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## **Trends in Biodiversity Investments**

Janet N. Abramovitz

Center for International Development and Environment  
World Resources Institute  
1709 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20006

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# Executive Summary

In 1992, the World Resources Institute surveyed U.S.-based organizations to solicit data on the biological diversity projects they had funded or implemented in developing countries in 1991. Included in the survey were the U.S. government, charitable foundations, non-governmental organizations, universities, museums, botanical gardens, and zoos. The data collected were compared to the surveys of 1987 and 1989 activities also conducted by WRI.

In all, U.S.-based institutions invested \$105 million in 1991 in 1,410 biodiversity research and conservation projects in 102 developing countries. The 1991 total represents a 180 percent increase from 1987 funding levels. Likewise, the number of projects has also increased from 873 in 1987 to 1,410 in 1991. Not only has funding increased—from \$37.5 million in 1987 to \$105 million in 1991—but it has also become more widely distributed among activities and countries.

In 1991, just over half (54 percent) of all U.S. overseas funding for biodiversity went to projects in Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia and Oceania together, 18 percent; Africa, 17 percent. While there was a substantial increase in the amount of funding going to projects in Asia and Oceania in 1991, the funding was not evenly distributed across the region or among projects.

When the ten countries with the most project funding are aggregated, they account for 43 percent of all funding, or \$45.3 million, and 41 percent of all projects. The share of total funding and projects to "top ten" countries has declined since the study began in 1987.

A promising trend over the years in which funding has been monitored is the increase in the number of countries with more than \$1 million in project funding. In 1987, only seven countries

had more than \$1 million in U.S. project funding; in 1989, the number had risen to 13, and, in 1991, a total of 19 countries had more than \$1 million in project funding. Yet, only 54 countries for which there is survey data received even roughly \$5 per 1,000 hectares in 1991.

In 1991, funds were more evenly distributed among the five broad categories of project activities than in 1987 or 1989. As in the earlier study years, research projects received the most funding—28 percent of the total. Projects concerned with site and species management received 22 percent. Education and training efforts received 23 percent of all funding. Institutional support accounted for 12 percent of total funding. Policy planning and analysis activities have increased by nearly an order of magnitude since the first study in 1987. The analysis and reform of conservation laws and policies and economic laws and policies have become much more prevalent. In addition, the great expansion in the use of funding mechanisms (e.g., debt-swaps and conservation trusts) has been a significant trend since 1987. In 1989, \$2.8 million was invested through these tools; by 1991 the amount had increased to \$11.6 million, nearly half of all monies for policy planning and analysis activities.

In each year studied (1987, 1989 and 1991), the largest U.S. funder of biodiversity research and conservation projects in developing countries was the U.S. Government. In 1991, various agencies of the U.S. Government provided funding over 60 percent of the total. As in earlier years, the two largest were the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation. The \$19.9 million (or 19 percent of the total) allocated by the charitable foundations in the most recent year represents a major increase from the \$2.5 million (or 7 percent of total) allocated in 1987.

Non-governmental organizations carried out the largest share of projects. During the study, the number of projects that involve collaboration between types of institutions and countries increased greatly. However, in-country institutions of all types were the sole or primary implementors of only 22 percent of the total project funding.

The \$105 million spent in 1991 by public and private institutions on biodiversity in developing countries represents a U.S. per capita investment

of only \$0.42. The inadequacy of current funding from all sources has been recognized, as has the need for future monitoring. This study's goal at its inception in 1987 was to determine the feasibility of monitoring and analyzing expenditures for biodiversity research and conservation. Experience over five years has demonstrated that a relatively straightforward system can be established and maintained to help funders and implementors alike to assess trends and guide funding priorities.

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## Introduction

The maintenance of species and ecosystems is a keystone of sustainable development—development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. But where should the work begin? The need for industrialized countries to confront the environmental and economic problems that they face at home is widely understood, but most of the world's biological wealth, and the human population that depends on that wealth, resides in developing nations. Clearly, unprecedented cooperation is needed to address these critical issues.

Biological diversity—the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological communities of which they are part—is declining at a rate unprecedented in human history. While the exact number of species is unknown, tens of millions are thought to exist today (Wilson, 1988); yet, only 1.4 million have even been named. As a result of human actions, an ever increasing number are lost before being discovered, much less studied. For example, at current rates of deforestation, approximately 5 to 10 percent of tropical forest species may face extinction in the next 30 years (Ehrlich and Wilson, 1991; Reid, 1992). “While we are still making entries in the catalog of life forms on earth, we are increasingly aware that whole pages, some yet unrecorded, are being erased even as we write” (Rocheleau, 1991). Not only are individual species disappearing. Entire habitats and ecosystems—forests, wetlands, rangelands, and coastal zones—are being fragmented, altered, or destroyed. The tragedy is that the numerous current and potential benefits of biological resources are lost not just to people of this generation but to future generations as well.

The causes of the disturbing loss of species and habitats are complex and varied. The direct mechanisms include: habitat conversion to other uses; over-exploitation of living resources; pollution of air, soil, and waters; global climate change; and the spread of industrial agriculture and fisheries and of commercial forestry. How-

ever, underlying these mechanisms are several more fundamental causes. These include the unsustainably high rates of human population growth, movement, and resource consumption; the narrowing spectrum of traded products from agriculture, forests, and fisheries; economic systems and policies that fail to value environmental resources; inequity in the ownership, management, and flow of benefits from both the use and conservation of biological resources; deficiencies in knowledge and its application; and legal and institutional systems that promote unsustainable exploitation (WRI/IUCN/UNEP, 1992).

The seriousness of the crisis has been recognized. Early efforts to understand the issues and develop policies include the U.S. Strategy Conference on Biological Diversity convened in 1981 by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and others. A National Forum on Biodiversity, sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution, was held in 1986. Legislative action was taken by the U.S. Congress, which passed amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act in 1979 and 1986, calling for USAID to commit financial resources to respond to halt the loss of tropical forests and biodiversity. Within the United States, other legislative initiatives include a proposed high-level commission to develop policies for improving the conservation of the nation's own biological resources.

More recent international efforts include the development of the *Global Biodiversity Strategy* (WRI/IUCN/UNEP, 1992), the result of a multi-year participatory process of research and consultations. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been supporting national biodiversity studies around the world with the goal of developing national biodiversity units within each country. The prominence of biodiversity on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the signing of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* at that “Earth Summit” by more than 150 nations, and the financial commitments of the Global Environmental Facility also indicate that the issue of biodiversity loss has

been recognized, and responded to, by a wide array of interests—public and private, international and local, scientific and political, environment and development. Following the *Global Biodiversity Strategy* and UNCED have been many efforts intended to provide avenues for independent participation and dialogue on biodiversity issues and the implementation of the *Convention* (e.g., Global Biodiversity Forum; a U.S. network; dialogues on such aspects as gender and indigenous rights; and meetings with countries to devise strategies and programs).

To help understand what efforts had been made so far, in 1987 the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Science and Technology (USAID/S&T/FENR) began support for a study of funding for biodiversity through the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Project of the World Resources Institute's Center for International Development and Environment. A Biodiversity Projects Database was developed and a detailed report, *A Survey of U.S.-Based Efforts to Research and Conserve Biological Diversity in Developing Countries* (Abramovitz, 1989), documented and analyzed \$37.5 million spent on 873 projects in 1987. This was the first-ever accounting of expenditures for biological diversity. Before its publication, no information was available on how much was spent on biodiversity research and conservation, where the money was going, what types of activities were being funded, who was funding them, and who was carrying them out. The study continued, the database expanded, and a follow-up report, *Investing in Biological Diversity* (Abramovitz, 1991) analyzed the \$62.9 million spent on over 1,000 projects in 1989.

This current report, *Trends in Biodiversity Investments*, analyzes data on 1987, 1989, and 1991 biodiversity research and conservation activities from the study's Biodiversity Projects Database and assesses key trends during that time. It discusses the methodology developed and tested during these studies and compares it with other monitoring efforts. Finally, the report supports two key recommendations:

- First, the United States should continue to increase its overall level of funding for biodiversity.
- Second, the methodology illustrated in this study for monitoring biodiversity investments should be further applied and expanded to provide for the critical information needed for decision-making at the national and international levels.

This is the final report from a multi-year study undertaken at the World Resources Institute to develop a flexible, useful, and efficient methodology and database for monitoring biodiversity investments; identify trends in those investments; and establish a multi-year baseline of data. The hope is that this methodology and these data will provide a useful model and baseline for the monitoring of financial resources called for in *Agenda 21* and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Such information will be required for making wise decisions regarding the long-term future of the earth's biological wealth.

This study was carried out with funding from the Biodiversity Support Program, a U.S. Agency for International Development-funded consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, and The Nature Conservancy.

## Methods

### *The Survey*

In 1991-92, a survey was conducted to determine how much U.S. institutions—both governmental and non-governmental—invested in biodiversity research and conservation activities in developing countries during 1991. This survey, the results of which are reported here, was (like its forerunners) designed to collect project-level information. Each project's title, focus of activity, geographic location, funding level, funders, and implementors were identified. (The questionnaire used appears in Appendix I.)

Information was collected for projects active in fiscal or calendar year 1991. This time period was chosen because it allowed for the collection of the most complete and recent data and for a

comparison with the two previous studies that covered 1987 and 1989. Multi-year analyses were performed on all data.

The current report includes several refinements, additions, and analyses that did not appear in the reports of 1987 or 1989 activities. The survey questionnaire included questions on new activity subcategories and additional types of biomes. A multi-year comparison between the three surveys of funding by region, funder, implementor, and type of activity showed significant changes. Most tables include columns that allow the reader to see the percentage change in funding between each study year and over the course of the entire study (1987 to 1991). Given the particular importance of the Neotropics to the United States, the tables also show subtotals for Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, as well as a subtotal for all of Latin America and the Caribbean. Several new types of figures have been added to illustrate and highlight key findings and trends.

In the current study, as in 1989, a code was included to indicate whether the organization carrying out the project was from within the country where the project took place ("in-country"), the United States, some other nation, or a combination of these. This coding was added to determine the amount given directly to implementors within the country versus that passed through, or remaining primarily in U.S. institutions. No distinction was made between grassroots groups and national organizations within the project country.

In this report, the analysis of in-country implementors was expanded. Displays indicate which portion of all funding goes directly to in-country implementors and how that is distributed by region (*Figure 12*) and by type of institutions (*Table 11*). Another figure illustrates how funding for research is distributed to various types of institutions and how much goes directly to institutions located within the project country versus institutions outside (*Figure 13*).

Other tables and figures also examine the data in new ways. Some tables and figures show how much funding the various types of funders pro-

vide on a regional basis (*Table 10*) and by type of activity (*Table 9*). One table also indicates which categories of projects various types of implementors carry out (*Table 12*). An analysis of country and regional funding per hectare is also presented again this year (*Table 3 and Appendix II*).

### *The Sample*

The following types of U.S.-based funding and implementing institutions were surveyed:

- departments and agencies of the U.S. government
- non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- universities and research institutions
- botanical gardens and zoos
- museums
- foundations

Several strategies were employed for collecting information. Much data on universities and other research institutions was collected from the National Science Foundation's Divisions of Biotic Systems and Resources, Environmental Biology, Ocean Sciences, International Programs, and Biological Oceanography lists of 1991 grants with foreign designations. The Association of Systematics Collections, which represents a large number of universities, museums, and other research institutions, polled its members.

Activities funded by charitable foundations, such as the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, Andrew W. Mellon, Ford, Rockefeller, Tinker, and Jessie Smith Noyes Foundations, and the Pew Charitable Trusts, were identified through annual reports and direct surveying. Most governmental and non-governmental organizations were contacted directly. Some completed the survey questionnaire, others provided project summaries, grants lists, or computerized databases. Governments, agencies, and NGOs within developing countries, and international agencies (e.g., CGIAR) were not directly surveyed. Data from the Global Environmental

Facility (GEF) was not included since project disbursements had not been made in 1991.

As in the previous surveys, response rates were very high (over 90 percent) for non-governmental organizations, foundations, and governmental departments and agencies. Response rates were somewhat lower for museums, botanical gardens and zoos, and universities and other research institutions not receiving National Science Foundation grants.

### *Survey Data*

Information was gathered on 1,410 projects and programs active in fiscal or calendar year 1991 from questionnaires, project summaries, grant lists, and computer databases. Most of the data received were at the project level, though a few were at the program level. (Programs are generally much larger efforts consisting of several projects.) Records were coded by types of funders and implementors (e.g., non-governmental organizations, botanical gardens, foundations), geographic region, country, and activity type (e.g., research, education). Records were also coded to indicate whether the implementor was from the country where the project took place, the United States, a third country, or a combination of these. In cases where information was not submitted in the questionnaire format, activities were coded according to the definitions provided. Records were compared and projects that were double counted were removed or adjusted.<sup>1</sup>

All data submitted were reviewed to ensure that projects were focused on the biological diversity of developing countries, were active in 1991, were funded or implemented by a U.S. public or private institution, and had activities that fell within the classification system. Data that met these criteria were entered into the Biodiversity Projects Database. Examples of projects that met the criteria included:

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1. When project monies were passed through one organization to another, the amounts received by the second organization and retained by the first were separated and attributed to the respective organizations

- the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation gave the Tata Energy Research Institute funds to analyze conservation problems in the Eastern Himalayas and suggested future strategies;
- the Biodiversity Support Program funded work by the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute on the restoration of eastern Pacific coral reefs;
- the Ford Foundation supported a research and training program in wetlands conservation at the University of Sao Paulo;
- the U.S. National Cancer Institute continued its support, through a number of U.S. and in-country research institutions, for a worldwide collection and analysis of plants and marine micro-organisms with pharmaceutical potential;
- Wildlife Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, and USAID are carrying out inventory and training at the Korup forest project in Cameroon; and
- an education and public awareness campaign was conducted by Defensores de la Naturaleza in Guatemala.

Activities such as agricultural development studies and the administrative budgets of U.S. organizations engaged in conservation and research activities did not meet the criteria. Overall agency budgets or large project budgets that contained only a small biodiversity component were not included. For example, the total amount budgeted by a bi-lateral agency for "environment activities" would not be included. Likewise, the entire budget of a huge timber-production scheme that supports a quick inventory beforehand would not be counted as a biodiversity project.

Respondents were asked to rank the three predominant types of activities undertaken in their projects based on a hierarchical scheme. The major categories were:

- research
- site or species management
- policy planning and analysis
- education
- institutional capacity building

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These categories were further divided into such subcategories as ecosystem research, research on the social or cultural values of biodiversity, systematics and inventories, buffer-zone management, *in-situ* species management, conservation law and regulatory policy, financing mechanisms (e.g., debt-for-nature swaps), public awareness/education, and technical training. The site/protected areas subcategories also include activities carried out on public, private, or communal lands outside of protected areas to maintain or improve biodiversity. The subcategories were refined slightly from those used in the survey of 1989 activities (e.g., a specific subcategory on funding mechanisms was added). However, the broad categories (e.g., research, education) and most subcategories remained the same. (See Appendix I for the full activity classification system and definitions used.<sup>2</sup>)

A few examples illustrate the types of activities that fall within some of the subcategories. WWF works with governmental and non-governmental organizations around the world by providing technical assistance and funding for diverse projects ranging from protecting areas to species management to institutional strengthening. WWF partners include, among others, counterparts in Indonesia, the Public Education and Awareness Campaign for the Environment (PEACE) in the Philippines, the Suriname Forest Service, the Awa Ethnic Forest Reserve in Colombia and Ecuador, and the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation in Nepal. The Nature Conservancy also works on site management, institutional strengthening, and information systems development (principally in Latin American countries, where they have a "Parks in Peril" campaign and an extensive network of Conservation Data Centers). Some of TNC's partners include Fundacion Neotropica in Costa Rica and Fundacion Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Colombia.

2. Since 1986, when the amendment relating to biological diversity was added to the Foreign Assistance Act, the definition of biodiversity has expanded considerably. The categories of activities used in this study, which began in 1987, reflect a broader definition. A more recent and expansive definition can be found in the *Global Biodiversity Strategy* (WRI/IUCN/UNEP, 1992).

The Missouri Botanical Garden conducts plant biology and systematics research and training projects throughout the tropics. The Ford Foundation funded studies of oral traditions in Indonesia and gender issues in forest use and management in India and Zimbabwe. The U.S. National Science Foundation supported the development of a database on fish biodiversity in the Neotropics. The Ecuadorian Natural Science Museum is undertaking work on the status, distribution, and protection of avian biodiversity.

Wildlife Conservation International is active in animal research, park protection and management, and training. The Asociacion Nacional para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (ANCON) is working to protect the forests and wildlife of the Panama Canal watershed. ANCON is also collaborating with Fundacion Neotropica in Costa Rica on the development of La Amistad International Park and Biosphere Reserve. In Peru, a conservation strategy for the tumbes mangrove ecosystem is being developed by Fundacion Peruana para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (FPCN). The ecological and economic effects of community protection activities on forest regeneration were studied by the Indian Institute of Science with support from the Ford Foundation. The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, with funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is testing community-based natural resources monitoring and management methods in St. Lucia. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund is supporting environmental conservation through people's participation in the central Himalayas.

The Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation provided support to Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) for the development of environmental laws. USAID also provided funding to the Environmental Law Institute to give technical assistance to Brazilian organizations developing environmental laws in that country. The Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation also provided support to FUNCOL and FUNDPUBLICO in Colombia to provide legal services to communities to defend the environment. The Universidade Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro is undertaking training and collaboration for the

application of ecological economics to Latin America. With support from the Tinker Foundation and others, Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan is developing an environmental monitoring and data analysis system for use in wetlands management and policy formation. Some of the projects that used or developed innovative funding mechanisms included a debt information and training center that helps Latin American Institutions negotiate swaps. Many of the debt-swaps or conservation trusts were used to provide ongoing support to institutions or directly to the parks and protected areas.

With support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Tabuyog Development Center in the Philippines carried out an environmental education program in coastal fishing communities, and the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi, India provides an international news service on environment and development issues. The University of the West Indies trained environmental studies teachers for the primary and secondary schools. Numerous universities received support for research and training in their graduate programs in ecology, wildlife management, and other related disciplines. For example, the Mellon Foundation gave funds to a number of Chilean universities for botanical research. With support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the East-West Center was able to undertake a program of conservation research and training in Vietnam. USAID, often through its Biodiversity Support Program, was active in providing training. For example, in Brazil it supported training of extractive-reserves managers through the National Environmental Institute (IBAMA) and training for policy-makers in natural resources economics. The National Zoological Park of the Smithsonian Institution continued to train professionals from developing countries in wildlife conservation and management. Training for scientists, park personnel, government officials and others was also provided by the U.S. National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, the Peace Corps, and a number of NGOs.

Activities intended to strengthen institutions working in developing countries have been supported by many foundations (including Charles Stewart Mott, Jessie Smith Noyes, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundations, and the Pew Charitable Trusts), the U.S. government, and NGOs. The institutions helped by these projects are primarily in-country NGOs, as well as universities, research institutions, and government agencies responsible for natural resources management. For example, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation funded a grants program through the Missouri Botanical Garden that supports museums and botanical gardens in the Andean region of South America. The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation provided support to several U.S. NGOs (e.g., WWF, National Wildlife Federation, and the World Resources Institute) for institutional strengthening of developing country NGOs. Support directly for institutions in developing countries was also provided by foundations and NGOs. For example, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation supported the Haribon Foundation in the Philippines, the Nigerian Conservation Foundation, the Instituto Nicaraguense de Recursos Naturales y del Ambiente, and the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. The World Wildlife Fund supported Fundacion Herencia Verde in Colombia and the Pantanal Defense Society in Brazil and gave seed grants to organizations in the Dominican Republic, among many others. (See *Appendix III* for a full list of projects and their implementors by region and country.)

## Results

Globally, U.S.-based institutions invested \$105.0 million in 1991 in 1,410 biodiversity research and conservation projects in 102 developing countries (*Table 1*). Such funding for biodiversity has increased steadily since 1987, the first year studied, when the total was \$37.5 million. By 1989, funding had increased two-thirds (68 percent) to \$62.9 million, and by 1991 had increased two-thirds (67 percent) again. The 1991 total of \$105 million represents a 180 per-

cent increase from 1987 funding levels. Similarly, the number of projects has also increased from 873 in 1987 to 1,410 in 1991. These increases represent a true rise in funding: no new types of institutions or new major individual institutions were included in the data analyzed for this report.<sup>3</sup>

### Geographic Analysis

In 1991, just over half (54 percent) of all U.S. overseas funding for biodiversity went to projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (*Table 1*). Both the dollar amount and the number of projects to the region have increased steadily during this period (*Figure 1*). In 1987, \$22.9 million was invested in 508 projects, and in 1989 \$42.5 million was allocated for 652 projects. By 1991, investments of \$56.5 million were made in 871 projects in the Neotropics (*Table 1*). Despite the overall increase, this represents a percentage decline from the previous study years, 1987 and 1989, when the figures were 61 percent and 67 percent, respectively.

Regionally, in 1991 the largest amount of money (24 percent of the total) went to projects in South America (*Table 1*). The 14 countries in that region with U.S.-funded projects received \$25.1 million for 397 projects. While the absolute amount of money allocated to the region increased (30 percent) since 1989, it was at a rate less than the global average of 67 percent.

The percent of funding for biodiversity directed toward projects in Central America has declined steadily since 1987, when it was 32 percent of the total (*Table 1*). In 1989, this figure was 26 percent, and by 1991 it had decreased to 17 percent of the total. The absolute amount of funding to the region has increased only 48 percent over the past four years—much less than the global increase of 180 percent. In all, the 336 projects in Central America received \$17.8 million in 1991.

3. Data from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International and Organizational Affairs was obtained for the first time in 1991, and the Peace Corps program expenditures were more fully accounted for. However, these additions accounted for less than 5 percent of the total.

The amount of funding and the percent of total funding to projects in the Caribbean almost doubled since 1989, and increased sixfold since 1987 (*Table 1*). In the first year of the study (1987), there were 46 projects with just under \$1 million in funding. By 1991, there were 93 projects with total funding of \$5.6 million. Still, this represents only 5 percent of the global total. Active regional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean received \$7.9 million in 1991, a slight increase from the 1989 total.

In 1991, the amount of funding going to projects in Asia and Oceania increased substantially (*Figure 1, Table 1*). In Asia, funding increased to \$17.3 million, more than triple the 1989 total. However, the funding was not evenly distributed across the region or among projects. Two large USAID projects in the Philippines and Indonesia accounted for over \$7 million (one-third) of this total. In addition, while the 1991 share of total funding to Asia (16 percent) was an increase over the 9 percent allocated in 1989, it was the same as in 1987.

Oceania experienced a relatively large increase in absolute funding (more than double) over 1989 levels. (The first year Oceania was analyzed separately.) Yet, the \$1.7 million invested in 1991 is still only 2 percent of the global total (*Table 1*). One-third of the total funding in Oceania was accounted for by the U.S. National Cancer Institute-sponsored program conducted by a number of universities in the region collecting marine micro-organisms for natural pharmaceutical products screening.

The absolute amount of funding for projects in Africa increased in 1991 to \$17.8 million, while the number of projects and the share of total funding remained at levels equivalent to 1989 (*Table 1*). The vast and diverse continent of Africa still received only 17 percent of the global total in 1991.

Global and multi-regional projects received 11 percent of the total funding in 1991, a share equivalent to 1987 and slightly higher than 1989 (*Table 1*).

By country, the largest amount of money allocated in 1991 went to projects in Brazil (*Table 2*). The \$9.3 million for projects in this large and biologically important country was nearly double the amount spent in 1989. However, while the absolute amount of money invested in projects in Brazil rose in 1991, its share of the global total (9 percent) remained unchanged from 1989 levels. Notably, this amount was not evenly disbursed among projects and programs. The six largest projects or umbrella programs accounted for over half of the total funding to Brazil. For example, USAID funded a global climate change program, implemented primarily through a number of U.S.-based public and private institutions. The goal of this program is to support a variety of smaller projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Brazilian government and local and national NGOs, promoting training and education, policy planning, improving environmental impact assessments, and studying and promoting extractive reserves and the integration of gender issues into sustainable forest-management projects. In addition, a loan was provided to develop non-timber forest products in the Amazon. Together, these programs accounted for one-third of the total funding for Brazil.

Mexico continued to receive a large share of U.S. project funding, with the absolute amount increasing from \$5.5 million for 89 projects in 1989 to \$7.9 million for 149 projects in 1991 (*Table 2*). While there were more projects in 1991, the relative share of total funding decreased slightly. A significant portion of the funding in Mexico was provided by the NSF for research, most of which was carried out by U.S.-based universities and research institutions. A large share of the funding was also provided by USAID, as part of its global climate change program, to support parks and biosphere reserves, debt-swaps, and training. While the amount of money involved was not large, the U.S. National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service also supported numerous activities in Mexico.

The Philippines ranked third in U.S. funding in 1991, the first time it has appeared in the list of the "top ten" countries (*Table 2*). As is the case

with many other countries, the \$6.4 million was not evenly distributed among the 26 projects. In fact, only four projects received funding over \$0.1 million. One of these was a large (\$5 million) USAID-funded debt-swap that accounted for three-quarters of the total funding in the Philippines. The proceeds of this debt-swap will help establish the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE), which will provide grants for biodiversity management, training, and community-based resource management.

Together, projects in Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines received \$23.6, or 23 percent of the total funding in 1991 (*Table 2*). In 1989, the top three countries were Costa Rica, Mexico, and Brazil, and together they received 30 percent (\$17.2 million) of the total that year.

In the previous two studies, Costa Rica received the most project funding of any single country. In 1991, however, its rank was lower (fourth) as their share of the total funding continued to decline, from 15 percent in 1987 to 10 percent in 1989, and finally to 5 percent in 1991 (*Table 2*). In addition, the absolute amount of money decreased slightly from \$6.2 million in 1989 to \$5.1 million in 1991. The funding for the 92 projects in Costa Rica was relatively evenly distributed among the projects.

Some of the totals for individual countries deserve additional explanation. In some countries (e.g., Ecuador, Botswana, Indonesia, Paraguay, Philippines), much of the funding is concentrated in a few programs or comes from the large debt swaps. In others, (e.g., Costa Rica, Peru, Madagascar) the funding is more evenly distributed and there are few or no large programs.

When the ten countries with the most project funding are aggregated, they account for 43 percent of all funding, or \$45.3 million, and 41 percent of all projects (*Table 2*). While the total for the "top ten" countries is increasing, the share of total funding and projects to "top ten" countries is decreasing. By comparison, in 1989 the "top ten" countries received \$31.4 million, or half, of that year's total. In 1987, the "top 10" countries received \$17.6 million, or 52 percent of that

year's total. In other words, funding is becoming more evenly distributed among countries. It is also important to note that the countries appearing in this list change each year.

A promising trend over the years in which funding has been monitored is the increase in the number of countries with more than \$1 million in U.S. project funding. In 1987, only seven countries fell into this category. In 1989, the number had risen to 13, and in 1991 a total of 19 countries had more than \$1 million in project funding. Countries that are not included in Table 2 (but that received more than \$1 million) are Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Chile, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Tanzania, and Thailand.

Another useful way to measure funding is to examine how much funding a country receives per unit area. As Table 3 illustrates, only 54 countries for which there is survey data received even the modest amount of \$5 per 1,000 hectares. (Only countries—including islands—over 1 million hectares are included in the analysis for Table 3.) Several of the countries that top this list are small countries housing large programs, many of them regional in nature, so the figures are somewhat slanted. Other countries, such as Brazil and Indonesia, that appear in the list of countries with the most funding (Table 2) are very large and thus receive very little per hectare relative to their size. On a regional basis, Central America received \$72 per 1,000 hectares, South America \$14 per 1,000 hectares, Africa \$6 per 1,000 hectares, Asia \$6 per 1,000 hectares, and Oceania \$33 per 1,000 hectares (See Appendix II). Both the regional totals and the number of countries with funding of at least \$5 per 1,000 hectares represent an increase from 1989 (Abramovitz, 1991). By and large, countries with higher levels of funding tend to meet most or all of the following criteria: 1) demonstrated commitment to preserving their own biodiversity; 2) ability to effectively absorb and use outside funding; 3) ability to interest the United States in working in those countries; and 4) political and social stability.

## Analysis of types of projects

Projects were classified by their three main activities. Because in most cases the portion of funding allocated to various activities within a project could not be determined, for the analysis all funds were assigned to the principal focus of the project. In other words, even if a research project had a training component, all funds were designated as research. In 1991, there was a more even distribution of funds among the five broad categories of project activities than in 1987 or 1989 (Table 4).

*Research.* As in the earlier study years, research projects received the most funding—28 percent of the total in 1991 (Figure 2). The \$29.5 million spent in 1991 represents a 23-percent increase over 1989 research funding (\$24 million). While the absolute amount of funding for these activities did increase again in 1991, the relative share of funding for research activities has continued to decrease between each study year—from 44 percent in 1987 to 38 percent in 1989 to 28 percent in 1991 (Figure 3).

In the previous study, most research funding (83 percent) was for basic ecosystem, species, and systematics research (Abramovitz, 1991). A much smaller share (16 percent) supported applied research, such as studying ecosystem or species' response to disturbance or assessing their economic value. However, in 1991, research funding was more evenly divided among basic, applied, and systematics research (Table 5). Funding for applied research (\$9.2 million) in 1991 was 31 percent of the total allocated for research projects and has increased substantially from earlier years (Figure 4).

Funding for systematics more than doubled since 1987 (\$3.5 million for 123 projects) to \$9.2 million for 165 projects in 1991 (Table 5). While this was a smaller share of the research pie than in earlier years, systematics was the primary, secondary, or tertiary focus of many more activities in 1991. (In 1989 only 170 projects had systematics or inventory as a focus, while in 1991, some 267 projects included systematics or inventory efforts.)

More than 50 percent (\$18.4 million) of all research funding went to Latin America and the Caribbean—a share consistent with the overall level of funding to the Neotropics (*Table 6*). However, in 1989 a larger share (68 percent) went to research activities in this region than in 1991. There was a near doubling of the number and the amount of funding going to research projects in Asia in 1991. Still, only \$3.9 million was invested in such projects in Asia, less than 4 percent of the total funding (*Table 6*).

