211; Arizona Rainforest Alliance: Randall Gingrich 602-749-0585; fax 602-749-0587 (AZ); 14-165541; fax 14-160623 (Chihuahua)

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, Sierra Tarahumara

BIOME: Temperate Forest and Grasslands

PURPOSE: To support the collaborative efforts of the Arizona Rainforest Alliance and the Consejo Asesor de la Sierra Madre to mitigate the cultural and environmental impacts of habitat degradation in the region (primarily as a result of increased timber exploitation) through the participatory planning of integrated conservation and culturally appropriate economic development in the Sierra Tarahumara, Chihuahua, Mexico.

DESCRIPTION: In recent years, much attention has been focussed on the destruction of the tropical rainforests and the cultures of those who live there. Very little emphasis has been placed, however, on the vital forest ecosystems, such as the Sierra Tarahumara, which link the bioregions of the north with the diversity of the tropics. The Apachean/Madreal Bioregion (of which

116

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

the Sierra Tarahumara is a part) was cited as a "Global Center for Plant Diversity" by IUCN in 1992 in recognition of the 3500 or more vascular plants found in the region, which represents the northern limit of many tropical species and the southern limit of many temperate species, as well as several hundred species endemic to the region. Vegetation zones include Madrean coniferous forests, oak-coniferous woodland, oak savanna, Madrean chaparral, tropical deciduous forest, barrancan oak woodland, subtropical thorn scrub, and desert fringe. At least 60 wild relatives of major crops and 600 to 1000 useful wild plants are found in the region. Many of these useful plants are endangered, threatening a traditional way of life for the Tarahumara, Apache and other aboriginal cultures.

Numerous threatened and endangered wildlife species also find their last refuge in the Sierra Madre. The Mexican gray wolf, jaguar, ocelot, golden eagle, imperial woodpecker, southern spotted owl, Apache goshawk, Pacific parakeet, thick-billed parrot, and Mount Graham red squirrel are a few of the species threatened by habitat destruction in the Sierra Tarahumara.

This six-month grant will enable Arizona Rainforest Alliance to continue planning, gathering information, providing technical assistance to grassroots groups, and building interagency cooperation in the Sierra Madre of Chihuahua. The program is designed to establish a non-governmental conservation effort in indigenous and mestizo communities that have never had an official voice in resource management on their lands. The newly established Consejo Asesor de la Sierra Madre, A.C. (CASMAC) will provide technical assistance and institutional support to the emerging grassroots Amerindian and conservation movements in the region. ARA/CASMAC will utilize participatory planning processes designed with respect for the sensitivities and pace of life in local communities in order to improve land management practices and diversify economic opportunities in ways that are appropriate to the community. This process is intended to establish common ground between forest preservation and the needs of the local communities.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The CASMAC/ARA program has been extremely productive in establishing an advisory network in the Sierra and building cooperative relationships with governmental agencies and NGOs. During this six-month planning grant period, CASMAC investigated problems and advised 20 Tarahumara, Tepehuan and mestizo ejidos or communities in three districts in Chihuahua and one community in Durango. CASMAC worked with traditional and ejido leaders on human

588120

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

rights, land tenure, traditional organization, forest management, agriculture, and other development problems. CASMAC also produced a weekly radio program that provides a forum for regional communication and education on environmental issues. ARA has applied for and received a follow-on grant based on the work accomplished under this planning grant.

588130

REVISION DATE: 11/22/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Recursos Naturales Tarahumara: A Community Network

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$16,000 (USAID/Mexico)

START DATE: December, 1992

END DATE: January, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Sonoran Institute

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Native Seeds/SEARCH

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Technical Advisory Committee with reps from:
UNAM, U. of AZ, WWF, Movimiento Ecologista,
NM State Univ.

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax
202-293-9211; Sonoran Institute: Wendy Laird
602-290-0828, fax 602-290-0969

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO, Sierra Tarahumara (Sierra

BIOME: Temperate Forests and Grasslands

PURPOSE: To identify critical forested areas of significant biological diversity in the Sierra Tarahumara, to identify and make initial contact with communities and ejidos interested and able to participate in future phases of the project, and to prepare a report with recommendations for subsequent projects to assist in building community networks for protecting biological and cultural resources within identified priority areas in the Sierra Tarahumara.

DESCRIPTION: The bi-national, multi-cultural region, encompassing the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, has as its ecological focal point the Madrean center of floral diversity, which is richer in species, unique endemic varieties, and ethnobotanical knowledge than any other area north of the Tropic of Cancer. Within the last few years, even the most remote areas within this region have been threatened by several major developments, including a multi-million dollar logging investment in the Mexican Sierra Tarahumara by the

199

World Bank and transnational industries.

The most numerous stakeholders in the forests of the region are the Tarahumara (or Rarámuri). Their livelihood, however, which depends on the preservation and sustainable use of the region's forest resources, is threatened by current forestry development plans and projects and ever increasing levels of deforestation. Protection, therefore, of the unique and especially rich biodiversity of the remaining forest areas in the Sierra Tarahumara should involve local Tarahumara residents; residents who have lived alongside and sustainably utilized these diverse resources for hundreds of years.

The first step in devising a plan of action for protecting biodiversity in the Sierra Tarahumara will be to identify critical areas with the most significant, intact biological and forestry resources. This will be accomplished through the convening of a Technical Advisory Team for Science and Policy and the use of LANDSAT imagery to analyse biological resources and select priority sites. Once priority sites have been identified, on-the-ground verification by teams including anthropologists, wildlife ecologists and botanists will confirm the validity of the analysis. Interviews with Tarahumara residents living in these priority sites will be an important component of this ground-truthing process. Communities and ejidos that could participate in future phases of the project will be identified.

SIGNIFICANCE: This project is directly relevant to BSP's mandate to pursue activities which integrate conservation of biodiversity with grassroots development work.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A concise report with recommendations for future activities geared toward establishing local networks and conserving biological diversity, while meeting the community development and cultural needs in the Sierra Tarahumara will be submitted to BSP in August 1993.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: There was some delay in obtaining the LANDSAT imagery of the region, which has necessitated extending the project until January 1994.

588140

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Organización Comunitaria y Capacitación para la Gestión y Conservación en la Reserva de la Biosfera "El Cielo," Tamaulipa, Mexico

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Community Development
SECONDARY: Protected Areas
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$59,600 (USAID/Mexico)

START DATE: August, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Terra Nostra

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; USAID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga 52-5-211-0042, fax: 52-5-207-7558; Terra Nostra: Sergio Medellín Morales 52-131-2-3353, fax: 52-131-3-02-64

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See 588100

DESCRIPTION: The El Cielo Biosphere Reserve in Mexico contains a high level of endemism and biological diversity and is one of the most important protected areas in Tamaulipas State. However, the creation of the reserve has also resulted in restrictions on traditional activities (subsistence farming and hunting, etc.) of the residents of the area. These residents are facing a situation of increasing poverty and, in response, have resorted to either abandoning the area or illegal hunting and logging. If El Cielo is to maintain its ecological integrity, a balance must be found between the development, and conservation, of the area.

588140

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

To promote the sustainable management and development of El Cielo, Terra Nostra plans to develop and conduct a series of interactive workshops with the local inhabitants of the reserve. In these workshops, the residents, together with the principal investigators, will define their priorities for the social and economic development of their communities, and will discuss how to ensure the conservation of biodiversity within El Cielo.

During the workshops, people who show natural leadership abilities will be trained as promoters or para-technicians. These promoters will assist with the development of projects identified as important in the workshops (health care, ecotourism, etc.). They may also support the researchers collecting data.

It is hoped that at the end of this project, the residents of the reserve will feel a greater responsibility to conserve the reserve and will have a greater voice in the management of its resources.

SIGNIFICANCE: See 588100

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

588150

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New
TITLE: Ecological Sensitivity Mapping as a Tool
for Conservation and Natural Resource
Management in Northeastern Mexico

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
MINOR: Education/Public Awareness

FUNDING: \$12,000 (USAID/Mexico)

START DATE: August, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Parque Ecologico Chipinque

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; USAID/Mexico: Frank Zadroga
52-5-211-0042, fax: 52-5-207-7558; Parque
Ecologico Chipinque: Jorge Garza Esparza
52-8-335-6979, fax: 52-8-335-6079

LOCATION: LAC, Mexico

BIOME: Tropical Montane Forest

PURPOSE: See 588100

DESCRIPTION: Cumbres de Monterrey National Park, created in 1939, is the largest protected area of Mexico and is located on the northern reach of the Sierra Madre Oriental. Most of the park's undisturbed areas consist of mountain Pine and Pine-Oak forest.

Unfortunately, as in many other areas, this is the case of a park that exists mostly on paper with little conservation effort in practice. This proposal's basic objective is to ameliorate this situation by implementing a strategy for sustainable management and conservation in several areas of the Cumbres de Monterrey National Park. This proposal will encourage enlightened management on a sustainable basis for one specific forested municipality in northeastern Mexico and at the same time, will establish a

positive model or formula for other municipalities to follow.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- 1) to develop a plan and guidelines for the operation and management of the Parque Ecologico Chipinque area and a forest mountain range privately owned outside the park;
- 2) to conduct Ecological Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) for the forested areas inside the Garza Garcia Municipality. The ESM will consist of the following:
 - a) natural vegetation distribution
 - b) perturbation degree of natural vegetation
 - c) perturbation trends and ecological sensitivity
 - d) current land use
 - e) topography, geology and erosion risk
 - f) land tenure;
- 3) to lay the basic groundwork for a future municipal conservation data center;
- 4) to institutionalize a framework for the protection of the ecologically important zones of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: See 588100

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports and Ecological Sensitivity Mapping

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

588300

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Costa Rica II

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Environmental Impact Assessment

FUNDING: \$56,309 (USAID/Costa Rica)

START DATE: August, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727;
fax 202-293-9211; USAID/Costa Rica:
Enrique Barrau 506-204545; fax 506-203434
or 317476

LOCATION: Latin America, COSTA RICA, Various

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: Two separate activities are planned under this add-on. 1) BSP will provide technical assistance to Fundación Neotrópica, assisting them in the development of a proposal for follow-on funding from USAID/Costa Rica for the Fundación's BOSCOSA project. 2) BSP will provide technical assistance to USAID/Costa Rica in carrying out the required environmental assessments for the planned extension of the BOSCOSA project as well as the new Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management Project.

DESCRIPTION: The two separate activities are: 1) BOSCOSA follow-on proposal: In June 1992, BSP carried out an evaluation of the BOSCOSA project's progress to date in achieving its stated purpose. The evaluation identified relative strengths and weaknesses of BOSCOSA's organization and methodological approaches and provided USAID/Costa Rica with an analysis of how project implementation might be improved and how future USAID support to BOSCOSA might be structured (see PD9204).

Current USAID/Costa Rica support for BOSCOSA ends on March 31, 1993. The Mission would like to continue to support the project, and will

588300

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

support BSP to assist Fundación Neotropica in thinking through their strategic objectives for the next three years, and in developing a proposal for follow-on funding.

2) Environmental Assessments: Section 533(C)(3) of the FY 91 Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act contains prohibitions on the use of A.I.D. funds for "any program, project, or activity which would result in any significant loss of tropical forests; or involve industrial timber extraction in primary tropical forest areas unless an environmental assessment: (i) identifies potential impacts on biological diversity; (ii) demonstrates that all timber extraction will be conducted according to an environmentally sound management system which maintains the ecological functions of the natural forest and minimizes impacts on biological diversity; and (iii) demonstrates that the activity will contribute to reducing deforestation."

USAID/Costa Rica has two projects planned for the first quarter of calendar year 1993 which require special environmental assessments (EAs) as described above (BOSCOSA and Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management). BSP has had experience with these specially mandated environmental assessments, and will put together a team to carry out these EAs jointly.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: 1) A proposal to USAID/Costa Rica from Fundación Neotrópica for continued funding of the BOSCOSA project. 2) Two environmental assessments, one for the BOSCOSA project and one for the new Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management Project. All three documents should be in final form by the end of January, 1993.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Project's activities were completed during this reporting period.

588320

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Environmental Assessments

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Environmental Impact Assessment

FUNDING: \$40,958 (USAID/Costa Rica)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: September, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Jim Tolisano
2. Robert Lawton
3. Peter Frumhoff

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private
2. Private
3. Private

COLLABORATOR(s): Fundación Neotrópica, DGF (GOCR)

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax
202-293-9211; USAID/Costa Rica: Enrique
Barrau or David Heesen 506-204545; fax
506-203434 or 317476

LOCATION: LAC, COSTA RICA, Osa Peninsula

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: To provide technical assistance to USAID/Costa Rica in carrying out the required environmental assessments for the planned extension of the BOSCOA project as well as the new Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management Project.

