

U.S. Agency for International Development

**USAID's Tropical Forest and Biodiversity
Conservation Program**

**An Overview of Strategy, Programming
Trends and Funding**

Working Draft

February, 1993

**ENRIC
Environment and Natural Resources Information Center**

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Preface

Tropical forest and biodiversity conservation is one of the largest focus areas of the Agency's overall environment program. The FY 1992 Tropical Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Program Overview is an excerpted chapter from the annual program update for the subsector that was first mandated by Congress in 1988. In addition, this year's update includes: a review of the latest data and thinking about the problems confronting tropical forests and biodiversity; focus chapters for each of three regional bureaus (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean); and a chapter covering centrally funded activities.

The funding levels and trends presented in this overview are subject to revision when the Project Budget Database for FY 1992 and FY 1993 is finalized in the coming months. The amounts presented are the best data available to ENRIC as of February 8, 1993. The analysis of portfolio funding uses the Agency's activity and special interest codes, and the results may differ from the groupings of environmental projects developed by the various regional bureaus.

This Program Overview first presents USAID's strategy for the environment with a special emphasis on the Tropical Forest and Biodiversity Conservation focus area. It then touches on the tropical forest and biodiversity conservation strategies for the four major bureaus supporting these activities. This is followed by an examination of the new programming directions in the focus area. Finally, funding obligations for tropical forest and biodiversity conservation for FY 1988-94 are examined. This includes an explanation of the sharp drop in tropical forest conservation funding between FY 1991 and 1992.

A copy of Annex A of the main report, which provides vital statistics for the entire Tropical Forest and Biodiversity Conservation portfolio, is included with this overview.

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Introduction

USAID programs in tropical forest and biodiversity conservation have grown rapidly in recent years in response to increasing concerns about the environmental and human consequences of the loss of forests and habitats in developing countries. To tackle the root causes of these disturbing trends, the U.S. foreign assistance program has been a world leader in establishing innovative and wide-ranging initiatives. Through both its own programs and financial and technical support to other international agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and scientific research centers, USAID is playing a key role in improving the management of the natural resource endowment of tropical countries, home to some of the world's richest and most diversified plant and animal communities.

The USAID commitment to tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation is evident in the rapid growth of funding for these sectors since the mid-1980s: from a combined budget level of \$60 million in FY 1988, for example, USAID programs in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation reached a peak of \$162 million in FY 1991 before declining to \$144 million in FY 1992. Still the FY 1992 levels were an increase of 140 percent since FY 1988 (see page 20 for details.) Strong support from the U.S. Congress has been an important factor in USAID's ability to respond to one of the most serious environmental challenges of our time. Cooperation with other U.S. government agencies such as the Forest Service, the Peace Corps and private voluntary organizations and other donor agencies has also increased significantly.

The USAID Environment Strategy

USAID support for tropical forestry and biodiversity reflects the growing prominence of environmental programming within the U.S. foreign assistance program. In developing a long-term strategy for addressing environmental problems in developing countries, USAID has carefully examined the linkages between poverty and environmental degradation. The result of this analysis is the *Environment Strategy*, prepared in 1992, which sets forth strategic guidelines for environmentally sustainable development:

- Emphasize activities that attack the root causes of environmental degradation and stress problem prevention;
- Support programs that empower local people and promote their participation in development;
- Improve scientific understanding and data collection; and
- Promote cooperation with other environmental and development organizations.

This Environment Strategy is complemented by bureau-specific statements through which USAID geographic bureaus define regional environmental strategies, identify priorities for action, and provide guidance for programs, staffing, and funding.

The USAID strategy reflects the conviction that efforts to effectively address environmental and development problems must focus upon several key activities:

- Reforming economic and environmental policies;
- Strengthening host-country institutions;
- Advocating private sector solutions; and
- Empowering local people.

In many cases, a critical first step to bringing environmental degradation under control is reforming unsound economic policies. Strengthening and streamlining

governmental institutions to implement policy reform and carry out field programs is equally important. Institutional reform away from highly centralized bureaucracies is a major element of this activity, but developing the core human resources needed to effectively manage reform is the key to strong local institutions to manage natural resources sustainably. USAID has been a leader in emphasizing the positive role that can be played by the private sector in improving management of the environment and natural resources and in preventing pollution. Finally, stimulating participation in resource management at the grassroots level can be a potent force for protecting the environment for future generations. USAID financial and technical support to NGOs in developing countries helps local communities work more effectively to conserve natural resources and to make development more sustainable.

The USAID Environment Strategy is intended to encourage economic progress, enrich the planet's biological heritage, and improve the health and quality of human life by focusing on five key areas:

- Tropical forests and biological diversity;
- Sustainable agriculture;
- Environmentally sound and efficient energy production and use;
- Urban and industrial pollution; and
- Management of water, coastal and wetland resources.

Bureau Strategies

Each of USAID's geographic bureaus has developed its own environmental strategy based on the framework provided by the agency strategy overall. All of the bureau strategies, with the exception of Central and Eastern Europe, have selected tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation as a programming priority.

Africa Bureau. In May 1992, the Bureau for Africa published a major policy statement addressing two urgent problems in Sub-Saharan Africa: the widespread presence of

unsustainable agricultural practices and the rapid loss of tropical forests and other critical habitats for biological diversity. This regional environmental strategy—the *Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*—focuses Africa Bureau programming on these two problem areas. In turn, USAID missions in cooperating African countries are targeting their environmental programming to mitigate these two problems, through such activities as projects to halt soil erosion and loss of soil fertility, initiatives to slow deforestation, and measures to improve management of parks and other protected areas.

The Africa Bureau carries out several initiatives specifically focused on conservation and species preservation. For example, the African elephant conservation program currently focuses on Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, and to a lesser extent, the Congo and Namibia. However, most Africa Bureau activities in the tropical forestry and biodiversity portfolio are implemented by integrating sustainable development practices in and around protected areas such as reserves and national parks. The Africa Bureau is also helping USAID missions identify institutional constraints to effective tropical forest management in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The bureau has identified three priority agro-ecological zones to guide USAID programming: the arid and semi-arid tropics, the tropical highlands, and the central African humid tropical forests. In addition, the island of Madagascar has been identified as a high priority because of its large numbers of unique plants and animals.

Asia Bureau. The Asia Bureau environmental strategy focuses on four of the five priority problem areas described in the USAID environmental framework:

- Loss of tropical forests and biological diversity;
- Urban and industrial pollution;
- Degradation and mismanagement of water and coastal resources; and
- Energy shortages, inefficiencies, and environmental impacts of energy development.

Each USAID mission within the Asia region has selected a subset of these four problem areas for action on a country basis. The loss of tropical forests and biological diversity has been identified as a priority topic for USAID activities in six countries—Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand—as well as selected countries in the South Pacific.

A new regional initiative—the **United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP)**—will address environmental problems in up to 30 Asian countries. USAID will mobilize U.S. public and private sector expertise and technology in partnership with Asian organizations working to protect and better manage the region's fragile and deteriorating environmental resource base. Some 20 U.S. government agencies may become involved in this effort, which will be coordinated by USAID.

The bureau's **Environmental Support Project** provides technical assistance to USAID missions and helps coordinate environmental activities of missions, the Asia Bureau, and other initiatives such as the US-AEP program. Environmental assessments to identify and respond to potential negative environmental impacts of projects are required for all USAID-funded programs and projects. Coordination, oversight, and enforcement of these assessments are an important part of the Asia Bureau's environmental program. The Environmental Support Project is helping to develop a long-term regional plan to turn over responsibility for environmental assessments to Asian countries. An important priority for the bureau will be helping the countries develop the necessary technical capabilities.

Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau. The Latin America and Caribbean Bureau activities in tropical forestry and biodiversity focus on three major themes:

- Reforming policies, restructuring economic incentives, and strengthening institutions to improve management and sustainable use of forests;

- Support and strengthened capability to sustainably manage priority wildlands, national parks and reserves; and
- Policy dialogue, institution building, environmental education, research, and environmental monitoring to support biodiversity conservation.

The Bureau's environmental portfolio is guided by a series of cross-cutting, strategic principles:

- Attack the root causes underlying environmental degradation, stressing prevention of problems;
- Integrate environmental considerations broadly into USAID-supported sectors and programs;
- Promote economic and environmental policies for sustainable development;
- Strengthen institutions, including NGOs and government agencies, to manage resources;
- Strengthen education and training in all areas of environmental management;
- Build participation and empowerment of the public into environmental initiatives;
- Strengthen the role of the private sector in managing the environment and preventing resource degradation;
- Promote research, information exchange, and appropriate technology transfer for sustainable development and environmental management;
- Strengthen implementation of Agency environmental procedures; and
- Promote donor collaboration and coordination for sustainable development and environmental management.