*Site/Species Management.* Projects focussing on site or species management continued to receive strong support in 1991, accounting for 22 percent of all funding (*Figure 2*). The relative share of funding for site and species management activities remained relatively constant throughout the study, from 22 to 25 percent, while the absolute amount has increased from \$8.5 million in 1987 to \$16 million in 1989 to \$23.4 million in the most recent study year (*Table 4*). The regional distribution of funding for site and species management activities remained fairly consistent from 1989 to 1991 (*Table 6*). As in earlier years, more of the funding was directed toward the planning and management of sites and relatively less was directed toward managing individual species (*Table 5*). And of the funds for sites, in 1991 more was invested in the management of existing areas rather than the planning and establishment of new areas, as had been the case in the earlier studies. These findings reflect a funding trend of supporting areas and actions that protect a diversity of species rather than a single species and of strengthening the management of existing areas before designating new areas. In addition, it probably also reflects the recognition that biodiversity resides across a wide range of landscapes, including human-influenced and managed systems.

*Policy Planning and Analysis.* Other activities also experienced an increase in funding since the last survey. Policy planning and analysis activities have increased by nearly an order of magnitude since the first study in 1987, a three-fold increase every two years (*Figure 3*). In 1987 only 6 percent of funding (\$2.3 million) was directed toward activities with policy plan-

ning and analysis as their primary focus. By 1991, 23 percent of funding (\$23.7 million) was so directed (*Table 4*). Much of this increase was in projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (especially South America) and Asia and Oceania (especially Asia) (*Figure 5*). Policy projects that were global or multiregional also increased greatly in 1991 (*Figure 5*).

Three components of the policy planning and analysis category in particular received much more attention in 1991 than in earlier years. The analysis and reform of conservation laws and policies and economic laws and policies have become much more prevalent. In addition, the great expansion in the use of funding mechanisms, such as debt-swaps and conservation trusts, has been a significant trend since 1987 (*Figure 4*). In 1989, \$2.8 million was invested through these tools; by 1991, the amount had increased to \$11.6 million.<sup>4</sup> This trend seems to indicate a growing interest in providing long-term, stable, in-country funding sources and developing creative solutions to funding needs and foreign debt. In 1991, nearly half of all monies for policy planning and analysis activities supported funding mechanisms (e.g., debt-for-nature swaps, conservation trusts) (*Table 5*). In Asia and Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, the majority of policy activities were funding mechanisms (*Figure 6*).

*Education.* Funding for projects with a primary focus on education—broadly defined—has increased from 1987 at a rate consistent with the overall average (*Table 4*). Thus, education's share of the total has remained virtually unchanged. (There was a slight drop in 1989 due to the completion of a large USAID and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service small grants project that appeared in this category in 1987.) In 1991, \$15.6 million was invested in 240 projects with education as their primary focus, representing 15 of the total funding. The government and the foundations provided the most of the funding in

4. Figures reported for debt-swaps indicate the amount used to purchase the debt, not the face value of that debt. For example, if \$1 million was used to purchase \$2 million in debt, the \$1 million was reported

this category (\$12.9 million of \$15.6 million). Technical training was again the largest component of education-oriented activities (Table 5). However, there was a substantial increase in activities aimed at increasing public awareness and educating the general public about biodiversity and its conservation.

Education activities in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean received the most funding in 1991 (Table 6, Figure 7), with Africa experiencing a significant increase from earlier years. In 1989, education activities in Africa received only \$0.6 million; in 1991, this total increased dramatically to \$5.3 million (Figure 7). A large USAID-funded project in Botswana providing training to wildlife management professionals and education and information to the general public accounted for over one-third of the total for education in Africa. The Peace Corps also undertook educational activities in many countries in Africa. In Asia, the amount increased almost fourfold from 1989; yet, the total for educational activities in Asia was still only \$1.8 million, a level lower than 1987.

*Institutional Strengthening.* For activities aimed at strengthening institutions engaged in biodiversity research and conservation activities, funding over the three study years was also relatively constant (Table 4), between 12 and 15 percent of the total. In 1991, the absolute amount of funding devoted to institutional strengthening was \$12.7 million, an increase over the \$9.2 million allocated to these efforts in 1989 (Table 4). Most of this funding went directly to in-country organizations; a smaller share went to U.S. organizations to provide grants and assistance to in-country organizations. As in previous years, most went toward assisting institutions operating in Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 8, Table 6). A much smaller amount, and fewer of these efforts, provided support for institutions in Asia or Africa. Only \$1.6 million was invested directly in strengthening institutions in Asia, and less than \$1 million in Africa. One change in the dynamic of institutional strengthening in 1991 was the nearly eightfold increase in funding for this type of activity by the government funders. Whereas in 1989 they provided

less than \$0.6 million (Abramovitz, 1991), in 1991 they invested \$5.2 million<sup>5</sup> (Table 9).

The final focus category ("other") had no projects in 1991. In 1989, most of the \$1.5 million in this category was dedicated to the USAID-funded Conservation of Biological Diversity Project (CBD). A major component of CBD is the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP)—a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, and The Nature Conservancy—that carried out projects in all of the other categories. As a result of more detailed reporting in 1991, individual activities supported by BSP appear separately in all categories in this report.

A complete analysis of funding to specific types of activities within the sub-categories is found in Table 5.

### *Analysis of Funders*

In each year studied (1987, 1989, and 1991), the largest U.S. funder of biodiversity research and conservation projects in developing countries was the U.S. government (Table 7, Figure 9). In 1991, various agencies of the U.S. government provided funding of \$62.9 million for 532 projects, tripling the 1987 total of \$20 million (Table 7). As in earlier years, the two largest government funders remained the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) (Table 8). In 1991, USAID spent \$37.6 million. This sharp increase from the 1989 total of \$9.3 million reflects mainly an actual increase as well as continued problems obtaining accurate detailed information from the agency. Included in the USAID total is \$4.3 million for projects funded by the USAID-funded Biodiversity Support Program. The National Science Foundation allocated \$12.1 million in 1991, an increase from the \$10.6 million in 1989. NSF continues to be the largest funder of basic research projects.

5. As noted earlier, some of the money generated through funding mechanisms such as debt swaps is used to support the establishment or strengthening of institutions in developing countries. These projects and monies are not counted in the institutional strengthening category discussed here.

The U.S. Peace Corps total of \$5.8 million in 1991 (*Table 8*), an increase from 1989, reflects better reporting of the range of programs undertaken and the associated costs. A small part (\$1.9 million) of the total increase by government funders is due to the inclusion in 1991, for the first time, of U.S. State Department's Bureau of International Organizational Affairs, which supports the implementation and monitoring of international treaties such as CITES and RAMSAR (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, respectively). While the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. National Park Service undertake a large number of activities in many countries, especially in the Western Hemisphere, the total amount of money does not reflect the scope or importance of these efforts. Other departments and agencies of the U.S. government that fund biodiversity activities include the National Institute of Health's National Cancer Institute, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Education (*Table 8*).

In the previous study (Abramovitz, 1991), the most outstanding change from 1987 to 1989 was the huge increase in funding by U.S. charitable foundations. While a similar increase was not seen between 1989 and 1991, the \$19.9 million allocated by the foundations in the most recent year still represents a major increase from the \$2.5 million (or 7 percent of total) allocated in 1987 (*Figure 9*). In 1991, foundation funding accounted for 19 percent of the total (*Table 7*). One possible explanation for why there was not another big increase in 1991 in foundation spending on biodiversity in developing countries could be that there was a notable rise in support (from them and the government) for environmental activities in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (the former Soviet Union). In addition, as a result of a slight change in accounting procedures for some multi-year grants, which in the past had the entire total counted in the year in which the grant was initially made, in the current study only the actual amount given in 1991 was counted.

The leading charitable foundation for biodiversity funding was once again the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation more than doubled its funding to become the second leading foundation. The Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation also provided a significant portion of the 1991 total. The David and Lucille Packard Foundation, which in 1989 did not emphasize funding for biodiversity in developing countries, became a significant funder in 1991. The Pew Charitable Trusts continued to be an important source of funds for these activities. Some other foundations that had been more active in earlier years shifted the emphasis of their funding efforts in 1991.

The amount of funding provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has remained fairly constant in dollar amount (between \$9.2 and \$10.1 million dollars) since 1987 (*Figure 9*), while their share of the total funding has decreased (*Table 7*). One possible explanation is that beginning in 1989, more detailed reporting on the source of funds was provided by NGOs, which by nature are more implementors than funders. Thus, the funding provided by NGOs from their members and supporters may have been overestimated in 1987 because some government or foundation monies were included. Also, many of the activities undertaken by NGOs are supported by various funding sources, so they frequently appear under the "mixed" category for funding source. In addition, one smaller NGO that in previous years reported on their activities did not provide data for the study in 1991.

When trends in the kinds of activities supported by the various types of funders are examined, several points emerge. In general, most funders have continued to allocate their resources consistently with earlier years. That is, the same percentage of their funding went to each type of activity (e.g., research, education). Policy and education activities, however, received increases much higher than average. For example, government funding for policy activities rose from \$1.7 million in 1989 to \$17.4 million in 1991, a ten-fold increase. Funding for educational activities

expanded more than sixfold to \$9.1 million in 1991. In 1991, slightly less was allocated to research and institutional strengthening, while twice as much was used to fund projects with education as their primary focus. (Table 9 lists the amounts allocated to each type of activity by the different funder types in 1991.)

Another way to analyze how funders allocate their resources is to compare their regional distribution of funding (*Figure 10*). As in the earlier study, all funder types allocated at least half of their resources to projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. The only exception was the "mixed" category of funder, which spent slightly less than half in this region. While the percentage of funding from the government and NGOs to the region remained nearly the same, or increased slightly, foundations did allocate less than previously. In 1989, foundations committed 88 percent of their resources to Latin America and the Caribbean, while in 1991 the share had dropped to 52 percent of the foundations' biodiversity disbursements. (Table 10 lists the exact amounts and number of projects in each region supported by the various funders in 1991.)

### *Analysis of project implementors*

As in the past, thanks to a large overall increase in funding, virtually all types of institutions that carry out project activities showed an increase in the amount of funding they received (*Figure 11, Table 11*). Non-governmental organizations continued to carry out the most projects and the greatest amount of funding—41 percent of the total. They implemented over 600 projects worth a total of \$42.7 million in 1991. The government category showed the largest increase between 1989 and 1991, nearly tripling. This is due not only to an increase in the amount funded and implemented by the U.S. government but also the project and institutional support for governments undertaking these efforts in other countries. In all, government agencies from the U.S. and developing countries carried out 206 projects with funding of \$24.8 million in the most recent study year. The mixed/others category increased five-fold, indicative of the great in-

crease in collaborative projects. Only the value of projects undertaken solely by botanical gardens and zoos decreased slightly, likely due to the inclusion of many of their collaborative projects in the mixed/others category of implementors.

The type of activities undertaken by the various categories of implementors is analyzed in Table 12. As one might predict, universities, botanical gardens and zoos concentrate primarily on research. More than half of the site and species management activities are implemented by NGOs (\$13.4 million), with the government also carrying out a sizeable share (\$5.3 million). A similar apportionment was also seen in the policy planning and analysis category. NGOs and the government carry out an even larger portion of education and institutional strengthening projects. The types of institutions within the U.S. and other countries carrying out biodiversity activities were also examined (*Table 13*).

The share and amount of project funding implemented by institutions within the countries and regions where the project took place versus the portion implemented by U.S. or other outside institutions was analyzed (*Figure 12*). In-country institutions were the sole or primary implementors of only 22 percent of the total (\$23 million), about the same as in 1989. U.S. institutions from all sectors implemented the majority again in 1991. The 66 percent of the total (\$69.7 million) in 1991 represents a slight decrease from the 73 percent of the total in 1989. International organizations carried out 3 percent of the total. Projects implemented by organizations from a mixture of origins carried out 8 percent in 1991—an increase from 1989. The 22 percent slice of the total carried out by in-country institutions was further analyzed. Of this \$23 million, the majority—71 percent—was implemented by organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean (*Figure 12*). Twenty percent was in Asia or Oceania, and only 9 percent was in Africa.

Another way of examining how project funding is allocated is to analyze the origin of the institutions (e.g., in-country, U.S.) and the type of institutions (e.g., NGO, university) that implement research projects (*Figure 13*). As was illustrated

in Figure 12, funding is distributed strongly in the direction of U.S.-based institutions. Most research activities are carried out by universities, botanic gardens and zoos, the majority of which are U.S.-based. Very little of the research activities funded by U.S. institutions were implemented solely by in-country institutions, although some were carried out by a mixture of U.S. and in-country institutions.

## Discussion and Conclusions

When one examines the trends in the efforts of U.S. public and private institutions to study and sustain the biological resources of developing countries there are both signs of hope and reasons for continued concern. Not only has the level of funding increased—from \$37.5 million in 1987 to \$105 million in 1991—but it has also become more widely distributed among activities and countries. The steady increase in the number of countries with over \$1 million in project funding is a positive trend. So, too, is the greatly increased use of innovative funding mechanisms (such as debt-swaps, conservation trusts, and conservation easements). It is a sign that donors recognize both the need to provide long-term, stable, funding and the capacity of in-country institutions to manage biological and financial resources.

Along with an increase in financial resources, there has also been an increase in awareness among decision makers and the public alike of the importance of biodiversity. Biodiversity as an area of concern encompassing many disciplines and interests has evolved considerably during the last decade. For example, the increased funding for marine and coastal issues, regional planning, and integrated conservation and development projects is evidence that biodiversity has come to include more than national parks, rain forests and endangered species. Part of this promising development is the increased attention to projects focussing on the social aspects of biodiversity use and management, including support for legal rights, policy changes,

and the rights of women and traditional cultures who are important managers of biodiversity and providers for their communities and nations, yet continue to be marginalized domestically and within the international halls of decision making.

The *Convention on Biological Diversity* and *Agenda 21*, both signed at the June 1992 Earth Summit, as well as the development of the *Global Biodiversity Strategy* demonstrate that the level of public policy discourse has also become more sophisticated. Important documents and agreements such as these suggest that a continued commitment to the key biodiversity issues may be anticipated. While many of the discussions and negotiations surrounding the *Convention* and *Agenda 21* were—and continue to be—quite contentious, the fact that they involve a wide range of parties and received wide coverage by the media, also bodes well for the future of biodiversity and those who depend upon it.

Yet, with all the promising signs—and there are many—there is still cause for concern and vigilance. For example, even with increases in the overall amount of funding since 1987, still only one-third of the funding goes to projects in Africa and Asia. And even in 1991, only a very few countries receive even the modest amount of \$5 in project funding for every thousand hectares.

Another cause for considerable concern is that still less than one-quarter of all project funding goes directly to in-country organizations. The majority continues to go to U.S. or other international organizations, or is passed through them to the in-country institutions. One might predict a shift in the balance in order to achieve the level of in-country capacity building and priority setting called for in *Agenda 21* [33.8, 33.9].

Even with steady increases in financial support for biodiversity, measured against the pressing needs throughout the world and compared to other types of expenditures, the amounts spent on biodiversity research and management continue to be shockingly small. The \$105 million spent in 1991 by public and private institutions

on biodiversity in developing countries represents a U.S. per capita investment of only \$0.42 (42 cents). Compared with the billions of dollars in expenditures for projects such as the space station, the amount currently invested in ensuring the future of the planet's biodiversity is truly minuscule. Indeed, more was spent by the U.S. on one day of the Gulf War, \$500 million per day (Corbin, pers. com., 1992), or trying to rid American homes of cockroaches, \$124 million in 1988 (Harper's, 1989), than on conserving biodiversity.

The inadequacy of current funding from all sources has been recognized, as has the need for future monitoring. *Agenda 21* noted "The need for substantially increased [financial] effort, both by countries themselves and by the international community." [33.2]. In fact, one of the goals of UNCED was to "Identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries...and to consider ways of effectively monitoring the provision of such...resources...so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data" [33.1].

The importance of monitoring these increased commitments was again raised in a report to the U.N. 47th General Assembly on follow up to UNCED. One of the recommendations from UNCED was the creation of a high level Commission on Sustainable Development with a number of functions aimed at monitoring progress in the implementation of *Agenda 21*, particularly those related to finance, information networks, and capacity building programs.

A major mechanism for the provision of new and additional financial resources to developing countries for the implementation of *Agenda 21* and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* is the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). It is anticipated that the GEF (managed by the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP) will provide \$800 to \$900 million per year over three years. This level of funding dwarfs current investments. The consequences of spending huge amounts of money, and the ability of the international community (and individual countries) to monitor

these expenditures and prioritize their own expenditures accordingly, have enormous potential consequences for biodiversity. A transparent monitoring system is clearly needed.

Given the emphasis in *Agenda 21* on monitoring finances, and the indication that these resources will be growing from the GEF and other international and in-country sources, what models are available for accomplishing such a monitoring function? The goal of this study at its inception in 1987, was to determine the feasibility of monitoring and analyzing expenditures for biodiversity research and conservation. Experience over five years has demonstrated that a relatively straightforward system can be established and maintained that provides a useful tool to funders and implementors alike. The project also demonstrated that the system was found useful by institutions within other countries and could be used by them to analyze investments within their own countries as well as produce standardized data that could be shared and analyzed at the international level. The system produced standardized analyses, and also responded to specialized requests. In addition to the development of such a system, data on over 3,000 projects taking place from 1987 to 1991 were collected, analyzed and widely distributed.

During the course of the study, other past and proposed data monitoring efforts were examined. A number of issues and problems were identified that may prove relevant when implementing *Agenda 21's* calls for monitoring financial expenditures. For example, within virtually all existing institutions, particularly the bi- and multi-lateral donors, there is no system for tracking what monies are devoted specifically to biodiversity programs. With few exceptions, there is no central source of data, no standard set of codes or definitions, no way to compare easily and reliably between activities and within an organization from year to year—much less compare them with the activities of other organizations. Inaccurate information not only distorts the current picture, but also makes monitoring over time impossible. Indeed, the assumptions made based on inaccurate figures may lead to some inappropriate or even damaging conclu-

sions. For example, one large bi-lateral is considering cutting back funding for biodiversity because, based on its own erroneous estimates, it believes that it has spent enough.

In part due to the lack of accounting for biodiversity within institutions described above, one recent attempt to compare levels of funding for biodiversity by several countries' bi-lateral aid agencies (World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 1992) was able to obtain only rough estimates of their overall budgets spent on "environment." This type of coarse methodology is insufficient in terms of accuracy or detail to make comparisons between organizations within a particular year, much less track specific types of activities, regions, or detect multi-year trends or gaps in needs.

During the course of their recent biodiversity country studies, UNEP attempted to quickly assemble detailed data on current expenditures and future needs at the country level. Unfortunately, there is both a lack of readily available existing information within countries, and a frequent lack of response to highly detailed survey instruments. The difficulty of the process, and the inability to comply, has meant that while donors and others need information on current funding and "unmet needs" at the national and international levels no system has yet been proposed for monitoring expenditures.

## Recommendations

**B**ased on the analysis of thousands of projects and the examination of numerous data systems during the period 1987 to 1992, two key recommendations for the future emerge. First, while funding from U.S. public and private sources has increased, it is still not enough. Additional long-term financial resources will continue to be required for many years to come. The \$105 million spent by U.S. institutions should be increased to a level that would be a fair share for the U.S. to contribute towards the \$3.5 billion per year that may be required for global biodiversity conservation [*Agenda 21*, chapter 15]. While such a sum may seem quite large, and

would certainly require a substantial increase over current commitments, *Agenda 21* reminds us that "The cost of inaction could outweigh the financial costs of implementing *Agenda 21*. Inaction will narrow the choices of future generations" [33.4].

As funding for biodiversity increases, and international monitoring is expanded and institutionalized, some of the imbalances in investment patterns that emerged in this study may require particular attention. In the future, the balance in expenditures to various geographic areas may need to be reoriented as funding from within those regions and from other donor countries is more fully assessed. In addition, a much greater level of resources, both financial and intellectual, than is currently expended will likely be required to understand the socioeconomic dimensions of biodiversity conservation and promote the social, ecological, and economic equity (e.g., between north and south, male and female, rich and poor) needed to ensure sustainable conservation and development.

In terms of the source of those additional funds, certainly much of it will come from each country's internal resources. One might also expect to see a continued rise in flexible and innovative funding mechanisms that do not require large amounts of scarce hard currency. Mechanisms that also provide long-term stable funding and allow for the development of in-country capacity to manage resources would likely be most favored. One might also expect to see an increase in the participation by the private sector and the continued development of innovative partnerships such as profit-sharing.

This study also found that much funding is still rather short-term. A continued shift towards long-term funding and strategic planning for programs and funding is clearly indicated. Given the relatively small portion of current U.S. biodiversity funding that goes directly to institutions in other countries, donors should be encouraged to reassess the balance in the institutional arrangements for projects they fund in the future. *Agenda 21* notes that "For an evolving partnership among all countries of the world, including, in particular, between developed and developing

countries, sustainable development strategies and enhanced and predictable levels of funding in support of longer term objectives are required" [33.9]. Part of that evolving partnership—and one of the issues that dominated the UNCED discussions and documents—is the need to build and strengthen the capacity within each country to manage their own resources, set their own priorities and achieve their own objectives. In fact, the UNDP has launched a pilot program dubbed "Capacity 21" to provide resources to countries so that in the course of developing a nationally driven process of implementing *Agenda 21*, they can also strengthen their own capacities (*Earth Times*, 1992). This study would reinforce *Agenda 21* by recommending that greater emphasis should be placed on strengthening in-country capacity by providing long-term funding that is planned, administered, and implemented directly by in-country institutions—and reflects their priorities. Part of this capacity is monitoring resources—biological and financial.

Thus, the second major recommendation of this study is the need to expand and institutionalize monitoring. It is clear that good decisions cannot be made without good information. As the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and the recommendations from *Agenda 21* are implemented, actions must address information needs from the local to the international levels. This study found that not only is the amount of actual funding for biodiversity insufficient, but the mechanisms for continuous monitoring and analysis of funding are also lacking. Other than this multi-year study, of which this is the final report, no process has been suggested much less institutionalized for tracking and disseminating such information. The need for continued and expanded monitoring is clearly called for by the increased financial resources that will likely be devoted to biodiversity conservation in future years through the Global Environment Facility

and the implementation of the *Convention on Biological Diversity*. The methodology developed in this study may provide a model for the financial monitoring called for in *Agenda 21* which emphasizes the need to effectively monitor the provision of financial resources "...so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data" [33.1]. An on-going system for monitoring expenditures is needed so that organizations can assess their own portfolios and compare them with others, and so that outside individuals or organizations can ensure accountability and determine if there are gaps in funding for particular areas or activities. Such monitoring is critical to meeting information needs at the national and international levels.

The methodology developed during the course of this study demonstrates that such monitoring is both useful and feasible. The type of data and analysis provided in this study and the use of this methodology establishes a baseline against which future efforts could be monitored. Based on the author's experience with partner institutions during this study, it is clear that the capacity and interest exists within many countries to establish a decentralized system, built around common methodology and definitions, and core data elements. Such a network would allow for accurate and reliable information to be gathered, shared, and analyzed both nationally and internationally. The development of such a network would also support the strengthening of capacity within each country to undertake planning, monitoring and analysis. Such an approach, coupled with the methodology employed in this study would establish a ready, flexible, and transparent system for monitoring funders and the future implementation—both nationally and internationally—of the recommendations of *Agenda 21*, the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, and the *Global Biodiversity Strategy*.

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Janet N. Abramovitz was an Associate with the World Resources Institute's Program in Biological Resources and Institutions.

TABLE 1. Trends in U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Region, 1987, 1989, and 1991

Region	1987			1989			1991			1987 to 1989	1989 to 1991	1987 to 1991
	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	Percent Change in Funding	Percent Change in Funding	Percent Change in Funding
Africa	4,424,401	145	12	10,425,472	217	17	17,822,225	213	17	136	71	303
Asia	6,147,936 *	135	16	5,735,464 *	156	9	17,281,738 *	218	16	-7 **	201	181 **
Oceania	N/A *	N/A	N/A	763,497 *	18	1	1,732,647 *	35	2	N/A	127	N/A
Latin America and the Caribbean:												
Caribbean	916,465	48	2	2,826,613	44	4	5,630,358	93	5	208	99	513
Central America	12,056,945	194	32	16,077,382	247	26	17,799,548	336	17	33	11	48
South America	6,401,126	208	22	19,393,960	310	31	25,117,756	397	24	131	30	199
Regionwide	1,503,459	60	4	4,165,030	51	7	7,936,260	45	8	177	91	428
Sub-Total	22,879,997	508	61	42,462,985	652	67	56,483,922	871	54	86	33	147
Multiregional/Global	4,070,854	85	11	3,548,995	50	6	11,630,616	73	11	-13	228	186
TOTAL	37,523,190	873	100	82,936,413	1,093	100	104,951,348	1,410	100	65	67	180

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* -- Funding data for Oceania is listed under Asia for 1987.

\*\* -- Combining Asia and Oceania.

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**TABLE 2. Ten Countries with the Most U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects in 1991**

Country	1991 Funding (\$US)	Percent of Total Funding	No. of Projects
Brazil	9,278,761	9	135
Mexico	7,948,514	8	149
Philippines	6,405,862	6	26
Costa Rica	5,079,758	5	92
Ecuador	4,576,125	4	34
Indonesia	3,260,962	3	29
Peru	2,397,939	2	50
Paraguay	2,357,722	2	16
Botswana	2,250,500	2	4
Madagascar	1,723,960	2	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,280,103</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>573</b>

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Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

**TABLE 3. Level of Funding for Countries with U.S. Biodiversity Funding  
Greater than \$5 per 1000 Hectares, 1991**

Country	Land Area (000 ha)	1991 Funding (\$US)	Dollars per 1000 ha
Jamaica	1,099	1,547,087	1,408
Costa Rica	5,110	5,079,758	994
Bahamas	1,388	897,455	647
Belize	2,296	1,368,468	596
Bhutan	4,700	1,272,220	271
Gambia, The	1,130	250,000	221
Philippines	30,000	6,405,862	214
Ecuador	28,356	4,576,125	161
Rwanda	2,634	280,740	107
Dominican Republic	4,873	476,614	98
Panama	7,708	736,440	96
Burundi	2,783	201,000	72
Guatemala	10,889	685,043	63
Honduras	11,209	657,780	59
Paraguay	40,675	2,357,722	58
Haiti	2,775	146,667	53
Vanuatu	1,219	63,620	52
Solomon Islands	2,890	149,950	52
Nepal	14,080	695,148	49
Togo	5,679	232,000	41
Mexico	195,820	7,948,514	41
Sri Lanka	6,561	258,200	39
Botswana	58,173	2,250,500	39
Benin	11,262	377,000	33
Madagascar	58,704	1,723,960	29
Malaysia	32,975	924,397	28
Senegal	19,672	493,000	25
French Guiana	9,000	203,152	23
Kenya	58,037	1,293,816	22
Thailand	51,312	1,090,956	21
Peru	128,522	2,397,939	19
Tanzania	94,509	1,666,323	18
Uganda	23,588	404,607	17
Congo	34,200	585,670	17
Indonesia	190,457	3,260,962	17
Chile	75,695	1,127,156	15
Uruguay	17,741	261,000	15
Nicaragua	13,000	177,307	14
Bolivia	109,858	1,318,753	12.
Brazil	851,197	9,278,761	11
Cameroon	47,544	515,400	11
Gabon	26,767	286,374	11
Malawi	11,848	123,469	10
Taiwan	3,598	35,350	10
Zimbabwe	39,058	364,305	9
Zambia	75,261	615,192	8
Papua New Guinea	46,284	374,024	8
Venezuela	91,205	708,709	8
Colombia	113,891	846,786	7
Guinea-Bissau	3,612	25,000	7
Morocco	44,655	304,850	7
Central African Republic	62,298	298,702	5
Viet Nam	33,169	158,333	5
El Salvador	2,104	10,000	5

Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute

Note: Only countries with land area greater than 1 million hectares are included in this table. For a complete list see Appendix II.

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TABLE 4. Trends in U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Focus of Activity, 1987, 1989, and 1991

Project Focus	1987				1989				1991				Percent Change in Funding		
	Funding (\$US) <sup>a</sup>	Percent of Funding	No. of Projects		Funding (\$US) <sup>a</sup>	Percent of Funding	No. of Projects		Funding (\$US) <sup>a</sup>	Percent of Funding	No. of Projects		1987 to 1989	1989 to 1991	1987 to 1991
			Primary Focus	Secondary or Tertiary			Primary Focus	Secondary or Tertiary			Primary Focus	Secondary or Tertiary			
Research	10,994,752	44	345	72	24,017,953	36	413	130	29,502,698	29	563	557	44	23	77
Site/Species Management	6,544,109	23	193	99	10,037,342	25	226	135	23,362,726	22	260	414	86	48	174
Policy Planning/Analysis	2,284,652	8	62	22	7,219,483	11	75	34	23,729,679	23	124	230	216	229	939
Education	6,620,599	16	180	51	4,921,250	8	214	79	15,835,077	15	240	319	-11	216	183
Institutional Support	4,445,878	12	87	14	9,243,752	15	149	33	12,700,968	12	163	72	106	37	186
Other	63,000	1	5	0	1,496,653	2	16	0	0	0	0	1	2276	-100	-100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,823,190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>673</b>		<b>62,936,413</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1093</b>		<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1410</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>160</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

<sup>a</sup> In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the primary focus.

<sup>aa</sup> Not all survey responses listed a secondary or tertiary focus for each project.