DESCRIPTION: Section 533(C)(3) of the FY 91 Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act contains prohibitions on the use of A.I.D. funds for "any program, project, or activity which would result in any significant loss of tropical forests; or involve industrial timber extraction in primary tropical forest areas unless an environmental assessment: (i) identifies potential impacts on biological diversity; (ii) demonstrates that all timber extraction will be conducted according to an environmentally sound management system which maintains the ecological functions of the natural forest and

588320

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

minimizes impacts on biological diversity; and (iii) demonstrates that the activity will contribute to reducing deforestation."

USAID/Costa Rica has two projects planned for calendar year 1993 which require special environmental assessments (EAs) as described above (BOSCOSA and Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management). BSP has had experience with these specially mandated environmental assessments, and put together a team to carry out these EAs jointly.

The team consisted of: Jim Tolisano, Team Leader, ecologist/environmental assessment specialist; Dr. Peter Frumhoff, zoologist/animal ecologist; and Dr. Robert Lawton, forest ecologist/botanist. The team carried out the field review in Costa Rica from December 1-23, 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE: These are two of the first EAs submitted to the LAC Bureau following the passage of the 1991 533(c)(3) legislation. Since the legislation is primarily concerned with the effects of tropical timber harvesting on biodiversity, assisting USAID missions with these special EAs falls within BSP's mandate to assist USAID to identify the need for and economic potential of conservation and wise management of biological resources.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: 1) Environmental Assessment. BOSCOSA: The Program for Forest Management and Conservation on the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. Tolisano et al., February 1993, 50 pp. 2) Environmental Assessment. FRSM: Forestry Regulations for Sustainable Management Project. Tolisano et al., February 1993, 41 pp. 3) Environmental Assessment. BOSCOSA: The Program for Forest Management and Conservation on the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. Tolisano et al., Revised March 1993, 76 pp.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Project's activities were completed.

588500

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Technical Assistance to Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$135,000 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: September, 1992

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Various

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Various

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Various

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727;
fax 202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras:
Rafael Rosario or Margaret Harritt
504-323120; fax 504-312776; Fundación VIDA:
Vicky Diaz ph/fax 504-391645

LOCATION: Latin America, HONDURAS

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide institutional strengthening assistance to Fundación VIDA in three distinct areas: environmental strategy and project development, conservation finance and financial management, and organizational development and training.

DESCRIPTION: In 1992, as part of a debt reduction agreement with the United States, the Government of Honduras committed the lempira equivalent of US \$5 million (to be allocated over a period of five years) to establish an environmental fund. The Foundation for Environment and Development (Fundación VIDA), created to manage this environmental fund, is a private, non-profit organization. The core membership of Fundación VIDA are environmental NGOs. Private citizens and business enterprises are also members of the institution. Fundación VIDA's mandate is not to implement projects, but to receive, analyze, evaluate, and approve environmental project proposals submitted by NGOs. Fundación VIDA will also have the responsibility of monitoring and supervising the implementation of grant projects by participating NGOs.

588500

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

USAID/Honduras is planning a new project for FY93 that will provide financial and technical support to local and international NGOs to enhance sustained use of ecosystems, maintain biodiversity, and prevent further degradation of Honduran tropical forests. This project will be implemented through Fundación VIDA. The purpose of the technical assistance to be provided by BSP is to strengthen Fundación VIDA's capacity to effectively program and manage the Environmental Fund by assisting them in the development of priorities, evaluation criteria, technical norms, and systems and procedures for the Environmental Fund.

Drawing on the expertise of the BSP consortium, as well as other NGOs and individuals where appropriate, this institutional strengthening assistance will be carried out in the form of seminars, workshops, one-on-one training, discussion groups, and informal collegial interchange.

SIGNIFICANCE: Fundación VIDA has the potential to become the largest source of funds for environmental initiatives in Honduras over the next five years at least; therefore, their capability as an institution is of paramount importance.

This project addresses BSP's mandate to build the capacity of host-country individuals and institutions to define and develop programs for the conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: BSP consultant Ruth Norris has been providing regular technical assistance to Fundación VIDA over the current reporting period. The proposal design workshop took place in May as scheduled. The Executive Director's fundraising/study tour did not take place as scheduled since she took part in a USIA tour for environmental decision-makers in the U.S. in the month of July. A study tour for members of the board to visit similar conservation trust funds in Central and South America may be substituted for this component of the workplan.

588520

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: General Technical Assistance - Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$35,500 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Ruth Norris

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s): WWF, TNC

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax 202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras: Rafael Rosario, Margaret Harritt, or Vince Cusumano 504-323120; fax 504-312776; Ruth Norris ph/fax 202-546-7939

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS

BIOME: non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide targeted technical assistance to Fundación VIDA in the areas of environmental strategy and project development, conservation finance and financial management, and organizational development and training.

DESCRIPTION: Drawing on the skills and expertise of the BSP consortium, as well as other NGOs and individuals where appropriate, this institutional strengthening assistance will be carried out in the form of seminars, workshops, and one-on-one training, as well as discussion groups and informal collegial interchange. Depending on circumstances and available personnel, one person, two people, or a team may be involved in providing the technical assistance in each of the three areas cited above. Within each general area of technical assistance, BSP will assist Fundación VIDA and affiliated NGOs to do the following:

a. Environmental Strategy and Project Development.

1. Develop a strategic plan clearly prioritizing the environmental activities to be funded under the grant program.
 2. Develop the norms and regulations for the operation of the Environmental Fund, including criteria by which eligibility of projects is determined.
 3. Design project proposal analysis procedures to include project evaluation criteria and approval processes.
 4. Design a project implementation monitoring system for the funded projects.
 5. Design a base line data collection and information system for Fundación VIDA.
 6. Provide on-the-job training to Fundación VIDA's technical staff by working together on the analysis and evaluation of proposals received at the time.
- b. Conservation Finance and Financial Management.
1. Design and implement a registration system for qualifying NGOs for receiving project grants.
 2. Identify priority areas for short- and long-term investment of the Foundation's funds. (investment strategy)
 3. Design a technical training program for the operations staff.
 4. Design the Environmental Fund operations reporting system for Fundación VIDA's management and Board of Directors.
 5. Design a fund raising program for the Fundación VIDA.
 6. Establish a data bank on national and international sources of funding and technical assistance.
- c. Organizational Development/Training
1. Assess and report on the institutional capabilities of the potential NGO participants to design and implement projects. (institutional assessment)
 2. Define the areas and needs for future technical assistance to affiliated environmental NGOs and Fundación VIDA.
 3. Design a project proposal preparation manual for the use of the participating NGOs.
 4. Plan and conduct a project proposal design training program with

588520

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

the affiliated environmental NGOs.

SIGNIFICANCE: Fundación VIDA has the potential to become the largest source of funds for environmental initiatives in Honduras over the next five years; therefore, their capability as an institution is of paramount importance.

This project addresses BSP's mandate to build the capacity of host-country individuals and institutions to define and develop programs for the conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Consultant trip reports for November, January and March; drafts and various versions of Fundación VIDA's guides, manuals, workplans, and strategies.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: BSP Consultant Ruth Norris made one trip to Honduras to provide technical assistance to Fundación VIDA during the current reporting period in August. A Selection Committee has been established and VIDA has approved its first three project profiles, which are currently in the process of being developed into full proposals. VIDA signed their cooperative agreement with USAID/Honduras in July; the deadline for compliance with the conditions precedent is October 31. BSP will provide TA to ensure that these conditions are met.

588530

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Proposal Design Workshop - Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Training

FUNDING: \$15,000 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: World Wildlife Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Fundación VIDA

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): Alfafit de Honduras, Fundación PROLANSATE;
Asociación Nacional de Acuicultores de
Honduras, Bay Islands Conservation
Association, Fundación Parques Na

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax
202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras: Rafael Rosario,
Margaret Harritt, or Vince Cusumano
504-323120; fax 504-312776; WWF: Bruce Moffat
202-778-9610; fax 202-293-9211

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS, non-specific

BIOME: non-specific

PURPOSE: To plan and conduct a project proposal design workshop for Honduran NGOs planning on submitting proposals to Fundación VIDA.

DESCRIPTION: WWF's Organizational Development Program (Bruce Moffat and Rita Zazueta) will plan and conduct a five-day proposal design workshop in Honduras with host-country logistical and administrative support provided by Fundación VIDA. One or two staff members from a cross-section of Honduran environment and development NGOs will be invited to participate in the workshop; NGOs that have expressed an interest in presenting proposals to Fundación VIDA will be given special consideration.

The workshop will utilize the Proposal Design Workbook designed by ODP (and funded by BSP) and follow a participatory, learn-by-doing

588530

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

methodology. One of Fundación VIDA's staff members will participate as a trainer-in-training with the hope that Fundación VIDA might be able to organize and hold their own proposal design workshops for Honduran NGOs in the future.

SIGNIFICANCE: Designing strong projects and having the ability to communicate them effectively to donors are important skills that many conservationists in the developing world are lacking. With the emergence of Fundación VIDA as a new source of funding on the Honduran scene, it is especially important that project and proposal design skills within the Honduran NGO community be improved.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The workshop took place from May 24-28 in Valle de Angeles, Honduras. Eighteen participants from all over the country attended the workshop which was conducted by Bruce Moffat, WWF Greater Caribbean Program Officer for Organizational Development, Rita Besana-Zazueta, WWF Organizational Development Consultant, and Francisco Martinez of Fundación VIDA. The training was noteworthy for the unusually wide range of organizations represented by the participants. The workshop ended a day early following a tragic auto accident in which the Honduran co-trainer, Francisco Martinez, was killed. Despite the setback that Francisco's death represents to Fundación VIDA and its future endeavors, WWF and Fundación VIDA were pleased with the training that had been accomplished and would like to continue to work together on future institutional strengthening activities.

588540

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: On Hold

TITLE: Fundraising/Study Tour - Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$10,000 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. The Nature Conservancy

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax 202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras: Rafael Rosario, Margaret Harritt, or Vince Cusumano 504-323120; fax 504-312776; Ruth Norris ph/fax 202-546-7939

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS, non-specific

BIOME: non-specific

PURPOSE: To expose the Executive Director of Fundación VIDA to a variety of donors in the U.S. in order to familiarize them with Fundación VIDA and its program, as well as to familiarize Fundación VIDA with the operating procedures of various grant-making foundations and organizations in the U.S.

DESCRIPTION: Vicki Diaz, the Executive Director of Fundación VIDA, will make an approximately two week study/fundraising tour of various funding agencies and foundations in the U.S. to familiarize them with Fundación VIDA and its programs and goals. Simultaneously, the trip will expose Vicki to the operating procedures of a variety of foundations and funding agencies, thus assisting VIDA in the process of establishing its own grant selection, monitoring and evaluation procedures.

The study tour will be organized with help from The Nature Conservancy's Latin American Division, which has a lot of experience

588540

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

in organizing similar fundraising tours for the staff of many of their Latin American partner NGOs.

SIGNIFICANCE: It is important for Fundación VIDA to diversify its funding sources, so that it is not overly dependent on funding from one or two sources.

This project addresses BSP's mandate to build the capacity of host-country individuals and institutions to define and develop programs for the conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: The study/fundraising tour for Vicki Diaz has been put on hold. Since Vicki spent the month of July in the U.S. on a study tour with USIA, she is not anxious to return for a long stay anytime soon. A tour for members of the Fundación VIDA Selection Committee to visit other conservation trust funds in Central and South America may be substituted for this component of the workplan.

588550

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: WWF Technical Assistance - Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$10,000 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax
202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras: Rafael Rosario,
Margaret Harritt, or Vince Cusumano
504-323120; fax 504-312776

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS

BIOME: non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide targeted technical assistance to Fundación VIDA in the areas of environmental strategy and project development, conservation finance and financial management, and organizational development and training.

DESCRIPTION: The description of this activity is the same as that for PD9208-02 (General Technical Assistance) except that these funds are earmarked for TA by WWF staff, including but not limited to: Greater Caribbean Program staff (Pamela Hathaway, Steve Cornelius, Miguel Cifuentes), Tropical Forestry Program staff (Guillermo Castilleja), Wildlands and Human Needs Program staff (Brad Ack) and Conservation Finance Staff (Barry Spergel, Jamie Resor).