Research and Development Bureau. The Research and Development (R&D) Bureau supports tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation through three kinds of activity: support to

country and regional programs; participation in global or transregional programs; and research.

At the country level, the R&D Bureau has been instrumental in developing a new generation of USAID projects in tropical forestry and biological diversity conservation. The Bureau links missions with the technical expertise of other U.S. government agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and provides access to a pool of experienced specialists in natural resources management, conservation biology, local governance, and other disciplines relevant to developing country efforts to bring deforestation and loss of biodiversity under control. Through access to current thinking on policy and management approaches capable of generating economic benefits from sustainable use of forests and other biological resources, the Bureau helps to integrate economic development efforts with forest management and biodiversity conservation.

At the regional and global levels, the R&D Bureau provides professional technical representation in international bodies concerned with deforestation and the loss of biodiversity, in conjunction with USAID regional bureau staff. For example, a high priority for R&D Bureau activities is participation in the Global Climate Change program, the Tropical Forestry Action Program, the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest, and the Man and the Biosphere Program.

Finally, the R&D Bureau is an active participant in a variety of research initiatives relevant to tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation. As the coordinator of U.S. government interactions with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Bureau plays a key role in establishing research priorities and allocating resources for important new activities. For example, the Bureau is supporting the establishment of a new international research center to focus on sustainable forest management and policy.

This report reviews USAID's activities for FY 1992 in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation. Many of the activities described here overlap to some degree with one or more of the other priority problem areas in the USAID environmental framework, a fact that simply underscores the complex and interconnected nature of environmental problems in developing countries. USAID programs in this area have evolved and become more sophisticated; to a considerable extent, the trends described below represent the state-of-the-art in international efforts to protect mankind's natural heritage.

Strategic Program Shifts

As USAID programs in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation have expanded and become more prominent components of the Agency's portfolio, significant changes have been made in the way project interventions are designed and implemented. Many of these represent general or strategic shifts in the ways in which USAID programs and policies are carried out.

Applying the Lessons of Experience. Greater emphasis is being placed on applying the lessons learned from earlier efforts. Findings from evaluations, workshops, technical reports, and other sources of useful insights are now being channeled into the earliest stages of new project design.

In addition, USAID is supporting an increasing effort in longer-term networking among developing country professionals to strengthen the base of local expertise available to identify problems and find effective solutions.

An example is the **Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (DESFIL)**, which aims to better understand the factors affecting resource users' management of fragile land resources and to effectively apply this knowledge to make natural resource exploitation more ecologically sustainable. Synthesizing research results and disseminating these findings to a broad-based development community are central responsibilities of the project.

Similarly, a new USAID project in Madagascar—**Knowledge and Effective Application of Policies for Environmental Management (KEAPEM)**—exemplifies this new focus on integrating research results into a comprehensive policy reform process, one that will enable natural resource management to be implemented at the grassroots level.

Promoting Human Resource Development. Training has traditionally been an important USAID activity. Programs in tropical forestry and biodiversity reflect an emphasis on strengthening the human capacity for effective and sustainable natural resource management at all levels. In Sub-Saharan Africa, USAID is supporting a consortium of non-profit groups, led by the Vermont-based Experiment in International Living, in an effort to improve the management and technical capacity of local NGOs, as well as to promote information exchanges among African countries. Focusing on Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, and Uganda, the **PVO/NGO Natural Resource Management Project** particularly is working to develop national networks of local NGOs capable of disseminating technical information, conducting technical workshops and short courses, and contributing to policy dialogues at the government level.

Providing Longer-term Funding for Projects. USAID now commits funding for projects in tropical forestry and biodiversity over longer time horizons than ever before. Some of the projects described in this report will have life spans as long as six and even ten years—a situation rarely encountered only a few years ago. Moreover, many environmental projects are being extended into a second phase in order to incorporate lessons learned and build upon successes of preceding efforts. A significant proportion of the USAID portfolio in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation consists of such second-generation projects, often with broader geographic scope and higher funding levels than their original phases. For example the DESFIL project mentioned above, initially limited to Latin America and the Caribbean, is now in its second five-year phase with added responsibility for Africa and Asia.

Another aspect of the USAID commitment to a longer-term perspective can be seen in the recent moves to establish innovative long-term funding mechanisms—local environmental endowments. Designed to support local initiatives through self-sustaining financing mechanisms, these endowments may be capitalized by means of funds generated through another recent innovation—debt-for-nature swaps. In Bolivia, for example, USAID helped to establish the National Fund for the Environment (FONAMA), financed by the U.S. dollar proceeds of a debt-for-nature swap carried out under the U.S. Enterprise for the Americas initiative. Environmental activities are now financed by FONAMA under the guidance of a board representing a wide spectrum of Bolivian society.

Promoting Policy Dialogue and Increasing Non-Project Assistance. Many environmental problems in developing countries are the result of inappropriate policies, notably those that indirectly or inadvertently encourage unsustainable agriculture and destructive logging practices. In recent years, USAID has made reform of the macro-policy environment an important priority through policy dialogue with developing country governments and "non-project assistance" funding that enables a financially stressed government to carry out complex restructuring and streamlining of policies and services in important sectors such as forestry and agriculture.

For instance, in Uganda, USAID launched the **Action Program for the Environment (APE)** project late in FY 1991. Non-project assistance from USAID will assist the Government of Uganda in carrying out a comprehensive series of institutional and policy reforms in order to improve the ability of the private and public sectors to manage the country's natural resource base. Another NPA project, KEAPEM, will provide \$33 million to the Government of Madagascar, two-thirds of which will be used to service pressing external debts while the government undertakes important reforms to improve environment and natural resources management. In addition, a portion of the USAID non-project assistance funding—the equivalent of \$12 million in local currency—will be used to establish

a Malagasy environmental endowment for long-term financing of local conservation initiatives.

In Nepal, USAID's **Forestry Development Project** is helping the government to implement the Master Plan for Forestry. A major component centers upon policy reform and transfer of natural resource management to the local level. With USAID support, the Ministry of Forests and Environment is phasing out the role of parastatal timber corporations in favor of management, production, and marketing activities carried out by communities and the private sector. Since the 1950s, the heavily-subsidized public sector timber corporations had failed to provide adequate supplies of fuelwood and timber for Nepal's expanding rural population. As a result, resource degradation has been accelerating, with serious consequences for the region's biodiversity. USAID support was a significant factor in the successful passage of the Reform Forestry Bill of 1992, which will strengthen individual and community tenure rights, provide better incentives for sustainable management of forest resources, and improve the general climate for conservation in Nepal.

As these commitments indicate, USAID interest in policy and sectoral reform goes well beyond the level of academic analysis. By engaging host country governments in on-going policy dialogue, through training and institution strengthening, and by helping to ease crushing levels of foreign debt, USAID helps focus high-level decision-making interest and political will on serious environmental problems and secures tangible actions to address them. This approach, which is being tested in some of the world's poorest and most environmentally threatened countries, promises to become a useful vehicle for bringing about lasting improvements in the status of tropical forests and biodiversity.

Increasing the Role of the Private Sector. USAID's environmental strategy assigns an important role for the private sector in developing countries, including local and national NGOs as well as businesses. Many USAID projects in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation build upon the critical role played by local groups that have organized

themselves to tackle environmental problems at the grassroots level. Subgrants to such organizations, training programs for their leaders, and support for network-building and information sharing are important aspects of the USAID portfolio at this level.

In addition, more attention is being paid to the positive contribution that can be made by private business interests, given the presence of appropriate incentives for them to become involved in resource management and conservation. For example, ecotourism is a new and rapidly growing market with strong potential to help make conservation of nature a profitable and attractive venture. Also, marketing of valuable non-timber forest products has the potential to significantly change the ways in which forests and the resources they contain are valued by local people and by external investors.

As the economic benefits derived from maintaining intact ecosystems begin to outweigh those of deforestation and over-exploitation, individual and collective behavior will reflect this in various ways, including control of unnecessary burning, limiting of hunting and poaching, and better management of logging. USAID strongly supports this new direction in conservation thinking and is also encouraging an expanded role for the U.S. private sector through such ventures as the recently-launched United States-Asia Environmental Partnership. In another innovative venture, USAID has loaned \$3 million to Cultural Survival Enterprises to develop marketing mechanisms for non-timber rainforest products from Southeast Asia, central Africa, and South America, using sustainable management techniques.