Table 5. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity in Developing Countries by Specific Activity, 1991

	1991 Funding*		Number of Projects	
	Amount (\$US)	Percent of Focus Total	By Primary Focus	By Secondary and Tertiary Focuses
<b>RESEARCH</b>				
Basic Research				
Ecosystem Research	4,020,905	14	51	63
Species Research	6,182,300	21	184	120
General Basic Research	843,598	3	13	82
Applied Research				
Response to Disturbance	2,057,324	9	50	45
Economic Assessment of Species or Ecosystems	3,316,027	11	70	35
Social and Cultural Values of Biological Diversity	2,414,201	8	28	60
Other Specific Applied Research	0	0	0	0
General Applied Research	787,306	3	21	54
General Research	100,000	<1	1	11
Systematics/Inventories	9,179,337	31	105	102
<b>TOTAL FOR RESEARCH</b>	<b>29,502,896</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>SITE OR SPECIES MANAGEMENT</b>				
Site/Protected Areas Management				
Planning and Establishment	3,642,915	16	45	46
Management	10,853,915	46	104	146
Buffer Zone Management	1,229,218	5	21	20
General Site Management	1,007,040	4	2	2
Ecosystem Restoration	676,828	3	10	3
Species Management				
In-situ Species Mgmt.	2,774,634	12	65	123
Ex-situ Species Mgmt.	1,870,645	8	18	14
General Species Mgmt.	93,683	<1	3	8
Other Site or Species Mgmt.	1,033,050	4	10	38
General Site or Species Mgmt.	201,000	1	2	12
<b>TOTAL FOR MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>23,382,728</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>POLICY PLANNING AND ANALYSIS</b>				
Conservation Law/Regulatory Policy	2,483,758	10	34	36
Natural Resource Accounting	50,000	<1	1	17
Economic Policy Analysis and Reform	2,490,075	11	8	17
Program/Project Planning or Design	2,398,254	10	33	82
Program/Project Evaluation	381,082	2	9	14
Statistics/Indicators	685,610	3	13	37
Funding Mechanisms (Debt-for-Nature Swaps, etc.)	11,557,000	49	18	10
Other Policy Planning and Analysis	5,000	<1	1	0
General Policy Planning and Analysis	3,989,700	16	7	17
<b>TOTAL FOR POLICY PLANNING AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>23,729,679</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Public Awareness	4,282,341	27	84	113
Curriculum Develop. - Primary/Sec. Schools	1,884,109	11	24	8
Degree-Oriented Training	1,530,478	10	17	25
Technical Training	7,122,220	46	114	129
General Education	1,015,831	6	21	46
<b>TOTAL FOR EDUCATION</b>	<b>15,835,077</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT</b>	<b>12,700,968</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>		<b>1,410</b>	

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the primary focus.

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 TABLE 6. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Region and Focus of Activity, 1991

Region	Primary Focus 1991 Funding \$US* (Number of Projects)											
	Research		Site/Species Management		Policy Planning/ Analysis		Education		Institutional Strengthening		TOTAL	
Africa	4,671,605	(98)	5,176,979	(55)	1,690,196	(16)	5,344,440	(31)	937,005	(13)	17,822,225	(213)
Asia	3,936,902	(89)	2,172,080	(34)	7,772,037	(16)	1,751,328	(44)	1,649,391	(35)	17,281,738	(218)
Oceania	1,157,014	(21)	160,800	(8)	368,333	(4)	30,000	(1)	16,500	(1)	1,732,647	(35)
Latin America & the Caribbean												
Caribbean	2,275,627	(34)	1,396,833	(10)	245,790	(9)	1,190,434	(25)	521,674	(15)	5,630,358	(93)
Central America	6,392,686	(139)	6,087,273	(90)	1,526,846	(19)	2,507,753	(51)	1,284,990	(37)	17,799,548	(336)
South America	8,938,340	(173)	4,329,729	(68)	6,421,519	(34)	2,748,701	(63)	2,679,467	(59)	25,117,756	(397)
Regionwide	826,605	(11)	2,769,920	(8)	113,525	(6)	330,000	(10)	3,896,210	(10)	7,936,260	(45)
Sub-Total	18,433,258	(357)	14,583,755	(176)	8,307,680	(68)	6,776,868	(149)	8,382,341	(121)	56,483,922	(871)
Multiregional/Global	1,304,119	(18)	1,287,112	(7)	5,591,433	(20)	1,732,421	(15)	1,715,731	(13)	11,630,816	(73)
TOTAL	29,502,898	(583)	23,382,726	(280)	23,729,679	(124)	15,635,077	(240)	12,700,968	(183)	104,951,348	(1,410)

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the primary focus.

TABLE 7. Trends in U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Type of Funder, 1987, 1989, and 1991

Funder Type	1987			1989			1991			Percent Change in Funding		
	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projects	Percent of Total Funding	1987 to 1989	1989 to 1991	1987 to 1991
Foundations	2,491,771	56	7	21,365,812	158	34	19,899,016	289	19	757	-7	699
Government	20,002,669	367	53	23,137,285	316	37	62,826,139	532	60	16	172	214
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	9,167,788	326	24	9,821,291	437	16	10,140,266	364	10	7	3	11
Mixed*	5,564,791	108	15	8,068,241	167	13	10,108,404	171	10	45	25	82
Other**	295,971	16	1	543,984	15	1	1,977,523	54	2	84	264	568
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,523,190</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,936,413</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>180</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* More than one source of funding identified.

\*\* Includes Botanical Gardens, Corporations, Museums, Universities, Zoos.

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**TABLE 8. Funding for Biodiversity Research and Conservation  
by Agencies of the U.S. Government, 1991**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>1991 Funding (\$US)</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	<b>33,109,800</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development/ Biodiversity Support Program</b>	<b>4,315,057</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development and the Peace Corps</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	<b>12,060,920</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Peace Corps</b>	<b>5,818,200</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Department of State</b>	<b>2,397,000</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>National Cancer Institute</b>	<b>1,380,900</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>	<b>1,289,883</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Smithsonian Institution</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>National Park Service</b>	<b>182,492</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Miscellaneous/Other</b>	<b>1,845,887</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,826,139</b>	<b>532</b>

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**Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute**

TABLE 9. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Funder Type and Focus of Activity, 1991

Funder Type	Primary Focus -- 1991 Funding \$US* (Number of Projects) --											
	Research		Site/Species Management		Policy Planning/ Analysis		Education		Institutional Strengthening		TOTAL	
Foundations	4,656,214	(55)	3,773,541	(47)	2,964,066	(57)	3,817,109	(56)	4,688,088	(74)	19,899,016	(289)
Government	18,868,342	(289)	12,224,724	(82)	17,435,953	(38)	9,138,506	(89)	5,158,614	(34)	62,826,139	(532)
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	1,956,081	(128)	3,185,989	(86)	1,277,283	(14)	1,560,462	(70)	2,160,451	(86)	10,140,266	(364)
Mixed**	3,686,285	(76)	4,091,075	(52)	552,377	(14)	1,085,850	(21)	692,817	(8)	10,108,404	(171)
Others***	335,976	(35)	107,397	(13)	1,500,000	(1)	33,150	(4)	1,000	(1)	1,977,523	(48)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,502,898</b>	<b>(583)</b>	<b>23,382,726</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>23,729,679</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>15,635,077</b>	<b>(240)</b>	<b>12,700,968</b>	<b>(183)</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>(1,410)</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the primary focus.

\*\* More than one source of funding identified.

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TABLE 10. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Funder Type and Region, 1991

Region	Funder Type -1991 Funding \$US* (Number of Projects)-											
	Foundations		Government		Non-Governmental Organizations		Mixed**		Others***		TOTAL	
Africa	1,116,210	(24)	12,279,409	(80)	1,356,246	(51)	2,696,533	(49)	169,825	(9)	17,622,225	(213)
Asia	4,153,957	(75)	10,696,063	(73)	1,592,753	(39)	809,400	(24)	29,565	(7)	17,261,738	(216)
Oceania	295,000	(3)	1,086,969	(14)	107,678	(5)	242,500	(9)	500	(4)	1,732,647	(35)
Latin American and the Caribbean												
Caribbean	1,086,571	(23)	3,721,445	(45)	307,937	(21)	512,255	(2)	2,150	(2)	5,630,358	(93)
Central America	3,624,836	(46)	10,351,560	(169)	1,778,150	(87)	1,821,982	(23)	23,000	(11)	17,799,548	(336)
South America	4,213,126	(69)	13,340,968	(113)	3,795,912	(145)	2,060,267	(56)	1,707,483	(14)	25,117,756	(397)
Regionwide	1,308,658	(18)	5,088,268	(14)	1,137,292	(9)	401,842	(3)	0	(1)	7,936,260	(45)
Sub-Total for Latin Am./Carib.	10,433,391	(156)	32,502,261	(341)	7,019,291	(262)	4,796,346	(64)	1,732,633	(26)	56,483,922	(671)
Multiregional/Global	3,696,458	(31)	6,261,437	(24)	62,298	(7)	1,363,625	(5)	45,000	(6)	11,630,816	(73)
TOTAL	19,699,016	(289)	62,826,139	(532)	10,140,266	(364)	10,108,404	(171)	1,977,523	(54)	104,951,346	(1,410)

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the primary focus.

\*\* More than one source of funding identified.

\*\*\* Includes Botanical Gardens, Corporations, Museums, Universities, Zoos.

TABLE 11. Trends in U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Type of Implementor, 1987, 1989, and 1991

Implementor Type	1987			1989			1991			Percent Change in Funding		
	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projs	% of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projs	% of Total Funding	Funding (\$US)	No. of Projs	% of Total Funding	1987 to 1989	1989 to 1991	1987 to 1991
Botanical Gardens/Zoos	3,245,005	(79)	9	9,271,724	(114)	15	6,749,563	(69)	6	166	-27	108
Government	9,134,551	(204)	24	9,205,212	(187)	15	24,826,211	(206)	24	1	170	172
Museums*	472,853	(16)	1	618,340	(26)	1	1,365,231	(40)	1	31	121	169
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	15,160,336	(431)	40	28,407,145	(508)	45	42,709,367	(609)	41	87	50	182
Universities	6,683,657	(136)	24	13,388,606	(218)	21	18,587,684	(346)	18	51	39	109
Mixed/Others**	626,788	(7)	2	2,045,386	(40)	3	10,711,292	(140)	10	226	424	1609
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,523,190</b>	<b>(673)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82,936,413</b>	<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>(1,410)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>180</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* The Smithsonian Institution is included under government implementors.

\*\* Mixed: More than one type of implementor identified.

Other: Includes foundations, private corporations, and individuals.

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TABLE 12. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Implementor Type and Focus of Activity, 1991

Implementor Type	Primary Focus --1991 Funding \$US* (Number of Projects)--											
	Research		Site/Species Management		Policy Planning/ Analysis		Education		Institutional Strengthening		TOTAL	
Non-Governmental Orgs.	3,425,456	(104)	13,369,599	(163)	14,937,782	(91)	4,057,730	(121)	6,918,800	(130)	42,709,367	(609)
Government	3,234,412	(51)	5,349,991	(50)	3,538,205	(15)	9,054,460	(70)	3,651,143	(20)	24,828,211	(206)
Universities	14,495,743	(263)	1,453,808	(29)	487,179	(11)	1,358,920	(29)	792,034	(14)	18,587,684	(346)
Botanical Gardens/Zoos	4,563,713	(51)	400,517	(5)	5,000	(1)	654,000	(5)	1,126,333	(7)	6,749,563	(69)
Museums	1,136,947	(32)	181,667	(2)	0	(0)	41,708	(4)	4,909	(2)	1,365,231	(40)
Mixed**	2,558,072	(77)	2,339,443	(27)	4,748,334	(5)	254,409	(8)	195,118	(8)	10,095,376	(125)
Other***	88,555	(5)	287,701	(4)	13,179	(1)	213,850	(3)	12,631	(2)	615,916	(15)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,502,898</b>	<b>(583)</b>	<b>23,382,726</b>	<b>(280)</b>	<b>23,729,679</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>15,635,077</b>	<b>(240)</b>	<b>12,700,968</b>	<b>(183)</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>(1,410)</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

\* In this analysis, all funds were allocated to the principal focus.

\*\* Mixed: More than one type of implementor identified.

\*\*\* Other: Includes corporations, foundations, and individuals.

TABLE 13. U.S. Funding for Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Projects by Type and Origin of Implementor, 1991

Implementor Type	Implementor Origin -- 1991 Funding \$US (No. of Projects) --									
	In-Country		U.S.		Other International		Mixed		TOTAL	
Botanical Gardens/Zoos	135,667	(3)	6,608,896	(61)	5,000	(1)	0	(4)	6,749,563	(69)
Corporations	0	(0)	178,179	(3)	0	(0)	0	(0)	178,179	(3)
Foundations	0	(0)	117,500	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	117,500	(1)
Government	4,647,374	(99)	19,752,453	(102)	339,201	(2)	89,183	(3)	24,828,211	(206)
Individuals	61,921	(7)	258,316	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	320,237	(11)
Museums*	64,802	(8)	1,164,787	(29)	4,400	(1)	131,242	(2)	1,365,231	(40)
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	14,547,519	(311)	23,112,697	(237)	2,059,457	(23)	2,989,694	(38)	42,709,367	(609)
Universities	3,214,088	(100)	13,201,397	(223)	1,121,669	(13)	1,050,530	(10)	18,587,684	(346)
Mixed**	302,270	(14)	5,280,043	(18)	62,600	(2)	4,450,463	(91)	10,095,376	(125)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,973,641</b>	<b>(542)</b>	<b>69,674,268</b>	<b>(678)</b>	<b>3,592,327</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>8,711,112</b>	<b>(148)</b>	<b>104,951,348</b>	<b>(1,410)</b>

Source: Abramovitz. Biodiversity Projects Database. World Resources Institute.

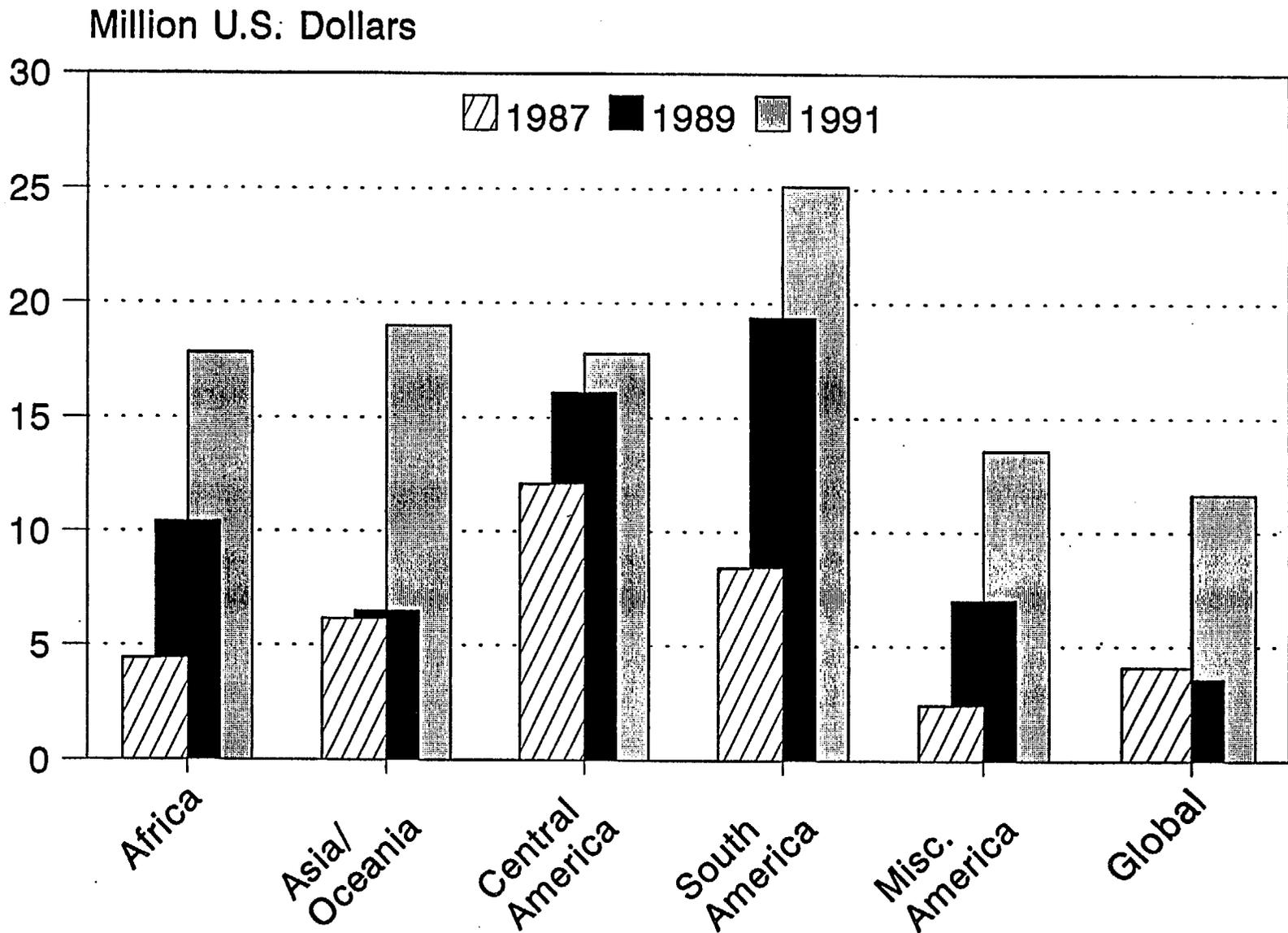
\* The Smithsonian Institution is included under government implementors.

\*\* More than one type of implementor identified.

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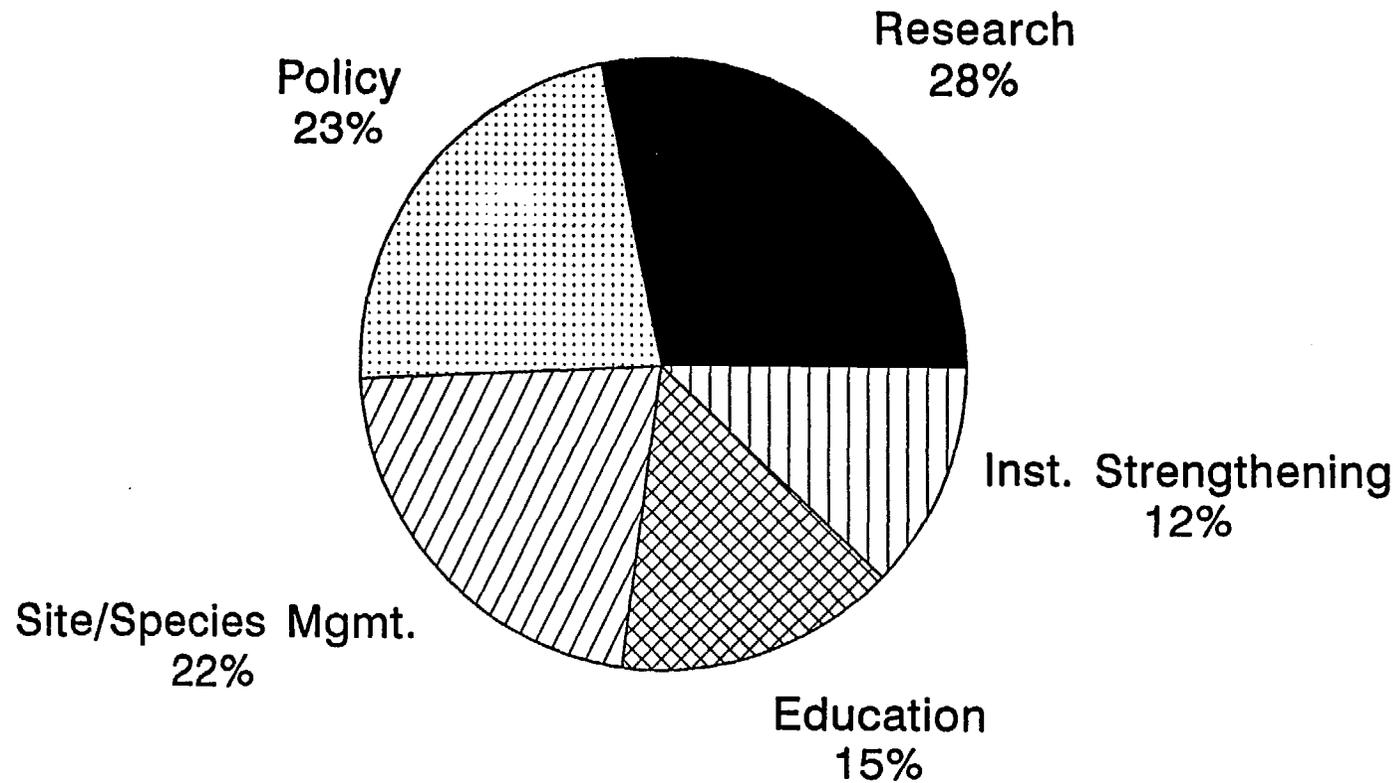
Figure 1. Trends in U.S. Biodiversity Investments by Region, 1987-1991



Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute

Figure 2. U.S. Funding For Biodiversity by Type of Activity, 1991

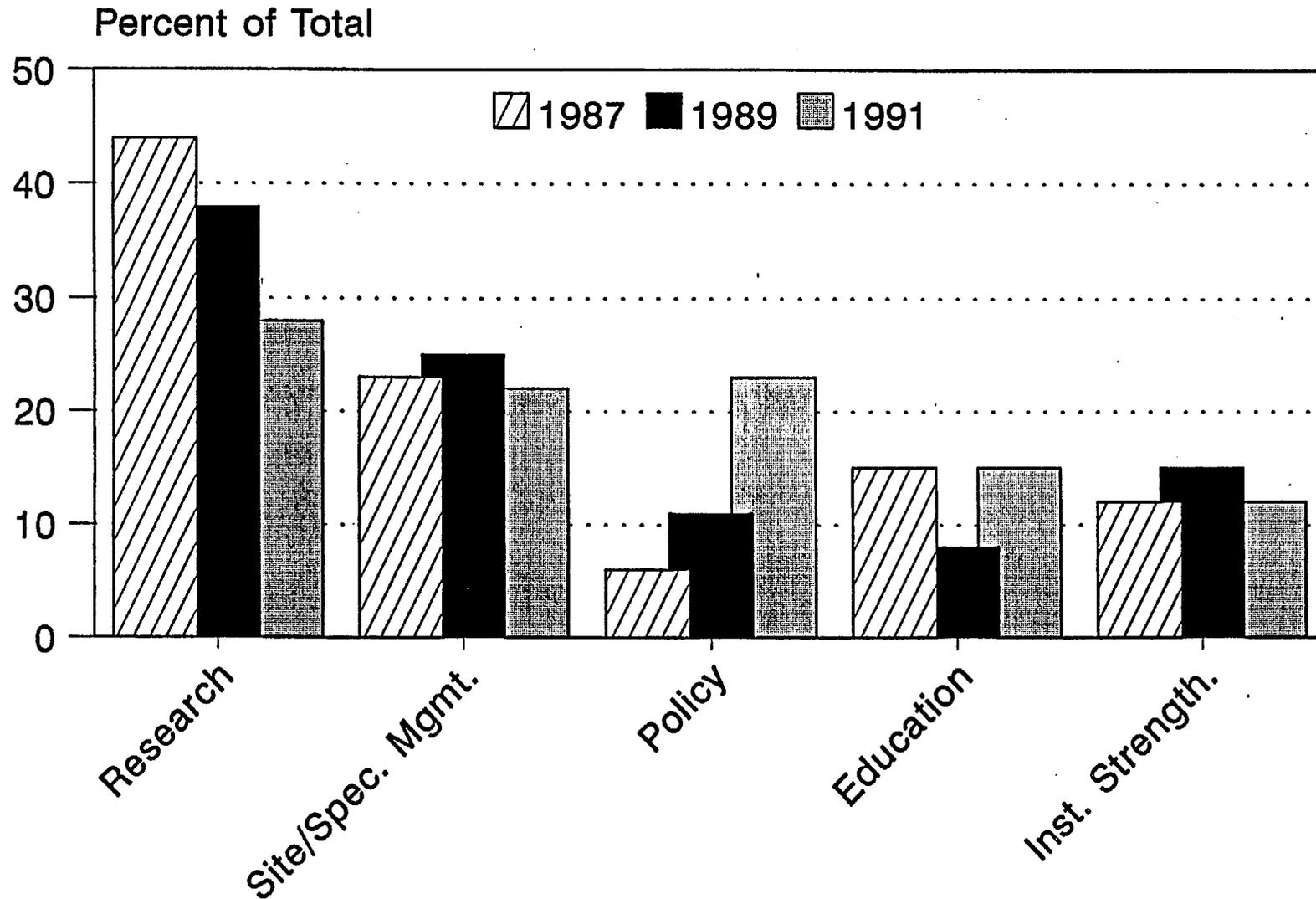
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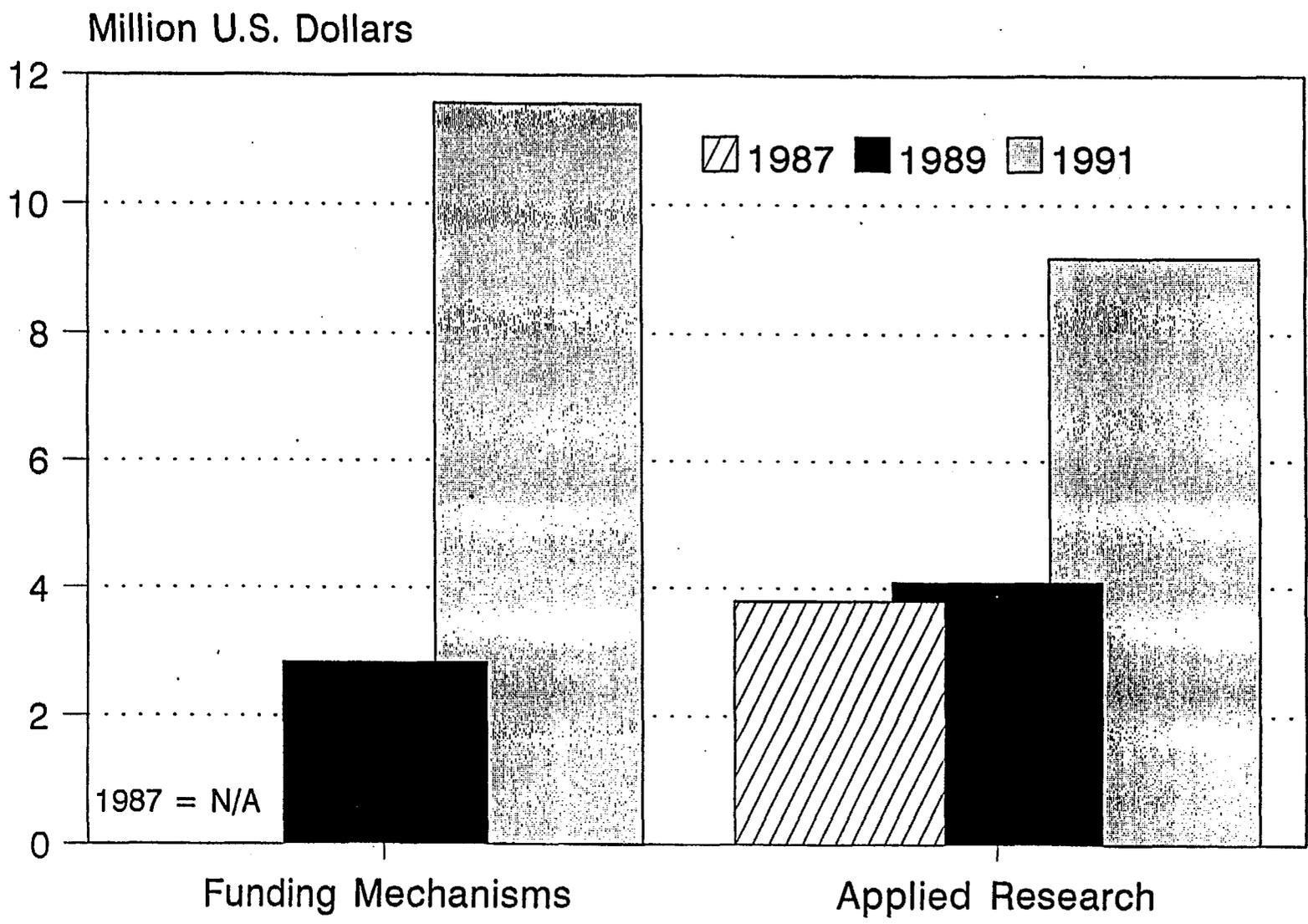
41

Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute

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Figure 3. Trends in Biodiversity Investments by Focus of Activity, in Percent, 1987-91



# Figure 4. Trends in Investments for Selected Biodiversity Activities, 1987-91



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Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute

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Figure 5. Trends in Biodiversity Investments for Policy Planning and Analysis Activities, by Region, 1987-91