SIGNIFICANCE: see PD9208-02

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: No further technical assistance by WWF program staff was provided to Fundación VIDA during this reporting period.

588560

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: TNC Technical Assistance - Fundación VIDA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$23,230 (USAID/Honduras)

START DATE: October, 1992

END DATE: June, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: The Nature Conservancy

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington 202-778-9727; fax
202-293-9211; USAID/Honduras: Rafael Rosario,
Margaret Harritt, or Vince Cusumano
504-323120; fax 504-312776

LOCATION: LAC, HONDURAS

BIOME: non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide targeted technical assistance to Fundación VIDA in the areas of environmental strategy and project development, conservation finance and financial management, and organizational development and training.

DESCRIPTION: The description of this activity is the same as that for PD9208-02 (General Technical Assistance) except that these funds are earmarked for TA by TNC Latin American Division staff, including but not limited to: Randy Curtis, Domingo Marte, Kathy Moser and Richard Devine.

SIGNIFICANCE: see PD9208-02

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: TNC program staff have not provided any technical assistance to Fundación VIDA during this reporting period. They may be able to help in setting up visits by members of Fundación VIDA's

588560

REVISION DATE: 11/29/93

Selection Committee to other conservation trust funds in Latin
America.

200

590000

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity
in Central and Eastern Europe

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Various

FUNDING: \$800,000 (ENE Bureau)

START DATE: October, 1991

END DATE: April, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. WWF Central and Eastern Europe Program(WWF/CEEP)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Chris Feral tel: 202-861-8337, fax:
202-293-9211; AID/W: Ron Greenberg tel:
202-647-7315, fax: 202-647-4958 and Lori
Freer tel: 202-647-7340, fax: 202-647-4958;
WWF: Richard Liroff tel: 202-778-9644, fax
202-293-9211

LOCATION: Eastern Europe

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: To provide technical assistance, training and research support in Central and Eastern Europe. This buy-in will support the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the newly democratizing nations of Central Europe. Projects enhance and utilize the large cadre of well trained conservation professionals in the region while working to overcome the political and social legacy that has impeded their effectiveness.

DESCRIPTION: Technical assistance will be provided to governments, research institutes, NGOs and other pertinent sectors in Central Europe for the formation of national conservation strategies, funding of research, activities leading to better linkages among and between these various sectors, preliminary investigation into debt-for-nature swaps and protected areas-related activities.

590000

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

SIGNIFICANCE: While the falling of the Iron Curtain revealed an horrific environmental legacy of air and water pollution and despoiling of forest and coastal areas, the dissolution also revealed a potential opportunity for nature conservation: after 45 years of border protection (complete with minefields and fences that have now been removed) broad corridors of natural habitat exist that are now vulnerable to development and destruction, but also available to become potential protected areas. The timing is ideal for an ambitious nature protection program and relatively inexpensive when compared to clearing or restoring areas degraded by development or pollution.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Semi-annual progress reports and specific products listed in individual projects.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: See following pages for Projects 590010, 590020 and 590030.

202

590010

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: A Preliminary Needs Assessment and Subsequent Drafting of a National Biological Resources Conservation Strategy/Bulgaria

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Public Policy
- SECONDARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research
- MINOR: Resource/Ecological Economics
- MINOR: Protected Areas
- MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$448,000 (ENE Bureau)

START DATE: April, 1992

END DATE: April, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

1. Various NGOs
2. Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

1. NGO
2. Museum

COLLABORATOR(s): Bulg. Min. of Environment; Bul. Min. of Regional Planning; Bul. Min. of Agri; Bul. Com. of Forests

CONTACTS: BSP: Bruce Leighty; Jeko Spiridonov, Bulgarian Ministry of the Environment

LOCATION: Eastern Europe, BULGARIA

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: To assist the government of Bulgaria to: 1) compile and analyze the existing information about Bulgaria's biological diversity for the identification of priority areas for conservation and better management of existing biological resources inside and outside protected areas; and 2) apply the results of this and related analyses toward the drafting of a National Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy (NBDCS) for Bulgaria.

DESCRIPTION: The Bulgarian National Biological Resources Conservation Strategy workshop:

- 1) provided an overview and assessment of information about the species and ecosystems of Bulgaria, their distribution, economic, biological, ecological, and social value; analysed the potential and current threats to their health and existence and the potential impacts of global warming;
- 2) delineated the geographic areas that comprise a representative suite of biologically important areas;
- 3) evaluated the status of current protected areas;
- 4) summarized the concerns of Bulgarian NGOs about biodiversity
- 5) laid out the legal, cultural, and institutional framework within which conservation action can be implemented;
- 6) explored the sustainable use of biological resources and potential as a tool for the conservation of biodiversity;
- 7) discussed the role and regulation of tourism in protected areas, its potential roles in increasing public education and awareness of biological resources, and revenue generation; and
- 8) recommended next steps for the government of Bulgaria (GOB), NGOs, citizens, and the private sector.

In order to accomplish these objectives, the NBRCS engaged and included the following five teams:

1. The Biological diversity team, consisting of Bulgarian biologists. The team included topic leader specialists in the following areas: vertebrates, invertebrates, vascular plants, non-vascular plants, fungi, plant community ecology freshwater ecosystems, and Black Sea region ecosystems.
2. The Applied Biology team provided information concerning the traditional and non-traditional use and conservation of the flora and fauna, including: timber extraction; germplasm conservation, other agricultural issues; ecotourism; revenue generation for biological resources management and protection.
3. The Social Science Team explored the legal framework for biological conservation; protected areas planning and management; natural resources economics; and regional planning.
4. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Team worked to establish meaningful dialogue around key social, economic, and political issues related to environment and conservation with the participation of landowners, so that they can make informed decisions in selecting the most viable strategies for conservation for their particular situation.

5. The Information team consisted of a three Bulgarians, specialists in Botany, Zoology and Computer Programming, and an expert in geographical information systems (GIS). They initiated a comprehensive bibliographic database on biological diversity in Bulgaria in close collaboration with the other teams and the GOB.

Information collected from members of the other teams was used to produce computer generated maps of information about Bulgaria's biological diversity. These maps provided a framework for a country wide approach to the conservation of biological resources by documenting the resources both in and out of protected areas.

Placement of a GIS computer system in the Academy of Sciences, and training of three Bulgarians in GIS analysis, serve as a basis for future land use planning and sustainable management of these resources for local to national and international applications. In addition, the maps generated for the workshop will form a critical baseline assessment for future monitoring and evaluation.

The result of this process will include not only a strengthening of both the planning and participatory processes of the Government of Bulgaria, but also a strategy, including the recommendations for next steps developed in the workshop, that may be used as a framework and guide for conservation efforts by the Government and the people of Bulgaria.

SIGNIFICANCE: During the past several years, Bulgaria has undergone many significant changes which affect the protection and sustainable use of its natural resources. Foreign needs assessment teams have visited Bulgaria and met with officials concerned with the protection of natural resources, visited protected areas and reported the need for a National Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy. The Environment Strategy Study compiled by the World Bank has been completed and while it forms a valuable first step, it does not focus sufficiently on biological diversity conservation. The Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy will enhance and be an important source of information for developing Bulgarian projects, including the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Management and Protection of the Black Sea. A.I.D. is also funding work by the U.S. National Park Service on "Park and Protected Area Management and Operations" which is also coordinated with this strategy. The NBRCS process and document complement and provide a framework for directing future foreign assistance towards both economic development and nature protection in Bulgaria. Bulgaria has recently reorganized its Ministry of the Environment, strengthening the role of the Nature Conservation department. The process has provided technical assistance as the newly empowered Nature Conservation Department develops both short and long-term strategies for enhancing protection and understanding of biodiversity in Bulgaria.

725

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A written strategy document and accompanying volumes of scientific and technical reports, and where appropriate, accompanying maps to describe the following: currently protected areas, unknown areas, species richness, rarity, endemism and relictual status, unique communities, ecological services, fragility, threat, economically important species and germplasm, wildlands, and suite of best sites containing representative samples of biological diversity. The strategy will incorporate an assessment of the ability of currently protected areas to sustain the processes necessary for the maintenance of biological diversity and guidelines for conservation of the biota through corridors, expansion of current reserves, and multiple-use areas outside protected areas.

OTHER OUTPUTS: 1) A conservation workshop; 2) National Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy for Bulgaria; 3) The identification of specific technical assistance needs; and 4) Identification of specific technical assistance needs associated with implementation of the national strategy.

UPDATE: Biology, legal and social science teams came together with the environmental advisor to the Bulgarian President and representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, Committee on Forests, Commission on the Environment, Ministry of Regional Development and Construction, Committee on Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Bulgarian NGO's in a workshop held March 12-20, 1993 in Sandanski, Bulgaria. Papers and presentations were given on all aspects of Bulgarian natural resources, their present status, locations, uses, potential and management. A Geographical Information System (GIS) database was developed. Computer hardware and GIS software were purchased and imported into the country to utilize the database and provide the capacity to generate maps for analysis. Participants worked within large and small groups and presented over 200 individual recommendations.

The recommendations arising from the workshop have been consolidated into a strategy document, which was reviewed by the participants and government officials in September, 1993. Publication in English and Bulgarian is anticipated to occur in January, 1994. Two companion volumes, consisting of all the papers prepared for the workshop, will also be produced in the two languages. Distribution of the publications to participants, government representatives, NGO's, and funding and policy institutions is expected following publication. A 30-minute edited video tape documenting the workshop and issues will be released in early 1994.

590020

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Strengthening of NGO Participation in Nature Protection in the Czech and Slovak Republics

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$75,000 (ENE Bureau)

START DATE: July, 1992

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Various NGOs

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): German Marshall Fund

CONTACTS: Chris Feral, BSP; Rich Liroff, WWF/CEEP

LOCATION: Eastern Europe, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BIOME: Temperate Forest & Grasslands

PURPOSE: To increase the capacity of NGO's to provide valuable, unique information critical for effective management of protected areas.

DESCRIPTION: The Czech and Slovak Biodiversity GEF projects are centered around 5 trans-boundary protected areas in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Local NGOs and other conservation professionals are important to effective protected area management and restoration. Supporting the work of these professionals will increase the information available to managers and for the preparation of sustainable development strategies which are proposed in the GEF, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the GEF project. The grant competition developed for this purpose requested proposals from NGOs for work with direct relevance to the solution of management problems in or around the Eastern Carpathians, High Tatras, Krkonose and Sumova National Parks and Palava Biosphere Reserves. Proposals were due to BSP by the 30th of October, 1992.

590020

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

SIGNIFICANCE: This activity will aid in the process of NGO development in Central and Eastern Europe and would be both integrated with and complimentary to activities planned by the CSFR GEF project, National Park Service, Peace Corps, and other organizations.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: NGOs funded will be required to submit regular technical and financial reports concerning their projects.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: 200 copies of the Request for Proposals were sent out to NGOs, foundations and government offices in the Czech and Slovak Republics as well as numerous copies to US NGOs, government agencies and other donors in Czech, Slovak and English. Forty-one proposals were received and reviewed on March 4, 1993. Eleven were recommended for funding by the review panel. Of the funds, \$33,350 was allocated to the Czech Republic, and \$40,364 to Slovakia. More than half of all funds, \$44,890, will be provided to areas of the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the vicinity of the Palava Biosphere Reserve. Concurrence on funding was received from A.I.D. and initial grant awards have been sent out.

590030

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Technical Assistance and Feasibility Study
for Debt-for Nature Swap

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$9,000 (ENE Bureau)

START DATE: March, 1993

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: WWF Conservation Finance

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the
Environment

CONTACTS: Chris Feral, BSP

LOCATION: Eastern Europe, BULGARIA

BIOME: To be determined

PURPOSE: To present to representatives of the Government of Bulgaria, the Foreign Trade Bank of Bulgaria and NGO's ideas for alternative financial mechanisms that may be used to support the conservation of biological resources and protected areas. To get a preliminary assessment of the interest in and feasibility of a debt-for-nature swap with the Government of Bulgaria.

DESCRIPTION: Jamie Resor of World Wildlife Fund's Conservation Finance Program will travel to Bulgaria May 2-6, 1993 to meet with representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Environment and the Foreign Trade Bank of Bulgaria to discuss financial mechanisms and objectives for a debt-for-nature swap. Mr. Resor will hold a workshop for representatives of the Government of Bulgaria and Bulgarian NGO's on Tuesday, May 4, to present to them ideas for funding and alternative mechanisms.