Evolving Technical Responses

USAID programs in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation have also evolved in terms of the technical approaches used in project interventions. Many of the shifts discussed below are the result of lessons learned from many years of experience gathered at the field level, while others arise from advances in scientific understanding of the nature of environmental threats, leading to an evolving consensus on "best practices" for meeting such threats.

Emphasizing Natural Forest and Ecosystem Management. As humans have become more aware of the complexity of natural ecosystems, especially in tropical zones, and of the ecological disadvantages of simplified man-made systems, increasing emphasis has been placed upon conserving natural systems wherever possible. In the past, reforestation efforts tended to center around the large-scale planting of selected species such as eucalyptus or pine, often without realizing the long-term implications for the loss of indigenous biodiversity. In some cases, remnant patches of natural forest were cleared to make way for monoculture stands.

Because of the mixed results of such experience and growing scientific understanding, USAID programs in tropical countries now place a high priority upon improving the management of natural ecosystems and conserving as much of their biodiversity as possible. Experience has shown that this approach is also far more likely to safeguard important environmental functions and services, and at lower cost than alternative methods that replace highly complex (and often poorly understood) ecosystems with biologically impoverished substitutes.

A pilot effort emphasizing natural forest management was launched in 1980 in the National Forest of Guesselbodi, in a severely over-grazed and eroded site in Niger. The introduction of community-based natural forest management has resulted in a visible improvement in vegetative regeneration within Guesselbodi, without the introduction of exotic species. A local woodcutters association enforces a sustained management plan, paying the salaries of forest guardians from the revenues generated by sales of fuelwood and forage. This model, which is now being replicated elsewhere in the Sahel, has demonstrated that relatively low-cost techniques of natural forest management can help to restore degraded ecosystems and conserve indigenous biodiversity.

Emphasizing In-Situ Conservation. Related to the renewed interest in conserving natural ecosystems is a strong belief that preserving endangered species is best carried out by

preventing the loss of their natural habitats—conserving the species on-site, or *in situ*. In certain extreme cases, external or *ex situ* measures may be called for. Zoos, botanical gardens, seed banks, and other more costly techniques may be required to protect the last survivors from destroyed habitats or to rebuild populations for later reintroduction into the wild.

However, USAID programs in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation give *in situ* measures the highest priority because prevention of loss tends to be a less costly approach than *ex situ* alternatives. They are also more satisfactory. Because tropical ecosystems tend to be highly complex and relationships between plant and animal communities are poorly understood, *in situ* approaches offer the advantage of maintaining intact the intricate web of nutrient and energy flows characteristic of natural systems—an attribute not normally replicable under *ex situ* conditions.

Moreover, ecosystems provide the context within which living beings evolve, yet *ex situ* techniques usually remove individual species from this environment, placing them in artificial settings in which they are no longer exposed to evolutionary forces. This has significant implications. For example, resistance to pests can be bred into crops such as wheat or rice, a key function of the modern hybrid seed industry. However, this requires access to wild relatives of these grains from which to draw new genes as pests constantly evolve and adapt, changing their characteristics in unpredictable ways. The economically important California barley crop is currently protected from virus infestations by a wild relative of barley discovered in Ethiopia, while the U.S. corn crop is heavily dependent on seed stock from environmentally threatened regions of Mexico. As pests evolve and develop resistance to known techniques, scientists will need access to naturally evolving plant and animal communities in order to find the necessary genetic material for a response. The long-term benefits of an evolving gene pool are nearly incalculable, and provide a powerful rationale for making *in situ* conservation a high priority for environmental action.

Increasing the Emphasis on the Socio-economic Context. As some of the forces driving deforestation and biodiversity loss in tropical countries are better understood, project interventions to bring these trends under control have begun to focus on important socio-economic aspects of the problems. USAID has several programs underway that offer support to USAID field missions in designing and implementing tropical forestry and biodiversity projects, providing technical expertise on a wide range of socio-economic topics that affect the success of conservation efforts.

For instance, the project **Access to Land, Water, and Other Natural Resources (ACCESS II)** is helping USAID missions and host country governments to clarify the interactions of land markets, tenure patterns, and gender issues in common property resource areas and in protected areas. Other major USAID projects expanding USAID and national capabilities for identifying socio-economic factors that impede better natural resource management and for devising effective mechanisms for reversing such trends include **Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL)** and **Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Training (EPAT)**.

FY 1992 Program Funding

For some time, USAID's program in tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation has ranked as one of the highest of the five USAID environmental focus areas in terms of number of projects and annual funding obligations. In FY 1992, 124 projects in over 56 countries were active in the areas of tropical forest and biodiversity conservation.

It is worth noting that often a single project may simultaneously serve both tropical forest and biodiversity conservation goals. In recent years, this trend toward dual-purpose projects has increased and continued to rise through FY 1992 (although the sum of funding obligations began to decline in 1991). This figure now appears to have stabilized at a level of approximately \$15 million to \$20 million, representing approximately 13 percent of the combined program in FY 1992.

After rising steadily from 1988 through 1991, funding levels for the combined program decreased in FY 1992 to \$144 million, an 11 percent decline from FY 1991. This downward trend is expected to continue in FY 1993, but to reverse in FY 1994 (see figure 1). A similar decline has occurred in the total number of projects although the peak occurred in FY 1989, two years before funding peaked (see figure 2). Biodiversity obligations increased by \$3.7 million between FY 1991 and FY 1992 (see figure 3), while funding for tropical forestry conservation declined by \$38 million (see figure 4).

These figures are somewhat more accurate than data published in past years because they have been derived using a new system for coding and tracking the Agency's funding obligations. However, the new system may undercount certain tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities. In part, this occurs because many of USAID's policy reform and planning activities are not identified in project coding as contributing to tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation, although many such activities make significant contributions toward conservation.

Taken together, three factors account for the decline in tropical forestry conservation funding obligations from FY 1991 to FY 1992: an absolute decline in the size of the forestry project portfolio, reductions in the portion of a given project that is attributed to forestry, and fluctuations in the annual funding obligations. The table below indicates how much each of these factors contributed to the \$38 million decline.

Of concern to many is the possibility that USAID's forestry portfolio might be contracting. While there is a noticeable decline for longer term trends, an absolute drop in portfolio size was not the primary cause of the steep 1991-92 drop. This was assessed by comparing the FY 1991 obligations for projects that closed that year with the obligations for projects that started in FY 1992: there was only a \$1.5 million net loss.