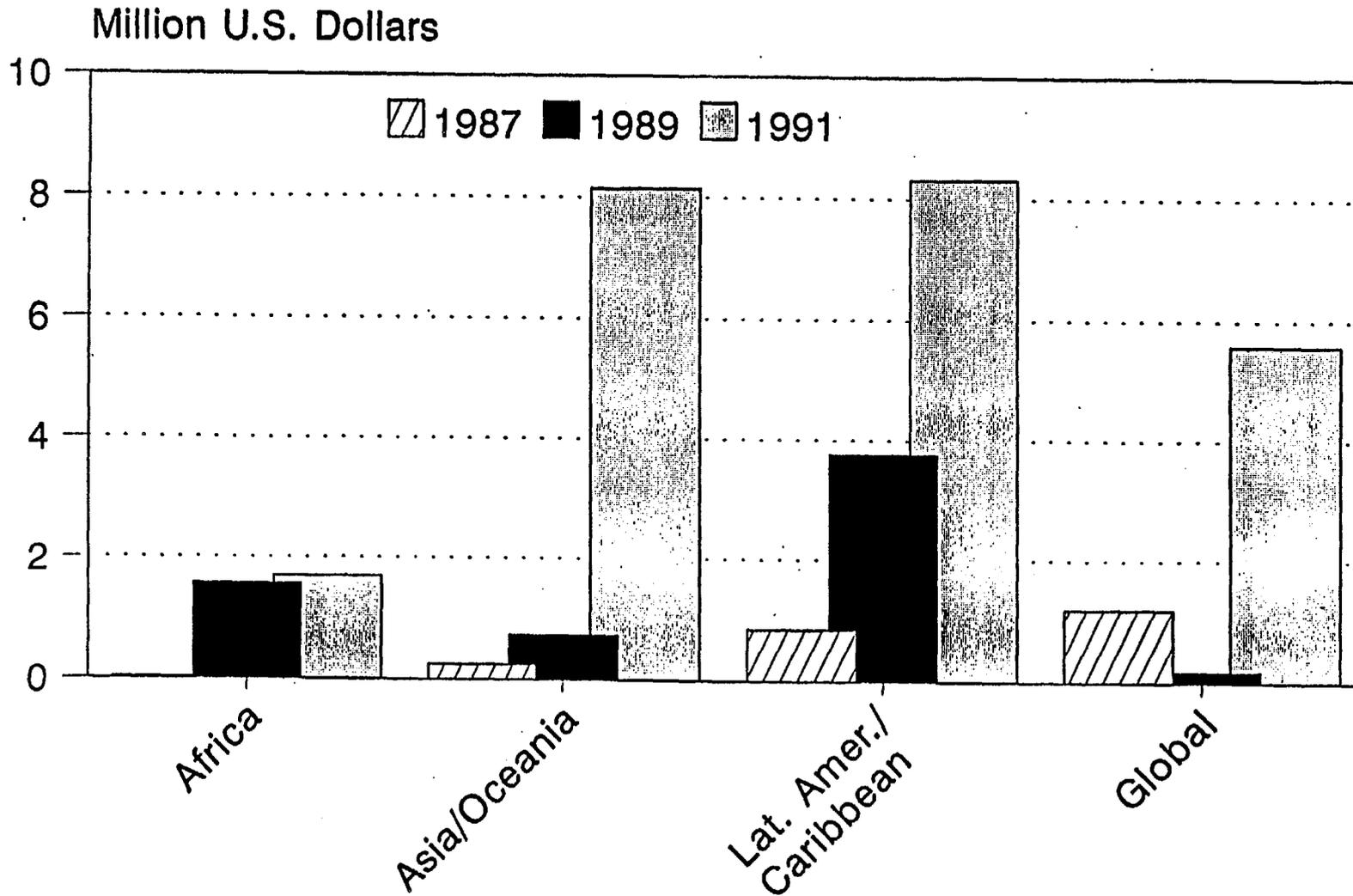
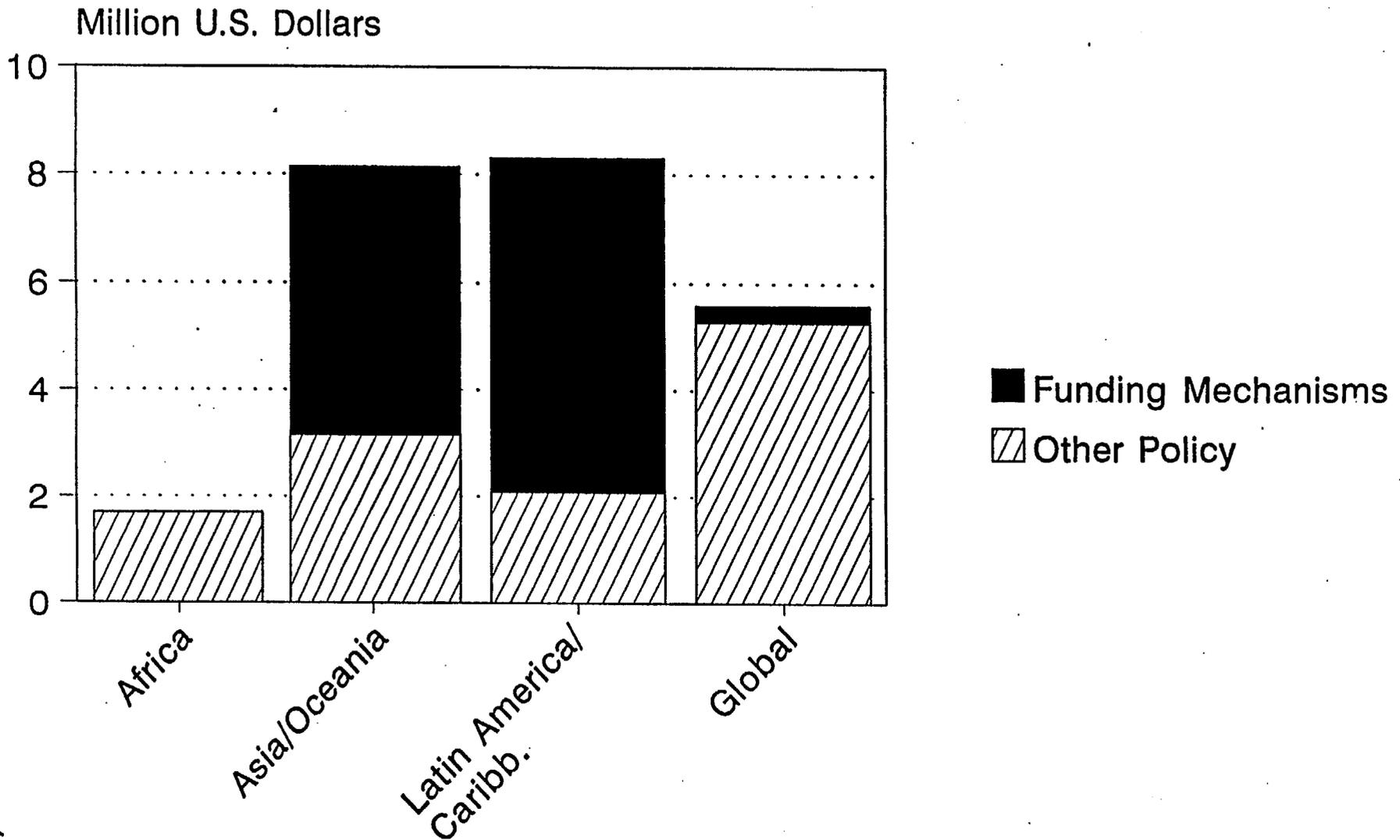


Figure 6. Investments in Funding Mechanisms and other Policy Activities, by Region, 1991



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Figure 7. Trends in Biodiversity Investments for Education Activities, by Region, 1987-91

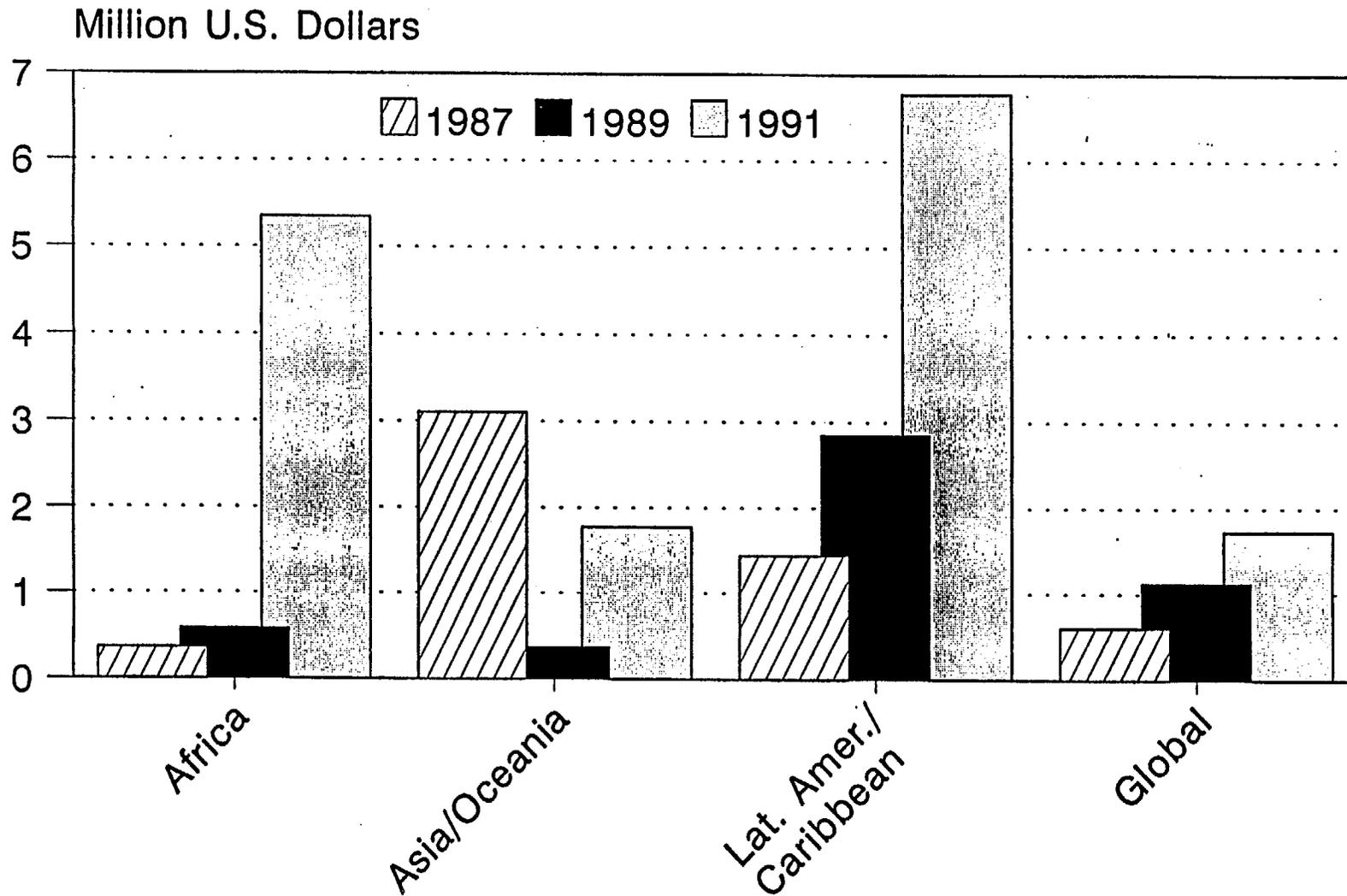
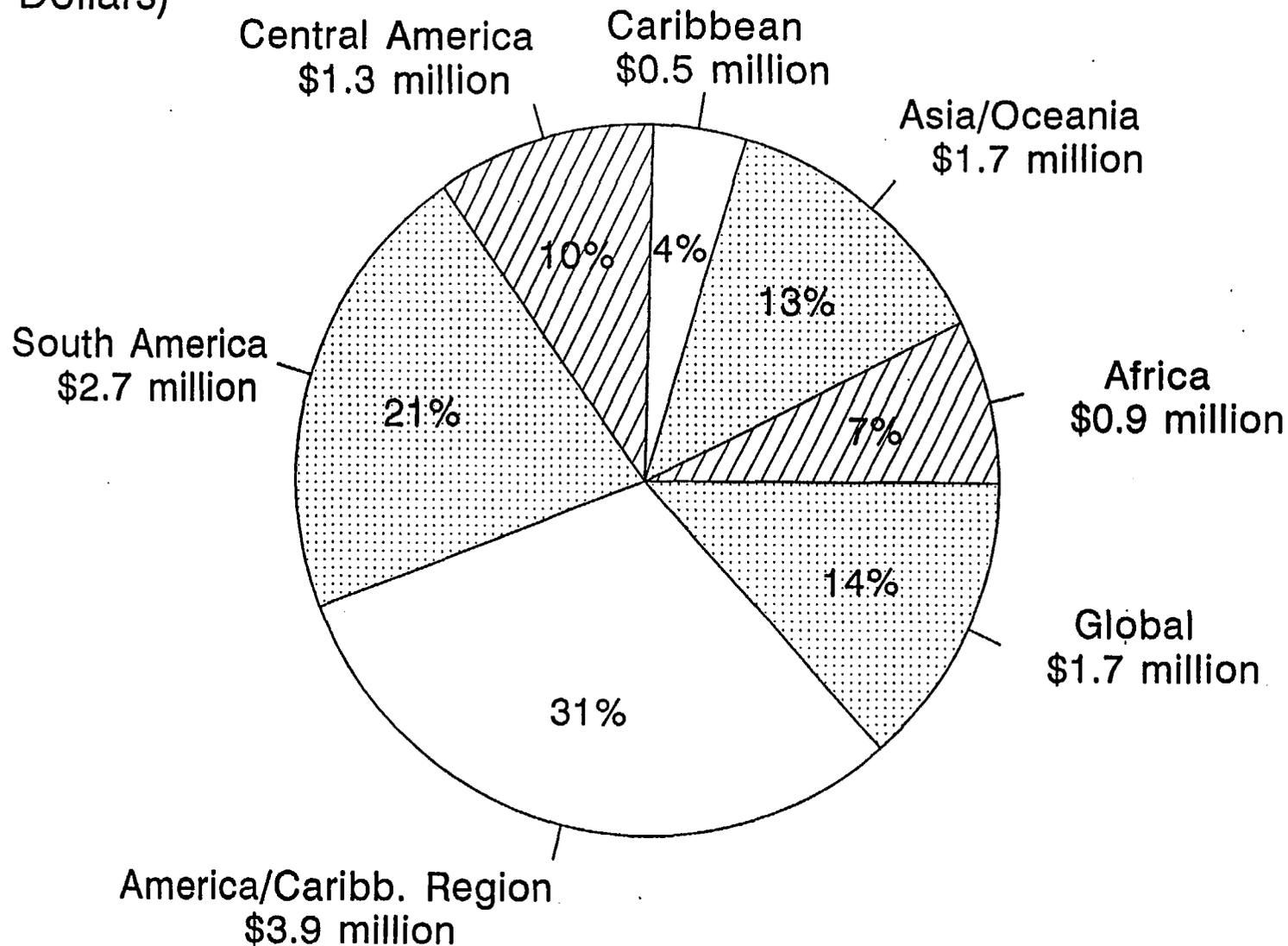


Figure 8. U.S. Biodiversity Funding for Institutional Strengthening, by Region, 1991

(U.S. Dollars)



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Figure 9. Trends in Biodiversity Investments by Type of Funder, 1987-1991

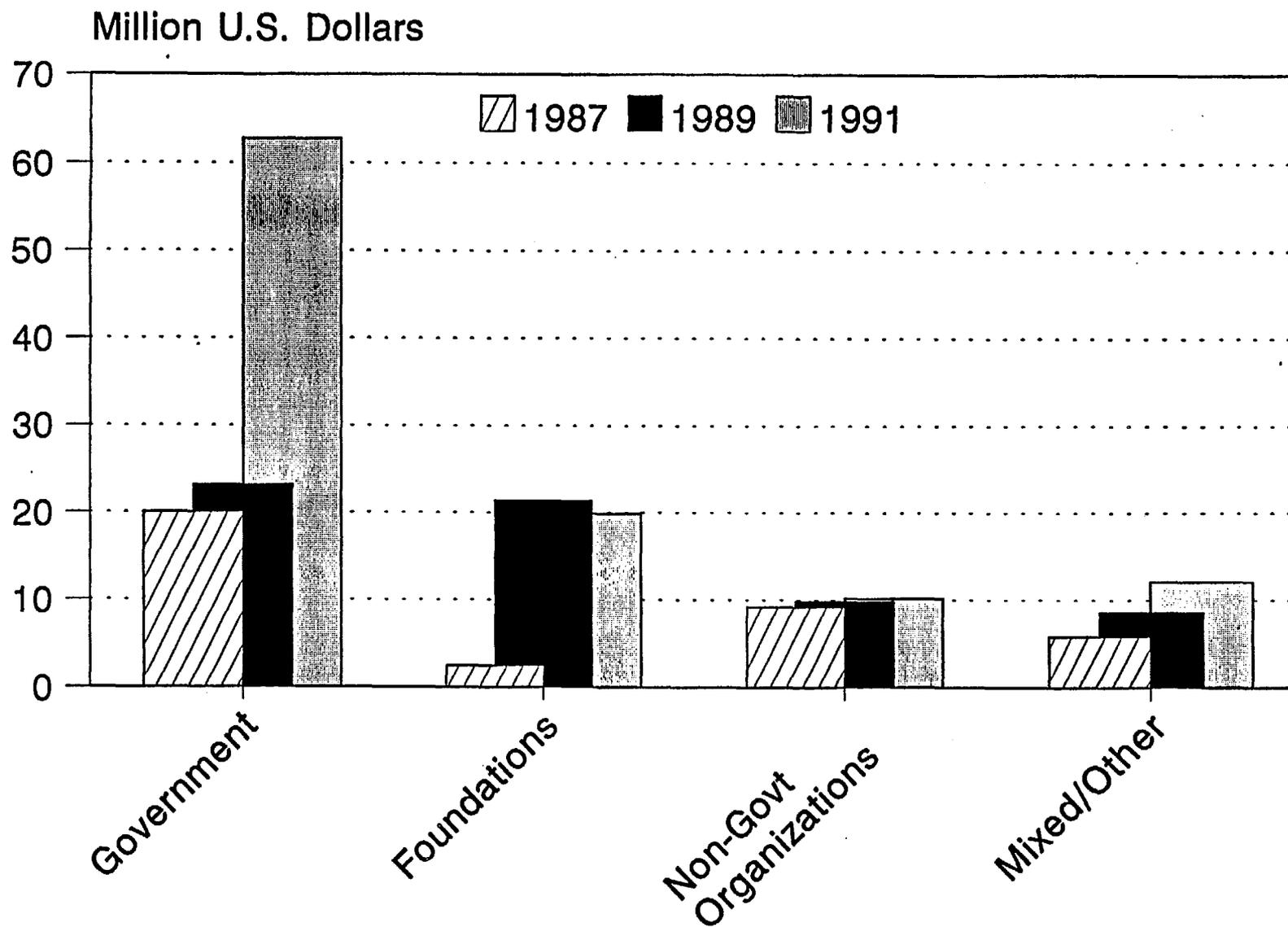
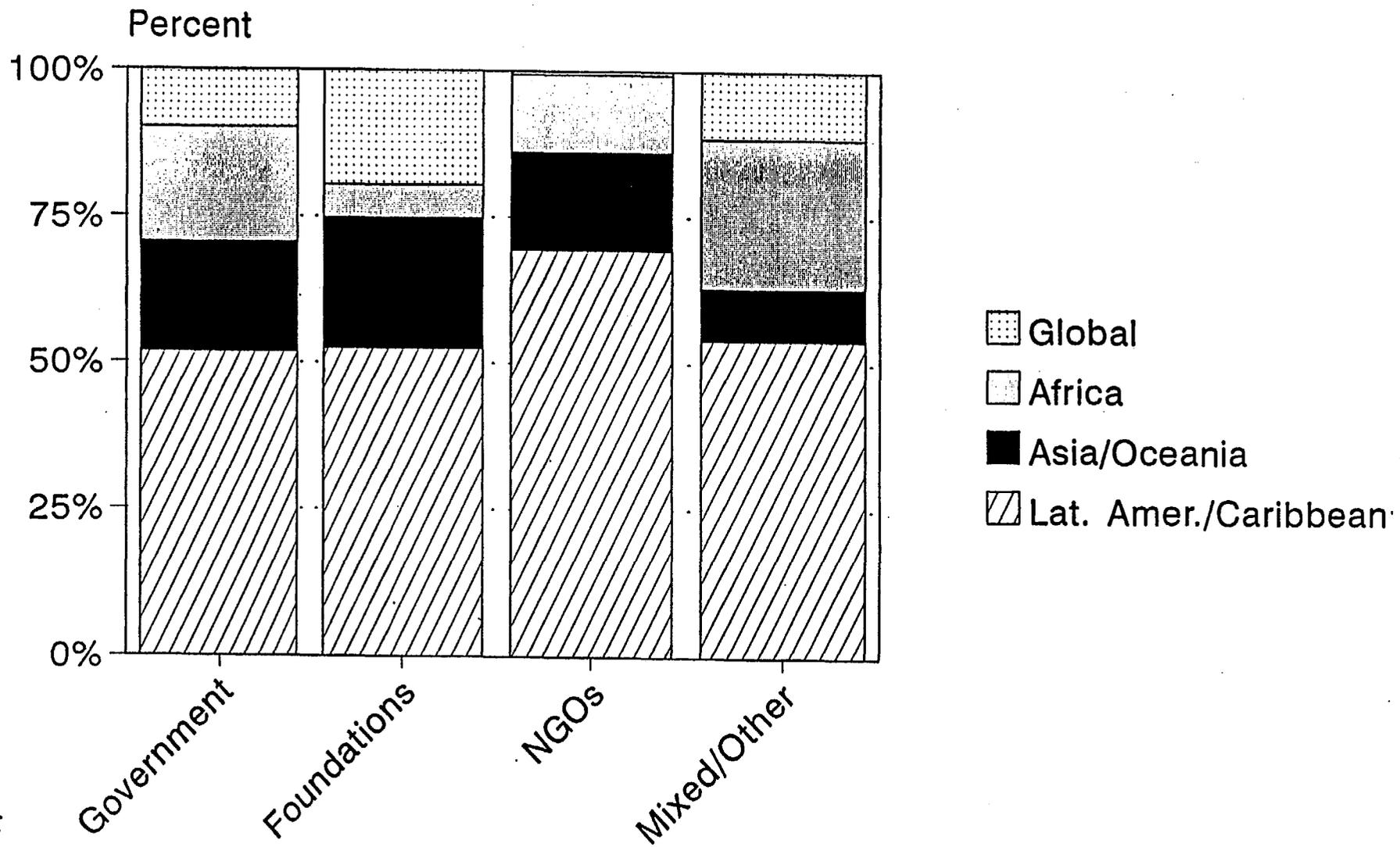


Figure 10. Regional Biodiversity Investments by Funder Type, in Percent, 1991



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# Figure 11. Trends in Biodiversity Investments by Type of Project Implementor, 1987-1991

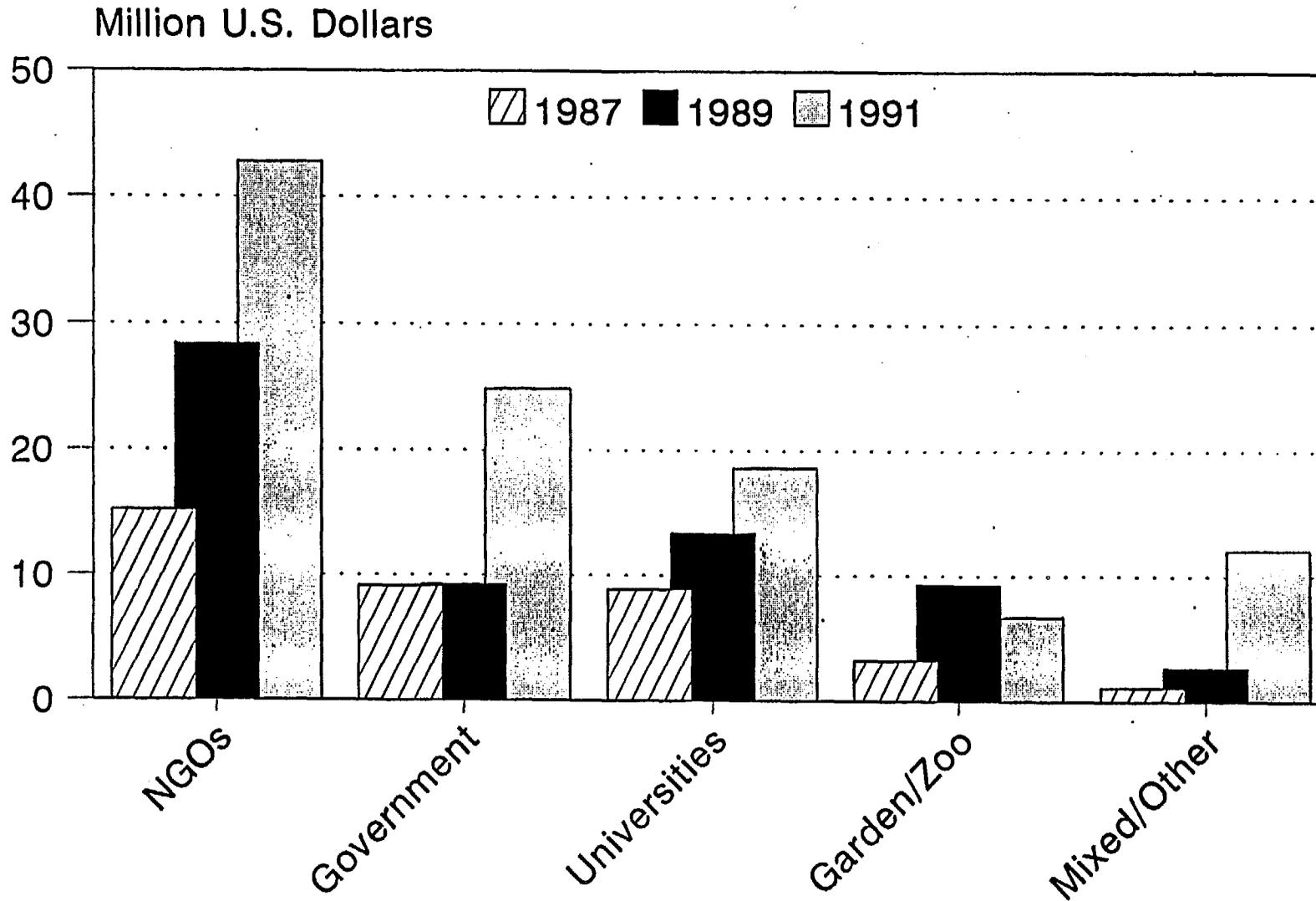
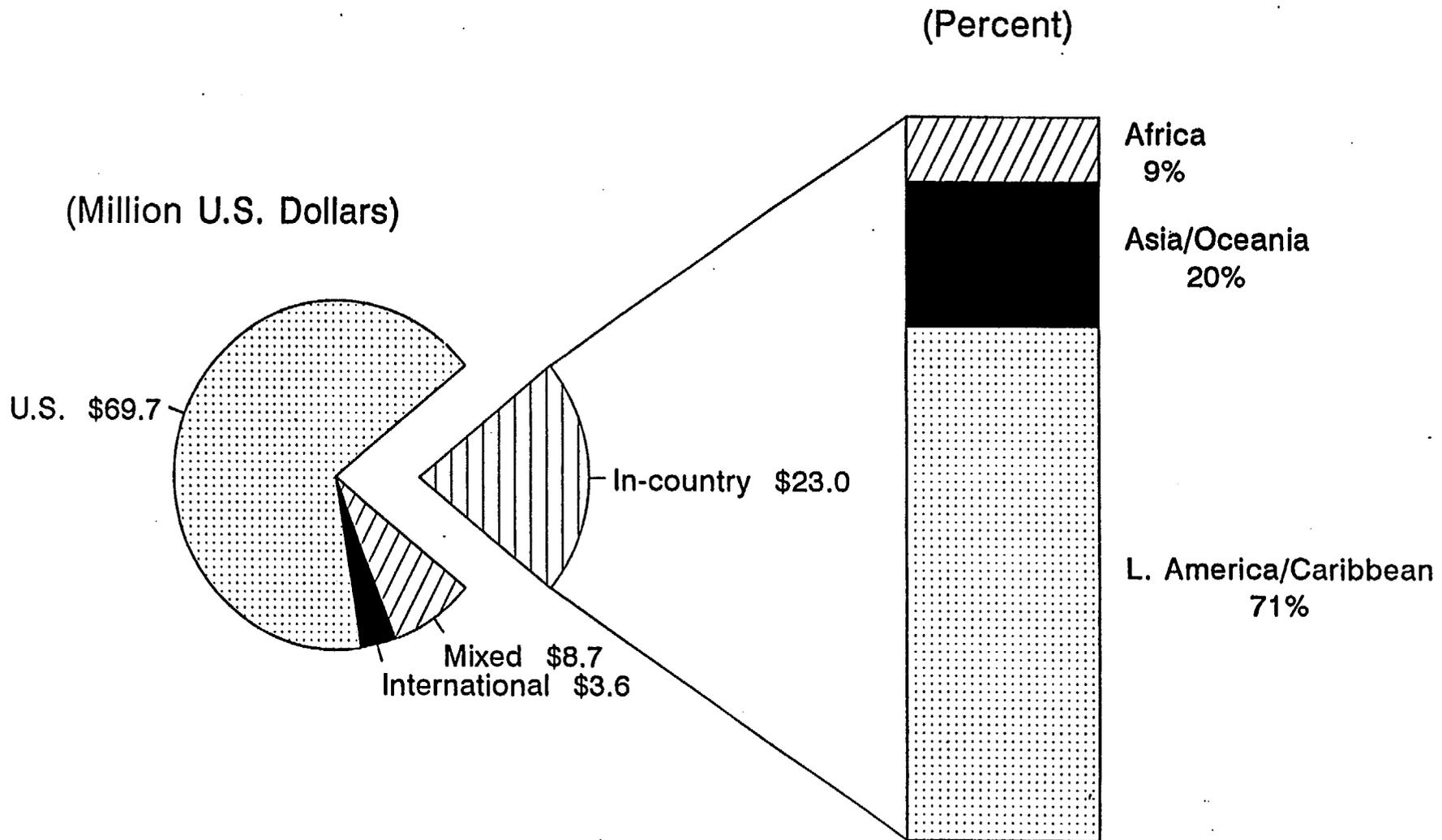
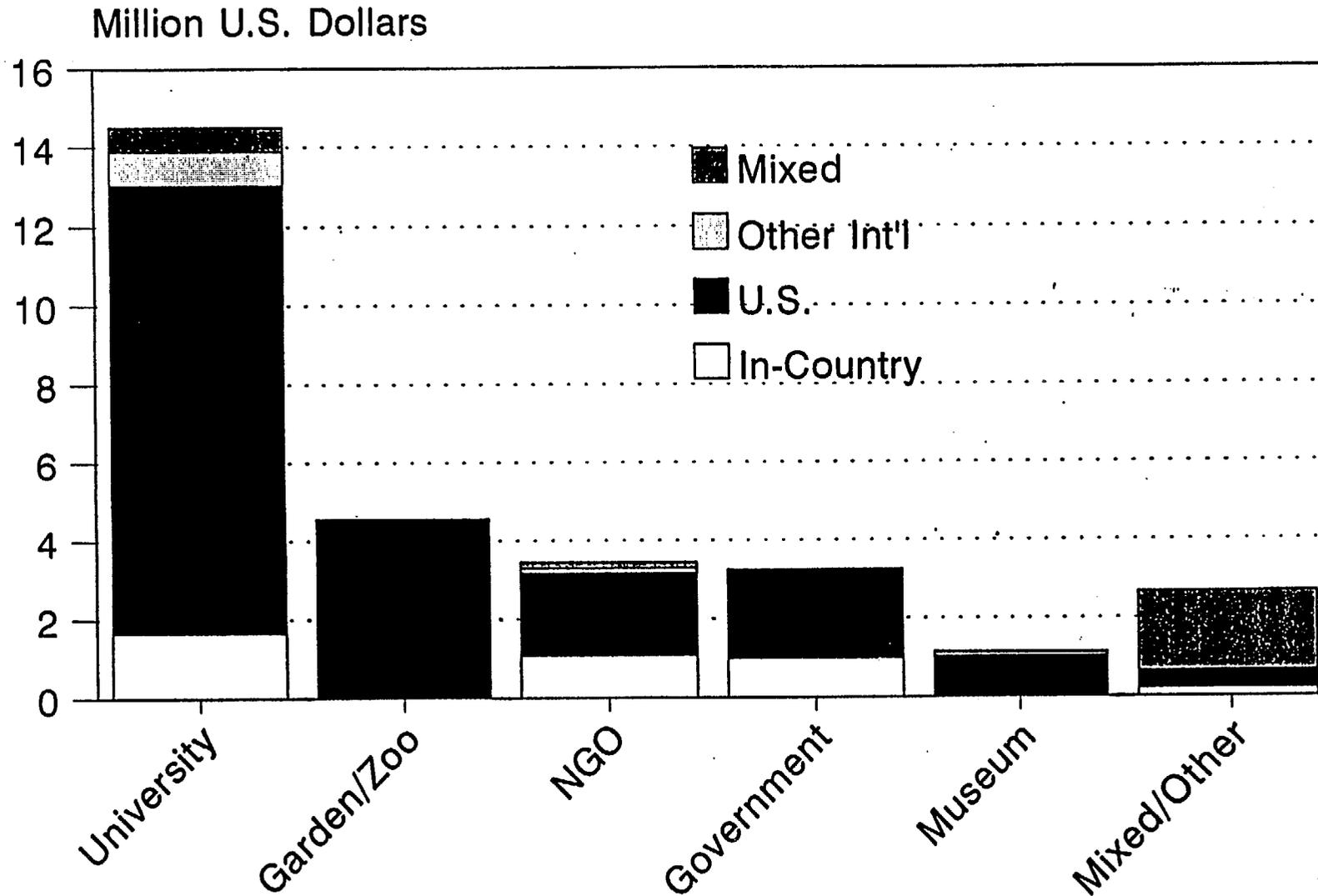


Figure 12. Geographic Origin of Implementors of Biodiversity Projects, 1991



Source: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects Database, World Resources Institute

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 Figure 13. Implementor Type and Origin of U.S. Funded Biodiversity Research Activities, 1991



# **APPENDIX I**

## **Questionnaire and Categories Used to Classify Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Activities**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Survey of Biological Diversity Research and Conservation Programs in  
Developing Countries in 1991**

1. Reporting institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Your name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Project implementor (if different than reporting institution): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Project title: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Countries/region: \_\_\_\_\_
5. When was project started? \_\_\_\_\_  
When will project be completed? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What other organizations are participating in the project (United States and host country)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Project manager: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Total funds allocated in fiscal/calendar year 1991: \_\_\_\_\_  
Source(s) of funds: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which biome classification(s) best describes where the activities take place? \_\_\_\_\_

Please check no more than two of the following:

- 1.0 Forest
  - 1.10 Tropical
    - 1.11 Moist (including lowland, premontane moist, wet, rainforest)
    - 1.12 Dry/Deciduous (including monsoon forest and woodland)
    - 1.13 Evergreen Sclerophyllous (including forest, scrub, woodland)
  - 1.20 Subtropical
- 2.0 Tropical grasslands/savannas
- 3.0 Desert/semidesert
- 4.0 River and lake systems
- 5.0 Coral Reefs
- 6.0 Other coastal systems
- 7.0 Active in more than two biomes

If unable to identify biome(s), please indicate town/province/state where the activity takes place:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. How can the predominant foci of the program best be classified? Please rank the top three, 1=most important activity. Descriptions of the categories are attached.