SIGNIFICANCE: The rich and diverse biological resources of Bulgaria face the challenge of surviving the rapid and destabilizing changes that are occurring as the country moves from being a sluggish command economy and satellite of the former USSR to an independent,

590030

REVISION DATE: 11/17/93

democratic, market-driven nation. As former controls break down or are abandoned, the new government will be called upon to protect and sustainably manage its natural resources. However, it may be limited by its fragile economy and burdensome foreign debt from responding. Debt-for-nature swaps and other alternative financing mechanisms offer a hope that countries like Bulgaria can support conservation efforts while at the same time improving their own economic health. The money and interest saved through the retirement of foreign debt can be pledged to the support of specific efforts such as establishing protected areas, strengthening NGOs, establishing new or strengthening existing conservation programs, and training protected-area managers and staff. Such activities correlate directly to the mandates of BSP's cooperative agreement.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: A final report will be provided to BSP, AID, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Environment. In it Mr. Resor will: discuss his meetings and the workshop; list contacts and participants; give a brief analysis of the level of interest, capacity of the Government of Bulgaria to pursue any of the mechanisms, and feasibility of a debt-for-nature swap; and suggestions for next steps.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: Mr. Resor traveled to Bulgaria May 2 - 6, 1993 where he met with representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Environment and the Foreign Trade Bank of Bulgaria. He held a workshop on funding alternatives for approximately 35 participants from the ministries and Bulgarian NGOs on May 4. BSP received the final report on his activities during the week of May 17, 1993.

Though the Government of Bulgaria is now aware of the possibilities for debt retirement, it and the country's NGOs must provide the willingness and momentum to pursue it. At the time of Mr. Resor's visit, Bulgaria was concluding its debt negotiations for this fiscal year and was unable to incorporate any new initiatives.

594900

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: Ongoing

TITLE: Korup National Park, Cameroon

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Environmental Education
MINOR: Alternative Resource Use

FUNDING: \$150,000 (USAID/Cameroon)

START DATE: February, 1993

END DATE: January, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Wildlife Conservation Society

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Cameroon Government

CONTACTS: BSP: Kate Newman 202/293-4800

LOCATION: Africa, Cameroon, Korup National Park

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: The purpose is to support the management strategy for the Korup National Park developed by the Government of Cameroon to provide protection for the Korup forest. The management plan integrates park protection and regional development interests. Under this project the key areas of support to the management strategy are biological research, environmental education, and alternative resource use.

DESCRIPTION: Korup National Park (KNP) was established in southwestern Cameroon in 1986 to protect one of Africa's most biologically diverse rain forests. Korup is threatened by human use problems that confront rain forest conservation efforts throughout Africa.

This activity will support the continuation of the implementation of the following activities and report on their progress and lessons learned: an elephant survey, a community extension/outreach component on alternative resource use, an environmental education program, and a summary report on the previous biological research conducted in the park by WCS.

594900

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

BSP will participate in designing a monitoring and evaluation component of the project.

SIGNIFICANCE: Due to the species richness and diversity of the Korup area it is felt that this region is of global importance. This activity will support important on-going work until further funding can be secured by WCS. The summary report on the scientific research undertaken at Korup will be one of the key documents on central African forests.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Progress reports. Summary Report on Biological Research at Korup National Park.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: WCS has received their first advance for their field work. No reports have been submitted.

595410

REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Linkages Between Enterprises and Conservation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Resource/Ecological Economics

FUNDING: \$56,952 (WRI)

START DATE: November, 1991

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn /Richard
Richina, 202-778-9697, fax 202-293-9211;
AID: Molly Kux, 202-647-9875, fax
202-647-7368; WRI: Walter Arensberg,
202-638-6300, fax 202-638-0036

LOCATION: Asia

BIOME: Non-Specific

PURPOSE: The activity supports analysis of current efforts to link enterprises for improving rural livelihoods with conservation of biodiversity.

DESCRIPTION: David Richards was hired to work collaboratively with BSP and USAID/Washington to provide background analysis for developing activities linking business, social science and biological conservation. He is producing an issues paper, case studies, and background information related to establishing a Biodiversity Conservation Network for Asia under the US-Asia Environmental Partnership.

SIGNIFICANCE: The activity helps to better inform environmental organizations, NGOs, aid agencies and development banks about the pitfalls and promises of the linkages between improving livelihoods and conservation of biodiversity.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Issues paper, background information on BCN, and case studies expected.

595410
REVISION DATE: 11/10/93

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: All activities in the project have been completed.

595420

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

STATUS: Completed

TITLE: Profitable Environmental Protection (PEP)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring
SECONDARY: Community Development
MINOR: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$90,000 (FSP)

START DATE: May, 1992

END DATE: June, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: BSP

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: International NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. World Wildlife Fund

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. International NGO

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Janis Alcorn, 202-861-8313, fax
202-861-8324; Stephen Kelleher, 202-778-9681,
fax 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia

BIOME: Non-specific

PURPOSE: BSP has been contracted to provide scientific advice for the project and assume responsibility for elements of the required scientific technical support services for the project.

DESCRIPTION: BSP, in conjunction with World Wildlife Fund's South Pacific Program, will: participate as a member of the Project Steering Group; will design and implement an on-going monitoring and evaluation program for the project; compile appropriate background and support materials for the Environmental coordinator of the project; participate in a pre-departure workshop for the Enterprise advisory and the Enterprise Technical Support Group; participate in the review of guidelines being developed by the Enterprise Technical Support Group; participate as a member of the Project Advisory Group; recruit qualified candidates for the Environmental Coordinator/Conservation Biologist Position; and serve as a focal point for securing direction from the Scientific Support Group.

205

595420

REVISION DATE: 11/30/93

SIGNIFICANCE: PEP is an effort to demonstrate working models of small scale profitable commercial and community enterprises that enable long term conservation of biologically vital ecosystems.

This activity helps to integrate development activities with management of biodiversity in a grassroots setting and explores options for providing conservation projects with a sustainable future.

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS:

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: All activities under the project have been completed during the reporting period. Highlights include: (a) WWF's Wildlands and Human Needs Program worked with PEP staff to design a monitoring program; (b) BSP researched and provided support materials to PEP staff; (c) WWF and BSP participated in review of enterprise guidelines; and (d) WWF and BSP participated as members of the Project Advisory Group. BSP has transferred responsibility for any further technical assistance to the project to WWF's South Pacific Director.

583701
REVISION DATE:

STATUS: New

TITLE: Impact Assessment of Social Forestry Projects
in Northern Ghana

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Program/Project Evaluation & Monitoring

FUNDING: \$15,581 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: April, 1994

END DATE: April, 1995

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Victor Kwame Agyeman

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, GHANA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Social forestry programs, launched in Ghana in the
early 1980s, encouraged people living in the northern regions of the
country to undertake tree afforestation. It is estimated that the
failure rate for these programs is quite high although the scale or
extent is unknown. Through the use of questionnaires, interviews,
observations and field assessments, the factors that led to the
success or failure of various programs and other related community
forestry projects, will be identified and their impact on the local
communities will be assessed.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical
reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583702

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Oyamel Fir Forests and Overwintering
Monarch Butterflies

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Alfonso Alonso-Mejia

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, MEXICO

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Mexican oyamel fir forests provide a habitat for a wide variety of animals and plants as well as appropriate microclimatic conditions suitable for the overwintering of monarch butterflies. However, the small areas and patchy distribution patterns of these forests make them very vulnerable to deforestation. Alfonso Alonso-Mejia will conduct the basic research needed for the long-term protection and enhancement of these relict oyamel fir forests. He will study the relationship between the monarch's physical condition and the microclimate that they experience at six of the most important overwintering sites. He will also estimate mortality rates under each of these conditions. The researcher hopes that his results will make a compelling case for effective protection and adequate management of the oyamel forests.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

583702
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583703
REVISION DATE:

STATUS: New

TITLE: Approche sur la Conservation de la Biodiversité par la Modernisation de l'Apiculture en Cote d'Ivoire: Exemple la Région de Tafire

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$14,931 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Virginie Ambougou Atisso

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, IVORY COAST

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Although the wooded regions of Cote d'Ivoire are rich in social bees and melliferous plant species, there is no history of beekeeping. The objectives of this project are threefold: 1) to gain a better understanding of the ethology of the African bee; 2) to provide farmers with a better understanding of bees, their relationships to plants, their role in pollination, and the means to experiment with honey and wax production systems; 3) to emphasize to foresters in Cote d'Ivoire the importance of pollinating agents. Specifically, the researcher will: observe nectar gathering by bees as a function of seasons and flowerings; conduct an inventory of melliferous plants; study the structural organization of beehives; interpret traditional knowledge of bees and their environment; and conduct a biometric analysis of bees.

583703
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583704

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: A Study of the Impacts of Stabilization and Structural Adjustment on the Management of National Parks in Ghana

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY:

SECONDARY:

Resource/Ecological Economics
Public Policy

FUNDING: \$15,100 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: April, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Theo K. Anderson and Herbert K. Acquay

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, GHANA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Ghana has been implementing an economic reform program since 1983 to reverse decades of economic decline. This program consists of stabilization and structural adjustment policies aimed at eliminating the country's budget and balance of payment deficits, and to create incentives to stimulate production. These policies include devaluation of the local currency, trade liberalization and cuts in government spending. There has been a lot of speculation as to the impact these adjustment programs have had on the conservation of biological diversity, but few empirical studies have actually been conducted. To partially rectify that situation, the researchers intend to conduct a study to determine the impacts of these adjustment policies on the capacity of Ghana's Department of Game and Wildlife to develop and implement management plans for Ghana's national parks.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

583704

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583705

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Ecology and Conservation of Small Forest Fragments in Southeastern Sierra Leone

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Training

FUNDING: \$13,200 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Mohamed I. Bakarr

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, SIERRA LEONE

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The disappearance of tropical rain forest in Sierra Leone continues to pose a major threat to biological diversity in spite of current conservation initiatives. These initiatives have not been successful due, in part, to lack of adequate understanding of the needs and priorities of local people in utilization and management of forest resources. In the southeastern region of Sierra Leone, where most of the land area was once covered by unbroken forest canopy, only small forest fragments, surrounded by farmbrush, active farms and plantations, remain. Because of the current "mosaic" nature of forests in such degraded areas are more likely to demonstrate an adaptable solution to maintaining forest resources that already exist in short supply, than those people living in larger forest areas. The existence of small forest fragments should therefore reflect strategies that maximize benefits, whether economic, cultural or social. This project is

583705

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

designed to examine and identify such strategies in the southeastern region of Sierra Leone, and to assess the potential contribution of small forest fragments to the ecology and conservation of Upper Guinean lowland rain forest elements in the country as a whole.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583706
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS:

New

TITLE:

Biodiversidad de Vertebrados Superiores de
las Reservas Naturales de la Provincia de
Tucumán, Argentina

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

PRIMARY:

SECONDARY:

Ecological Research/Inventory
Protected Areas

FUNDING:

\$11,629 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE:

September, 1993

END DATE:

September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR:

Dr. Ruben Barquez

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS:

BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION:

LAC, ARGENTINA

BIOME:

Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The reserves of the province of Tucuman, Argentina are of high biological and social value because they contain the southernmost part of the Yungas forest's last remaining fragments. In spite of their importance, the taxonomic identity of many of the area's species is still unclear and has been poorly studied. To combat this lack of knowledge, Dr. Barquez proposes to census the superior vertebrates (birds and mammals) of Tucuman's reserves and use this information to inform the policy making of the Provincial Ministry of Renewable Natural Resources with regard to the management of these areas.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

583706
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583707

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Species Diversity and Genetic Variation of
Plants Growing in Gardens of Chibchan
Amerindians Living in Costa Rica. A Model
for *In Situ* Conservation of Biological
Diversity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research

FUNDING: \$14,560 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: January, 1994

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Dr. Ramiro Barrantes

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, COSTA RICA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Amerindians living in areas of great diversity offer a unique opportunity for in situ conservation of genetic diversity for they have traditionally lived in a close relationship with the tropical forest surrounding them. However, extremely little is known about the impact their traditional agriculture has on the preservation of plant diversity. Such information will be key for the development of management schemes that assure successful in situ conservation of the biological diversity in those agrosystems.