FIGURE 1
Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry Obligations

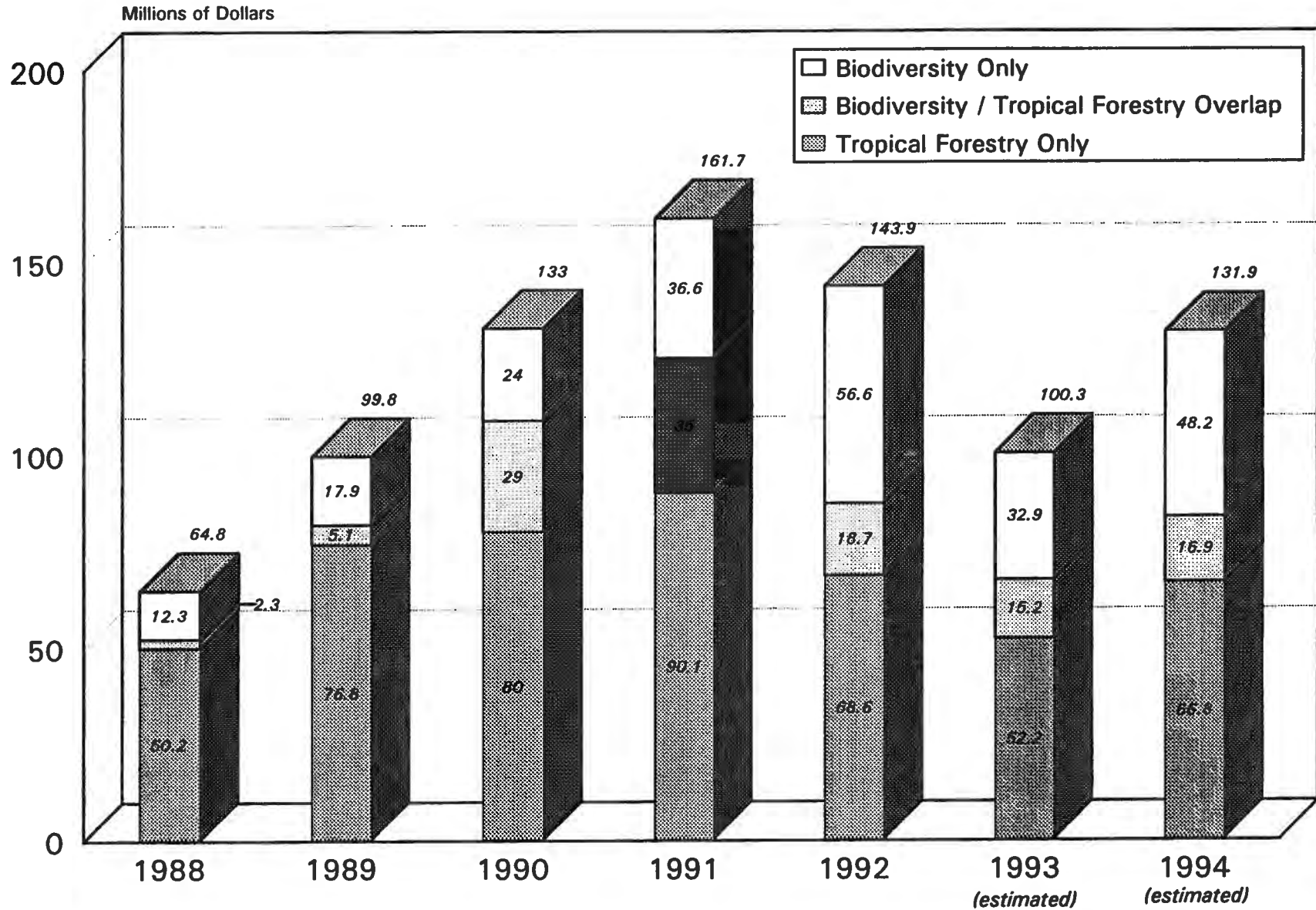


FIGURE 2
Number of Projects

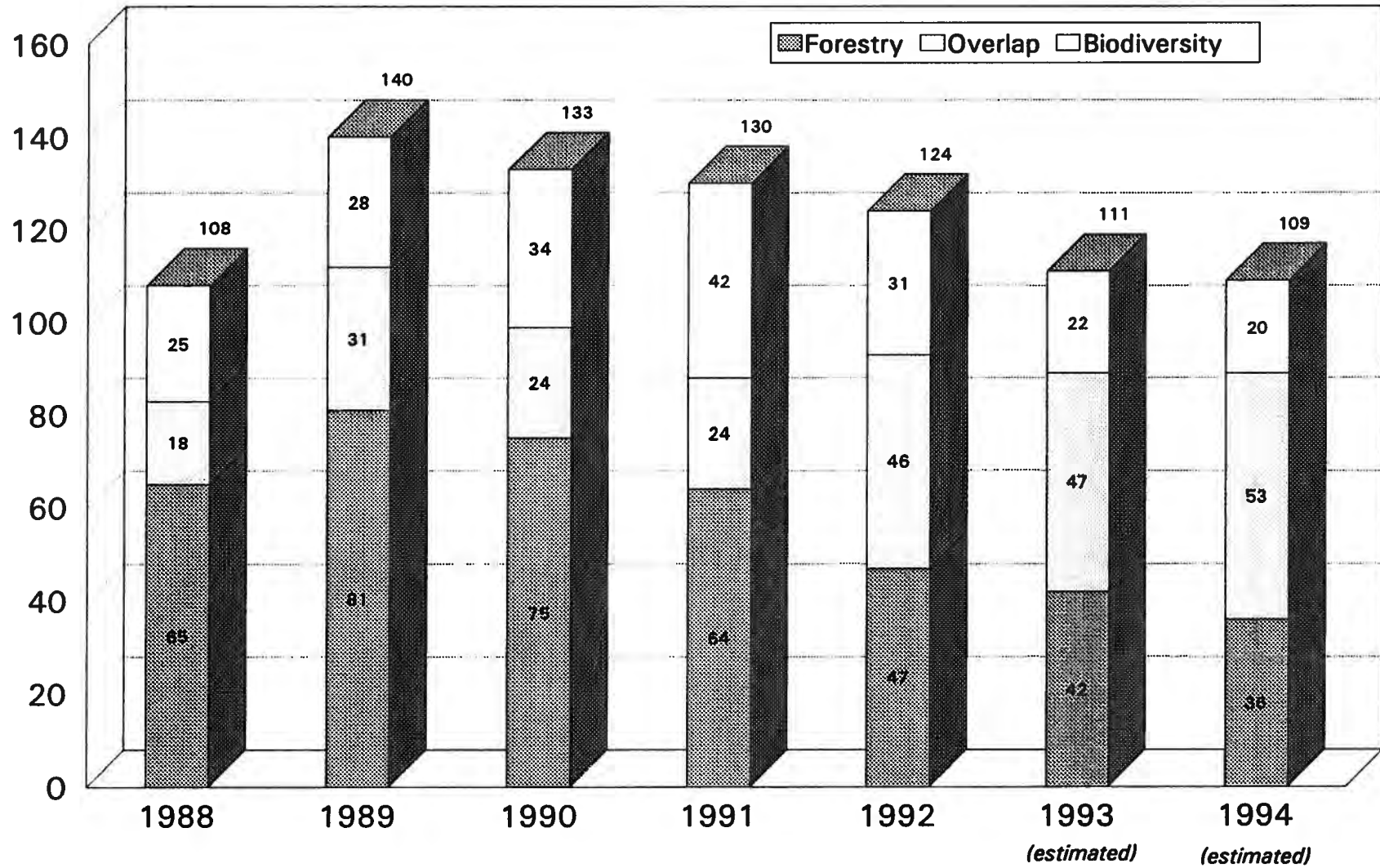


FIGURE 3
Biodiversity Obligations

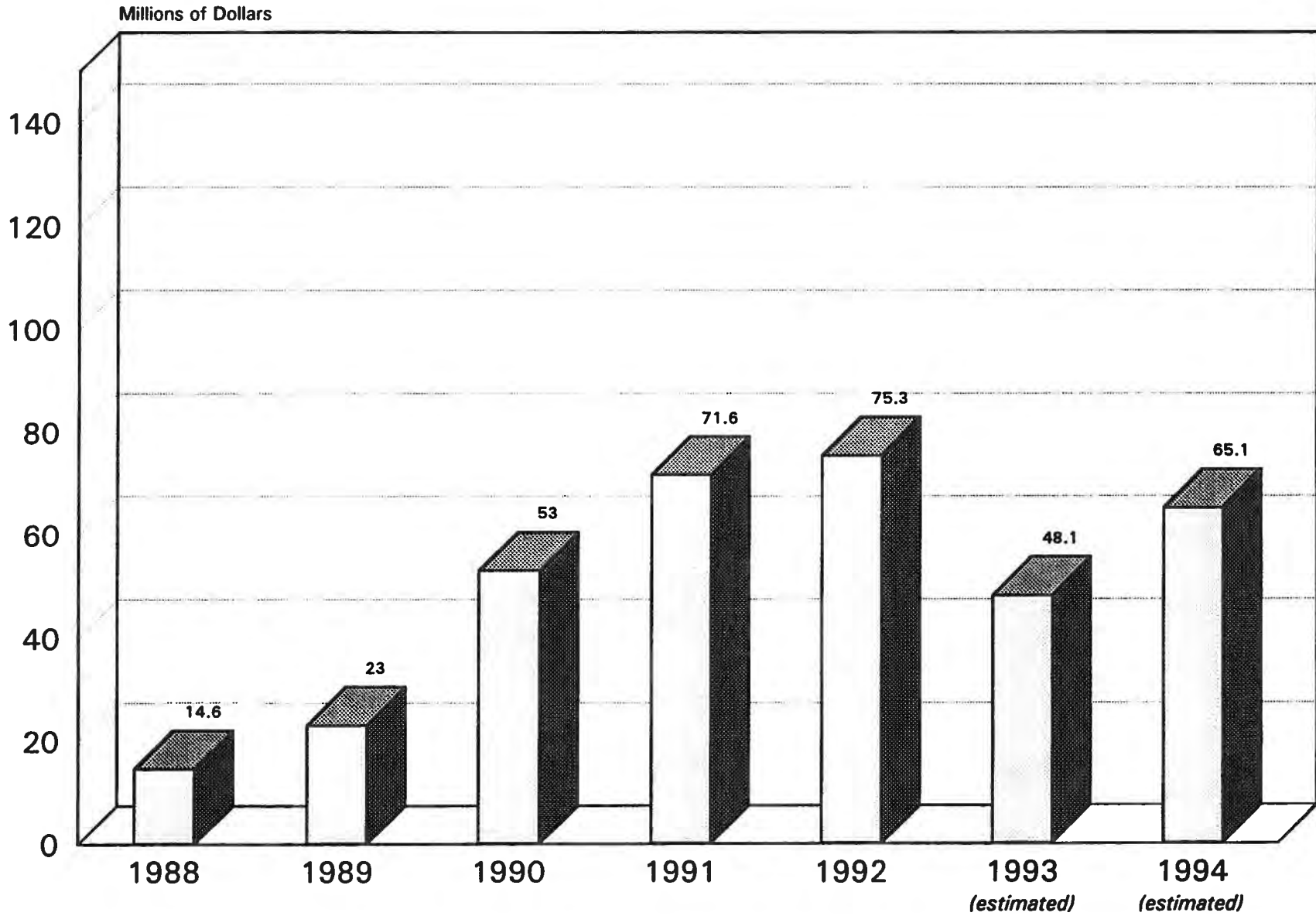


FIGURE 4
Tropical Forestry Obligations

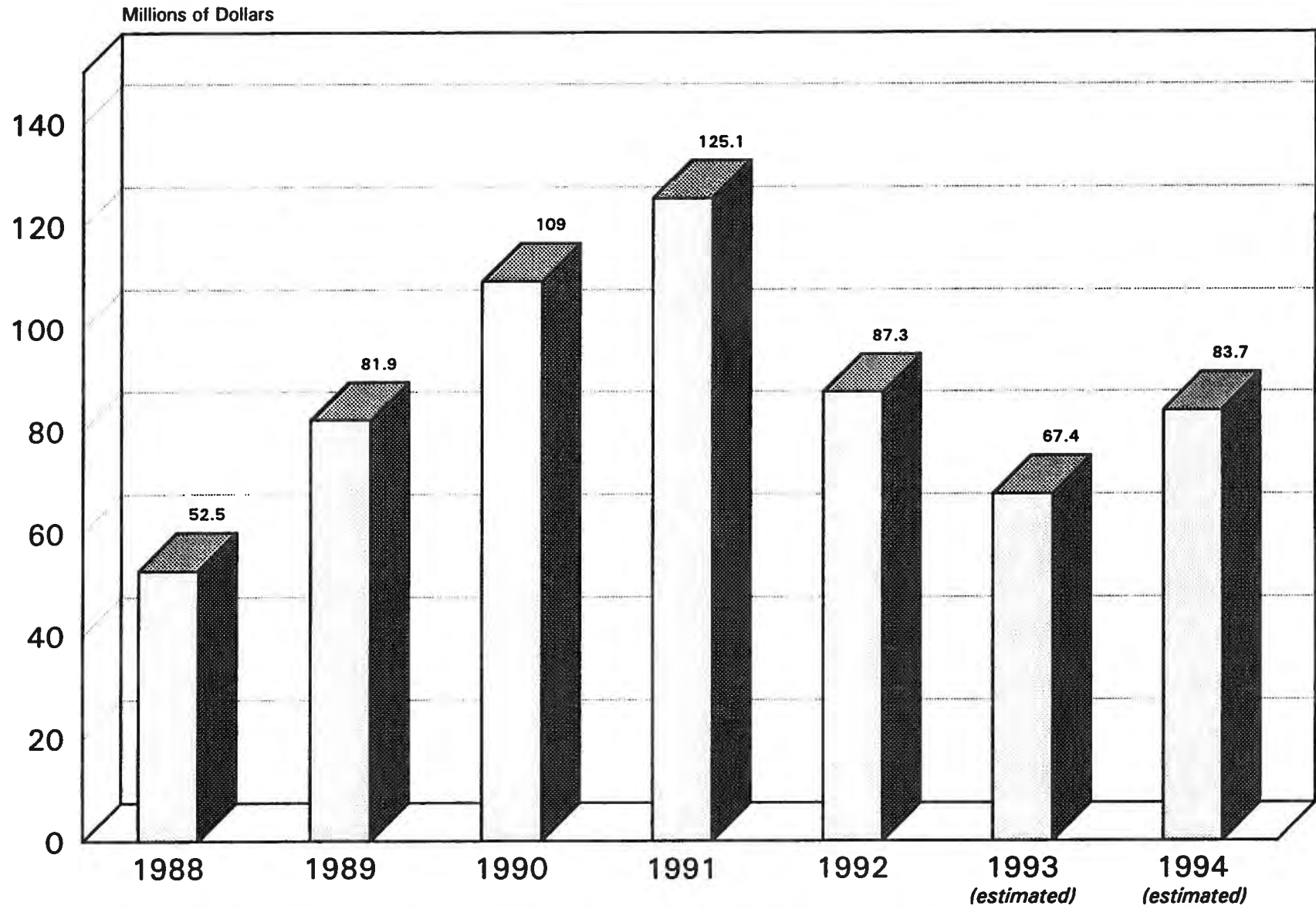


Table 1. Factors Accounting for Change in Tropical Forest Conservation Funding between FY 1991 and FY 1992 (\$ millions)

Reduction in portfolio size	1.5
Changes in project coding	4.5
Fluctuations in funding obligations	32.0
Total	38.0

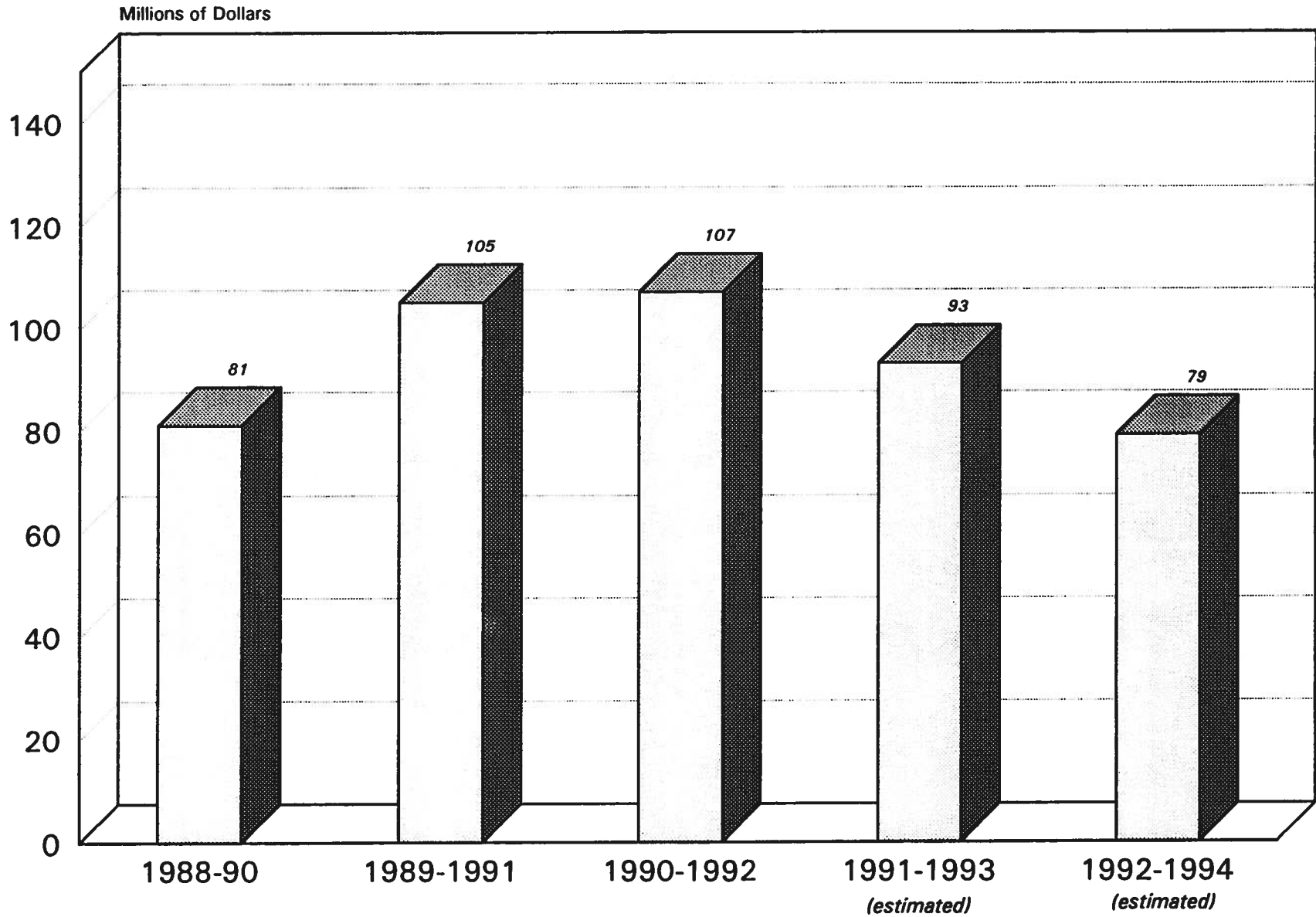
Project activity code changes are a second variable. USAID's instructions for FY 1992 budget preparation for the first time allowed project activity coding to fluctuate according to the changes in the nature of project activities that were planned for a particular year. Thus a project that was coded as 30 percent forestry in one year might be reduced or raised in the following year. This in fact happened in the FY 1991 to 1992 period when average forestry coding dropped 1.3 percent from 29 percent to 27.7 percent of the total of all projects. The combined result of changes in project coding was a drop of \$4.5 million in funding obligations. In other words, if coding had not changed the total forestry funding in FY 1992 would have been that much higher.