Research

1.10 Basic Research

1.11 Ecosystem

1.12 Species

1.20 Applied Research

1.21 Response to disturbance

1.22 Economic assessment of species or ecosystems

1.23 Social and cultural dimension/value of biological diversity

1.24 Other

1.30 Systematics/Inventory

Site or Species Management

2.11 Protected areas planning and establishment

2.12 Protected areas management

2.13 Protected areas buffer zone management

2.20 Ecosystem restoration

2.31 In-situ species management

2.32 Ex-situ species management

2.40 Other

Policy Planning and Analysis

3.1 Conservation law / regulatory policy

3.2 Natural resources accounting

3.3 Economic policy analysis and reform

3.4 Program/project planning or design

3.5 Program/project evaluation

3.6 Statistics, indicators

3.7 Funding mechanisms (e.g. debt swaps, conservation trusts)

3.8 Other

Education

4.1 Public awareness

4.2 Curriculum development for primary and secondary schools

4.3 Degree-oriented training

4.4 Technical training

Institutional Support

Other (please explain)

Please attach a brief description of project and return to:

Janet N. Abramovitz (c/o Donna Dwiggins)

World Resources Institute

1709 New York Ave., NW, Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20006

SS

APPENDIX II. BIODIVERSITY INVESTMENTS PER 1000 HECTARES,  
BY REGION AND COUNTRY, 1991

Country	Land Area (000 ha)	1991 Funding (\$US)	Dollars per 1000 ha
AFRICA	2,879,127	17,706,225	6
Algeria	238,174	n/a	0
Angola	124,670	n/a	0
Benin	11,262	377,000	33
Botswana	58,173	2,250,500	39
Burkina Faso	27,420	n/a	0
Burundi	2,783	201,000	72
Cameroon	47,544	515,400	11
Cape Verde	403	n/a	0
Central African Republic	62,298	298,702	5
Chad	128,400	n/a	0
Comoros	223	116,000	520
Congo	34,200	585,670	17
Cote d'Ivoire	32,246	6,000	0
Djibouti	2,320	n/a	0
Egypt	100,145	100,000	1
Ethiopia	122,190	151,000	1
Gabon	26,767	286,374	11
Gambia, The	1,130	250,000	221
Ghana	23,854	15,000	1
Guinea	24,586	n/a	0
Guinea-Bissau	3,612	25,000	7
Kenya	58,037	1,293,816	22
Lesotho	3,035	n/a	0
Liberia	11,137	n/a	0
Libya	175,954	n/a	0
Madagascar	58,704	1,723,960	29
Malawi	11,848	123,469	10
Mali	124,019	n/a	0
Mauritania	102,552	203,000	2
Mauritius	186	10,950	59
Morocco	44,655	304,850	7
Mozambique	80,159	n/a	0
Namibia	82,429	198,599	2
Niger	126,700	377,000	3
Nigeria	92,377	143,750	2
Reunion	251	n/a	0
Rwanda	2,634	280,740	107
Sao Tome & Principe	96	n/a	0
Senegal	19,672	493,000	25
Seychelles	28	184,914	6,604
Sierra Leone	7,174	24,790	3
Somalia	63,766	n/a	0
Sudan	250,581	n/a	0
Swaziland	1,736	n/a	0
Tanzania	94,509	1,666,323	18
Togo	5,679	232,000	41
Tunisia	16,361	n/a	0

## AFRICA (cont.)

Uganda	23,588	404,607	17
Zaire	234,541	448,653	2
Zambia	75,261	615,192	8
Zimbabwe	39,058	364,305	9
Various Africa		3,434,661	n/a

## ASIA

ASIA	2,692,969	17,281,738	6
Afghanistan	65,209	n/a	0
Bahrain	68	n/a	0
Bangladesh	14,400	42,190	3
Bhutan	4,700	1,272,220	271
Brunei	577	n/a	0
Cambodia	18,104	n/a	0
China	956,098	810,960	1
India	328,726	1,084,009	3
Indonesia	190,457	3,260,962	17
Iran, Islamic Republic	164,800	n/a	0
Iraq	43,832	n/a	0
Jordan	8,921	n/a	0
Kuwait	1,782	n/a	0
Lao People's Dem Rep	23,680	3,412	0
Lebanon	1,040	n/a	0
Malaysia	32,975	924,397	28
Maldives	30	n/a	0
Mongolia	156,650	5,000	0
Myanmar	67,655	n/a	0
Nepal	14,080	695,148	49
Oman	21,246	n/a	0
Pakistan	79,610	64,000	1
Philippines	30,000	6,405,862	214
Qatar	1,100	n/a	0
Saudi Arabia	214,969	n/a	0
Sri Lanka	6,561	258,200	39
Syrian Arab Republic	18,518	n/a	0
Taiwan	3,598	35,350	10
Thailand	51,312	1,090,956	21
Turkey	77,945	n/a	0
United Arab Emirates	8,360	n/a	0
Viet Nam	33,169	158,333	5
Yemen Arab Republic	19,500	n/a	0
Yemen, PDR	33,297	n/a	0
Various Asia		1,170,739	n/a

## OCEANIA

OCEANIA	53,170	1,848,647	35
Fiji	1,827	0	0
Guam*	54	13,000	241
Kiribati	71	n/a	0
Pacific Islands Trust Territory*	46	6,000	130
Papua New Guinea	46,284	374,024	8
Solomon Islands	2,890	149,950	52
Tahiti (French Polynesia)**	417	90,220	216
Tonga	75	116,000	1,547
Tuvalu	3	n/a	0
Vanuatu	1,219	63,620	52
Western Samoa	284	0	0
Various Oceania		1,035,833	n/a

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CENTRAL AMERICA	248,136	17,799,548	72
Belize	2,296	1,368,468	596
Costa Rica	5,110	5,079,758	994
El Salvador	2,104	10,000	5
Guatemala	10,889	685,043	63
Honduras	11,209	657,780	59
Mexico	195,820	7,948,514	41
Nicaragua	13,000	177,307	14
Panama	7,708	736,440	96
Various Central America		1,136,238	n/a
CARIBBEAN	23,438	5,630,358	240
Anguilla (U.K.)*	9	13,050	1,450
Antigua and Barbuda	44	n/a	0
Bahamas	1,388	897,455	647
Barbados	43	328,453	7,638
British Virgin Islands (U.K.)*	15	0	0
Cayman Islands	26	0	0
Cuba	11,086	0	0
Dominica	75	200,700	2,676
Dominican Republic	4,873	476,614	98
Grenada	34	n/a	0
Guadeloupe (Fr.)	171	n/a	0
Haiti	2,775	146,667	53
Jamaica	1,099	1,547,087	1,408
Martinique (Fr.)*	110	30,000	273
Netherlands Antilles (Neth.)*	96	3,680	38
Puerto Rico (U.S.)*	910	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis*	27	79,285	2,936
Saint Lucia	62	70,834	1,142
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	39	19,952	512
Trinidad & Tobago	513	139,514	272
Turks & Caicos Islands (U.K.)	43	2,000	47
Various Caribbean		1,675,067	n/a
SOUTH AMERICA	1,780,653	25,117,756	14
Argentina	276,689	426,255	2
Bolivia	109,858	1,318,753	12
Brazil	851,197	9,278,761	11
Chile	75,695	1,127,156	15
Colombia	113,891	846,786	7
Ecuador	28,356	4,576,125	161
French Guiana	9,000	203,152	23
Guyana	21,497	5,000	0
Paraguay	40,675	2,357,722	58
Peru	128,522	2,397,939	19
Suriname	16,327	52,000	3
Uruguay	17,741	261,000	15
Venezuela	91,205	708,709	8
Various South America		1,558,398	n/a
OTHER LATIN AMERICA		7,936,260	n/a
GLOBAL		11,630,816	n/a
TOTAL	4,798,366	87,245,123	n/a

note: Total Continental Areas include only those countries listed.  
True total area may be greater than listed.

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Source for funding amounts: Abramovitz, Biodiversity Projects  
Database, World Resources Institute

Source for land areas: World Resources Database

Other Sources:

\* Figures for total area were obtained from the Central Intelligence  
Agency, The World Fact Book, 1991.

\*\* Includes the entirety of French Polynesia.

note: n/a indicates no U.S. funding reported for that country.  
Countries with this designation may have received project funding  
through regional or global projects.

note: Total Continental Areas include only those countries listed.  
True total area may be greater than listed.

APPENDIX III

1991 BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>PROJECT IMPLEMENTOR</u>
<b>** AFRICA</b>	
<b>* BENIN</b>	
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	US PEACE CORPS
BOTSWANA NATURAL RESOURCES	US PEACE CORPS
OKAVANGO DELTA WILDLIFE RECONNAISSANCE	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CHOBE ENCLAVE, BOTSWANA	WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT: TRAINING OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	US AID
<b>* BURUNDI</b>	
LAKE TANGANYIKA CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
BURUNDI BIODIVERSITY PROJECT	US PEACE CORPS
<b>* CAMEROON</b>	
EVOLUTION OF BILL SIZE POLYMORPHISM IN THE AFRICAN FINCH PYRENSTES	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY
NATURAL PRODUCT ACQUISITION - PLANT COLLECTION AND TAXONOMY	INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH & STUDIES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS
THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN SYSTEMATICS AND BIOGEOGRAPHY OF AFROMONTANE RAINFOREST SPIDERS	ZOOLOGISK MUSEUM, COPENHAGEN
KORUP FOREST PROJECT: BIOLOGICAL WILDLIFE INVENTORY AND TRAINING	CONSERVATION INT'L, US AID, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
PRIMATE AND DUIKER DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L
CONSERVATION OF THE MONTANE FORESTS OF KILUM MOUNTAIN	WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

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CONSERVATION OF KUPE MOUNTAIN

INT'L COUNCIL FOR BIRD  
PRESERVATION

\* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION &  
PLANT COLLECTIONS

IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS AND  
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

ECOLOGY AND CONSERVATION OF SMALL  
CARNIVORES IN DZANGA-SANGHA RESERVE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

INTEGRATED CONSERVATION &  
DEVELOPMENT IN FORESTS OF SW  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

ANTI-POACHING SUPPORT, DZANGA-  
SANGHA RESERVE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CONSERVATION EDUCATION IN SW

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

\* COMOROS

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

US PEACE CORPS

\* CONGO

CONGO FOREST CONSERVATION:  
RECONNAISSANCE AND RESERVE PLANNING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

\* EGYPT

RESEARCH PROJECT ON RESTORATION OF  
ECOSYSTEMS OF MARIUT

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT  
(MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

\* ETHIOPIA

AWASH NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT,  
WILDLIFE

CONSERVATION INT'L AND  
ETHIOPIAN WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L  
AND ETHIOPIAN WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

SIMIEN JACKAL ECOLOGY, BALE  
MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SUPPORT FOR ETHIOPIAN WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION (EWCO)

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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**\* GABON**

CHECKLIST OF THE LOPE-OKANDA GAME RESERVE

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT COLLECTION AND TAXONOMY

HERBIER NATIONAL, LIBREVILLE AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

FRUIT CONSUMPTION AND SEED DISPOSAL BY GORILLAS IN GABON

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

EFFECTS OF HABITAT DISTURBANCE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

EFFECTS OF SELECTIVE LOGGING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

UTILIZATION OF RAINFOREST BY GORILLAS & CHIMPANZEES

LOPE STATION D'ETUDE SUR LES GORILLES (SEGC)

CONSERVATION & PROTECTED AREA DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHEAST GABON

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

IMMEDIATE ANTI-POACHING ACTION IN PETIT LOANGO RESERVE

MINISTRY OF HUNTING AND WILDLIFE, GABON

IN-COUNTRY TRAINING FOR GABONESE WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT STAFF

MINISTRY OF WILDLIFE AND HUNTING, GABON

**\* GAMBIA**

NRMS GRANT: DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST NAT'L PARK IN GAMBIA: KIANG WEST

GOVERNMENT OF GAMBIA

**\* GHANA**

STUDY OF TRADITIONAL CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY: SACRED GROVES

GHANA FORESTRY COMMISSION

**\* GUINEA-BISSAU**

THE END OF THE EAST-ATLANTIC FLYWAY MIGRATION SYSTEM: WADERS

WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY, THE NETHERLANDS

**\* IVORY COAST**

MANATEES, COASTAL MANGROVE CONSERVATION AND EDUCATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

LIFETIME REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS AND DISPERSAL PATTERNS IN MALE BABOONS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FIELD STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

PRIMATE DEMOGRAPHY AND BEHAVIORAL  
ECOLOGY

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
BROOKFIELD ZOO, NATIONAL  
MUSEUMS OF KENYA, UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO

RESEARCH, CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT  
AND EDUCATION FOR KENYA'S CORAL  
REEFS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

IMPACT OF FISHING ON CORAL REEF  
COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF REEF  
MANAGEMENT PLAN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SUPPORT FOR WORK OF DR. CALESTOUS  
JUMA IN BIODIVERSITY, BIOTECH AND  
LAND USE POLICY

AFRICAN CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY  
STUDIES AND WORLD RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF CATTLE AND  
WILDLIFE ON A WOODLAND SAVANNA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

IMPACT OF TOURISM IN MASAI MARA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L  
AND US AID

AMBOSELI NATIONAL PARK WILDLIFE  
SERVICE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
KENYAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

KENYAN NAKURU NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

LAIKIPIA ELEPHANT PROJECT:  
ELEPHANTS OUTSIDE OF PARKS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

KITENGELA CORRIDOR ECOLOGICAL  
DESIGN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

ECOLOGICAL UTILIZATION OF  
RETICULATED GIRAFFE BY OROMO PEOPLE  
OF NORTHERN KENYA

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

IMPLICATIONS OF FIG TREE HARVESTING  
IN TANA RIVER RESERVE

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA AND  
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

ESTABLISHMENT OF KITCHEN GARDENS  
FOR INDIGENOUS FOOD SPECIES

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA

NERMS GRANT, TSAVO WEST NATIONAL  
PARK

COMMUNITY CONSERVATION  
PROJECT, AFRICAN WILDLIFE  
FOUNDATION

GERMPLASM COLLECTING, EVALUATION &  
BREEDING OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN EDIBLE  
CUCURBITS

BEN GURION UNIVERSITY

**\* MADAGASCAR**

BIOSYSTEMATICS AND EVOLUTION OF  
GENUS BRACHYLAENA R BROWN  
(COMPOSITAE)

SYSTEMATICS AND BIOGEOGRAPHY OF  
RAINFOREST HERPETOFAUNA

A CONSPECTUS OF VASCULAR PLANTS

SURVEY OF MADAGASCAR'S LAND  
MOLLUSKS

BIODIVERSITY OF AMPHIBIANS AND  
REPTILES IN MONTANE RAINFOREST IN  
EASTERN MADAGASCAR

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION AND TAXONOMY

HERPETOFAUNA OF RANOMAFANA NATIONAL  
PARK WITH EMPHASIS ON FROG  
REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY

SUPPORT FOR MADAGASCAR FAUNA  
INTEREST GROUP

MASOALA PENINSULA INTEGRATED  
CONSERVATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT

RESEARCH & CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SUPPORT FOR RANOMAFANA PARK PROJECT

SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

CONSERVATION OF ENDEMIC RAPTORS,  
FOREST RESOURCES, WATERSHEDS,  
DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
AGRICULTURE

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN  
ARBOR

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES  
PHARMACEUTIQUES, & MISSOURI  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF  
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS & AQUARIUMS -  
MADAGASCAR

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

CONSERVATIONAL INT'L

DUKE UNIVERSITY

PARC BOTANIQUE ET ZOOLOGIQUE  
DE TSIMBAZAZA

PEREGRINE FUND

SAMPAN'ASA FAMBOLENA FIOMPIANA

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SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST  
INT'L

PRIORITY AREA PROTECTION, SITE  
GUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL; EDUCATION  
AND RESEARCH, BIODIVERSITY PLANNING  
UNIT

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

ECOLOGY OF BLACK LEMURS IN PRIMARY  
RAIN FOREST VERSUS CONVERTED FOREST

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE INFLUENCE OF PRIMATE SOCIALITY  
ON CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE SYSTEMATICS & REPRODUCTIVE  
BIOLOGY OF BAOBABS (ADANSONIA) IN  
N. MADAGASCAR

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT  
MADISON

VEGETATION ON SANDS (YELLOW AND  
RED) AND CALCEROUS SOILS (TOLIARY)

UNIVERSITE DE TULEAR

PATTERNS OF SEED

NATURE CONSERVANCY

PREDATION ACROSS BLACK LEMUR-  
GENERATED SEED SHADOWS

COUNCIL, UK AND CAMBRIDGE  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

INVENTORY & ALTITUDINAL  
DISTRIBUTION OF PTERIDOPHYTES  
(FERNS)

ECOLE PRATIQUE DES HAUTES  
ETUDES DE PARIS

STUDY OF LAURACEAE BUTTERFLIES AS  
BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN,  
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SUPPORT PROGRAM OF CONSERVATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF ANTANANARIVO AT  
BEZA MAHAFALY

BIODIVERSITY PLANNING CENTER: A  
PILOT STUDY IN MADAGASCAR

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

SUPPORT FOR TWO MALAGASY  
PARTICIPANTS AT CONSERVATION  
SYMPOSIUM

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

MADAGASCAR SOUTHERN PROJECTS  
COORDINATOR

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

ANDOHAELE CONSERVATION &  
DEVELOPMENT

DR. ROBERT FREITAS

IMPROVEMENT OF HORTICULTURAL  
PRACTICES AT PARC TSIMBAZAZA

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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ECOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM

YALE UNIVERSITY

VEHICLE PURCHASE FOR PROTECTED AREA  
"AIRES PROTEGEES"

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY:  
BIOLOGY/CONSERVATION OF KEYSTONE  
PALM

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

ALTERNATIVES TO DESTRUCTION:  
SUSTAINABLE USE OF MALAGASY  
RAINFOREST

RANOMAFANA NATIONAL PARK

BUTTERFLIES AS BIODIVERSITY  
INDICATORS: DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR  
CONSERVATION PLANNING

XERCES SOCIETY

\* MALAWI

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
FOR LAKE MALAWI NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS  
AND WILDLIFE, MALAWI

EXPANSION OF TIWONGE BEEKEEPING  
CLUB IN NYIKA NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS  
AND WILDLIFE, MALAWI

\* MAURITANIA

REFORESTATION AND DUNE STABILITY

US PEACE CORPS

\* MAURITIUS

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR MAURITIAN  
RESEARCHERS

MAURITIUS WILDLIFE APPEAL FUND

CONSERVATION OF SMALLER NATIVE LAND  
BIRDS

MAURITIUS WILDLIFE APPEAL FUND

\* MOROCCO

PARKS & WILDLIFE/ENVIRONMENTAL  
EDUCATION

US PEACE CORPS

MERJA ZERGA BIOLOGICAL RESERVE LAND  
USE

US PEACE CORPS

\* NAMIBIA

PHENOTYPIC VARIATION IN  
MEGAHERBIVORES

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AT RENO

CONSERVATION AND BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY  
OF BLACK-FACED IMPALA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

PRESERVATION OF CHEETAH POPULATION

CHEETAH PRESERVATION FUND

FOOD CHAIN SUPPORT IN NAMIBIA FOG  
DESERT

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

HATCHING ASYNCHRONY AND BROOD  
REDUCTION IN HORNBILLS

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

CONSERVATION OF DESERT-DWELLING  
BLACK RHINOCEROS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DESERT  
ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

NAMIBIA AND UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE

\* NIGER

NATURAL FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

US PEACE CORPS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

US PEACE CORPS

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

US PEACE CORPS

\* NIGERIA

RECONNAISSANCE FOR NATIONAL PARK &  
TOURISM PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STUDY OF THE FOREST RESERVE PROGRAM  
IN KWARA STATE

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FROM  
MACARTHUR

NIGERIAN CONSERVATION  
FOUNDATION

DEVELOPMENT & UTILIZATION OF EDIBLE  
WOODY FOREST SPECIES OF SOUTHEAST

DR. JONATHAN C. OKAFOR

\* RWANDA

CONSERVATION OF FOREST AQUATIC  
ECOSYSTEMS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AT  
SAINT PAUL

ENVIRONMENT

US PEACE CORPS

BEHAVIOR AND ECOLOGY OF THE  
ORPHANED ELEPHANTS OF AKAGERA

ATLANTA ZOO

NYUNGWE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
OFFICE RWANDAIS DU TOURISME &  
DES PARCS NAT

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ANIMAL SEED DISPERSERS IN NYUNGWE  
FOREST

ANIMAL SEED DISPERSERS AS KEY  
ELEMENTS FOR CONSERVATION OF  
TROPICAL FORESTS

\* **SENEGAL**

VILLAGE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES

\* **SEYCHELLES**

SEPARATING THE EFFECT OF HISTORY  
AND ECOLOGY OF DAY-GECKOS  
(PHELSUMA)

SYSTEMATICS OF SEYCHELLAN  
CAECILIANS (AMBHIBIA: GYMNOPIHONA)

MARINE PARK TRAINING COURSE FOR  
SEYCHELLES PARK RANGERS

\* **SIERRA LEONE**

DETERMINANTS OF PRIMATE UTILIZATION  
OF EARLY SUCCESSIONAL STATE  
HABITATS IN WEST AFRICA

BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY OF A COMMUNITY  
OF WILD CHIMPANZEES IN PROPOSED  
NAT'L PARK

RAINFOREST CONSERVATION AND  
EDUCATION

PRIMATE USE OF FOREST HABITAT

\* **TANZANIA**

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND HUMAN  
ECOLOGY: CONFLICT/COMPATIBILITY  
BETWEEN WILDLIFE AND PASTORALISTS

LONG-TERM STUDIES OF AFRICAN LIONS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
US AID, UNIVERSITY OF  
WISCONSIN, UNIVERS. NAT DU  
RWANDA

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,  
UNIVERSITE NATIONAL DU RWANDA

US PEACE CORPS

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN  
ARBOR

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEW  
BRUNSWICK

THE TAMBARA HILLS DEMWI  
PROJECT

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AT  
SAINT PAUL

MECHANISMS AND EVOLUTION OF  
REPRODUCTIVE PHENOMENA IN A  
COOPERATIVELY-BREEDING MAMMAL

PURDUE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR, SERENGETI  
REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY,  
PHASE III

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN - GOMBE  
NATIONAL PARK

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND NATIONAL  
PARKS

US PEACE CORPS

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

US PEACE CORPS

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION AND TAXONOMY

DEPT. OF BOTANY & TRADITIONAL  
MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES  
SALAAM AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

BOTANICAL EXPLORATION

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

TRAINING AND EDUCATION WILDLIFE  
CLUBS OF TANZANIA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

EXPANSION OF, AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
MONITORING & TRAINING IN, LAKE  
MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L  
AND TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & TRAINING  
IN NATIONAL PARKS (RUAHA,  
TARANGIRE, LAKE MANYARA)

WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONAL INT'L

NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA  
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND  
TRAINING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONAL INT'L

TANZANIAN OPERATIONS AND JACKAL  
ECOLOGY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

SERENGETI ECOLOGICAL MONITORING  
WILD DOG PROJECT

SERENGETI WILDLIFE RESEARCH  
CENTER

SUPPORT FOR GOMBE NATIONAL PARK

TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS

SUPPORT TO KAKAUONA MAGAZINE

KAKAUONA MAGAZINE

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION IN  
RUNGWA/KIZIGO RESERVE

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IMPACT OF FISHING TECHNIQUES ON  
BIODIVERSITY OF INSHORE & PELAGIC  
FISHES, AFRICA

STUDY OF NURSERY ZONES OF LAKE  
TANGANYIKA

MAFIA ISLAND MARINE PARK/RESERVE

TANZANIA PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT  
FOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

NRMS GRANT: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION &  
MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

\* TOGO

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

\* TONGA

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND  
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

\* UGANDA

EFFECTS OF LOGGING ON CHIMPANZEE  
FOOD AVAILABILITY AND DISPERSAL  
PATTERNS

KIBALE FOREST FIELD STATION

CHIMPANZEE ECOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR

WILD COFFEE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

RWENZORI MOUNTAINS CONSERVATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS FOR NGOs

BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP  
PUBLICATION

TANZANIA FISHERIES RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITE DU BURUNDI

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE -  
TANZANIA

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

US PEACE CORPS

US PEACE CORPS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
MAKERERE U.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL  
LIVING, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND,  
CARE: PVO-NGO/NRMS

EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL  
LIVING, CARE, WORLD WILDLIFE  
FUND

**\* ZAIRE**

CENSUS, HABITAT PREFERENCE AND  
CONSERVATION STATUS OF RHESUS  
MONKEYS, LOMAKO FOREST

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FOR ZOOS IN ZAIRE

ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF SAMBEZIAN  
WOODLAND OF SOUTHEASTERN ZAIRE

ECOLOGICAL SEPARATION OF  
CHIMPANZEES AND GORILLAS, EASTERN  
ZAIRE

ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF ZAMBEZIAN  
WOODLAND, SOUTHEASTERN ZAIRE

ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF ZAMBEZIAN  
WOODLAND, SOUTHEASTERN ZAIRE

OKAPI ECOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER

MAIKA NATIONAL PARK SURVEYS

SURVEY OF GRAUER'S GORILLA

THE PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES OF THE  
ZAMBESIAN DOMAIN OF ZAIRE

**\* ZAMBIA**

SUPPORT FOR WILDLIFE SPECIES  
PROTECTION UNIT

ZAMBIA WILDLANDS AND HUMAN NEEDS  
PROGRAM

SUPPORT TO ADMADE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT STONYBROOK

BROOKFIELD ZOO, INSTITUT  
ZAIROS POUR LA CONSERVATION  
DE LA NATURE

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
INSTITUT ZAIROIS POUR LA  
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
INSTITUT ZAIROIS POUR LA  
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
INSTITUT ZAIROIS POUR LA  
CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE

THE U. OF CALIFORNIA AT  
BERKELEY, CENTRE ZAIRE  
REGIONAL D'ETUDES

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
SERVICE, ZAMBIA

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
SERVICE, ZAMBIA

**\* ZIMBABWE**

SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON GENDER AND  
TREE TENURE IN COMMUNAL LANDS

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

CONTINUED RESEARCH ON INFRASONIC  
COMMUNICATION IN ELEPHANTS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

PALEOENVIRONMENTS AND ELEPHANT DIE-  
OFFS IN ZIMBABWE'S KALAHARI SANDS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AT RENO

CONSERVATION BIOLOGY OF THE AFRICAN  
WILD DOG

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNDERSTANDING THE BLACK EAGLE:  
DEMOGRAPHY OF HYRAXES IN MATOPO  
HILLS

FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY

NATURAL HISTORY AND ECOLOGY OF THE  
CAPE PANGOLIN MANIS TEMMINCKII

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

WILD DOG CONSERVATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE UTILIZATION STUDY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS &  
WILDLIFE

IDENTIFICATION AND CONSERVATION OF  
INDIGENOUS TILAPINE GENETIC  
RESOURCES

FROSTBERG STATE UNIVERSITY,  
UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

**\* VARIOUS**

ARAB SCHOLARS' PARTICIPATION IN  
CONFERENCE ON FUTURE OF STEPPE  
AREA, ARABIAN PENINSULA

INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE  
D'ETUDES DU DEVELOPPEMENT

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION & TAXONOMY, AFRICA &  
MADAGASCAR

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN AND  
IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS

AFRICA RESEARCH & CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

XII CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
TAXONOMIC STUDY OF THE FLORA OF  
TROPICAL AFRICA

ASSOCIATION FOR THE TAXONOMIC  
STUDY OF THE FLORA OF TROPICAL  
AFRICA

CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAKEY FUND  
FROM THE NATIONAL OUTDOOR  
LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

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ELEPHANT GENETICS, 'DNA  
FINGERPRINTING' AND THE IVORY TRADE

AFRICAN ELEPHANT AND RHINOCEROS  
SPECIALIST GROUP

EAST AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING  
PROGRAM

SUPPORT TO PVO/NRMS WORKSHOP ON  
BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT

INTEGRATED PLAN FOR ELEPHANT  
CONSERVATION: CAMEROON, CAR & CONGO

TRADE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR NILE  
CROCODILE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN  
AFRICA

WETLANDS AND BIRD CONSERVATION,  
AFRICA

DOCUMENTING LESSONS LEARNED FROM  
J.E. AUSTIN ASSOCIATES, INC.