The research team proposes to examine the importance of traditional gardens in three ethnic groups belonging to the Chibchan language family in Costa Rica. Specifically, they will examine the diversity and floristic composition of useful plants

583707

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

found in Chibchan gardens and how it changes as the garden ages. The research team will interview people and visit their gardens to collect samples for identification. The team will also collect two target species for which they will measure genetic diversity using biochemical marker genes (isozymes). Genetic diversity will be evaluated at different levels: between ethnic groups, between communities within ethnic groups, between gardens within communities and within gardens. They will compare levels of species diversity and genetic diversity between the three ethnic groups.

This project aims to investigate how much diversity in terms of species composition and genetic diversity within target species is preserved in these traditional agrosystems. In addition, they will also find out where species are more abundant and diverse. This information can then be used to identify optimal sites for in situ conservation.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583708

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: The Effect of Land Restoration Practices
on Biodiversity in the Argentine Chaco

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,040 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Dr. Enrique H. Bucher

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, ARGENTINA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: This project focuses on the interplay between the sustainable, managed use of land and resources and the maintenance of biodiversity in the Chaco savannas, the second largest natural biome in South America. The main goal of the research is to evaluate the impact that land-use practices in the Chaco have on the biodiversity of selected key groups. The research will build on existing land-use experiments that have been conducted in the Chaco for more than 15 years. Specifically, the investigators will: a) design research to assess the effects of land-use practices on birds, lizards, amphibians and small rodents; b) synthesize existing information on the effects of various management programs on vegetation and resource productivity; and c) enhance public awareness of alternative land-use approaches and their effects on both human well-being and biodiversity.

This type of analysis can provide a foundation for assessing how

583708

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

alternative land-use patterns can affect biodiversity in the Chaco and can contribute to the understanding of the key habitat and landscape requirements of the targeted species. This research may also have broader implications as the results obtained in western Argentina can be equally applicable to areas with similar vegetation in western Paraguay and south eastern Bolivia, as well as to other semi-arid regions of South America, .

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583709
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Optimizing Biological Diversity in a
Multiple Land Use System in Manatee, Belize

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Training

FUNDING: \$14,920 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Belize Enterprise for Sustained
Technology (B.E.S.T.)

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, BELIZE

BIOME: Various

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: In 1991, an area of 115,545 acres in the Manatee region of Belize was declared a Special Development Area (SDA) to be zoned for agriculture, residential and commercial use, tourism, forestry, wildlife reserve and environmental protection. Recommendations for land use and zoning for the area are now before the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources and, if approved, a substantial area adjacent to the village of Gales Point will be declared either a National Park or Wildlife Refuge. Gales Point, located entirely within the Manatee SDA, has for the past few years, been working with B.E.S.T. in an attempt to integrate economic development with the conservation of region's natural heritage.

The principal objective of this project is to gather and evaluate substantial and accurate biodiversity data using trained researchers and local advisors (people without formal training

583709

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

who nevertheless have substantial knowledge of their ecosystems). The research program will assess the diversity of the flora and fauna of the area around Gales Point as well as provide detailed information on the eco-systems within the Manatee SDA. This information will support the community, the Fisheries Department and the Conservation Unit in their coordinated efforts to develop sustainable natural resource management plans for the Manatee SDA. While conducting this assessment, community members will also be trained in baseline survey techniques and the fundamentals of natural resource management. This project also seeks to support existing local industries in eco-tourism, sustainable farming, crafts and food production.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

STATUS: New

TITLE: The Huanchaco Extractive Reserve:
Integrating Environmental Protection and
Sustainable Development in Peru

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use
MINOR: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research

FUNDING: \$12,500 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Wetlands for the Americas

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, PERU, Huanchaco Extractive Reserve

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Huanchaco Extractive Reserve is a demonstration project that plans to rescue the ancient techniques of coastal wetland management in Peru. These techniques have been sustainably utilized for thousands of years, providing economic stimulus to local populations while maintaining habitats of rich biodiversity. However, these techniques are now in decline as a result of wetland loss and degradation. The specific objectives of this project include the: documentation of ancient wetland management techniques to adapt them within a contemporary culture; refinement of these techniques to maximize their values for biodiversity conservation; exploration of alternative markets for the wetland products generated; and expansion of these techniques to similar wetlands along the coast of Peru.

583710

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583711
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: A Study of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
Related Environmental Impacts in a Tropical
Island Setting - Case Study of Commonwealth
of Dominica

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecotourism

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Archbold Tropical Research Center, Clemson
University

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: University

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR (s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE (s):

COLLABORATOR (s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, DOMINICA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Dominica, in the eastern Caribbean, has preserved relatively large tracts of wilderness areas in a natural or near natural state. These wildlands are now the focal point of the island's current nature tourism thrust. Although researchers have studied the environmental impacts resulting from recreation and tourism in natural, terrestrial areas, very little attention has been directed at the evaluation of tourism and recreation-related impacts on tropical islands. Similarly, research on such impacts on trails in terrestrial areas, the focus of this study, is also limited. This study, which will investigate impacts in three ecological zones in Dominica, will help to fill this void. The specific objectives of this project are: 1) to identify, evaluate and compare the environmental impacts, particularly the ecological, physical, mechanical and visual impacts, occurring in the three

583711

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

selected areas; 2) to alert and sensitize local authorities to the extent of these impacts and their implications if not addressed; and 3) to propose, in consultation with appropriate local authorities, measures either to reduce or eliminate any significant impacts identified.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583712

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Representacoes e Usos do Meio Ambiente a de sua Diversidade na Medicina Tradicional dos Satere-Mawe (Amazonia Brasileira)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$11,700 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: March, 1994

END DATE: August, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Alba Lucy Figueroa

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, BRAZIL

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: This project will investigate, from an anthropological and ethno-ecological point of view, the knowledge that the Middle Amazon Satere-Mawe people have of their environment and how they manage that environment, especially in terms of their health. The researcher will also examine the impact ecological disturbances, such as oil prospecting, clearing of forest for pasture, etc., have had on the access the Satere Mawe have to the biological resources they use for healing and other purposes, and their cultural identity. The plants identified and gathered will be incorporated in institutional collections for nutritional and pharmacological studies.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

583712
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583713

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Conservation and Management of Suchindram
Kulam Wetland in Southern India for Promotion
of Agriculture, Fishing and Eco-Tourism

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$14,950 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Institute for Restoration of
Natural Environment

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, INDIA, Suchindram Kulam Wetland

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Suchindram Kulam, a tropical freshwater wetland in southern India, is about five kilometers long and covers approximately 500 acres. As with wetlands around the world, Suchindram Kulam is under pressure of conversion to agricultural land. Although a detailed biological inventory on the wetland's flora and fauna is not available, the area is known to be rich in birdlife, aquatic invertebrates, fish, amphibians and reptiles. The overall goal of this project, therefore, is to conserve the biodiversity and ecological integrity of Suchindram Kulam. Specifically, the researchers plan to: 1) conduct a rapid assessment of the biodiversity of the wetland; 2) determine the factors endangering the wetland; 3) study the role of this wetland in agriculture and fishing and understand the impact the wetland has on the socio-economic conditions of the local community; and 4) investigate the potential for ecotourism in Suchindram Kulam. It is hoped that the scientific results and the socio-economic information

583713

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

derived from this project will aid in the conservation of biodiversity of this southern India wetland and perhaps, serve as a model conservation program for the entire region.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583714

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Preliminary Research on the Economics
of Sustainable Forest Management in Indonesia

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Resource/Ecological Economics

FUNDING: \$9,657 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: May, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Nural Almy Hafild

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, INDONESIA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Indonesia is home to the world's second largest tropical rain forest and contains 25,000 species of flowering plants (approximately 10% of the world's flora), 10,000 species of trees, 1500 species of birds, 500 species of mammals and 3,000 species of fish. Indonesia's lowland evergreen forest, in particular, is one of the world's most diverse dry land plant communities, and is also the most exploited in Indonesia. Logging, rice cultivation, tree crop plantations, and transmigration are common. Only a small area is protected in reserves, while the largest portion is under logging concessions, the activities of which have long been criticized for their unsustainability. To combat this type of logging activity, the International Timber Trade Organization (ITTO) has produced guidelines for sustainable natural forest management. However, steps to improve the sustainability of Indonesian forestry and meet the ITTO criteria have been slow in coming.

The main objective of this project is to explore the policy

583714

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

implications of following the ITTO guidelines for sustainable forest management in Indonesia. Specifically, the researcher will: 1) review the ITTO guidelines; 2) review the conformance of three well-known tropical forest management systems to the ITTO guidelines; 3) recommend the management system that best meets the ITTO guidelines; and 4) review the economic consequences to Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings if the recommended guidelines are implemented. The researcher hopes that her findings will further the debate over sustainable forest policy in Indonesia.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583715

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Conserving the Biological Heritage of
Dominica: Incorporating Biodiversity Concerns
into Developmental Planning

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Education/Public Awareness
MINOR: Training
MINOR: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: January, 1994

END DATE: December, 1993

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Dominica Conservation Association

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Island Resources Foundation

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. NGO

COLLABORATOR(s): The Nature Conservancy

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

BIOME: Coastal/Marine

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: For its size, the Eastern Caribbean supports a diverse flora and fauna that includes over 2,000 species of plants, over 350 bird species and coral reef systems that contain rich assemblages of fish and invertebrates. Dominica, located midway in the Lesser Antillean chain, is recognized as one of the Eastern Caribbean's most biologically diverse islands. The need for conservation action at this time is great as the island faces unprecedented developmental pressures that threaten the environment and quality of life of its inhabitants. Tourism is a fast growing sector in Dominica but its promotion as the "Nature Island" is not yet based in a policy framework that incorporates biological concerns into

583715

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

national planning. The proponents of this project hope that through this research, they will be able to elevate biological concerns into the national planning process. Through training, this project will develop the conservation capacity of the Dominica Conservation Association (DCA) so that DCA can assume the lead role in ensuring that biodiversity concerns become part of the national planning process. The research team also hopes to upgrade the environmental information base for the country and improve the design and management of Dominica's parks and protected areas system.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583716

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Resource Harvesting Policies and Practices in the Bangladesh Sunderbans and its Impact on the Conservation of Biodiversity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

- PRIMARY: Public Policy
- SECONDARY: Resource/Ecological Economics
- MINOR: Sustainable Use
- MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,100 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1994

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Kazi T. Hossain

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, BANGLADESH, Sunderbans

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The mangroves of the Sunderban region in Bangladesh support a wide range of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibia and crustacea, and some of these species are critically important to the economic well-being of the country and the local communities. Several short term studies on the wildlife of the Sunderbans have been completed to date but none of them provides quantitative data regarding the wildlife populations and habitat requirements, nor do they analyze in detail the impact of existing harvesting policies and practices on the biodiversity conservation of sunderban floral and faunal resources. This study will fill some aspects of that information and analysis gap by investigating existing policies and practices governing the harvesting of forest resources in the Sunderbans and analyzing them in the context of conservation of

583716

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

biodiversity of mangroves.

Specifically; the study will examine the: 1) concession and permit policies for timber harvesting in the area, and their implications for sustainable resource management of the Sunderbans; and 2) existing policies and practices of minor forest product harvesting and will analyze the implications in terms of resource renewability. The principal investigator hopes to develop sustainable resource management practices for the Sunderban forest in view of conserving the rich biodiversity of this unique mangrove ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583717

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: You Can Grow a Forest in the Sea by
Ecological Method: Community Participation
and Development Project

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,102 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: James Gitundu Kairo

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, KENYA

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Mangroves are highly productive ecosystems which provide a range of valuable forest products, maintain the estuarine water quality and play a crucial role in the life cycle of commercially important fish and prawns. However, the unsustainable utilization of mangroves has resulted in the drastic depletion of this resource. For example, in Kenya, more than 8,000 hectares of mangrove forest has been reclaimed for salt extraction. The loss of these mangroves adversely affects the local economy and results in, among other things, a shortage of firewood and decreased fishery resources. There is, therefore, an urgent need to: 1) utilize mangrove resources on a sustainable basis; 2) reduce the degree of mangrove conversion to other land uses; and 3) declare certain mangrove areas as conservation and preservation zones. In addition, extensive replanting should be attempted in order to restock the disturbed forests and restore the denuded mudflats.