The analysis shows that the bulk of the decline is due to the fluctuations in annual funding obligations. This occurs because project funding obligations are not spread evenly over the life of a project. In some years obligations are well in excess of expenditures, while in other years there are no obligations even though expenditures for project activities continue apace. In short, obligations do not equal expenditures except over the entire life of a project. To calculate the effect of these fluctuations, a comparison was made between actual obligations in a given fiscal year and the average annual obligations over the life-of-

project. In FY 1991 obligations were \$27 million above what would have been expected in an "average year" while in FY 1992 obligations were \$5 million below the average year.

Although most of the FY 1991-92 drop in forestry funding was the result of the vagaries of USAID funding patterns, there is apparently a slower longer-term decline in forestry funding from FY 1991-94. An equally important conclusion is that the annual average level of funding for the FY 1991-93 period for tropical forest conservation is not in the \$125-\$130 million range. The \$125 million of obligations that USAID's forestry program reached in FY 1991 was more of an anomaly than a long-term trend that can be expected to be maintained by current levels of programming in tropical forest conservation. As can be seen from Figure 5, which reduces the annual variability in funding obligations by using a rolling three-year average, a more realistic figure is about \$100 million.

FIGURE 5
Tropical Forestry Obligations - 3 Year Average



Annex:
Tropical Forest and
Biodiversity Conservation
Portfolio FY 1992

Annex 1: Tropical Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Portfolio FY 1992

The list that follows provides vital statistics for USAID projects with significant tropical forest and/or biodiversity conservation components which were active in FY 1992. Projects listed meet one or more of the following conditions:

- forestry component greater than 20 percent of total project
- biodiversity component greater than 20 percent of total project
- forestry obligations for FY1992 greater than or equal to \$500,000
- biodiversity obligations for FY1992 greater than or equal to \$500,000

In addition, several projects with significant forestry/biodiversity components are included that do not meet the above conditions because of their noteworthy contribution to the USAID portfolio in this area.

Because project *activity* does not always coincide completely with *obligation years*, the list includes some projects with funding years ending in FY 1991 or beginning in FY 1993. In addition, a project need not have an obligation to be active in a given fiscal year. As a result, some projects included on the list show zero forestry/biodiversity obligations for FY 1992.

The "funding years" column refers to the years during which obligations may be made. It does not necessarily correspond to the years in which the project is active.

The "forestry/biodiversity activities" column is provided to give the reader a brief overview of the project's major activities relevant to this report.

Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
Bureau for Africa										
625-0955	Manantali Resettlement	Africa Regional		18,835	84 - 92	150	30	0	0	tree nursery/orchard development
698-0467	Natural Resources/Mgt Support	Africa Regional	International Resources Group; Amex, Inc.	28,370	87 - 92	215	30	470	66	biodiversity conservation; land tenure policy reform; environmental education; natural forest conservation; NGO institution strengthening; buffer zone mgt; ecotourism; gender analysis; protected areas mgt; natural resources assessment; development of mission action plans
686-0276	Pilot Village Natural Resources Mgt.	Burkina Faso	Africare	1,500	89 - 90	0	25	0	0	community-based natural resource mgt; institution strengthening (NGOs)
631-0058	Roots and Tubers Project	Cameroon	Univ. of Maryland Eastern Shore	9,239	86 - 92	0	0	0	0	genetic diversity conservation; genetic improvement; seed multiplication
631-0066	Agriculture Education II	Cameroon		15,000	91 - 96	741	28	0	0	environmentally sustainable agriculture; gender analysis; policy reform
655-0017	Watershed and Applied Research Dev.	Cape Verde	tbd	9,000	91 - 96	770	39	0	0	watershed mgt; water conservation; water harvesting; reforestation; agroforestry; gender analysis
679-0008	Conservation of Northern Forests	Congo	Wildlife Conservation International	2,500	91 - 95	700	100	210	30	protected area mgt; environmental education; biodiversity conservation; buffer zone mgt; environmental law
641-0122	Nat Resource Conserv/Historic Preserv	Ghana	Conservation International; Smithsonian; MUCIA; Debt-for-Nature Coalition	5,622	91 - 94	1,104	48	1104	48	ecotourism; protected area mgt; historic site preservation; debt-for-nature swaps; biodiversity conservation; private sector investment; non-timber forest production; buffer zone mgt
675-0219	Natural Resource Management	Guinea	Chemonica, Int'l	10,400	91 - 92	80	20	0	0	agroforestry; soil conservation; environmentally sustainable agriculture; biodiversity conservation
615-0247	Conservation of Biodiverse Res Areas (COBRA)	Kenya	Development Alternatives Inc.	7,000	92 - 96	300	20	1,500	10	agroforestry; environmental education; wildlife mgt; protected areas mgt
687-0110	Sustainable Approaches Via Environmental Mgt (SAVEM)	Madagascar	Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT); Tropical Research and Development, Inc.	26,600	90 - 94	4000	100	2,000	50	protected area mgt; GIS; biodiversity conservation; buffer zone mgt; community-based conservation; forest protection

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^d tbd = to be determined

Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/ Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Year	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
687-0112	Debt For Nature Swap	Madagascar	World Wildlife Fund	1,000	89 - 92	900	60	956	64	biodiversity conservation; debt-for-nature swap; environmental education; protected area mgt
687-0115	Knowledge and Effective Application of Policies for Environmental Mgt (KEAPEM) (NPA)	Madagascar	USAID; Malagasy Ministry of Finance	33,000	7	0	0	15,000	10	biodiversity conservation; natural forest mgt; policy reform; environmental education; economic development; protected area mgt; national environmental education
612-0235	Ag. Sector Aust. Program (PA)	Malawi		10,000	91 - 95	507	15	0	0	agricultural policy research and reform; land tenure analysis; agroforestry; environmental monitoring
686-0937	Village Reforestation	Mad	USAID	2,921	83 - 92	445	100	0	0	tree planting; non-wood forest products; environmental education; soil conservation; policy reform; land use planning; natural forest mgt
683-0257	Agric. Sector Development Grant II (NPA)	Niger	Government of Niger	20,000	90 - 94	0	38	0	15	land tenure analysis and reform; agroforestry
683-0265	Agric. Sector Dev. Grant II (PA)	Niger	ibid	5,000	90 - 96	625	25	281	11	environmentally sustainable agriculture; biodiversity conservation; agroforestry
683-0278	Genre NRM Interventions	Niger	Aficare	**	92 - 96	500	50	0	0	community-based natural resources mgt; soil conservation; institution strengthening
696-0138	Natural Resource Mgt (NRMF)	Rwanda	Aficare; Wildlife Conservation International; CARE; Development Associates International	10,000	92 - 94	1,600	7	0	0	biodiversity conservation; natural forest mgt; soil conservation; agroforestry; environmental impact assessment; resource inventory; ecotourism; environmental education; GIS; development of forestry action plan; seed dispersal; gender analysis
685-0283	Seegal Reforestation	Senegal	SECID	12,000	86 - 92	2,000	100	0	0	agroforestry; soil conservation; community-based forestry; tree planting; forest product marketing; land and tree tenure analysis
690-0251	Natural Resource Mgt.	Southern Africa Regional	Chemonics; Zim Trust; Center for Applied Social Studies (CASS); World Wildlife Fund	21,531	89 - 96	0	0	8,900	10	protected area mgt; wildlife mgt; environmental education/training; non-wood forest products; ecotourism; policy reform; wildlife utilization; community-based conservation; wildlife research
621-0171	Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management (PAWM)	Tanzania	African Wildlife Foundation	2,500	90 - 91	0	0	0	10	wildlife mgt; population research and planning; protected area mgt; institution strengthening (gov't); wildlife research; development of information systems