ACOUSTIC COMMUNICATIONS IN AFRICAN  
ELEPHANTS

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY PROJECT  
PORTFOLIO AND STRATEGY REVIEW

AFRICAN BIODIVERSITY PILOT  
ANALYTICAL PROJECTS

US AID/AFRICA BIOD PORTFOLIO REVIEW

\* VARIOUS (C.A.R., CAMEROON, CONGO,  
GABON, GUINEA, ZAIRE)

CENTRAL AFRICA GLOBAL CLIMATE  
CHANGE

\* VARIOUS (CAMEROON, C.A.R.,  
EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, ZAIRE)

FOREST ELEPHANT AND APE SURVEYS,  
AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE,  
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE

PVO/NGO-NATURAL RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECT, SOUTH  
AFRICA

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM  
AND OTHERS

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM  
AND OTHER US GOVERNMENTAL &  
NGOs

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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\* VARIOUS (CONGO, CAMEROON)

ELEPHANT SURVEYS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
HOST COUNTRY

\* VARIOUS (ETHIOPIA, KENYA,  
TANZANIA)

E. AFRICA COORDINATION &  
ADMINISTRATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

\* VARIOUS (KENYA, SOUTH AFRICA)

SYSTEMATICS AND EVOLUTIONARY TEMPO  
MODE IN AFRICAN BOVIDAE

YALE UNIVERSITY

\* VARIOUS (KENYA, TANZANIA)

BIODIVERSITY, RURAL LANDSCAPE  
PATTERNS AND LAND USE CHANGE IN  
SEMI-ARID TROPICAL FARMING  
COMMUNITIES

TUFTS UNIVERSITY

SERENGETI ECOSYSTEMS PROCESSES:  
WATER OR NITROGEN CONTROL?

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF VEGETATION  
CHANGE IN EAST AFRICA

DR. RAYMOND M, TURNER

\* VARIOUS (KENYA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA,  
ZIMBABWE)

RHINO RESCUE FUND

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

\* VARIOUS (SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE)

COMPARISON OF MITOCHONDRIAL VS  
NUCLEAR DNA HYBRIDIZATION IN BIRDS

ACADEMY OF NATURAL EVOLUTION  
SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

\*\* ASIA

\* BANGLADESH

SUPPORT FOR STUDY ON FOREST  
PRODUCTS, MARKETING & UTILIZATION  
BY RURAL COMMUNITIES

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

ASSESSMENT OF BIOD OF TEKNAF  
RESERVE

BANGLADESH NATIONAL HERBARIUM

**\* BHUTAN**

SUPPORT FOR WILDLIFE AND  
CONSERVATION DIVISION MANAGING  
BHUTAN'S PROTECTED AREAS

BHUTAN DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION TRAINING  
FOR PROSPECTIVE FOREST GUARDS

BHUTAN FORESTRY INSTITUTE

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT &  
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN  
SCHOOLS & COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF NATURE

DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE  
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM AT  
BHUTAN'S ONLY ACADEMIC COLLEGE

SHERUBTSE COLLEGE

SUPPORT OF REGIONAL CONSERVATION  
ACTION PROGRAM, EASTERN HIMALAYAS

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

EQUIPMENT GRANT FOR ANTI-POACHING  
TEAM, ROYAL MANAS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, ROYAL  
GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR ROYAL  
SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF NATURE

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

CONSERVATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

BHUTAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SHERUBTSE COLLEGE SUPPORT

SHERUBTSE COLLEGE

DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF  
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR JIGMS DORJI  
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

ROYAL GOVERNMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH AND  
NATURE WILDLIFE CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

TRUST FUND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL  
CONSERVATION

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

**\* CHINA**

DETERMINANTS OF LIFETIME  
REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS IN THE SMALL  
MAMMAL

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

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EVOLUTION AND FAUNAL TURNOVER IN  
THE NEOGENE OF NORTHEASTERN ASIA  
AMERICAN

FLORA OF CHINA: TRANSLATE, REVISE,  
COMPUTERIZE THE FLORAE REIPUBLICAE  
POPULARIS

THE NEOPROTEROZOIC RECORD OF THE  
ORIGIN OF EUKARYOTES AND  
BIOGEOCHEMICAL CHANGE

HELP TO IMPROVE TECHNIQUES OF CRANE  
MGMT & BREEDING AT CHINESE ZOOS

ECOL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF BLACK-  
CRESTED GIBBONS AT FOREST RESERVES,  
YUNNAN

FLORA OF CHINA

LINK CHINESE CONSERV.  
SCIENTISTS/INT'L CONSERVATION  
PROGRAMS

SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS INTEGRATING  
CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT, SOUTH YUNNAN

TRAINING FORESTRY BUREAU STAFF ON  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES

HABITAT ECOLOGY OF THE SABLE  
(MARTES ZIBELLINA) IN HEILONGJIANG

WILDLIFE SURVEYS AND RESERVE  
PLANNING, NORTHWEST TIBET

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN LI CULTURE AND  
SEASONAL TROPICAL ENVIRONMENTS

SMALL MAMMAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF  
TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS IN YUNNAN

GIBBON RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION IN  
YUNNAN

WILDLIFE SURVEYS AND RESERVE  
PLANNING, NORTHWEST TIBET

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, THAILAND

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

ENDANGERED SPECIES SCIENTIFIC  
COMMISSION

XISHUANGBANNA TROPICAL  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL FORESTRY  
BUREAU

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES

KUNMING INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
KUNMING INST. OF ZOOLOGY,  
MAHIDOL U.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

GUIZHOU GOLDEN MONKEY OF  
CONSERVATION

WILDLIFE CONS. INT'L, GHIZHOU  
FOREST DEPT, GUIYANG NORMAL U.

\* INDIA

DEVELOPMENT OF SCI PROPOSAL; ON  
DEVELOPMENTAL ECOLOGY - TRAVEL  
AWARD: INDIAN FUNDS

US NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT BIODIVERSITY  
RESEARCH PROPOSAL WITH INDIAN  
SCIENTIST - TRAVEL AWARD: INDIAN  
FUNDS

US NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

POPULATION BIOLOGY OF TROPICAL RAIN  
FOREST TREES

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT  
BOSTON

DANCE LANGUAGE, EUSOCIALITY, AND  
THE SYSTEMATICS OF APIS AND THE  
APIDAE

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BIOSYSTEMATICS OF PLANT PATHOGENIC  
MYCOPLASMA-LIKE ORGANISMS

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ECOLOGICAL & ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF  
COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACTIVITIES ON  
FOREST REGENERATION

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON COMMUNITY  
FOREST MANAGEMENT AND GENDER ISSUES

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST  
MANAGEMENT

AJANTA AND ELLORA CAVES: PHASE I

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTERPRETIVE PLANNING/DESIGN: KHANA  
N.P. & N. DELHI ZOOLOGICAL PARK

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
ASSISTANCE

WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA &  
US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, CONSERVATION,  
UTILIZATION & REHABILITATION OF  
TROPICAL; FORESTS

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

PARTIAL SUPPORT FOR ECOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH OF INDIAN DOCTORAL STUDENT

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION THROUGH  
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN CENTRAL  
HIMALAYA

CHANDI PRASAD BHATT

SUPPORT FOR CENTER FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ACTION IN WEST GHATS

SUPPORT FOR STUDIES IN WESTERN GHATS: CONSERVATION OF FLORA & FAUNA, PLANT FOLKLORE

ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS WITH CONSERVATION IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS: SUGGESTED STRATEGIES

EXPANSION OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN INDIA - EASTERN HIMALAYAS & GRANTS TO LOCAL GROUPS

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE ON ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

FOREST CONSERVATION POLICIES

TIGERS AND OTHER CARNIVORES, NAGARHOLE NATIONAL PARK

COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ECOLOGY AND GENETICS OF IBEX

EFFECTS OF GRAZING ON BIODIV'Y IN THE NILGIRIS BIOSPHERE RESERVE

BIODIVERSITY & UTILIZATION OF WILD FRUITS IN TROPICAL FORESTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BUFFER ZONE RESTORATION ASSESSMENT

POPULATION BIOLOGY AND GENETICS OF THE ASIAN ELEPHANT

**\* INDONESIA**

ORAL TRADITIONS DOCUMENTATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN INDONESIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA 2020 PROJECT, UNIVERSITY OF PADJADJARAN

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY, DAKSHINA KANNADA, INDIA

TATA ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT, NEW DELHI

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

TATA ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO

NEHRU FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION/NAT'L ZOO, INDIA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

PADJADJARAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY

DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH IN A FOREST  
CONCESSION AREA IN IRIAN JAYA

SEMINAR AND PUBLICATION OF  
ECONOMICS AND ECOLOGY

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION

DAYAK FOREST MANAGEMENT: KALIMANTAN

ECOLOGY, USE AND CONSERVATION OF  
NATIVE FRUITS IN WEST KALIMANTAN

PROBOSCIS MONKEY AS INDICATOR  
SPECIES FOR PRIMATE AND VEGETABLE  
BIODIVERSITY AND DENSITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF GLOBAL NETWORK OF  
LEADERS DEDICATED TO  
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STRATEGIES

TRAINING OF INDONESIAN SCIENTIST TO  
WORK AT THE GUNUNG PALUNG NATIONAL  
PARK

STUDY OF ECOLOGY & ECONOMICS  
PARAMETERS OF SUSTAINABLE LAND-USE  
IN WEST KALIMANTAN

SUPPORT FOR TROPICAL ECOLOGY  
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WEST KALIMANTAN

FEASIBILITY OF NON-TIMBER FOREST  
PRODUCTS AS ALTERNATIVES TO  
DEFORESTATION

BIOGEOGRAPHY OF NORTHWEST NEW  
GUINEA MONTANE BIRDS

TROPICAL ECOLOGY IN NORTHERN  
SULAWESI

CONSERVATION TRAINING, SUMATRA

UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA

SPES FOUNDATION

HERBARIUM BOGORIENSE, COUNCIL  
FOR SCIENCES OF INDONESIA & U.  
OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

UNIVERSITAS TANJUNGPURA  
PONTIANAK, NEW YORK BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

UNIVERSITAS TANJUNGPURA,  
PONTIANAK AND NEW YORK  
BOTANICAL GARDEN

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

STATE MINISTRY FOR POPULATION  
AND ENVIRONMENT OF INDONESIA

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
LOS ANGELES

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

ECONOMIC FRUITS REGENERATION

WCI, NYBG, UNIVERSITY OF  
TANJUNGPURA

SUPPORT FOR STUDENT ATTENDEES AT  
BORNEAN CONFERENCE ON FOREST  
BIOLOGY, YAYASAN SABAH

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

INDONESIAN GRADUATE STUDENT  
TRAINING, KALIMANTAN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING COURSES

WCI, U OF NEW MEXICO, U OF  
INDONESIA

IRIANJAYA - IMPLEMENTATION OF  
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WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE,  
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JAVAN RHINO CONSERVATION IN UJUNG  
KULON

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INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR YPMD,  
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IRJA)

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TUBEROUS PLANTS: FOR EVALUATION AS  
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IN VITRO PROPAGATION OF IMPORTANT  
DIPTEROCARP SPP FOR TROPICAL  
RAINFOREST REGENERATION

BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY,  
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\* LAOS

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MANAGERS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SURVEYS OF ENDANGERED ASIATIC  
ELEPHANT POPULATIONS

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• MALAYSIA

US-MALAYSIA COOP. RESEARCH ON  
CHEMISTRY OF MANGROVE BARK TANNINS

EFFECTS OF ABRUPT SOIL CHANGE ON  
STRUCTURE, COMPOSITION AND DYNAMICS  
OF SPP-RICH LOWLAND

EFFECTS OF LIGHT QUALITY AND  
QUANTITY ON DEVELOPMENTAL ECOLOGY  
OF RAINFOREST TREES

RESTORATION OF LOGGED FORESTS IN  
SABAH, EAST MALAYSIA

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CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
STRUCTURE IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
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SUPPORT FOR BIODIVERSITY  
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ADMINISTRATION, TRAINING

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LOGGING IN SARAWAK

WILDLIFE TRAINING, SARAWAK AND  
SABAH

PROBOSCIS MONKEYS, SABAH

EFFECTS OF LOGGING, SARAWAK

DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECOLOGY OF THE  
KOMODO DRAGON

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT  
BATON ROUGE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

DEPT. OF FORESTS, UNIVERSITY  
OF MALAYSIA FOREST RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA & U. OF  
ILLINOIS

ASIAN WETLAND BUREAU'S  
INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES,  
U. MALAYA

MALAYSIAN NATURE SOCIETY

UNIVERSITI KABANGSAAN,  
MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, SARAWAK

WILDLIFE CONS. INT'L. WILDLIFE  
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SARAWAK

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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EFFECTS IF SELECTIVE LOGGING ON  
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\* MONGOLIA

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

\* NEPAL

COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND EDUCATION

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DEPT. OF FORESTRY & PLANT  
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KING MAHENDRA TRUST FOR NATURE  
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KING MAHENDRA TRUST

KING MAHENDRA TRUST & HIMAL  
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**\* PAKISTAN**

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HIMALAYAN JUNGLE PROJECT

**\* PHILIPPINES**

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STRUCTURE OF PHILIPPINE SEAGRASSES

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NATURA; PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION:  
MARINE MACRO-ORGANISM COLLECTION

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BERKELEY

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KING MAHENDRA TRUST FOR NATURE  
CONSERVATION

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CENTRAL NEPAL

INT'L CENTER FOR INTEGRATED  
MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT, U. OF CA  
AT BERKELEY

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

INT'L COUNCIL FOR BIRD  
PRESERVATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
SANTA CRUZ

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-US  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

US PEACE CORPS

PHILIPPINES NATIONAL MUSEUM,  
FOREST PRODUCTS R & D  
INSTITUTE, AND U. OF ILLINOIS  
AT CHICAGO

IN-COUNTRY ORGANIZATIONS &  
AUSTRALIAN INST. MARINE  
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FEEDING ECOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF  
THE PHILIPPINE FRUIT BAR  
PTEROPODIDAE

JOINT BOTANICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SUPPORT FOR A NEW CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM

RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM

SUPPORT TO MANILA OFF. AND FOR  
GRANTS TO PHILIPPINE CONS. AGENCIES

SUPPORT FOR PROGRAM OF CONSERVATION  
ACTION AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

EXPANSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
EDUCATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION AND DEVEL'T PROGRAM  
CONDUCTED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ZOOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEYS AND  
IMPROVED COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

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PEREGRINE FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN  
COASTAL FISHING COMMUNITIES

INTEGRATED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC  
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THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION INTEGRATION  
FOR FORMAL EDUCATION SECTOR

PROGRAM FOR PROTECTION OF SAINT  
PAUL & EL NIDO PARK

POLITICAL VIABILITY OF NGOS IN  
RESOURCE MANAG'T, PHILIPPINE  
UPLANDS

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE  
PHILIPPINES, BISHOP MUSEUM

CONSERVATION INT'L

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

HARIBON FOUNDATION FOR THE  
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR  
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)

KALIPUNAN NG MGA KATUTUBONG  
MAMAMAYAN NG PILIPINAS

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE  
PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE EAGLE CONSERVATION  
FOUNDATION

TAMBUYOG DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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PUBLIC ED. & AWARENESS  
CAMPAIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT  
(P.E.A.C.E.)

P.E.A.C.E.

HARIBON PALAWAN

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

ACTION FUND FOR PHILIPPINE  
CONSERVATION

ECOLOGICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF  
FRUGIVORY IN PHILIPPINE SPP OF  
PTEROPODIDAE

PHILIPPINES NATURAL RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DEBT-FOR-NATURE  
SWAP: ESTABLISHMENT OF FPE

FINGERPRINTING OF AZOLIA GERMPLOASM

\* SRI LANKA

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE MGMT OF  
FORESTS IN SO. WESTERN SRI LANKA

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE MARCH

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PARK

COLLECTION, CHARACTERIZATION,  
EVALUATION AND POTENTIAL  
MULTIPLICATION OF ROOT AND TUBER  
CROPS

\* TAIWAN

BIOLOGICAL AND SYSTEMATIC STUDIES  
OF XYLARIA FUNGI

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION

UNITED STATES/REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
BOTANICAL INVENTORY OF TAIWAN

TRAINING AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

INVESTIGATION OF SMUGGLING  
ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ACROSS FORMOSA  
STRAIT

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WASHINGTON STATE U.,  
INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

US PEACE CORPS

UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA

MARCH FOR CONSERVATION

MARCH FOR CONSERVATION

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

TAICHUNG MED COLLEGE, HENGCHUN  
TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN,  
TAIPEI UNIVERSITY AND  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

KRISTIN NOWELL

\* THAILAND

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FOREST VERTEBRATES

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ENVIRONMENTAL & CULTURAL ISSUES

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MONKS BY THAI INTER-RELIGIOUS  
COMMUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

PART SUPPORT OF "ENVIRONMENT '91,"  
A NGO CONFERENCE ON NATURAL  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & ENVIRONMENT  
IN THAILAND

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CURRICULA & COURSES IN  
ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL RESOURCE  
LAW

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NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION: PLANT  
COLLECTION

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION:  
MARINE MACRO-ORGANISM COLLECTION

DISTRIBUTION & CONSERVATION OF  
HOVED MAMMALS/CONSERVATION  
TRAINING

WILDLIFE SURVEYS-THAI NATIONAL  
PARKS

CARNIVORES, HUAI KHA KHAENG  
SANCTUARY, TIGER CENSUS

CONSERVATION EDUCATION IN RURAL  
AREAS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
SAN DIEGO

SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION  
OF NATIONAL TREASURES AND  
ENVIRONMENT

SATHIRAKOSES-NAGAPRADIPA  
FOUNDATION

WILDLIFE FUND THAILAND

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

EAST-WEST CENTER

US PEACE CORPS

US PEACE CORPS

ROYAL FOREST HERBARIUM AND U.  
OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE,  
BANGSAEN AND AUSTRALIAN  
INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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INVENTORY, HUAY KHA KHAENG/THUNG  
YAI

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HUAI KHA KHAENG

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VOLUMES)

BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH &  
CONSERVATION, INFORMATION TRANSFER

NATIONAL BOTANICAL ASSESSMENT

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM AND  
INSTITUTION STRENGTHENING

SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AT HUAY KHA  
KHAENG & THUNG YAI RESERVES

STUDY OF UNDEREXPLOITED TROPICAL  
AND MICRO-ORGANISMS

IN VITRO CONSERVATION AND GERMLASM  
EXCHANGE OF BAMBOO

IN VITRO CONSERVATION & PROPAGATION  
OF THREE ECONOMIC RATTAN SPECIES

**\* TIBET**

CONSERVATION OF THE BLACK-NECKED  
CRANE

**\* VIETNAM**

CONSERVATION TRAINING AND RESEARCH

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AND SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

**\* VARIOUS**

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INT'L CONGRESS OF ETHNOBIOLOGY

TO SUPPORT ATTENDANCE OF ASIAN REPS  
AT CONF ON ASIAN & AMERICAN  
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  
DEPARTMENT, THAILAND

ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT  
HERBARIUM, THAILAND

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM  
US AID/BANGKOK, SANDHILL CRANE  
PRESS

ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT  
HERBARIUM

WILDLIFE FUND THAILAND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND AND ROYAL  
FOREST DEPARTMENT

KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY

KASETSART UNIVERSITY

CHITREDA PALACE

INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION

EAST-WEST CENTER

INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION

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STUDY OF VIABLE MARKETING & TRADE  
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PRODUCTS

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ANALYSIS OF ASIAN TRADE IN BEARS  
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**\* VARIOUS**

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**\* VARIOUS (CHINA, LAOS, TIBET)**

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IUCN ASIAN ELEPHANT  
CONSERVATION CENTRE

HARVARD INSTITUTE FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND AND  
BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND AND  
BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

\* VARIOUS (CHINA, MONGOLIA)

MICROBIAL PRIMARY PRODUCERS OF THE  
GOBI DESERT

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

\* VARIOUS (CHINA, NEPAL)

PROMOTION OF LOCAL AGROFORESTRY AND  
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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR  
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IN ADJOINING PROTECTED AREAS

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\* VARIOUS (INDIA, NEPAL)

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\* VARIOUS (INDONESIA, SRI LANKA,  
THAILAND)

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT  
MADISON

\* VARIOUS (THAILAND, MALAYSIA, AND  
INDONESIA)

FOR THAI, MALAY, & INDONESIAN  
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OBOR, INC.

\*\* CENTRAL AMERICA

\* ANGUILLA

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CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
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\* BAHAMAS

CHEMICAL DEFENSE IN MARINE  
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\* BARBADOS

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SEAS

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\* BELIZE

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ARBOR

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON AT  
UNIVERSITY PARK

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

MARINE RESEARCH CENTER

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT ALBANY

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT STONYBROOK

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

IX CHEL TROPICAL RESEARCH  
CTR., SAN IGNACIO & NEW YORK  
BOTAN. GARDEN

BELIZE ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER,  
IX CHEL TROPICAL RESEARCH  
CENTER, NEW YORK BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

PROGRAMME FOR BELIZE

**BELIZE BARRIER REEF MANAGEMENT**

**WORLD CONSERVATION INT'L,  
BELIZE AUDUBON SOCIETY**

**TROPICAL FOREST RESERVE PLANNING**

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
US AID**

**MIDDLE CAYE PRESERVATION**

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L**

**JAGUAR SURVEY**

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L**

**MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
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**BELIZE AUDUBON SOCIETY**

**EXPANSION OF PROGRAM**

**BELIZE ZOO AND TROPICAL  
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**SUPPORT FOR THE HOL CHAN MARINE  
RESERVE ESTABLISHMENT**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**BELIZE COASTAL ZONE MGMT PROGRAM**

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**INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING**

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**\* CAYMAN ISLANDS**

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\* COSTA RICA

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

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US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

US NAT. PARK SERV./COSTA RICAN NAT.  
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US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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RICA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COSTA  
RICA

SERVICIO DE PARQUES NACIONALES  
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CENTER FOR SOCIAL,  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (CISAT)

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION  
CORPORATION

CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION  
CORPORATION

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ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS

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SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

TULANE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

MARIE SELBY BOTANICAL GARDENS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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FUNDACION NEOTROPICA

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FUNDACION NEOTROPICA

FUNDACION NEOTROPICA

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

MONTEVERDE CONSERVATION

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FUNDACION NEOTROPICA AND  
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SEED GRANT

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US PEACE CORPS

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GRUPO JARAGUA

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\* EL SALVADOR

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PRONATURA, DIRECCION NACIONAL  
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DEFENSORES DE LA NATURALEZA

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US PEACE CORPS

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US NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AND TULANE  
UNIVERSITY

US PEACE CORPS

JAMAICA CONSERVATION &  
DEVELOPMENT TRUST

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

PORTLAND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOC.,  
NAT'L ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETIES  
TRUST

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

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TECHNOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
SAN DIEGO, SCRIPPS INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

MIAMI UNIVERSITY AT OXFORD

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEW  
BRUNSWICK

TEXAS A&M MAIN CAMPUS

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC  
INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
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PHYLOGENETIC RELATION, POPULATION  
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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

ASYMMETRICAL GENE FLOW BTWN  
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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MAIN  
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SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE  
LEPIDOPTEROLOGIA, TX MEMORIAL  
MUSEUM

TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U OF CA AT BERKELEY, INST DE  
ECOLOGIA, XALAPA, N.Y. BOTAN.  
GARDEN

INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO Y DE  
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DUCKS UNLIMITED DE MEXICO,  
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CINVESTAV-MERIDA (CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTUDIOS AVANCADOS)

UNIVERSIDAD DE VERACRUZ, CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES BIOLÓGICAS

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMO DE MEXICO, CENTRO DE BIOLOGIA

UNAM, CENTRO DE ECOLOGIA

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MINISTRY CONSRVN OF RESOURCES, SECT OF URBAN DEVLPMNT & ECOLOGY

MINISTRY OF CONSRVN OF NATURAL RESOURCES/SECT OF URBAN ECOLOGY

MINISTRY CONSRVN OF NAT. RESOURCES/SECT OF URBAN DEVLPMNT & ECOLOGY

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

PRONATURA

CENTRO DE ECOLOGIA DE SONORA

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMO DE  
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ECOLOGIA

MINISTRY OF CONSRVN OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES

PEREGRINE FUND

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US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

US FISH AND WILDLIFE

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HERMANOS ESCOBAR SCHOOL

US FISH & WLDLF  
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UNIVERSIDAD DE CHIHUAHUA

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHIHUAHUA

MINISTRY OF CONSRVN

UNIVERSIDAD DE VERACRUZ

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ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE  
MONTERREY (ITESM)

UNAM, INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA

INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGIA Y  
ALIMENTOS-UAT

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMO DE BAJA  
CALIFORNIA

DUCKS UNLIMITED DE MEXICO

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL

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DE MEXICO (UNAM)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

CLAREMONT GRADUATE SCHOOL

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
PRONATURA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

UNIVERSIDAD DE MICHOACAN

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA,  
LABORATORIO NACIONAL LAS JOYAS

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WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES DE  
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UNAM, CENTRO DE ECOLOGIA

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DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGY

NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

SOSTENIBILIDAD MAYA PROJECT

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NATURALES

PRONATURA PENINSULA DE YUCATAN

PRONATURA-CHIAPAS

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE, CTR  
FOR INT. DEV. & ENV.