583717

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

The principal investigator of this project has already conducted experimental studies on germination and growth performance of mangrove species both in nurseries and denuded mudflats and has found that certain species propagate well and seem to be suitable for mangrove reforestation. The objective of this project is to use the techniques and methodologies gained by Kairo in his experimental plots in order to reforest large fields along the shoreline of Gazi Bay, Kenya.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583718

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Biodiversité des Poissons du Bassin du Ntem (Cameroun): Taxinomie, Ecologie et Conservation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Museum

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, CAMEROON

BIOME: River or Lake Systems

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The coastal basin of the Ntem River, located in southern Cameroon, covers an area of 31,000 square kilometers and one-third of this area overlaps the Campo Reserve. Despite the size of this coastal basin, very few scientific studies have been conducted on the piscicultural resources of the river. The principal investigators feel that a detailed inventory of the basin is warranted at this time because:

- 1) the Campo Reserve was created to protect the fauna and flora of the area's rain forest and so an inventory is needed in order to better manage the area;
- 2) the forest industry within the reserve and the oil industry along the coastline of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea seriously threaten fresh and brackish water habitats and fish along the lower reaches of the Ntem River and in the region surrounding the

river's mouth;

3) the projected construction of a hydro-electric dam on the Ntem river will likely cause a major change in the fish biodiversity of the waterway.

The objective of the present project is to develop a data base which would make it possible to quantify the ecological changes likely to occur in specific situations, notably following construction of the hydro-electric dam on the Ntem River. The specific approach will be to inventory and identify fish, to identify the physicochemical and biological parameters related to the characteristics of the river and to conduct biological monitoring during a full annual cycle.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583719

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Role of Wild Biological Resources in
Economic Development of Rural Societies

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Resource/Ecological Economics

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Shashi Kant

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, INDIA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Tropical wild resources, in the form of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), are often critical for rural economies. Despite their importance, forest managers have often neglected the economic role of these products in designing forest management strategies. The studies that have been conducted on NTFPs have generally focussed only on marketable products. This project will attempt to quantify the economic returns from all NTFPs (marketable as well as non-marketable) and will do a comparative analysis of economic returns under two resource regimes - state management and joint management (state and community in partnership). It is hoped that this study will provide a basic foundation for directing forest management strategies towards the sustainable management of wild resources and thus conserve the biodiversity of forest ecosystems.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical

583719
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583720

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Programme de Recherche Universitaire sur
la Biodiversite des Forets de Montagne

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Training

FUNDING: \$14,987 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Samuel Kanyamibwa

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, RWANDA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The mountain forests of Rwanda are recognized worldwide for their biodiversity, particularly species of birds and primates. The principal investigator received a BSP research grant in 1992 to inventory the diversity of these birds and mammals in order to determine the current status of different species and the factors affecting their distribution patterns. However, there is still much to learn about these species and the impact forest fragmentation has on their populations. In an effort to fill this information gap, Dr. Kanyamibwa proposes to increase student research focussing on the biodiversity of the montane forests of Rwanda, specifically on the impacts of altitude, seasonal variation and human encroachment on the forest. With greater student participation in this research, Dr. Kanyamibwa hopes to gain a better understanding of the processes which might explain the dynamics of natural populations and communities observed during his first year of research.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

583720

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583721
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Assessment and Monitoring of the Bird and Frog Fauna of the Eastern Slope of the Farallones de Cali National Park (Colombia) and its Area of Influence

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$14,900 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: January, 1994

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Gustavo Kattan

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, COLOMBIA, Farallones de Cali National Park

BIOME: Tropical Montane Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Three-quarters of the human population of Colombia is concentrated in the Andean region. This high population density exerts heavy pressure on natural resources, resulting in deforestation and habitat fragmentation. As a consequence of human activities, a large proportion of the Andean flora and fauna is highly threatened. Despite this threat, the Andean biota of Colombia remains poorly known. To alleviate this lack of information, the principal investigator plans to assess and monitor the bird and frog fauna of the eastern slope of the Farallones de Cali National Park. The eastern slope was selected because it is under immediate threat due to its easy access from the city of Cali and the Farallones National Park is at the limits of one of the areas of highest endemism in the continent.

583721

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

Specifically, the researcher will conduct monthly censuses of bird and frog populations at the park during one year. These censuses will provide a basic inventory of these two groups in the park, and baseline information to initiate a long term monitoring project.

In addition to the park censuses, Dr. Kattan proposes to continue monitoring bird and frog populations at the San Antonio-El Dieciocho region, a fragmented cloud forest site about 10 km north of Farallones. Preliminary studies on the effects of forest fragmentation at San Antonio have revealed a dramatic decrease in biodiversity. Because San Antonio was once continuous with Farallones, a comparison between the two sites, in particular regarding natural population fluctuations and seasonal migrations, would be useful in determining the processes responsible for extinction of species at San Antonio.

The researcher hopes that the information gathered will be incorporated into the management plans for the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583722

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Parques Nacionales de Chile y sus Objectivos de Conservacion de Aves y Mamiferos Nativos en Peligro de Extincion

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas

FUNDING: \$5,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: July, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Carlos Leal Tello

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, CHILE

BIOME: Temperate Forest & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The National System of Wild Protected Areas of Chile (SNASPE) is comprised of four management categories: 1) National Parks; 2) National Reserves; 3) Natural Monuments; and 4) Pristine Reserves (proposed). The 81 land units within the three categories of SNASPE cover 18% of the continental land area of Chile. Although a large percentage of Chile's natural areas are under some protected status, various studies conducted show that biogeographic gaps still exist which hinder the system from fulfilling its conservation objectives.

The principal investigator, therefore, proposes to do an in-depth gap analysis of the degree of protection the 30 National Parks within SNASPE actually provide. Mr. Leal Tello also hopes to identify and propose priority conservation areas that complement the current system, so that the minimum level of protection for wildlife in danger of extinction is provided.

583722

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

Specifically, the researcher will:

- 1) propose a zoogeographic criterion that will complement the existing phyto-geographic and landscape criteria for the choice and design of wildlife areas to be protected;
- 2) analyze the present protective coverage of the National Park system in contrast to the distribution of endangered bird and mammal species;
- 3) perform a detailed analysis of the protective coverage of the Lauca National Park with regard to threatened or endangered species;
- 4) identify and propose priority areas for endangered bird and mammal conservation.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583723

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Human Impact on Native Plant Resources of
the Arid Peruvian Central Coast

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$12,500 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Blanca Leon

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Kenneth Young
2. Asunción Cano

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private
2. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, PERU

BIOME: Coastal/Marine

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Peru is one of the world's most diverse tropical countries, both in number of habitats and plant and animal species. Efforts for protecting and preserving that richness have, to date, been directed towards only a few of these species and habitat types, mostly those found in humid, lowland forested areas. This project will instead develop an environmental profile of the continental ecosystems of the Peruvian coast. It will address the lack of technical and scientific information needed to evaluate human impact in these unique biological communities.

The Peruvian coast is the most heavily populated region in the country. It is also a region characterized by high biological endemism, with pockets of unique natural environments. The

proposed study area comprises the central coast of Peru and includes Lima, the capital. Although an overall connection between human population expansion and loss of natural habitat is obvious in the study area, the specifics of what the present conditions are and which degradation processes operate over the entire geographical region as well as for each of the major natural ecosystems, are relatively unexplored. To close the gaps in knowledge, the research team will:

- 1) locate and map the natural environments based on recent aerial photographs and satellite imagery. For each type of environment delimited, the floristic composition will be determined by fieldwork;
- 2) determine the types of human impact on each kind of environment, categorizing the process involved;
- 3) determine the changes in conditions of the natural environments in the last 30 years based on aerial photographs from the 1960s and the herbaria record;
- 4) predict the future changes that will occur in the studied habitats, based on plans and projections of road construction projects, population growth and changes in land-use;
- 5) formulate recommendations that will enhance conservation policies at the local, regional and country level.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583724

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Environmental Protection Law - A Case Study
of Cameroon's Legislation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Public Policy

FUNDING: \$14,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Estherine Embelle Lisinge

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, CAMEROON

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Cameroon has no national Environmental Protection Policy and the legislation and regulations that do exist tend to focus on resource use rather than protection. The objective of this study is to examine the adequacy and applicability of Cameroon's legislation that deals with environmental issues and to make proposals for change where necessary. This work also intends to highlight the role of women with regard to environmental protection, and examine areas in which that role could be strengthened through appropriate regulatory action. Finally, this project will contribute to the discussion over a comprehensive environmental protection legal framework in Cameroon and other African countries with similar environmental problems.

In order to achieve these objectives, a critical analysis of all the existing Cameroonian legislation dealing with the environment will be made. By studying the collected legislation, and with the aid of interviews and questionnaires, topic areas presently

583724

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

addressed inadequately or not addressed at all will be identified. Furthermore, a comparative study of the environmental protection laws adopted by other African countries with similar environmental problems, such as Zambia or Kenya, will be carried out. This will enhance the basis for formulating any proposals within Cameroon.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583725

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Efecto de los Cultivos Masivos de Bivalvos Mitilidos sobre las Comunidades Bentónicas de la Bahía de Yaldad, Sur de Chile

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$14,740 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Universidad Austral de Chile

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: University

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, CHILE

BIOME: Coastal/Marine

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: During the last decade, there has been a significant increase in the raising of mollusk species in Chile's southern bays. One of the most widely cultivated species, *Mytilus chilensis*, represents one of the main commercial resources for both the traditional fishermen of the area and for industrial operations.

The large-scale *Mytilus chilensis* fisheries have caused unmeasured disturbances on the bays of southern Chile's benthonic communities, especially due to the large amount of bio-deposits produced by these filtrating organisms. This has led to a change in the original substrates of these environments and has modified their texture, granulometric composition, and amount of organic material, all of which may also significantly affect the qualitative and quantitative composition of the region's existing macrofauna.

583725
REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

The present project will be carried out in Yaldad Bay, one of the areas of southern Chile that is best suited for this study as it has had mitilid farms for over ten years. This has produced areas that have suffered significant effects of this production due to the heavy accumulation of bio-deposits. However, due to the considerable size of the bay, a few areas still exist which are only moderately affected or have not been at all affected by mitilid production.

The main objective of the present investigation is to determine the effect of the bivalve *Mytilus chilensis* production on the qualitative and quantitative composition of Yaldad Bay's benthonic communities (macrofauna) by comparing areas where there is a heavy and medium accumulation of bio-deposits with others where there is no detectable sign of such accumulation.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583726

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Estudio de Viabilidad para la Declaratorio de un Corredor de Conservación de las Selvas Húmedas del Pacífico Colombiano

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$13,250 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: December, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Alvaro José Negret

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Museum of Natural History, University of Cauca

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Museum

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, COLOMBIA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: For the last several years, the Museum of Natural History of the University of Cauca has been conducting biodiversity research in the ecosystems of the humid tropical jungle of the southern part of the Chocó region in Colombia. The preliminary results of the flora and fauna inventory being carried out in the Munchique and Farallones de Cali National Parks and in the Tambito private reserve, have demonstrated an urgent need to unify these conservation zones so that they may compensate for, and serve as a counteractive measure to, the settlement pressure and the development programs which the Federal Government will implement in the region in the future.

The University of Cauca owns a large tract of jungle land in the

583726

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

Naya water basin and is interested in turning the lands that are not being used for agriculture into a conservation corridor that could join the national parks, as well as annex new coastal area environments. The new area would contain 350,000 hectares which would guarantee the maintenance of the region's biodiversity for the future.

The principal investigator will work to achieve this objective by providing scientific criteria and justification for a corridor development proposal. He will form an interdisciplinary team of researchers to collect the basic information, draw up a detailed ecological map based on photo-interpretation and field work, and finally, will propose a delimitation of the area. The final document will be presented to the university's upper level administration to be officially processed before the National Institute of Natural Resources and the Environment (INDERENA) and the Ministry of Agriculture.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583727

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: A Comparative Study of the Effects of Sedimentation, Pollution and Fishing Practices on the Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: January, 1995

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Gaspard Ntakimazi

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Dr. Masta-Mukwaya Gashagaza

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, BURUNDI, Lake Tanganyika

BIOME: River or Lake Systems

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Hosting more than 1,300 species of fish, invertebrates and plants, 500 of which are endemic, Lake Tanganyika is the richest lacustrine ecosystem in the world. Morphological and behavioral studies of the Tanganyikan faunas reveal a remarkable complexity found among no other freshwater organisms. In addition, Lake Tanganyika is an important source of freshwater, food, employment and transportation for the region.