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Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title*	AID Mission/Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Year	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
617-0123	Action Program for the Environment (APE) (NPA)	Uganda	Gov't of Uganda	10,000	91 - 95	1,275	26	375	8	protected area mgmt; ecotourism; gender analysis
617-0124	Action Program for the Environment (APE) (PA)	Uganda	Tropical Research and Development, Inc.	20,000	91 - 95	1,020	26	300	8	development of a NEAP; protected area rehabilitation and mgmt; environmental information systems; institution strengthening (PVO/NGOs)
Bureau for Asia										
499-0004	Environmental Support (ESP), Phase I	Asia Regional	USAID	**	91 - 94	630	30	420	20	policy reform; forest mgmt; biodiversity conservation; environmental education
499-0015	U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (AEP)	Asia Regional	World Wildlife Fund	**	92 - 96	1,000	20	300	6	biodiversity conservation; environmental quality control; trade development; economic development; information networking and dissemination
879-0020-82	Pacific Islands Marine Resources	Fiji	RDA International, Inc.	**	90 - 94	0	0	180	60	marine resources production and development; coastal resources marketing development
386-0513	Plant Genetic Resources	India	National Bureau of Plant and Genetic Resources	13,000	88 - 95	0	0	0	90	genetic improvement; genetic diversity conservation; genetic resources management;
497-0362	Natural Resource Management	Indonesia	U.S. Forest Service; Associates in Rural Development	18,500	90 - 97	0	15	0	0	coastal resources mgmt; fisheries production; economic development
497-0364	Strengthening Institutional Development	Indonesia	The Asia Foundation; World Wide Fund; Helten Keller Int'l	15,000	91 - 97	964	18	386	7	gender analysis; NGO institution strengthening
367-0154	Institute of Forestry	Nepal	Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies	8,700	87 - 91	0	100	0	0	institution strengthening (int'l); community-based forest mgmt; teacher training; university infrastructure development
367-0155	Rapid Development	Nepal	Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Forests and Environment	18,800	87 - 92	558	20	0	0	forestry production; community-based forest mgmt; institution strengthening
367-0158	Forestry Development	Nepal	Ministry of Forests and Environment	8,000	89 - 93	0	80	0	0	policy and legal reform; institution strengthening (gov't); information systems development
367-0159	PVO Co-Financing II	Nepal	Various PVO/NGOs	**	87 - 97	?	0	?	5	agroforestry; institution strengthening (PVOs); biodiversity conservation; protected area establishment; policy analysis; wildlife research

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* End = to be determined

Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	ADB Mission/Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
367-0167	Sustainable Income and Rural Enterprise	Nepal	USAID	12,852	93 - 01	0	0	0	0	mgt of common property resources; forest and land tenure analysis; policy reform; environmental education/training; community-based natural resource mgt; institution strengthening; agroforestry; tree plantation mgt; ecotourism; development of forest enterprises
391-0481	Forestry Planning and Development	Pakistan	Winrock Int'l	35,000	83 - 91	0	60	0	3	reforestation; afforestation; plantation forestry; agroforestry; gender analysis; fastwood mgt; farm forestry
497-0395	Enterprise in Community Development	Philippines	7 Louis Berger, Int'l Inc.; Development Alternatives, Inc. ?	14,000	86 - 93	281	25	0	0	policy reform; community development; forest mgt
497-0444	Natural Resources Management Program	Philippines	World Wildlife Fund; Louis Berger, Int'l; Development Alternatives, Inc.	125,000	90 - 93	9,900	30	3,828	12	policy reform; debt-for-nature swaps; community-based forestry; protected area mgt; extractive use of forest products; land tenure analysis
879-0020	Pacific Islands Marine Resources	South Pacific Regional	RDA Int'l	12,800	90 - 95	0	0	450	60	coastal resources mgt; fisheries production; economic development
879-0023	Profitable Environmental Protection	South Pacific Regional	Cooperative agreement with the Foundation for the People of the South Pacific	2,400	91 - 94	610	70	871	10	biodiversity conservation; economic development
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean										
509-0043	Natural Resources Mgmt and Protection	Belize	ibid	8,500	91 - 95	1,050	50	315	15	environmental impact assessment; remote imaging; natural forest management
511-0621	Natural Resource Management	Bolivia	Chemorica, Int'l	**	92 - 97	0	38	0	10	soil and water conservation; forest production and protection; natural forest mgt
511-P003	PI 480 Title III	Bolivia	Enterprise for the Americas Administrative Council	**	92 - 95	4,518	18	0	0	seedling nursery development; forestry extension training
538-0171	Environmental & Coastal Resource Mgt.	Caribbean Regional	Organization of E. Caribbean States, World Wildlife Fund	1,875	91 - 96	346	10.4	1785	54	community-based natural resource mgt; protected area mgt; forestry enterprises

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** = Life of Project finished and yet undistributed

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^d Nil = to be determined

Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/ Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
515-0243	Forest Resources for a Sustainable	Costa Rica	Fundacion Para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcanica (FUNDECOR)	7,500 (planned)	89 - 90	0	?	0	?	buffer zone mgt; protected area mgt; natural forest mgt; agroforestry; remote imagery and GIS
515-0255	Forest Conservation and Management (BOSCOSA)	Costa Rica	World Wildlife Fund	1,000	90 - 94	0	100	0	20	ecotourism; biodiversity conservation; natural forest mgt; environmental education; non-timber forest production; conservation assessments; community-based forest mgt
518-0051	Ag Sector Reorientation Program	Ecuador	Sigma I	12,100	85 - 95	210	20	0	0	policy reform, formulation and implementation; agricultural input assessment; natural forest mgt
518-0069	Sustainable Uses for Biological Resources (SUBIR)	Ecuador	CARE	9,000	91 - 97	550	100	550	10 0	biodiversity conservation; protected area mgt; ecotourism; buffer zone mgt; resource inventory; agroforestry; ethnobotanical research; non-timber forest production; soil conservation
518-0079	Environmental Education III-OPG	Ecuador	Fundacion Natura	1,100	88 - 93	0	0	0	10 0	environmental education
518-0107	Conservation of Biological Resources in the Galapagos Islands	Ecuador	Charles Darwin Foundation	200	91 - 92	0	0	100	10 0	biodiversity conservation; botanical research
936-5518	Coastal Resources Management	Ecuador	Univ. of Rhode Island	250	92 - 93	0	0	90	60	coastal resources management; resource inventory; policy reform; land tenure analysis
519-0385	Env/Natural Resources Protection	El Salvador	ibid	**	92 - 95	0	15	0	25	mangrove ecosystem mgt; watershed mgt; coastal resources mgt; policy reform; environmental education; NGO institution strengthening
520-0274	Highlands Agricultural Development	Guatemala	Louis Berger Int'l Inc.	37,600	83 - 93	300	20	0	0	soil conservation; reforestation; hillside irrigation; watershed mgt; agroforestry
520-0295	Maya Biosphere Natural Resources Mgmt	Guatemala	Conservation International; The Nature Conservancy; CARE; Rodelle Institute	10,500	90 - 96	519	30	934	54	rainforest conservation; biodiversity conservation; non-timber forest production; ecotourism; agroforestry; buffer zone mgt; debt-for-nature swap; extractive use; archeological preservation
521-0217	Agroforestry II	Haiti	CARE, Pan American Development Foundation	30,000	90 - 95	1918	65	0	0	agroforestry; environmental education; soil conservation; NGO institution strengthening