SERBO

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL;  
(IHN)

JUAN JOSE CONSEJO DUENAS,  
CONSULTANT FROM FOVISSSTE

GRUPO ECOLOGISTA DEL MAYAB

ACEA

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PARA CONSERV  
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MADERAS DEL PUEBLO, A.C. AND  
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SIAN KA'AN BIOSPHERE RESERVE

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MANAGEMENT OF EL TRIUNFO BIOSPHERE  
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E/GCC: PILOT BUFFER ZONE MGMT  
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CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LOS RECURSOS  
NATURALES

INSTITUTO HISTORIA NATURAL AND  
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE AND  
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

PRONATURA CHIAPAS, A.C. AND  
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMIA  
DE MEXICO (UNAM), CENTRO DE  
ECOLOGIA

UNAM

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA,  
LABORATORIO NATURAL LAS JOYAS

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL  
DE CHIAPAS

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL  
DE CHIAPAS

CENTRO ECOLOGICO DE SONORA  
(CES) PRONATURA PENINSULA DE  
YUCATAN

AMIGOS DE SIAN KA'AN

PRONATURA PENINSULA

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL  
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WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

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E/GCC: DEBT/NATURE SWAP: LACANDON  
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MOLECULAR, CULTURAL & ECOLOGICAL  
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**\* MEXICO AND USA**

4TH CONFERENCE OF THE US/MEXICO  
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AND WILDLIFE

**\* NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

SUPPORT TO SABA MARINE PARK

**\* NICARAGUA**

FLORA OF NICARAGUA

COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION &  
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MGMT ASSISTANCE FOR PROTECTED AREAS  
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**\* PANAMA**

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BENTHIC MARINE INVERTEBRATES

POPULATION GENETICS OF A CLONAL  
GORGONIAN: RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN  
MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
COLLECTION

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

PRONATURA, THE NATURE  
CONSERVANCY

CONSERVATION INT'L

US AID

UNAM, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SABA NATIONAL PARK

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

INSTITUTO NICARAGUENSE DE  
RECURSOS NATURALES Y DEL  
AMBIENTE

SERVICIO DE PARQUES  
NACIONALES/IRENA

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT BUFFALO

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT BUFFALO

IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS AND  
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

M

FLORISTIC INVENTORY	MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
SYMPOSIUM, HUMID TROP. LOWLANDS- DVLPMNT STRATEGIES & NAT RES MGMT	CONSERVATION INT'L
STRENGTHENING SCIENCE DIVISION ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PARKS	ASOCIACION NACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA
PROTECTING THE FORESTS AND WILDLIFE OF THE PANAMA CANAL WATERSHED	ASOCIACION NACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA
CENTER FOR TROPICAL SCIENCE: BASE FOR GLOBAL RESEARCH PROG ON TROPICAL FOREST DYNAMIC	SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRTI)
LARVAL BIOLOGY OF NEOTROPICAL REEF FISHES	SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRTI)
MARINE TURTLE ECOLOGY	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L
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PARKS IN PERIL: CHAGRES NATIONAL PARK	ANCON

**PARKS IN PERIL: SOBERANIA NATIONAL  
PARK**

**ANCON**

**\* PUERTO RICO**

**NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION -  
PLANT COLLECTION**

**IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS AND  
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN**

**\* SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

**US PEACE CORPS**

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR NEVIS,  
WINDWARD ISLANDS**

**NEVIS HISTORICAL AND  
CONSERVATION SOCIETY**

**\* SAINT LUCIA**

**TESTING COMMUNITY-BASED NAT.  
RESOURCES MONITORING & MGMT METHODS**

**CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE**

**PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

**THE SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL TRUST**

**\* SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

**DISTRIB. & STATUS OF ENDEMIC  
COLUBRID SNAKE CHIRONIUS VICENTI**

**MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM**

**PARROT TRAIL IMPROVEMENT, WINDWARD  
ISLANDS**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,  
INDUSTRY AND LABOUR**

**\* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**RECIPROCAL EFFECTS OF FEMALE CHOICE  
& MALE TRAITS IN POECILIA  
RETICULATA**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
SANTA BARBARA**

**LIFE HISTORY EVOLUTION IN  
TRINIDADIAN GUPPIES (POECILIA  
RETICULATA)**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
RIVERSIDE**

**\* TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**

**NATURAL RESOURCES EDUCATION PROGRAM**

**TURKS AND CAICOS DEVELOPMENT  
TRUST**

**\* VARIOUS**

**FLORA MESOAMERICANA-PHASE 3**

**MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN**

4TH WORLD PARKS CONGRESS - SUPPORT  
FOR INSULAR CARIBBEAN OVERVIEW  
DVLPMNT EXPERT

ENHANCEMENT, TOURISM SECTOR SUPPORT  
TO CONSV. & SUSTAINABLE DVLPMNT

CARIBBEAN PARTIC. IN WORLD  
PROTECTED AREAS CONG., CARACAS, FEB  
'92

MOSS FLORA OF THE WEST INDIES

INSTITUTIONAL DVLPMNT OF E.  
CARIBBEAN NON-GOV'T ORGANIZATIONS

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC  
PLANNING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

NATURAL RESOURCES, POVERTY AND  
PUBLIC POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SUPPT. TRAIN'G, DOCUMENTATION &  
RESOURCE CNTR FOR NAT. RESOURCE  
MGMT

PRODUCTION OF PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL  
RESOURCE MATERIALS TO RAISE  
AWARENESS OF ENV ISSUES

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD  
CONSERVATION PROGRAM TRAINING  
WORKSHOPS, RESEARCH & EDUCATION

REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAM OF  
MARINE RESEARCH MEASURING  
ECOLOGICAL VARIABLES

TRAINING OF ENV'L STUDIES TEACHERS  
AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

INTRASPECIFIC ADAPTATION IN ANOLIS  
LIZARDS

PARASITES & SHOWY MALES: MALARIA  
AND MALE COLORS IN ANOLIS LIZARDS

SEA TURTLE RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT  
COOP IN PACIFIC LATIN AMERICA

SUPPORT TRAINING COORDINATOR FOR  
WILDLANDS MANAGEMENT UNIT CENTER

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

ISLAND RESOURCES FOUNDATION

CONSERVATION INT'L

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE (CANARI)

CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION  
ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE  
FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES,  
CARIBBEAN COASTAL MARINE PROD  
PROG

U. OF WEST INDIES, CENTRE FOR  
RESOURCE MGMT & ENV'L STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTER (CATIE)

MANAGEMENT OF LA AMISTAD INT'L PARK	ANCON
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM	CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
REGULAR TRAINING COURSE FOR NATURAL RESOURCE GUARDS, COSTA RICA	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, COSTA RICA
TRAINING OF NGO REPRESENTATIVES	ATLANTIC CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
NGO MANAGER TRAINING	ATLANTIC CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
<b>* VARIOUS (BAHAMAS, MEXICO)</b>	
NITROGEN-PRODUCTION DYNAMICS IN MARINE MICROBIAL MAT AND STROMAOLITE SYSTEMS	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE
<b>* VARIOUS (BARBADOS, COLOMBIA, CUBA, MEXICO, US, VENEZUELA)</b>	
FACILITIES SUPPORT FOR CARICOMP NETWORKING OF COOPERATING CARIBBEAN MARINE LABS	FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY
<b>* VARIOUS (BARBADOS, VIRGIN ISLANDS)</b>	
BIOGEOG. COMPARISON: STRUCTURE & DYNAMICS OF REEF FISH ASSEMBLAGES	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
<b>* VARIOUS (BELIZE, CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES)</b>	
CARIBBEAN CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
<b>* VARIOUS (BELIZE, COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS)</b>	
PASEO PANTERA COOPERATIVE PROGRAM	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L, CARIBBEAN CONS. CORPS, US AID
<b>* VARIOUS (BELIZE, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, AND OTHERS)</b>	
EXPANSION OF CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAM	CENTER FOR TROPICAL BIRD CONSERVATION

**\* VARIOUS ( BELIZE, GUATEMALA, MEXICO)**

**AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF THE YUCATAN PENINSULA**

**CAVERNICOLE FAUNA**

**\* VARIOUS (BELIZE, SAINT VINCENT**

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EQUIPMENT INTERPRETIVE CENTER, ECOTOURISM TRAIL DEVELOPMENT MANUAL, CONSERVATION EDUCATION**

**\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN)**

**TRAINING & PUBLIC MEETINGS TO PROMOTE PARTICIPATION IN ENVIR'L POLICYMAKING STUDIES**

**\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, PANAMA)**

**JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF LA AMISTAD INT'L PARK AND BIOSPHERE RESERVE ASOCIAC. NAC. PARA LA CONSERV. DE LA NATURALEZA, FUND. NEOTROPICA PARKS IN PERIL: LA AMISTAD INTERNATIONAL PARK AND BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

**\* VARIOUS (CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, JAMAICA, PUERTO RICO)**

**FLORA OF THE GREATER ANTILLES**

**\* VARIOUS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI)**

**MARINE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES**

**\* VARIOUS (JAMAICA, US VIRGIN ISLANDS)**

**MGMT OF MANGROVE FORESTS AS SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS FOR TROPICAL COASTAL WATER QUALITY**

**UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI**

**TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM**

**RARE CENTER FOR TROPICAL BIRD CONSERVATION**

**ORGANIZATION FOR TROPICAL**

**FUNDACION DE PARQUES NATURALES**

**NY BOTANICAL GARDEN & IN-COUNTRY BOTAN. GARDENS & SCI INSTITUTIONS**

**WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-US**

**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, BOYD GRADUATE STUDIES**

**\* VARIOUS (LESSER ANTILLES)**

LESSER ANTILLES PARKS AND PROTECTED  
AREAS NEWSLETTER ISSUE: RESOURCE  
MONITORING

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**\* VARIOUS (MEXICO, NICARAGUA)**

SEA TURTLE RESTORATION AND  
PROTECTION

EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE

**\*\* LATIN AMERICA**

**\* VARIOUS**

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL D-BASE OF FISH  
BIODIVERSITY IN THE NEOTROPICS

ACAD. OF NATURAL SCIENCE  
PHILADELPHIA, U. MICHIGAN,  
CORNELL UNIV.

LATIN AMERICAN PLANTS PROJECTS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, IUCN

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION, PLANT  
COLLECTION: CEN. & SO. AMERICA

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN AND  
IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS

SYSTEMATICS OF PAULLINIA  
(SAPINDACEAE) & ECONOMIC BOTANY OF  
GUARANA

NEW YORK BOTANICAL

WILDLIFE CONS. PROJECTS: SURVEYS,  
BIRD GUIDES, ENV'L INFO & EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD  
PRESERVATION - PAN AM

FIVE LAT. AM. CONSERVATIONISTS'  
PARTICIPATION IN INT'L PARTNERSHIP  
PROGRAM

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

SUPPORT U MASS. INT'L EXCHANGE  
PROG. FOR FISH & WILDLIFE MANAGERS

THE HITCHCOCK CENTER FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT, INC.

SUPPORT FOR INT'L SYMPOSIUM ON  
BIOLOGY & CONSERVATION OF EPIPHYTES

THE MARIE SELBY BOTANICAL  
GARDENS

FURTHERING STUDY, INSTRUCTION AND  
RESEARCH IN PLANT SCIENCES

LATIN AMERICAN PLANT SCIENCES  
NETWORK

STIMULATING DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL  
CAPABILITIES IN NEOTROP/ECON BOTANY

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN &  
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC BOTANY

DISTRIBUTION OF BACK ISSUES OF  
ECOLOGICAL JOURNALS & MONOGRAPHS TO  
LATIN AM LIBRARIES

COUNCIL OF BIOLOGY EDITORS

SPAN. & PORTUGUESE VERSIONS OF  
"RAINFORESTS: PROVING THEIR WORTH"

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY  
IN LATIN AMERICA

STRENGTHENING ENV PROTECTION  
INSTITUTIONS IN LAT AM & THE  
CARIBBEAN

WOMEN, POVERTY & ENVIRONMENT:  
INTEGRATING INTERNATIONAL WOMEN  
INTO LATIN AM. ENV INITIATIVES

ENABLE LATIN AMERICAN LAWYERS TO  
ATTEND ENV'L LAW CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN ENV  
LEADERS FOR INPUT INTO UNCED

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK  
ACTION PROJECT

INSTITUTION-BUILDING FOR SMALL  
LATIN AMERICAN CONSERVATION GROUPS

PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

SUPPORT FOR NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY  
BIRD INITIATIVE: PROTECTION OF  
BIRDS & HABITATS

TRAVELING TROPICAL RAINFORESTS  
DISPLAY FOR CENTRAL & SO. AMERICA

SYSTEMATIC STUDIES OF THE BRAZILIAN  
SPECIES OF DALECHAMPIA  
(EUPHORBIACEAE)

AMPHITROPICAL RELATIONSHIPS:  
ERAGROSTOID GRASSES OF N & S  
AMERICA

MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL  
GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS: NEOTROPICAL  
HELICONIUS BUTTERFLIES

MIGRATORY BIRD BULLETIN, REGIONAL

ECOLOGY OF NEOTROPICAL MIGRANT  
LANDBIRDS SYMPOSIUM, WOODS HOLE, MA

CULTURAL SURVIVAL, PUBLIC  
MEDIA FOUNDATION & INTERLOCK  
MEDIA ASSOC

THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INT'L

NWF AND LATIN AM NGOS

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE  
FOUNDATION

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - US  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

VICTOR PULIDO

MANAMET BIRD OBSERVATORY

118

SUPPORT TO THE MARINE TURTLE  
NEWSLETTER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GRANTS FOR PREPARATION OF DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION CASE STUDIES

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

NGO WORKSHOP ON ITTO & OTHER  
TROPICAL FORESTRY INITIATIVES

FUNDACION NATURA

EDUCATIONAL MODULE ON NEOTROPICAL  
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, MAN  
AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAM

US AID SUPPORT FOR P[ARKS IN PERIL  
PROGRAM

THE NATURA CONSERVANCY

PROJECT NOAH: REGENERATION OF MAIZE  
ACCESSIONS STORED IN GERMPLASM  
BANKS

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT  
IMPROVEMENT CENTER

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT  
SYSTEMS

US AID

ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT PROJECT

US AID

\* VARIOUS (13 COUNTRIES)

CONSERVATION DATA CENTER NETWORK

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

\* VARIOUS (BOLIVIA, MEXICO)

EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF  
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

CULTURAL SURVIVAL

\* VARIOUS (BRAZIL, COSTA RICA,  
ECUADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA)

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND  
REFORESTATION PROGRAMS

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
THE PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS

LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL  
EDUCATION AND REFORESTATION CLASSES

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
THE PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS

\* VARIOUS (BRAZIL, COSTA RICA,  
PERU)

SYSTEMATICS AND ECOLOGY OF SOCIAL  
INSECTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

\* VARIOUS (COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA,  
PANAMA)

RESTORATION OF EASTERN PACIFIC  
CORAL REEFS

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA,  
ECUADOR, PANAMA, PERU, VENEZUELA)

GENERIC FLORA OF THE PARAMOS: AN  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE  
VASCULAR FLORA

N.Y. BOTAN. GARDEN, U OF  
AMSTERDAM, HERBARIO NACIONAL  
DE COLOMBIA

\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, ECUADOR,  
PANAMA)

EFFECTS OF EL NINO EVENT ON  
TROPICAL E. PACIFIC CORAL REEFS

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA)

RELATEDNESS & ALTRUISM IN  
NEOTROPICAL WASPS

WILLIAM MARSH STATE UNIVERSITY

\* VARIOUS (ESP. COSTA RICA)

FIELD COURSES IN ECOLOGICAL  
PRINCIPLES FOR L. AMER. POLICY  
MAKERS

ORGANIZATION FOR TROPICAL  
STUDIES

\*\* OCEANIA  
\* AUSTRALIA

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION MARINE  
MACRO-ORGANISM COLLECTIONS

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE  
SCIENCE (AIMS)

\* FIJI

CRESTED IGUANA SANCTUARY FUNDING &  
RESEARCH

FIJI TRUST FOR NATURE  
CONSERVATION

\* GUAM

GUAM RAIL RE-INTRODUCTION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L, U  
OF TENNESSEE, GUAM FORESTRY

\* NEW ZEALAND

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION -  
MARINE MACRO-ORGANISM COLLECTION

UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY AT  
CHRISTCHURCH & AIMS

\* PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY

NONBREEDING ECOLOGY OF BRISTLE-  
THIGHED CURLEWS, LAYSAN ISLAND

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

\* PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SYSTEMATICS AND ZOOGEOGRAPHY OF  
AQUATIC HEMIPTERA

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

CARABIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF MADANG  
PROVINCE

CA ACAD'Y OF SCIENCES, U OF  
PAPUA N. GUINEA, CHRISTENSEN  
RESEARCH

FULGOROIDEA OF MADANG PROVINCE

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF  
SCIENCES, CHRISTENSEN RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

ECOLOGY OF INSECTS IN RAINFOREST  
CANOPY TREES

BISHOP MUSEUM

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION PLANT  
FOREST RESEARCH

INST. OF LAE, LAE HERBARIUM &  
U OF IL AT CHICAGO

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION -  
MARINE MACRO-ORGANISM COLLECTIONS

DEPT OF ENV & CONSERVATION,  
BOROKO & AUST INST OF MARINE  
SCIENCES

PARTNERING/ADOPTION PROGRAM TO  
IMPROVE MGMT OF LIPIZAUGA BOTANICAL  
SANCTUARY

EAST-WEST CENTER AND  
GAHAVISUKA PROVINCIAL PARK

ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES OF TROPICAL  
SALDIDAE AND OTHER AQUATIC  
HEMIPTERA

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MUSEUM

SUPPORT FOR LOCAL NGOS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

CASSOWARY ECOLOGY AND FOREST  
CONSERVATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

BIRD BEHAVIOR AND CONSERVATION  
BIOLOGY TRAINING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SYMPOSIUM ON CONSERVATION

WCI, GOVT OF PNG, BISHOP  
MUSEUM, CI

WILDLIFE SURVEYS AND FOREST ECOLOGY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
CI

CRATER MOUNTAIN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

PROTECTED AREA REHABILITATION  
PROGRAMME

PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSERVATION NEEDS  
ASSESSMENT

RESEEDING OF SELECTIVELY LOGGED  
RAINFORESTS BY BUFFER ZONES

★ SOLOMON ISLANDS

MANGROVE FORESTS & SEAGRASS MEADOWS  
AS WATER QUALITY FILTERS ALONG  
TROPIC COASTS

★ TAHITI

PATTERN OF RECRUITMENT, GROWTH,  
SURVIVORSHIP OF TWO OPPORTUNISTIC  
CORALS ON DISTURBED REEFS

★ TONGA

ECOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF  
LAST TERRESTRIAL NATURAL AREA

★ VANUATU

SURVEY OF PROTECTIVE SPECIES FOR  
CROPS

STUDY OF THE GENETIC RESOURCES OF  
PLANT SPECIES IN PIPER METHYSTICUM  
FOREST

★ VARIOUS

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION -  
MARINE MICRO-ORGANISM COLLECTIONS

PROTECTED AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION

PLANNING & DEMONSTRATION OF SO.  
PACIFIC BIOLOGICAL CONSERV. D-BASE

PLANNING OF SO PACIFIC PROFITABLE  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROJECT

WWF - SOUTH PACIFIC

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

PAPUA NEW GUINEA FORESTRY  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES,  
& UNIV. OF GEORGIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
BERKELEY

EAST-WEST CENTER

INST. FRANCAIS DE RECHERCHE  
SCIENTIF. POUR LE DEVELOPTEMENT EN  
COOPERATION

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH  
PACIFIC, FIJI

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE  
SCIENCE AND IN-COUNTRY  
INSTITUTIONS

EAST-WEST CENTER: ENVIRONMENT  
AND POLICY INSTITUTE

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, SOUTH  
PACIFIC OFFICE

WWF, BIODIV SUPPORT PROGRAM,  
FUND FOR PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH  
PACIFIC

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SO PACIFIC PRIORITY ECOSYSTEMS  
INVENTORY

\* VARIOUS (GUAM, MICRONESIA,  
AMERICAN SAMOA)

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

INTRO OF CONSVN LAWS/POLICIES TO  
DEVELOP PARKS & RESERVES

WESTERN SOMOA  
ECOSYSTEM STUDY AND ESTABLISHMENT  
OF CONSERVATION DATA CENTER

\*\* SOUTH AMERICA  
\* ARGENTINA

SYSTEMATICS, DISTRIBUTION & ECOLOGY  
OF ARGENTINE MAMMALS: PROPOSAL TO  
COLLECT MAMMALS

INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF LAND-USE  
PATRNS & BIODIV'Y IN CHACO SAVANNAS

CHECKLIST OF FLORA

DEVELOPMENT OF MASTER'S DEGREE  
PROGRAM AT CENTRO DE ZOOLOGIA

BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE  
TURTLES IN THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF COLONY  
SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN FIRE ANTS

FLORA CHAQUENA: BOTANICAL  
EXPLORATION OF THE PARQUE PILCOMAYO

REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS OF MALE  
SOUTHERN ELEPHANT SEALS

DIVING BEHAVIOR OF SOUTHERN  
ELEPHANT SEALS IN PATAGONIA

PROVINCE OF CHUBUT CONSERVATION  
MAGELLANIC PENGUIN RESEARCH

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY AND  
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENV  
PROGRAMME

EAST-WEST CENTER

NATURE CONSERVANCY OF HAWAII

EAST-WEST CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTO DE BOTANICA  
DARWINIANO

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE  
CORDOBA APLICADA (CZA)

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COSTA  
RICA

UNIV. OF GEORGIA AND UNIV. OF  
TEXAS AT AUSTIN

INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS  
BIOLOGICOS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF  
ARGENTINA AND NY ZOOL. SOCIETY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L, U  
OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

SEA LIONS & COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT  
PUNTA LEON SEABIRDS AND MAMMALS

OILED PENGUIN RESEARCH

FLAMINGO CONSERVATION IN NW  
ARGENTINA

VALDES STATION MANAGEMENT

CONSERVATION EDUCATION CURRICULUM

POPULATION BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY OF  
TUPINAMBIS LIZARDS

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION UNIT IN  
MONTANE FORESTS OF NW ARGENTINA

STATUS & MANAGEMENT OF THE BLUE-  
FRONTED AMAZON PARROT

SYSTEM OF PRIVATE WILDLIFE REFUGES

SUPPORT FOR SPIDER

LATIN AMERICAN MASTERS PROGRAM

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

PARKS IN PERIL: DVLPMNT OF  
INTEGRATED MGMT PLAN FOR THE LANIN  
NATIONAL PARK

\* BOLIVIA

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
INLAND SALINE LAKES, MARCH 1991

MAMMALIAN DIVERSITY - YUNGAS AND  
VALLES

FELLOWSHIPS: ALGAL COMMUNITY  
RESPONSE TO LANDSCAPE DISTURBANCE &  
NUTRITION & DYNAMICS ALONG ECOTONES

PARASITES OF MAMMALS: PHYLOGENY AND  
COEVOLUTION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
ECOBIOS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

FUNDACION VIDA SILVESTRE

L. FITZGERALD, JOSE M. CHANI,  
OSCAR DONADIO

GRUPO ARGENTINIENSE DE  
ESPECIALISTAS EN PRIMATOLOGIA

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

FUNDACION VIDA SILVESTRE  
ARGENTINA

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR THE  
IMPROVEMENT & DVLPMNT OF  
ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA

FUNDACION AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS  
NATURALES

FUNDACION NEUQUEN PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

US NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

IMPACT OF LOGGING ON DEMOGRAPHY AND  
POPULATION GENETICS OF MAHOGANY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT -  
NATIONAL PARKS AND INSTITUTIONS

US PEACE CORPS

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION -  
PLANT COLLECTION

NAT. HERBARIUM LA PAZ, MUSEO  
FE HISTORIA NATURAL, SANTA  
CRUZ, NYBG

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INVENTORY OF  
THE NATIONAL PARKS OF SANTA CRUZ

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

DENDROLOGICAL INVENTORY OF SERRANIA  
DE PICON LAJAS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

BOTANICAL INVENTORY OF CHOQUETANGA,  
PROVINCIA INQUISIVI

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR LOW-  
INCOME POPULATIONS ON KNOWLEDGE  
GATHERED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ORGANIZACION DESARROLLO Y  
CAMBIO (ODEC)

DOCUMENT ROLE OF WOMEN IN  
PROCESSING BRAZIL NUTS, BENI-PANDO  
REGION

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y  
CAPACITACION DE LA MUJER  
(CECAM)

CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT &  
PROTECTION PROJECT IN  
ISIBORO/SECURE NATIONAL PARK

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y  
DOCUMENTACION PARA EL  
DESARROLLO DEL BENI

INCORPORATING TRADITIONAL ANDEAN  
KNOWLEDGE & VALUES INTO EDUCATION &  
COMMUNITY DVLPMT PROGRAMS

TALLER DE HISTORIA ORAL ANDINA  
(THOA)

UNGULATE (PECCARY) RESEARCH &  
TRAINING

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

CRACID SURVEYS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

SIRIONO INDIANS AND HUNTING IMPACTS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
UNIV. OF FLORIDA

ENVIRONMENTAL ED PROGRAM AT BENI  
BIOSPHERE RESERVE: PHASE IV

CENTRO INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE  
ESTUDIOS COMUNITARIOS

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

PROTECCION DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE  
DE TARIJA

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SUPPORT WORKSHOP FOR SECOND  
CONGRESS OF INTERAMERICAN INDIANS

SUPPORT FOR INT'L MEETING AT THE  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SANTA  
CRUZ

MACA/BID FOREST USE PROJECT

AMBORO NAT. PARK INVENTORY, MUSEUM  
OF NATURAL HISTORY DEVELOPMENT

DETERMINING LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR  
SUSTAINABLE HUNTING AMONG  
AMAZONIANS

VICUNA MANAGEMENT BY COMMUNITIES ON  
THE BOLIVIAN ALTIPLANO SERVICIOS  
MULTIPLES DE TECNOLOGIAS APROPIADAS  
AMBORO NATIONAL PARK

NOEL KEMPF NATIONAL PARK

◆ BRAZIL

US-BRAZIL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH:  
ISOLATION OF NOVEL COMPOUNDS FROM  
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MICROBIAL TRANSFORMATION & FATE OF  
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INTERAMERICANO

MUSEO FE HISTORIA NATURAL

MIN OF AGRICULTURE AND PEASANT  
AFFAIRS

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

FUNDACION AMIGOS DE LA  
NATURALEZA, TNC

FUNDACION AMIGOS DE LA  
NATURALEZA, TNC

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

UNIV. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

OHIO STATE U RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CTR FOR  
ESTUARIAN RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SOCIETY FOR TECHNO-ECOLOGICAL  
DEVELOPMENT

ECUMENICAL CENTER OF  
DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

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FOREST COMMUNITIES AND ADVOCACY OF  
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SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND OUTREACH  
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CONSRVTN, SUPPORT OF WETLAND  
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FAZENDA RANCHO GRANDE, ARIQUEMES,  
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DIVERSITY OF BABASSU PALM, ORBIGUYA  
SPECIES

TAXONOMY AND ECOLOGY OF CENTRAL  
AMAZONIAN LECYTHIDACEAE

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ENVIRONMENTAL COURSE FOR ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL TEACHERS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RUBBER  
TAPPERS

INSTITUTE OF AMAZON STUDIES

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR  
ECOLOGICAL ACTION

UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO

ASSOCIATION FOR TROPICAL  
LEPIDOPTERA, TEXAS MEMORIAL  
MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

YALE UNIV. SCHOOL OF FORESTRY  
AND ENV STUDIES

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN AND  
CENTRO DE PESQUISAS DO CACAU

IICA, EMAPA, CENARGEN, NEW  
YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

INST. NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS DA  
AMAZONIA, SMITHSONIAN, NY BOT.  
GARDEN

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
BROOKFIELD ZOO, SMITHSONIAN  
ZOO, IBAMA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - US  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL

UNIV. OF WISCONSIN

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ECOL, CONS, WILDLIFE AT FEDERAL U  
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PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
VOLUME OF ORNITOLOGIA, THE  
BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY

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LEADERS DEDICATED TO  
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STRENGTHENING ABILITY OF BRAZILIAN  
NGOS TO INFLUENCE UNCED

MINI-GRANT PROGRAM FOR BRAZILIAN  
ENVIRO GROUPS FOR UNCED

FUNDACAO BIODIVERSITAS

SOCIEDAD BRASILEIRA DE  
ORNITOLOGIA

FUNDACAO PRO-NATUREZA

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

WOODS HOLE RESEARCH CENTER

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST  
INT'L

FUNDACAO VITORIA AMAZONICA

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL RURAL DE  
RIO DE JANEIRO

ASSOC RUBBER TAPPERS & FARMERS  
OF EXTRACTIVE RESERVE, UPPER  
JURUA

CULTURAL SURVIVAL

INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE  
ANALISES SOCIAIS E ECONOMICAS

NUCLEO DE DEREITOS INDIGENAS

FUNDACAO SOS MATA ATLANTICA

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

SUPPORT FOR L. AMERICAN ENV'L LAW  
ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON PANTANAL  
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SANTO

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VERDAS NATIONAL PARK

PATCHES OF SECONDARY VEGETATION IN  
DEGRADED PASTURES OF BRAZIL

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FOR COASTAL ZONE MGMT

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WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES AT NATIONAL  
LEVEL

DEVELOPMENT FOR NGO CONSERVATION  
LIBRARY

CENTER FOR INT'L ENVIRONMENTAL  
LAW-US

VIC BANKS PRODUCTIONS

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA AT  
BERKELEY

IOWA STATE UNIV.

UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
UNIV. OF FLORIDA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-US  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL

PROJETO TARTARUGA MARINHA  
(PROTAMAR)

INSTITUTO FORESTAL

FUNATURA

UNIV. OF GEORGIA

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
INSTITUTE OF BRAZIL

FUNATURA

FUNDACAO SOS MATA ATLANTICA

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN ECOLOGY

PUBLIC'N PROCEEDINGS OF 1ST  
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF  
ETHNOBIOLOGY

ECOLOGY OF BLACK LION TAMARINS,  
ATLANTIC FOREST

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SUPPT FOR TRAINING/PROFESSIONAL  
DVLPMNT OF BRAZIL CONSERVATIONISTS

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ECONOMIC STUDY OF PALM HEART IN THE  
AMAZON

U FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS

MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI

UNIV. OF FLORIDA

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

FUNDACAO BIODIVERSITAS

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS  
GERAIS

BRAZILIAN LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
ENTERPRISE IN THE PANTANAL  
(EMBRAPA)

BRAZILIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE  
FOR AMAZON RESEARCH

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

PANTANAL DEFENSE SOCIETY

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL  
AGENCY'S CENTER FOR THE HUMID  
TROPICS

BRAZILIAN LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
ENTERPRISE IN THE PANTANAL

PARQUE NACIONAL DO CAPARAO

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
INSTITUTE OF BRAZIL

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RAINFOREST"

VIDEO DOCUMENTARY ON GIANT RIVER  
OTTER IN PANTANAL

ECOLOGY OF WHITE-LIPPED PECCARIES  
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RESEARCH ON BEHAVIOR AND ECOLOGY OF  
DEER IN PANTANAL

STUDY TO DETERMINE SUSTAINABILITY  
OF HUNTING IN PANTANAL

RESEARCH ON MIGRATORY FISH IN THE  
PANTANAL

WORKSHOP ON ENV'L ISSUES &  
RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCTION OF SEA TURTLE VIDEO  
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SOCIOECON SURVEY OF JAU NATIONAL  
PARK

DEVELOPMENT OF MONITORING SYSTEM  
FOR CAIMAN POPULATIONS IN PANTANAL

FIRE PREVENT. IN POCO DAS ANTAS  
BIOSPHERE RESERVE, ATLANTIC FOREST

AGRICULTURE SECRETARIAT OF  
RONDONIA STATE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AMAZON  
RESEARCH (INPA)

EMBRAPA

UNIV. OF FLORIDA

FUNDACAO ECOTROPICA

ASSOC. FOR CONSERVATION &  
RECUPERATION OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT (ARCA)

FILM ARTS FOUNDATION OF SAN  
FRANCISCO

STATE SECRETARY FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT (SEMA-MS)

UNIV. OF FLORIDA

UNIV. OF FLORIDA

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE INAS  
GERAIS

STATE SECRETARIAT FOR  
ENVIRONMENT (SEMA-MS)

INSTITUTO CULTURAL E  
CIENTIFICO

FUNDACAO PRO-TAMAR

FUNDACAO VITORIA AMAZONICA

BRAZILIAN LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
ENTERPRISE IN THE PANTANAL

POCO DAS ANTAS RESERVE

GLOBO ECOLOGIA - ENVIRONMENTAL  
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MOTT SEED GRANT FOR ARCA

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WATERSHED, PANTANAL

PREPARATION OF KAYAPO PROJECT  
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LOWER AMAZONIAN FISHERIES & LOCAL  
RESOURCE MGMT

PRODUCTION/COMMERCIALIZATION OF  
PALM HEART/FRUIT IN EASTERN AMAZON

FUNDACAO ROBERTO MARINHO

INSTITUTE OF ETHNOBIOLOGY

ASSOCIATION FOR CONSERVATION  
AND RECUPERATION OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT

BRAZILIAN RUBBER TAPPERS UNION

CENTRO DE EDUCACAO, PESQUISA,  
ASSESSORIA SINDICAL E POPULAR

FUNDACAO VITORIA AMAZONICA

FUNDACION ECOTROPICA

UNION DAS NACOES INDIGENAS

UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO,  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY  
SCIENCES

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS  
AMAZONICOS

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ENTERPRISES

FUNDACAO SOS AMAZONIA

ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF  
THE TAQUARI BASIN

SOCIETY FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE  
PANTANAL (SODEPAN)

INSTITUTE FOR ETHNOBIOLOGY OF  
AMAZONIA

INSTITUTO HE HOMEM E MAIO  
AMBIENTE DE AMAZONIA

UNIVERSIDAD FEDERAL DE  
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MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI

SOCIEDAD DE PESQUISA EM VIDA  
SALVAGEM E EDUCACAO AMBIENTAL  
(SVPS)

FAZENDA INTERVALES

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
INSTITUTE OF BRAZIL (IBAMA)

EMBRAPA

UNIVERSIDADE RURAL DE RIO

UNIV. OF MARYLAND, AND SOUTH  
SOUSA, A BIOLOGICAL RESERVE

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

CULTURAL SURVIVAL

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SMITHSONIAN, BRAZILIAN  
NATIONAL FUNDS FOR TRAINING  
AND OUTREACH, MANAUS INSTITUTE  
FOR AMAZONIAN RESEARCH

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

FUNDACAO BRASILEIRO PARA  
CONSERVACION DA NATUREZA  
(FBCN)

MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI

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WORKSHOP FOR BRAZILIAN CIVIL  
SERVANTS

TULANE UNIVERSITY

SOCIEDAD DE PESQUISA EM VIDA  
SELVAGEM

FUNDACION NATURA

FUNDACAO BRASILEIRO PARA  
CONSERVACION DA NATUREZA, TNC

US AGENCY FOR INT'L  
DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

FUNDACAO VITORIA AMAZONICA  
(FVA) AND WWF

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

SPECIAL ENV. SECRETAR'T  
INSTITUTE FOR ENV & RENEWABLE  
NAT. RESOURCES

POLICY ANALYSIS AND ACTION  
STEERING COMMITTEE

CULTURAL SURVIVAL

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BOTANICAL RESEARCH

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PARK RANGER TRAINING PROGRAM

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NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS,  
BRAZILIAN STATE AGRICULTURE  
AGENCY

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL, UNIV. OF  
MARYLAND

OHIO STATE UNIV.

OHIO STATE UNIV. RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIV.

US PEACE CORPS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS NETWORK

PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD  
CATOLICA DE CHILE

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCION

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE

WCI, CONSEJO NACIONAL FORESTAL

WCI, CONSEJO NACIONAL FORESTAL

CORPORACION NACIONAL FORESTAL,  
CHILEAN FOREST SERVICE

CORPORACION NACIONAL CHILEAN  
FOREST SERVICE

COMITE NACIONAL PRODEFENSA DE  
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CORPORACION NACIONAL FORESTAL

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CHILE

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INFLUENCE OF GRACILARIA CHILENSIS  
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COMMUN

\* COLOMBIA

MOSS FLORA OF COLOMBIA

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
COLLECTION

MOSS FLORA OF COLOMBIA

PROVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES TO  
PACIFIC COAST COMMUNITIES TO DEFEND  
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PROV. OF LEGAL SERVICES TO  
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INTERESTS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA REGION

STRENGTHENING STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC  
INTEREST ENV'L LAW ORGANIZATION

RAIN FOREST BRYOPHYTES OF THE CHOCO  
REGION

ALTO QUINDIO AVIFAUNA CONSERVATION

PROTECTED AREA CONSERVATION AND  
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ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AT  
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CONSOLIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF  
UTRIA SOUND PARK

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

UNIVERSIDAD AUSTRAL DE CHILE

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

U. ANTOQUIA, U DEL VALLE,  
JARDIN BOTAN, "JUAN MARIN  
CESPEDOS," NYBG

UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA, NYBG

FUNCOL (FUNDACION PARA LA  
DEFENSADE LAS COMUNIDADES  
COLOMBIANAS)

FUNDEPUBLICO (FUNDACION PARA  
LA DEFENSA DEL INTERES  
PUBLICO)

FUNDACION PRO-SIERRA NEVADA DE  
SANTA MARTA

FUNDEPUBLICO

UNIVERSITY OF DUISBERG,  
GERMANY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L,  
FUNDACION

FUNDACION HERENCIA VERDE

FUNDACION NATURA

FUNDACION HERENCIA VERDE

FUNDACION PUERTO RASTROJO

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND  
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MGMT OF PANCE RIVER WATERSHED: LOS  
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DEVELOPMENT IN BAY OF MALAGA &  
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IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS FOR  
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UTRIA NATIONAL PARK

PARKS IN PERIL: CHINGAZA NATIONAL  
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COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES TO NGOS &  
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SUPPT FOR RESEARCH, ED. & DVLPMNT  
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ESTABLISHMENT OF A CORE COLLECTION  
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\* ECUADOR

PHYLOGENY & EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF  
3 CLASSES OF NEOTROPICAL SNAKES

ERICACEAE: FLORA OF ECUADOR

FUNDACAO HERENCIA VERDE

FUNDACION FARALLONES

FUNDACION HERENCIA VERDE

CENIPACIFICO

FUNDACION HERENCIA VERDE

FUNDACION PRO-SIERRA NEVADA DE  
SANTA MARTA

LABORATORY OF BIOMEDICAL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

FUNDACION NATURA, INDERENA,  
TNC

FUNDACION NATURA, TNC

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

FUNDACION PRO-SIERRA NEVADA DE  
SANTA MARTA

FUNDACION NATURA AND PREDIO  
FUNDACION BIOLOGICA PUERTO  
RASTROJO

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

STATUS, DISTRIBUTION, AND  
PROTECTION OF AVIAN BIODIVERSITY

BIO. DIVERSITY & HUMAN IMPACT,  
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
ACQUISITION

BIOL & ECON STUDIES FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF EXTRACTIVE RESERVES IN AMAZONIAN  
ECUADOR

ERICACEAE OF ECUADOR

FLORA OF ECUADOR SUBPROJECT,  
PROMOBOT

PUERTO HONDO PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL  
ED CENTER & ACTIVITIES NEAR  
MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM

PETITION TO INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN  
RIGHTS COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF  
HUAORANI PEOPLE

CLUTCH SIZE IN PELAGIC SEABIRDS

PINZON ISLAND GIANT TORTOISE,  
GALAPAGOS

NATIONAL PARK AND CLOUD FOREST  
CONSERVTN

MOUNTAIN TAPIR RESEARCH

SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL  
RESOURCES

EDUNAT III

CONSERV'N & ENVIRONMENTAL ED IN  
BOSQUE PROTECTOR MINDO-NAMBILLO

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

MUSEO ECUATORIANA DE CIENCIAS  
NATURALES, ACADEMY OF NATURAL  
SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA

UNIV. OF NEW MEXICO

US PEACE CORPS

FUNDACION NATURA, PONTIFICIA  
U. CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR  
(QUITO), NYBG

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

PONTIFICIA CATOLICA UNIV.,  
NYBG

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

FUNDACION NATURA

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA

WCI, CHARLES DARWIN FOUNDATION

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WCI, CARE, TNC, US AID

FUNDACION NATURA

GRUPO ECOLOGICO: TIERRA VIVA

GRUPO ECOLOGICO: TIERRA VIVA

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

AMIGOS DE LA NATURALEZA DE MINDO

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ECUADORIAN ORNITHOLOGICAL CORPORATION

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF AND TRAINING IN CLOUD FORESTS

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND CLEARING IN LOWLAND ECUADOR

INSTITUTO DE ESTRATEGIAS AGROPECUARIAS

POPULATION ECOLOGY & CONSERVATION BIOLOGY: POSTGRAD FIELD COURSE

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN, U OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS, DUKE UNIV.

MAQUIPUCUNA RESERVE PROTECTION

FUNDACION MAQUIPUCUNA AND TNC

PARKS IN PERIL: MACHALILLA NAT. PARK, CAYAMBE COCA ECOLOG'L RESERVE

FUNDACION NATURA, MINIST. DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA (SUFOREN), TNC

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIGENOUS NGO FOR PROTECTION OF ANTISANA RESERVE

FUNDACION ANTISANA AND THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

PURCHASE OF DEBT FOR PARKS, CONSERVATION DATA CENTER, TRAINING

FUNDACION NATURA

DIVERSITY OF CROP GENETIC RESOURCES IN PROTECTED AREAS

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, GERMPLASM SERVICES LABORATORY

PARKS IN PERIL: PODOCARPUS NATIONAL PARK

FUNDACION NATURA, SUFOREN

PARKS IN PERIL: YASUNI NATIONAL PARK

FUNDACION NATURA, SUFOREN

PARKS IN PERIL: GALAPAGOS NATIONAL PARK AND MARINE RESERVE

CHAS. DARWIN FDN, MIN. DE AGRICULTURA/GANADERIA, FUNDACION NATURA

SUSTAINABLE USES FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

US AGENCY FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT

APPLICATION OF NEW METHOD OF FOOD GATHERERS' SELECTION & DOMESTICATION OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

\* FRENCH GUIANA

BOTANICAL INVENTORY OF A FOREST

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
COLLECTION

MANUAL OF VASCULAR PLANTS

★ GUYANA

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR  
SEA TURTLE RESEARCH

★ PARAGUAY

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
COLLECTION

MOSS FLORA OF PARAGUAY

FLORISTIC INVENTORY AND DATABASE OF  
PARAGUAYAN RIVERINE VEGETATION

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL

DVLPMNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ED PROGRAM  
BASED ON NEEDS/PRIORITIES OF WOMEN

CHACO PECCARY CONSERVATION

ENV'L ED & FORESTRY EXTENSION IN  
BUFFER ZONE OF CERRO CORA

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR DEFENSORES DEL  
CHACO NATIONAL PARK

STAFF TRAINING

BUTTERFLIES OF PARAGUAY

MBARACAYU PROJECT: DEBT-FOR-NATURE  
SWAP

PARKS IN PERIL: CHACO NATIONAL PARK

PARKS IN PERIL: CAAGUAZU NATIONAL  
PARK

IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS AND  
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

ORSTOM-CAYENNE, NYBG

FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY

US PEACE CORPS

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS QUIMICAS,  
U DE ASUNCION, NYBG

INVENTARIO BIOLOGICO NACIONAL,  
NYBG

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA  
NATURAL

ALTER VIDA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

PARAGUAYAN MINISTRY OF  
NATIONAL PARKS

FUNDACION CHACO PARAGUYAO

MUSEO NAC. DE HISTORIA  
NATURAL, U OF KANSAS NAT'L  
HISTORY MUSEUM

MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA  
NATURAL

FUNDACION MOISES BERTONI, TNC

FUNDACION MOISES BERTONI

FUNDACION MOISES BERTONI

YBYTYRUZU NATIONAL PARK

E/GCC: THE PROJECT MBARACAYU: DEBT-  
FOR-NATURE SWAP

**PERU**

BIOTIC AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS  
OF MYRMECOPHYTIC CECROPIA

COCHA CASHU BIOLOGICAL STATION FOR  
TROPICAL CONSERVATION

CARABID BEETLES OF EASTERN PERU

SYSTEMATICS & BIOGEOG. OF  
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES OF MONTANE  
FORESTS

NATURAL PRODUCTS ACQUISITION-PLANT  
COLLECTION

TAMBOPATA ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY

FLORA OF PERU

GLOBAL PLAN FOR ENVIRO'L ED  
STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTED AREAS  
MANAGERS

RAINFOREST PROTECTION

FACILITATION OF GRASSROOTS  
COORDINATION WITH INT'L  
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN  
PERU BY SUPPORTING IN-COUNTRY  
ORGANIZATIONS

FLORISTIC INVENTORY OF HUMID  
UPPERMONTANE FORESTS OF NORTHERN  
PERU

AMAZON PARROT ECOLOGY AND  
CONSERVATION

TAMBOPATA RESERVE PLANNING

FUNDACION MOISES BERTONI

FUNDACION MOISES BERTONI

UNIV. OF UTAH

DUKE UNIV. CENTER

CA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,  
SMITHSONIAN

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA AND IN-COUNTRY  
INSTS

INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES  
DE LA AMAZONIA PERUANA, NYBG

NYBG, ASOCIACION AMETRA 2001  
(PERU)

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

ASOCIACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA  
(APECO)

FRIENDS OF THE PERUVIAN  
RAINFOREST

COORDINADORA DE LAS  
ORGANIZACIONES INDIGENAS DE LA  
CUENCA AMAZONICA

SOCIEDAD PERUANA DE DERECHO  
AMBIENTAL (SPDA)

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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EFFECTS OF HUNTING, MANU NATIONAL  
PARK

BRAZILNUT TREES: BIOLOGY AND  
HARVESTING EFFECT

PROTECTION OF PUNTA SAN JUAN FUR  
SEALS

MANAGEMENT OF MANU NATIONAL PARK

CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR TUMBES  
MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM

PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT OF RIO  
ABISEO NATIONAL PARK

RAISING CONSERVATION AWARENESS  
AMONG OPINION LEADERS

RURAL PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR  
RIO ABISEO NATIONAL PARK

UPDATE ON ENDANGERED WILDLIFE  
SPECIES, SECOND PART

MANAGEMENT OF CERROS DE AMOTAPE  
NATIONAL PARK

STUDENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN  
MANU NATIONAL PARK

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR  
TEACHERS

MGMT OF AMPAY FOREST SANCTUARY

TROPICAL FORESTRY PROGRAM

SUSTAINABLE USE OF FORESTS &  
WILDLIFE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE

SUPPORT TO THE PERUVIAN NATIONAL  
PARK SERVICE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA  
(FPCN)

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA  
(FPCN)

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

ASOCIACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA  
(APECO)

INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL  
RESEARCH

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

DUKE UNIVERSITY

APECO

PERUVIAN INSTITUTE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT AND THE  
ENVIRONMENT (IDMA)

FPCN

FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA

PROGRAMA NACIONAL PARQUES  
NACIONALES, FPCN

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SUPPORT TO PACAYA SAMIRIA NATIONAL RESERVE	COREPASA-REGIONAL DVLPMPT CORP
INSTITUTION BUILDING	APECO
SUSTAINABLE YIELD MGMT: TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS' ROLE IN SEED DISPERSAL	MIAMI UNIV., DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
TECH. ASSISTANCE FOR ENV'L POLICY & LEGISLATION IN PERUVIAN CONGRESS	SOCIEDAD PERUANA DE DERECHO AMBIENTAL (SPDA)
EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO PERUVIAN ENVT'L LEAGUE FOR PACAYA-SAMIRIA	SOCIEDAD PERUANA DE DERECHO AMBIENTAL (SPDA)
ROLE OF BATS AS POLLINATORS IN COASTAL DESERT	PACIFIC UNIV. OF MIAMI
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW FORESTRY LAW	FPCN AND SPDA
BIODIVERSITY, HISTORY AND FUTURE OF RIO ABISEO NATIONAL PARK	ASOCIACION PERUANA PARA LA CONSERVACION DE LA NATURALEZA
JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENT & THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL SYSTEM	SOCIEDAD PERUANA DE DERECHO AMBIENTAL (SPDA)
NATURAL REGENERATION IN TROPICAL FORESTS USING "STRIP-SHELTERBELT SYSTEM CONSERVATION	FUNDACION PERUANA PARA LADE LA NATURALEZA
TABACONAS-NAMBALLE NATIONAL SANCTUARY	FPCN
PACAYA-SAMIRIA NATIONAL RESERVE	FPCN
YANACHAGA-CHEMILLEN NATIONAL PARK	FPCN
PAMPAS DEL HEATH NATIONAL SANCTUARY	FPCN, TNC
ECOLOGIC EVALUATION & BENTHONIC RESOURCES MGMT IN THE PERUVIAN LITTTORAL SYSTEM	UMMSN, IMARPE
SEED DISPERSAL IN A TROPICAL FOREST MANAGED FOR SUSTAINED YIELD	UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
ANALYSIS OF DECLINING TRADITIONAL CROPS USING SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING AND GIS	UNIV. OF NEW MEXICO, CICA

\* SURINAME

SUPPT FOR SENIOR TECH. ADVISOR TO  
SURINAME FOREST SERVICE & STINASU

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

\* URUGUAY

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

US PEACE CORPS

\* VENEZUELA

EXPERIMENTAL AND EVOLUTIONARY  
DEMOGRAPHY

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INST

CHEMICAL ECOLOGY OF RESIN SECRETION  
IN DALECHAMPIA (EUPHOBIACEA)

UNIV. OF ALASKA AT FAIRBANKS

MOLECULAR EVOLU. & ADAPTIVE  
RADIATION IN BROMELIAD GENUS  
BROCCHNIA

UNIV. OF WISCONSIN AT MADISON

GENETIC STRUCTURE IN COOPERATIVE  
SOCIETIES

PURDUE U RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ROLE OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS  
IN MAINTAINING HEALTH OF VENEZUELAN  
YANOMANI

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, UK; CENTRE  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY

MARINE PARK PLANNING AND MGMT  
(PHASE I)

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MARINE PARKS ASSESSMENT (PHASE II)

US NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RED HOWLER MONKEY NUTRITION STUDIES

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
BROOKFIELD ZOO, SMITHSONIAN  
NAT. ZOO

FLORA OF THE VENEZUELAN GUYANA

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

SUPPORT FOR MASTERS PROGRAM IN  
EXPERIMENTAL WILDLIFE MGMT, UNELLEZ

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LOS  
LLANOS OCCIDENTALES

PURCHASE OF 3 VEHICLES FOR USE IN  
GRAD LEVEL TRNING, WILDLIFE MGMT

ASOMUSEO

EQUIP'T/BOOKS FOR MASTERS PROGRAM  
IN WILDLIFE MGMT AT UNELLEZ

ASOMUSEO

COLOR PLATES, FIELD GUIDE OF  
VENEZUELAN MAMMALS (ENGLISH &  
SPANISH)

SOCIEDAD CONSERVACIONISTA  
AUDUBON DE VENEZUELA

ECOTOURISM VISITOR INFORMATION  
CENTER & INTERNSHIPS WITH ANDEAN  
ENVTL GROUPS

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:  
COLLABORATIVE WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

TESTING THE CICHLID-CAUDAL EYESPOT  
& PIRANHA FIN PREDATION HYPOTH

RIO NICHARE CONSERVATION AND  
ETHNOBIOLOGY

HENRI PITZER NATIONAL PARK SUPPORT

STUDENT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PARROT TRADE AND CONSERVATION

ORINOCO CROCODILE

ORINOCO SIDE-NECKED RIVER TURTLE

TIMBER EXPLOITATION AND WILDLIFE  
POPULATIONS, IMATACA RESERVE

HUNTER EDUCATION AROUND NATIONAL  
PARKS

PRIVATE LANDOWNER CONSERVATION  
INITIATIVE

MARGARITA PARROT ECOLOGY AND  
CONSERVATION

BIOCIDE USE IN THE LLANOS

CROCODILES

FRESHWATER TURTLES

CUARE WILDLIFE REFUGE

PARKS IN PERIL: CANAIMA NATIONAL  
PARK

\* VARIOUS

NEUROPTERA OF THE AMAZON BASIN

FUNDACION VENEZOALANA PARA  
CONSERVACION DE LA DIVERSIDAD  
BIOLOGICA

FUNDACION VENEZ. PARA LA  
CONSERVACION DE LA DIVERSIDAD  
BIOLOGICA

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

WCI, ECONATURA, UNIV. OF  
EXETER, U.K.

WCI, AMIGOS DEL PARQUE

WCI, ECONATURA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WCI, FUDENA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WCI, ASOMUSEO

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

FUDENA

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PARQUES

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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DATA ON EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION  
PLANNING, TRAINING OF BRAZILIANS,  
PUBLIC AWARENESS

SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL TRAINING AND  
RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN BOTANY

EVOLUTION AND BIOGEOGRAPHY OF  
PRIMITIVE SUNFLOWERS

CHROMOSOMAL STUDIES ON S. AMERICAN  
COMPOSITAE OF SUBTROPICAL AREAS

\* VARIOUS (ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA,  
BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY)

A REVISION OF GRASSES OF  
SUBTROPICAL & TEMPERATE SOUTH  
AMERICA

\* VARIOUS (ARGENTINA, BRAZIL)

INTER-AMERICAN POLICY CENTER  
PARTNERSHIPS WITH ARGENTINE AND  
BRAZILIAN INSTITUTES

\* VARIOUS (ARGENTINA, BRAZIL,  
VENEZUELA)

AN INTER-INSTITUTIONAL DATABASE OF  
FISH BIODIVERSITY IN SOUTHERN SOUTH  
AMERICA

\* VARIOUS (ARGENTINA, CHILE)

POTENTIAL ROLE OF ULTRAVIOLET  
RADIATION IN TISSUE INJURY OF  
COLUMNAR CACTI

INSECT AND ARACHNID BIODIVERSITY IN  
SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

SUBANTARTIC ENTOMOFAUNA: A  
TAXONOMIC AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC  
APPROACH

SYSTEMATIC & ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON  
ARGENTINE & CHILEAN LYCIUM  
(SOLANACEAE)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-US  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

U. CHILE, CORP FOR DVLPMT OF  
THE PLANT SCIENCES IN LATIN  
AMERICA

OHIO STATE UNIV.

UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

CARRERA DEL CONSEJO NAC'L DE  
INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS &  
TECNICAS

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

MANHATTAN COLLEGE

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF  
ARGENTINA (CONICET)

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE  
CORDOBA & NATNL RESEARCH  
COUNCIL OF ARG.

SMALL CETACEANS OF SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

NATALIE GOODALL

SYSTEMATICS & BIOGEOG. OF THE AUSTRAL-AMERICAN SPECIES OF CHUSQUEA

IOWA STATE UNIV.

HISTORICAL BIOGEOG. OF SOUTHERN S. AMERICA: A VICARIANCE APPROACH

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA PLATA

\* VARIOUS (BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU)

SMALL GRANTS FOR TROPICAL ANDEAN BOTANICAL INSTITUTIONS

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

\* VARIOUS (BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU)

ANDEAN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK MONITORING PROGRAM

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

\* VARIOUS (BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, PERU)

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN LATIN AMERICA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

\* VARIOUS (CHILE, ARGENTINA)

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHERN CONE

FOUNDATION, INC. UNIV. OF FLORIDA

\* VARIOUS (COLOMBIA, ECUADOR)

SUPPORT FOR INT'L COORDINATOR FOR BINATIONAL AWA ETHNIC FOREST RESERVE PROJECT

UNIDAD TECNICA ECUATORIANA DEL PLAN AWA

\* VARIOUS (COLOMBIA, PERU)

DOCUMENTATION OF NEOTROPICAL PLANT DIVERSITY AND BIOGEOGRAPHY

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

\* VARIOUS (VENEZUELA, OTHERS)

CRACIDS, OILBIRDS AND WILDLIFE TRADE

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INT'L

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**\*\* WORLDWIDE**

**\* VARIOUS**

GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT  
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON

PARTIAL SUPPORT, SECOND INT'L  
REGENTS OF CONGRESS OF ETHNOBIOLOGY

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS  
ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE ON COMMON  
PROPERTY RESOURCE MGMT

TO INITIATE PROJECTS RIVER BASIN  
AND WATERSHED MGMT PROJECTS

TO SUPPORT PROG. OF RESEARCH &  
TRAINING IN TROP'L CONSERV & DVLPMNT

COMPUTER CATALOGUE TO WORLD  
ORTHOPTEROID INSECTS

REVISION OF THE ARACHNID ORDER  
SCHIZOMIDA

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION/MGMT TRAINING  
FOR DVLPMNG COUNTRY PROFES'LS

SUPPORT FOR CITES

SUPPORT FOR IUCN

SUPPORT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION ON  
WETLANDS

TASKFORCE ON DECLINING AMPHIBIAN  
POPULATIONS

SUPPORT FOR CAPTIVE BREEDING  
SPECIALISTS

TROPICAL MOSSES

SIGNIFICANT PLANT TRADE STUDY: TO  
DETERMINE SPECIES ENDANGERED BY  
INTENSE TRADE

PUBLICATION OF "NEW WORLD PARROTS  
IN CRISIS" CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION OF BATS

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, INC.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

UNIV. OF NORTH CAROLINA AT  
GREENSBORO

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

UNIV. OF FLORIDA FOUNDATION,  
INC.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF  
PHILADELPHIA

TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - US  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

US DEPT OF STATE

US DEPT OF STATE

US DEPT OF STATE

WORLD CONSERVATION UNION  
(IUCN) SPECIES SURVIVAL  
COMMISSION

IUCN SPECIES SURVIVAL  
COMMISSION

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

CONSERVATION TREATY SUPPORT  
FUND

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

BAT CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION-BASED DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS IN COUNTRIES WITH  
SIGNIFICANT RAINFOREST

WORK ON THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE  
AMERICAS INITIATIVE & OTHER DEBT  
SWAP IDEAS

TROPICAL TIMBER CERTIF. & TROPICAL  
CONSERVATION NEWSBUREAU PROJECTS

PLANT-ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH &  
BIOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF TROPICAL  
FOREST FRAGMENTS

AUGMENT NGO INPUT TO MULTI-LATERAL  
LENDING INSTITUTIONS NETWORK

SMART WOOD LABELING PROJECT FOR  
TROPICAL TIMBER

STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING COUNTRY  
NGOs

TRAINING & RESEARCH IN SYSTEMATIC  
BOTANY

SUPPORT OF HERBARIUM AND NEW  
INITIATIVES IN BOTANICAL RESEARCH

PROMOTION OF RESTRICTIONS ON  
IMPORTATION OF WILD BIRDS

ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO MONITOR TUNA  
CANNING AND PROCESSING OVERSEAS

DIRECTORY & GLOBAL MAP OF AVIAN  
CENTERS OF ENDEMISM & ACTION LIST

IN SUPPORT OF A FEASIBILITY STUDY  
ON ECOTOURISM

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS NETWORK: INFO  
& NETWORKING TO SAVE RIVERS

ESTABLISH FOUR REGIONAL  
CONSERVATION PROGRAMS IN THE  
NEOTROPICS

RAPID ASSESSMENT PGM TO ESTABLISH  
GLOBAL CONSRVN PRIORITIES &  
STIMULATE ACTION

CONSERVATION INT'L

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE  
COUNCIL

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR  
PROTECTION BIRD PRESERVATION

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

TIDES FOUNDATION

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CONSERVATION INT'L

SUPPORT FOR A PROGRAM DOCUMENTING  
CENTERS OF ENDEMISM

RAINFOREST PEOPLES PROJECT: HELPING  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE CONTROL THE  
FUTURE OF THE LAND

FILM PRODUCTION: MANAGING TROP'L  
RAINFORESTS-TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY OF GIBRALTAS STRAIT:  
ECOLOG'L & EVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS

A SOCIOECOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE  
BLACK LEMUR (LEMUR MACAO MACAO)

SATELLITE TELEMETRY, ZOOGEOG. &  
PHYSIOLOGY OF LEATHERBACK TURTLES

SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN ELEPHANT  
CONSERVATION

WILD BULBS IN TRADE DATABASE

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE PALM  
FAMILY

WOMEN AND BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE:  
SUPPORT FOR GHANIAN PARTICIPANT

APPROACHES TO SETTING PRIORITIES  
FOR BIODIVERSITY

PUBLICATION OF "GNUSLETTER" BY  
ANTELOPE SPECIALISTS OF SPP  
SURVIVAL COMMISSION

SUPPORT FOR TROPINET: INT'L  
NEWSLETTER FOR TROPICAL BIOLOGISTS

FORESTS AND PEOPLE CONFERENCE

BIODIVERSITY '91 - EXPANDED  
INVESTMENTS MONITORING SURVEY

SPONSORED SUBSCRIPTIONS OF  
DEVELOPING COUNTRY CONSERVATIONISTS  
TO THE JOURNAL, "CONSERVATION  
BIOLOGY"

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BIRD  
PRESERVATION

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

SAINT LOUIS AMBASSADORS ARTS  
AND FOUNTAINS FOUNDATION

INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS  
NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGIA

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

COORDINATING GROUP ENVIRONMENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN AND  
BIODIVERSITY (HARVARD)

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

WORLD CONSERVATION UNION  
(IUCN)

ORGANIZATION FOR TROPICAL  
STUDIES & ASSO. FOR TROPICAL  
BIOLOGY

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION  
BIOLOGY (SCB)

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REPORT ON US AID ACTIVITIES  
AFFECTING WETLANDS

ADVICE TO OECD ON ASSISTING DEV.  
COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN BIODIVERSITY

TRAINING GUIDES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN  
NGO MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS

PROJECT NOAH: RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION PROGRAM

FOREST PALM AS TROPICAL TREE CROPS

ROLE OF MANGROVE IN FISHERIES &  
WATER QUALITY IN TROPICAL COASTAL  
ECOSYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
POLICY AND TRAINING PROGRAM

\* VARIOUS (AFRICA, TROPICAL ASIA)

WORLD SPP OF THE WASP GENUS  
GASTROSERICUS (HYMENOPTERA:  
SPHECIDAE)

\* VARIOUS (CHINA, UNITED STATES)

US-CHINA COOPERATIVE RESEARCH:  
TRANS-PACIFIC COMPARISONS OF  
JUNIPERUS SPECIES

\* VARIOUS (COLOMBIA, PAPUA NEW  
GUINEA, THAILAND)

PACIFIC SCIENCE BIODIVERSITY  
SYMPOSIUM: SUPPORT FOR ATTENDEES

\* VARIOUS (COSTA RICA, SOUTH INDIA,  
SRI LANKA)

TROPICAL DEFORESTATION AND LOSS OF  
FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

\* VARIOUS (INDIA, MEDITERRANEAN  
BASIN, AFRICA)

WORLD SPECIES OF THE WASP GENUS  
HOLOTACHYSPHEX

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC.  
(DAI)

BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM  
AND WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT  
DAVIS

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWEST  
LOUISIANA

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL & MID-  
WESTERN UNIVERSITIES  
CONSORTIUM FOR INT'L  
ACTIVITIES

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BAYLOR UNIV.

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND AND  
BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

UNIV. OF MASSACHUSETTS

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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\* VARIOUS (SRI LANKA, SOUTHERN  
AFRICA)

REVISION OF THE WASP GENUS  
KOHLELLA (HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE)

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