In spite of its amazing biodiversity and importance to the regional economy, little work has been done to assess the potential threats to the lake from high sedimentation rates, chemical pollution and overfishing.

583727

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

In this project, the researchers will assess the relative amount of degradation that has occurred in Lake Tanganyika as a function of sedimentation, pollution and fishing practices. At rocky, sandy and estuarine sites in both pristine and heavy-human impact areas, the investigators will monitor the biodiversity of fish, molluscs and crustaceans as a function of sediment input, water quality and fishing practices at each site. From this data, the team will be able to assess the amount of degradation that has occurred in the highly impacted areas of the lake, and the relative importance of sedimentation, water quality and fishing practices upon this degradation. Assessing the amount of damage and its causes will be an important first step in assisting policy-making bodies to protect Lake Tanganyika.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583728

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: The Involvement of Women in the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Tropical Rain Forest Zone of Nigeria

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Women in Development
SECONDARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Aja Okorie

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Uzoma Aja-Okorie

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, NIGERIA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The tropical rain forest zone of Nigeria is the source of fuelwood, medicinal herbs, bamboo for building, palm products, resin and gum. However, human activities, expanding populations and shrinking available land for agriculture, have caused the scarcity of many of these rain forest resources and have led to visible ecological changes, manifested in uncontrolled deforestation, land erosion and degradation, reduction in microbial activities and general depletion of wildlife.

Given the involvement of women in almost all aspects of home and public life (fuelwood gathering, agriculture, fetching water, trade, etc.), it would be reasonable to assume that they are effected by, and effect, the status of biodiversity in Nigeria.

However, these connections have never been adequately studied, especially in the rain forest zone of Nigeria. There is, therefore, a need to examine and analyze the extent of damage to flora, fauna and the entire ecosystem by women's activities, their contributions to biodiversity conservation, and their untapped potential for enhancing sustainable use of biological resources in the Nigerian rain forests.

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- 1) determine the levels of women's awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation and knowledge of biodiversity conservation practices;
- 2) delineate the critical factors that affect women's attitudes to and involvement in biodiversity conservation;
- 3) assess the nature and extent of women's involvement in the conservation or destruction of biodiversity;
- 4) identify and analyze the various types of conservation techniques employed by women in the exploitation of biological resources;
- 5) identify the constraints to women's involvement in biodiversity conservation;
- 6) determine the untapped potentials of women in biodiversity conservation;
- 7) suggest strategies for remedying damages to biodiversity and encouraging greater involvement by women in conserving biodiversity.

These objectives will be achieved through an intensive survey of a sample of women respondents from both farmlands and forests. The research instruments will include structured questionnaires, oral interviews, and direct field observations.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583729

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Effects of Different Harvesting Practices
(i.e., Logging and Gathering or Collection of
Non-Timber Forest Products) on Biological
Diversity in Selected Forest Ecosystems in
Ghana

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$8,850 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: November, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Alfred Oteng-Yeboah

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. L. Enu-Kwesi
2. J.K. Adomako
3. Dan Abbiw

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private
2. Private
3. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, GHANA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grass

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Ghana, like many countries around the world, is experiencing the degradation of its forests. It is theorized that the main causes of this degradation are the conversion of forest to agricultural lands for export cash crops and food production. Bush fires, harvesting of fuel wood and over grazing may also play a role in Ghana's deforestation. However, although there has been increased logging activity within Ghana, there have been no studies

583729

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

documenting the effects of such logging on biodiversity in the high forest of Ghana. Similarly, although the harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP) is extensive throughout Ghana and plays an important role in the rural economy, there is no published evidence

This project, then, will investigate the effects of different methods of logging and harvesting non-timber forest products on the biodiversity in four or five high forest ecosystems of Ghana. The research team will also investigate: harvesting techniques that will ensure the availability of non-timber forest products all year round; the impact of different methods of logging on non-timber forest products; and the conservation status of NTFPs in the forests. Finally, with the information gathered, they plan to suggest management plans for NTFPs for the country and possibly sub-region as a whole.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583730

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Silvicultura Experimental para la
Recuperacion del Bosque Maduro Tropical:
Estacion Biologica Jatun Sacha, Ecuador

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Ecosystem Restoration

FUNDING: \$14,980 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: November, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Fundacion Jatun Sacha

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, ECUADOR

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Primary forests in the neotropics are being rapidly cut down and replaced by crops or pasture lands. However, these lands are then soon abandoned and replaced by secondary forests which have a smaller number of species.

During the last several years, researchers at Fundación Jatun Sacha have conducted several studies on the silviculture of valuable species on small experimental plots at the Jatun Sacha Biological Station. However, these experiments along cannot sufficiently address the current situation. In addition, the investigators want to carry out an experimental silviculture project for the purpose of establishing forests with a structure and composition which are as much like those of the primary forest as possible.

583730

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

To do this, the researchers will collect seeds from the largest number of species, note their phenological properties, conduct different germination and planting system tests, and determine the germination capabilities and the best artificial propagation methods. The plantules that are obtained will be used to establish permanent silviculture testing plots which, based on Fundación Jatun Sacha's knowledge of the structure and plant composition of these forests, will both allow the original vegetation to be restored and will be useful in the collection of data which are applicable to larger scale silviculture and to natural forest management.

The results obtained will be shared with public and private institutions and especially with the local communities.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583731

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Managing Wildlife to Conserve Amazonian Forests: Setting Up Management for the Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use
SECONDARY: Buffer Zone Management
MINOR: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$12,750 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: The Amazon Conservation Fund

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, PERU, Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Communal Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The recently established Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Communal Reserve in the upland Peruvian Amazon, is attempting to link rural community programs with protected area management to conserve biodiversity. The conservation and community programs for natural resource management within the Reserve include programs for game meat, fish and non-timber plant products. The objectives of this project are to help the local communities set up wildlife management programs that take into account population dynamics of hunted species, harvest rates of game, and economic incomes and the social considerations of the local people.

An analysis already conducted of the mammal populations shows that rural inhabitants in the Tahuayo region of the reserve are

583731

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

over-harvesting primates and lowland tapir, but are apparently not over-exploiting peccaries, deer and large rodents. Therefore, converting current over-hunting in Tahuayo to a more sustainable harvest would require cessation of hunting of overexploited species and the setting of peccary, deer and large rodent harvests at or below current levels. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of this trial management plan, the project investigators will monitor the density, age structure and harvested sex ratio of deer, peccaries and large rodents and the densities of primates over the trial period. The project investigators will also research the maximum sustained yields of deer, peccaries and large rodents. This will enable the communities to set quotas at levels that will maximize the offtake of game without degrading the animal populations, thus optimizing the benefits of wildlife for local people over long periods.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583732

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Assessment of Plant Biodiversity and Conservation Importance of East Coast Low Elevation Malagasy Rain Forests

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Training
MINOR: Institutional Support

FUNDING: \$14,040 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: January, 1994

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Missouri Botanical Garden

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Botanical Garden or Zoo

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Centre National de la Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural (FO.FI)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Government

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, MADAGASCAR

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Although rain forests originally covered nearly the entire eastern third of Madagascar, they are now mostly restricted to the steepest slopes rising from the coast to the edge of the central plateau. Forest clearing, largely for subsistence agriculture, has eliminated much of the forest below 500 meters, and only a few small parcels are currently protected in parks and reserves. Several distinct vegetation types occur within the narrow coastal belt below 200 meters: strand vegetation; mangrove; littoral forests; and evergreen forest. Numerous plant species are endemic to these low elevation forests, most of which face imminent extinction if adequate measures are not taken to preserve remnant forest

stands.

This proposal outlines a program to identify, survey and map representative forest remnants as the first step toward formulating specific conservation priorities on the basis of reliable data. Utilizing satellite imagery, forest remnants below 200 meters will be located and mapped. Then, over the course of one year, botanists from FO.FI.FA. and the Missouri Botanical Garden, along with Malagasy university students, will conduct quantitative vegetation sampling and inventory in selected remnants covering the length of Madagascar's east coast in order to gather data for comparative analyses to assess overall patterns of plant diversity and phytogeography. Results of the study will provide the basis for a comprehensive assessment of the conservation importance of low elevation eastern forests, and for identifying the minimum number of sites required to protect the full range of species diversity and community types. The project will also offer valuable practical experience for the Malagasy participants, and will provide badly-needed technical support for FO.FI.FA.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583733

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Monitoring of Fisheries Biodiversity in
Wetlands of Jamuna Floodplain in Bangladesh

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$14,821 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: M. Mokhlesur Rahman

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, BANGLADESH

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Because it is a floodplain delta, Bangladesh has one of the world's richest and most diverse inland aquatic environments, supporting a rich diversity of fish. The seasonally inundated floodlands and beels (saucer shaped natural depressions between river levees) are considered to be the most important components of the open water fisheries resources. Unfortunately, these areas are under increasing pressure by the natural and anthropogenic interventions which have resulted in the shrinking of wetland size and biodiversity. In order to formulate appropriate guidelines for the protection and management of floodplain fisheries, an inventory of fish species diversity and the seasonality of fish community structures in floodlands and beels needs to be conducted. The present research proposal focusses on generating baseline data on the fisheries biodiversity in the selected habitats of floodlands and beels, as well as developing a simplified methodology for monitoring and evaluating the rate of change of fisheries biodiversity over time in relation to the annual hydrologic cycle.

583733

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583734

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Estudo das Comunidades de Quelonios e Crocodilianos do Parque Nacional do Jaú (Amazonas)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$5,630 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: November, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia (INPA)

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Government

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, BRAZIL, Jaú National Park

BIOME: River or Lake Systems

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Jau National Park in Brazil contains 10 - 15 species of turtles and at least three caiman species. The turtle species especially, are utilized fairly extensively by the local communities for their meat and eggs, which are either consumed privately or sold in local markets. In spite of the importance of these species, however, very little is known about their populations and their habitat requirements. In addition, there are no offtake criteria and it appears that the turtle population is declining. The purpose of this project is to fill this information gap. Specifically, the researchers will determine and study the:

- 1) species of turtles and caiman that exist in the lower Jau River; 2) use of habitat and relative abundance of the species;

583734

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

- 3) habitats critical for the successful reproduction of turtles;
- 4) possible relationships between diet and habitat for certain species;
- 5) traditional hunting methods and the criteria used for selecting the individuals captured;
- 6) status of the highly utilized species.

In total, approximately 20 species of turtles and caimans will be studied in the lower Jau River and through this study, it is hoped that the park residents will be better able to manage these important resources.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583735

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Biologia de la Reproduccion y Capacidad de Germinación en Semillas de Especies Arboreas Nativas del Genero Nothofagus y Laurelia en Bosques del Sur de Chile

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Ecosystem Restoration

FUNDING: \$14,989 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Universidad Austral de Chile

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: University

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, CHILE

BIOME: Temperate Forest & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Deforestation in southern Chile has been of growing concern to both the national Chilean, and international, conservation communities. Although an attempt is being made to control the deforestation through the Chilean legislative process, the laws that are passed are often disregarded. Meanwhile, the Valdivian forest, which contains over 20 tree species, may be in danger of disappearing. For some foresters, the present solution is to reforest and replace the existing biodiversity with Eucalyptus globulus and Pinus radiata, both exotic species. Doing so would result in a decrease in Chile's national biodiversity and could wreak ecological havoc.

Instead, the proponents of this project want to focus attention on some of the most important forest trees in Chile's southern

583735

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

region - five species of the genus Nothofagus and two of Laurelia. The fruit of these species have a low percentage of usable seeds and for this reason they have not been selected for reforestation. According to the investigators, this rejection is due to a lack of knowledge of the reproductive biology of the region's native species. This project intends to 1) obtain seeds through controlled manual pollination in order to, 2) carry out trial germinations to determine the optimal conditions for germination. These studies will be complemented by the determination of the chemical and enzyme composition level in seeds of the certain species. With this knowledge available, the researchers hope that greater attempts will be made to reforest southern Chile with native, rather than exotic, species, thereby protecting and promoting the national floristic heritage and the integrity of the ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583736

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Resource Use by Gaddi Pastoralists of the Indian Himalaya: Implications for the Conservation of Himalayan Biological Diversity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Socio-cultural Analysis and Research

FUNDING: \$8,465 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: January, 1994

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Vasant Saberwal

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Dr. Nancy Peluso

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, INDIA

BIOME: Tropical Montane Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Conservation efforts in the Third World have traditionally focused on the establishment and management of protected areas, that, all told, comprise less than 5% of the earth's surface. This network is widely considered insufficient both to represent the earth's biological diversity and to guard against species loss. Unfortunately, growing human populations will make it more and more difficult to set aside additional land as protected areas. There is, therefore, a need to expand the current conservation focus beyond protected area boundaries to include extant range and forest resources used and managed by rural communities. However, there is an inevitable conflict between resource use and the conservation of biological diversity.