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Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/ Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
522-0246	Forestry Development	Honduras	U.S. Forest Service	20,000	88 - 95	0	55	0	2	forest mgt; soil conservation; environmental education; NGO institution strengthening; agriculture
522-0292	Land Use Productivity Enhancement	Honduras	Associates in Rural Development	36,000	89 - 96	0	23	0	0	hillside agriculture; watershed mgt; gender analysis; sustainable agriculture; agroforestry
522-0385	National Environmental Trust Fund	Honduras	ibid	**	93 - 96	0	0	0	0	protected area mgt; reforestation; watershed management; environmental education and communication
522-P480	Title III Project	Honduras		**	92 - 95	1,400	10	0	0	
532-0148	Protected Areas Resource Conservation (PARC)	Jamaica	The Nature Conservancy; Univ. of the West Indies; Jamaica Conservation & Development Trust	1,950	89 - 92	0	0	0	10	coral reef conservation; biodiversity conservation; watershed mgt; coastal resources mgt; protected area mgt; debt-for-nature swaps; water pollution...
532-0173	Environmental Management Organizations (DEMO)	Jamaica	Ministry of Tourism and Environment; Natural Resources Conservation Authority	**	92 - 97	120	10	900	75	coral reef conservation; biodiversity conservation; watershed mgt; coastal resources mgt; protected area mgt; debt-for-nature swaps; water pollution...
598-0780	Environmental Support Project	LAC Regional	USDA, Chemomics	12,000	90 - 95	300	20	300	20	environmental impact assessments; global climate change research; biodiversity conservation; policy reform
598-0782	Parks In Peril	LAC Regional	The Nature Conservancy	**	90 - 94	0	0	3,000	10	protected area mgt; biodiversity conservation; environmental education; community development; resource inventory; debt-for-nature swaps
598-0784	Environmental/Global Climate Change	LAC Regional	Various grantees	2,800	90 - 94	3288	40	4,439	54	global climate change research; buffer zones mgt; protected area mgt; reforestation; forest plantation mgt; community-based forestry; sustainable forest management; environmental law; land tenure policy reform
598-0795	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	LAC Regional	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	500	91 - 91	0	0	0	10	wildlife mgt; biodiversity conservation; environmental education; habitat protection
524-0313	PVO Co-financing	Nicaragua	Development Associates, Inc.	15,281	91 - 96	63	13	31	6	agroforestry; biodiversity conservation; community-based natural resource mgt; policy analysis; gender analysis; NGO institution strengthening

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Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	
524-0314	Natural Resources Management	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Institute of Natural Resources (IRENA)	9,000	91 - 96	0	67	0	42	coastal resources mgt; biodiversity conservation; wetland conservation; forest and land use planning; environmental quality regulation; coral reef conservation; institution strengthening; integrated pest mgt; institution strengthening (gov't); policy reform; environmental education; community-based conservation
524-0336	Natural Resources Sustainability (NPA)	Nicaragua	ibid	10,000	93 - 96	0	15	0	0	policy reform; land tenure analysis and reform; reforestation; soil and water conservation
525-0308	Natural Resources Management	Panama	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	18,000	91 - 95	2,850	95	675	23	watershed mgt; protected area mgt; wildlife mgt; environmental impact assessment; resource inventory; debt-for-nature swaps; policy reform; environmentally sustainable agriculture; buffer zone mgt; environmental education; soil conservation
525-0310	Peace Corps - Natural Resources	Panama	U.S. Peace Corps	100	90 - 91	0	100	0	0	agroforestry; protected areas mgt; environmentally sustainable agriculture; community-based natural resource mgt
527-0341	Employment and Natural Resource Sust	Peru	The Nature Conservancy	3,600	91 - 93	0	36	0	10	land use planning; economic development; extractive use; agroforestry; biodiversity conservation
596-0150	Reg Environmental & Natural Resource Mgt (RENARM)	ROCAP	CATIE, The Nature Conservancy, CARE, Wildlife Conservation International, Cultural Survival	48,500	89 - 95	1,343	30	515	12	policy reform; biodiversity conservation; sustainable agriculture and forestry; resource inventory; wildlife mgt; coastal resources mgt; ecotourism; environmental education
Bases for Research and Development										
936-5517	Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)	Environment & Natural Resources	World Resources Institute; Datax, Inc.	15,000	82 - 93	0	0	597	14	NGO institutional strengthening; biodiversity conservation; natural forest mgt; global climate change research; policy analysis
936-5518	Coastal Resources Management	Environment & Natural Resources	University of Rhode Island	13,800	88 - 94	0	0	900	75	coastal resources mgt; resource inventory; policy analysis and development; coastal mgt plan development and implementation; water pollution control; coral reef mgt
936-5547	Forestry Fuelwood Res. and Devel. (F/FRED)	Environment & Natural Resources	Winrock International (also ICRAF/T)	24,550	85 - 94	2,176	90	0	0	natural forest mgt; fuelwood conservation; agroforestry; production of multi-purpose tree species; information networking; on-farm trials; gender analysis; non-timber forest production

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Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/ Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$ 000 ^c	%	\$ 000 ^c	%	
936-5554	Conservation of Biological Diversity	Environmental & Natural Resources	Biodiversity Support Program (World Wildlife Fund with The Nature Conservancy and World Resources Institute); National Science Foundation	30,000	88 - 97	810	25	3240	10	Biodiversity conservation; information networking; NGO institution strengthening; community-based conservation; environmental education; protected areas mgmt; forest rehabilitation; sustainable forest mgmt; wildlife mgmt; ecotourism; gender analysis; resource inventory; debt-for-nature swap; global climate change research; geographical information systems
936-5555	Environmental/Nat Res Policy & Training (EPAT)	Environmental & Natural Resources	Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities Inc. (MUCIA); Winrock International	35,500	91 - 00	856	25	171	5	policy analysis; NGO institution strengthening; debt-for-nature swaps; natural forest mgmt; watershed mgmt; sustainable agriculture; development of NEAP; biodiversity conservation
936-5556	Forest Resources Management (FRM II)	Environment & Natural Resources	U.S. Forest Service	25,000	91 - 99	2,840	93	2763	90	forest-based private enterprise; agroforestry; protected area mgmt; buffer zones mgmt; policy analysis; watershed mgmt; community-based forestry; forest mgmt training; gender analysis; forest resource marketing; environmental impact assessment; biodiversity conservation; environmental education; wildlife mgmt; NGO institution development
936-4000	Project NOAH (Office of Agriculture FD&S Funds)	Research & Development	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT); Univ. of California at Davis; Diversity magazine	750	91	0	0	0	5	genetic diversity conservation; genetic research; information dissemination
936-5052	Project Review	Research & Development		4,267	84 - C	185	31	91	15	scientific information networking; policy research; prioritizing research
936-5545	Applying R&D to Development	Research & Development	National Academy of Science	21,150	88 - 95	800	20	680	17	multipurpose tree species; agroforestry
936-5600	Innovative Scientific Research II	Research & Development	National Science Foundation; Various research grantees	49,000	90 - 99	1,332	20	1,133	17	biotechnology research; biodiversity conservation; marine resources mgmt; production of multipurpose tree species; seed disposal
Other										

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Annex 1: USAID Projects with Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, FY 1992

Project Number	Title ^a	AID Mission/ Office	Primary Implementing Organization(s)	LOP Funding ^b	Funding Years	1992 Forestry Obligations		1992 Biodiversity Obligations		Forestry/Biodiversity Activities
						\$	\$ 000's	\$	\$ 000's	
936-4111	Int'l Agricultural Research Centers (IARCS)	Agriculture	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	**	68 - C	592	17	567	16	agricultural technology development; genetic research; agroforestry research; information dissemination
936-5438	Devel. Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL)	Economic And Institutional Development	Chemonics, Int'l	6,100	86 - 95	80	20	64	16	conservation of fragile lands, rainforest conservation; agroforestry; soil conservation; natural forest mgmt; sustainable agriculture; land tenure reform; gender analysis; policy analysis
936-5453	Access to Land, Water & Other Natural Res (ACCESS)	Economic And Institutional Development	Land Tenure Center (LTC) at Univ. of Wisconsin	6,000	89 - 98	289	44	302	46	land tenure reform; agroforestry; protected area mgmt; buffer zone mgmt; information networking; rapid rural appraisal; community-based conservation; sustainable forest mgmt; policy analysis and reform
936-5547.50	Forestry/Fuelwood Res/Dev(F/PRED)	Economic And Institutional Development	Winrock Int'l	2,800	85 - 95	150	100	0	0	natural forest mgmt; fuelwood conservation; agroforestry; multi- purpose tree production; non-timber forest production; information networking; gender analysis
936-4053	Market And Technology Access	International Business Staff	InterAmerican Management Consulting Corp. (IMCC)	5,510	83 - 92	150	20	0	0	forestry marketing; forestry market research; agribusiness
936-0158	Matching Grants to PVOs	Office of Private/Voluntary Cooperation	World Wildlife Fund; various PVOs	**	81 - C	1,256	7	0	0	biodiversity conservation; community-based conservation; information networking; coastal resources mgmt; environmental education; economics; NGO institutional strengthening; protected areas mgmt; buffer zones mgmt; environmentally sustainable agriculture; agroforestry
936-1421	AID/Pace Corps Small Project Aust	Program Office	Pace Corps	**	85 - C	0	35	0	0	natural forest mgmt; rural development; institution strengthening for PVOs/NGOs
936-4111.88	CGIAR	Support For International Organizations	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	**	68 - C	2,914	7	10,220	24	environmentally sustainable agriculture; genetic research; genetic diversity conservation; soil conservation; climate change research; integrative pest mgmt; policy reform

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