A balance needs to found between the trade-off of resource use

and conservation, such that resource use does not jeopardize the long-term health of ecological communities. An integral component in such an endeavor is a good understanding of how resources are influenced by human resource use practices, and in turn, how resource use practices are shaped by social, economic and political circumstances. This proposal intends to research these questions and will examine the origins and consequences of resource use practices by the Gaddi pastoralists of the north-western Indian Himalaya.

The proposed study is important for two reasons:

- 1) resource use by the Gaddi, involving an altitudinal migration over a 15,000 feet elevational gradient, is practiced by other herding communities along the entire 2500 km length of the Himalayan range. Conservationists, in their efforts to conserve the considerable biological diversity in the region, must first understand how herder resource use has helped shape the region's ecology. However, there have been no such systematic evaluations in the Himalayan region.
- 2) Unlike the majority of pastoralist communities the world over, the Gaddi remain prosperous and preliminary research indicates the lack of widespread degradation in areas used by the Gaddi. In contrast, herding communities elsewhere in Asia and Africa have become increasingly marginalized.

Specifically, the researchers will try to determine the following:

- 1) how government policy has influenced the terms of grazing resource access among Gaddi herders;
- 2) how social relations between Gaddi herder and other regional groups have influenced the terms of access to and control over grazing resources among Gaddi herders;
- 3) whether the security of Gaddi tenure, in terms of access to, and control over, grazing resources, influences the degree of land degradation or amelioration.

Because at first glance, the Gaddi seem to contradict many of the current pastoralist trends, this study has important theoretical implications for the emerging literature on the social origins of resource depletion.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583737

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: People, Development and Conservation

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$7,500 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Florence Sergile

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Dr. Charles A. Woods

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s): Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, HAITI, Pic Macaya Biosphere Reserve

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The main objective of this project is to develop a plan that will protect the biodiversity of the north slope of Pic Macaya in southern Haiti, the most important center of biodiversity in Haiti. The northern slope has been included in the plan for the national park and biosphere reserve of the area, but has been excluded from all park and biosphere reserve activities because the north slope and surrounding lowlands were outside of the USAID Targeted Watershed Management Project. So, even though the area is very rich in endemic species and very vulnerable to exploitation, no plan or program exists to protect this zone.

Specifically, the researchers will examine and determine: 1) the current and future land use practices of local communities and how they might affect biological resources; 2) the use by local

583737

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

people of wild species and wild lands; 3) the attitudes of local people toward wildlife and conservation.

The information gathered will then be used to revise originally recommended land-use and planning zones and will be combined with the maps, data base of all biological information known on the Macaya region, and the research team's previous experiences, into a draft working stewardship plan for the area. This plan will be presented for discussion and comment at several levels in Haiti and finally, will be revised to become the final Recommended Stewardship Plan for Conservation and Development of the North Slope of the Massif de la Hotte.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583738

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Monitoring and Assessment of Biodiversity
in Dambo Wetlands in Sub-Saharan Africa

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: December, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: James McGraw

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):
1. Fortune Shonhiwa

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):
1. Private

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, ZIMBABWE

BIOME: Wetlands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: Rainfall is the principal water resource for agriculture in Zimbabwe and is concentrated in the summer months between December and March. The presence of wetland environments called dambos, which retain water close to or at ground surface throughout the year, is of great importance throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Because they retain moisture during the dry season, dambos support a vigorous growth of grasses and sedges. The in situ decomposition of the vegetation cover leads to a build up of organic matter and the creation of a hydromorphic, sometimes peaty, upper soil horizon. Hydrologically, dambos act as water storage catchments that release water slowly during the dry season. Consequently, dambos act as an important food producing buffer during the dry season through livestock grazing and small-scale peasant agriculture. As the dambo ecosystem is often fragile, excessive grazing degrades the vegetation and thereby affects dambo

583738

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

stability and encourages soil erosion.

The purpose of this research is to: 1) determine vegetation biodiversity and cover in a sampling of dambos from degraded and preserved areas; 2) calibrate a technique using aerial photography and digital image analysis as a new tool for monitoring biodiversity; and 3) apply this new tool to a broad selection of dambos that have experienced different land-use histories.

A thorough study of the plant biodiversity of dambos will lead to an integrated approach to conserving these natural habitats. Conservation of soil has been a major issue in Zimbabwe since the 1920s. As the Government of Zimbabwe is currently resettling indigenous peoples by reapportioning land, baseline data about these fragile but important ecosystems has to be taken into account. An understanding of the natural vegetation of dambos and the distribution and role of different plant species in undisturbed dambos would lead to a better management of these ecologically and economically important areas in Zimbabwe and possibly, other parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583739

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Demand for Forest Products and Prospects
for Community Forest Management

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Sustainable Use

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: The Pennsylvania State University

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: University

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Africa, KENYA

BIOME: Tropical Seasonal Woodlands & Grasslands

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The most common approach to preserving forest biodiversity has been to prohibit forest utilization or to limit use through licensing of certain activities. In Kenya, national parks and reserves are used to protect its forests and wildlife. Already 3.5 million hectares of land are under protection with plans for expansion of the park system. However, in many instances, this approach has either failed to stop forest degradation and/or has incurred excessive policing costs. Illegal harvesting in Kenya is a serious and growing problem caused by the country's high average annual rate of population growth and the policing difficulties under the current system. Under the parks control system, local residents are commonly excluded from the forests and, as a result, much of the community feels alienated and hostile towards both the government and the resources being protected.

The challenge now is to find a system which minimizes the hardships of local people while securing the important economic

583739

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

and cultural heritage of its biodiversity.

The objectives of this project, therefore, are to strengthen policy and project approaches to: 1) preserving forest biodiversity; and 2) meeting the needs of local communities for sustainable utilization of forest products. This will be achieved through a study of local community groups and the measurement and analysis of demand for and use of forest products. Recommendations will focus on finding the optimum balance between limiting use to maintain biodiversity while meeting local community needs for forest products, using a participatory management schema for achieving this balance.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583740

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Restoration of a Threatened Tree Flora in the Bragantina Region, Pará, Brazil: Low-Cost Enrichment of Secondary Forests by Small-holders

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecosystem Restoration

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Ima Célia Guimarães Vieira

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, BRAZIL

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Bragantina region, in the eastern Amazon, is one of the strongest examples of biotic impoverishment, environmental degradation and human poverty of the Amazon. With approximately 11,000 square kilometers, this region currently contains less than 1% of its original vegetation. Its lands have an extremely low agricultural productivity and the small-holders have enormous difficulty surviving and, in fact, often find themselves forced to sell their lands to ranchers or land holders who have recently come to the region from elsewhere.

The principal investigator has, for the past few years, been involved in researching the role played by invading plants in areas that have suffered environmental degradation, the impact of different land uses on the region's native plant life, and the search for alternatives to restore agricultural productivity.

583740

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

The results of her research thus far show that there are several species that successfully regenerate in areas that have suffered environmental degradation and that invading species can play a very important role in introducing and establishing those species. However, the barriers to the establishment of native species are quite strong. The species that do succeed in regenerating in those areas have particular characteristics (i.e., small seeds, tolerance to fire) that favor them to become the region's plant life in the future. To restore part of the biodiversity and agricultural productivity that has been lost through intensive land use by the region's farmers, the researcher proposes to manage and enrich secondary forests with native species of economic value that do not regenerate naturally. These species will be planted in holes containing plant material of successional species which are rich in nutrients. The farmer members of the Para State Nova Timboteua Town Rural Producers Cooperative will be directly involved in all stages of the project.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583741

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: The Diversity, Ecology, Economic Values
and Current Management of Native Mangos of
South Sulawesi, Indonesia

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory
SECONDARY: Resource/Ecological Economics
MINOR: Training

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: September, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Dr. Nengah Wirawan

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: Private

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax:
202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793,
fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: Asia, INDONESIA

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Indonesian government is currently making a concerted effort to develop and expand its mango plantations throughout the country. Unfortunately, the mango cultivars that are presently used in this drive are limited to those that bear fruit for fresh fruit consumption only. While knowledge of local, less known species/varieties does exist, no attempts were made to develop these local species/varieties into cultivars appropriate for other uses such as juice or chutney. More information needs to be gathered on the various kinds of mangos that exist in south Sulawesi, their ecological preferences, and the characteristics or qualities of their fruits. The objectives of this study, then, will be to assess the diversity, distribution, ecology, fruit yield, economic values and current management of mangos native to South Sulawesi. This information can then be used as baseline information

583741

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

for developing long term strategies for their conservaton.

The principal investigator will also train six new forestry graduates of Hasanuddin University in the collection, processing and identification of new specimens. The results of this study will be disseminated among personnel at agricultural agencies, private companies and other NGOs in Sulawesi. It is hoped that the provincial agricultural agencies will then take the lead in developing and conserving these genetic resources.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583742

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: The Biodiversity Inventory of the Podocarpus Forest "El Chaupe" & the Tabaconas/Namballe Sanctuary in the Region Nor Marañon

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Ecological Research/Inventory

FUNDING: \$145,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: November, 1993

END DATE: October, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Asociación de Ecología y Conservación

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s):

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, PERU

BIOME: Tropical Moist Forest

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: In April 1992, representatives from the town of San Ignacio in northern Peru asked for assistance from the Asociación de Ecología y Conservación (ECCO/Peru) in their efforts to save the last Podocarpus forest in Peru, known as "El Chaupe." The local people were fearful of the effect logging the forest would have in terms of soil erosion and watershed protection. ECCO/Peru agreed, has met with some success and would now like to ensure that this forest is protected for the long-term. However, before making a case for protective status for El Chaupe, researchers associated with ECCO/Peru will first document the biodiversity and endemism of the forest. They also will try to determine the local resource use patterns and how these patterns can be modified, if necessary, to minimize impact on the forest. With such scientific data, ECCO/Peru will be better able to make recommendations to the Peruvian government as to the management and status of the forest.

583742

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE:

583743

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

STATUS: New

TITLE: Fortalecimiento Integral del Parque Regional de Santiago Atitlan y sus Zonas de Amortiguamiento: Una Alternativa de Conservacion y Desarrollo Sostenible

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:
PRIMARY: Protected Areas
SECONDARY: Ecosystem Restoration

FUNDING: \$15,000 (R&D/ENR)

START DATE: October, 1993

END DATE: September, 1994

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR: Asociación de Amigos del Lago de Atitlan

PRIMARY IMPLEMENTOR TYPE: NGO

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR(s):

OTHER IMPLEMENTOR TYPE(s):

COLLABORATOR(s): Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas;
Comision Nacional del Medio Ambiente

CONTACTS: BSP: Meg Symington, 202-778-9727, fax: 202-861-8324; Ilana Locker, 202-778-9793, fax: 202-861-8324

LOCATION: LAC, GUATEMALA, Lake Atitlan

BIOME: River or Lake Systems

PURPOSE: See #580252

DESCRIPTION: The Santiago Atitlan Regional Park in Guatemala, with its important biological, cultural, tourism and historic resources, is under increasing pressure due to population expansion, land conversion and deforestation. To ensure its continued existence, this area needs to be appropriately and rationally managed. The Asociación de Amigos del Lago de Atitlan (AALA) has as its main objective the preservation, conservation and improvement of Lake Atitlan and its inhabitants through the promotion of sustainable development. AALA is trying to achieve this objective by collaborating with the municipal authorities of the town of Santiago Atitlan in preserving and managing the natural areas, protecting the biological diversity and creating buffer zones around the park.

583743

REVISION DATE: 12/01/93

Specifically, the researchers have received this grant to:

- 1) analyze the attitude of the inhabitants with respect to the use of natural resources, preservation and conservation, and develop techniques to evaluate the impact on the community of increased conservation of the area;
- 2) create forest and wetland buffer zones around the park;
- 3) inventory of the biodiversity and identify the most important species within the park;
- 4) assist the municipality in the design of the management plan for the park.

SIGNIFICANCE: See #580252

TECHNICAL REPORTS or PUBLICATIONS: Interim and final technical reports.

OTHER OUTPUTS:

UPDATE: