

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF ENABLING ACTIVITY IN THE BIODIVERSITY AREA

Country name:	Zimbabwe
Project Title:	Assessing Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity Management and Development, and consultations leading to preparation of 2 nd National Report to CBD
Country Eligibility:	Ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 11/11/94
GEF Financing:	US\$ 90,000.00
Government Contribution:	In kind : \$60,000
Africa Resources Trust Contribution:	In-kind : \$40,000
Estimated Total Budget:	US\$ 190,000
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
National Executive Agency:	Africa Resources Trust
GEF Operational Focal Point:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
CBD Operational Focal Point:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
CHM Focal Point:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Estimated Starting Date:	1 August 2001
Duration:	12 Months

EA Status

Zimbabwe has received financing by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UNDP to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP was prepared between 1997 and 1998. The preparation process was based on widespread and extensive consultation of stakeholders from various sectors and at various levels in society. Participation of government and civil society was largely through provincial and national workshops. The process was very successful in identifying a number of areas that need attention in order to adequately promote biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. A strategy and action plan was also developed, adopted, and officially launched by the Minister for Mining Environment and Tourism in 2000.

Zimbabwe has developed and submitted its 1st National Report to the CBD. It is also developing its "National Communications" to the UNFCCC as part of its obligations on reporting on green house emissions.

Zimbabwe intends to submit proposals in the future for additional funding under the NBSAP window for CHM.

Objective of the Additional Request

Assessment of capacity building needs and defining country specific priorities, and consultations leading to the 2nd National Report to CBD. The Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP/GEF are in agreement that this add-on request complies fully with the GEF Operational Criteria for additional funding of Enabling Activities.

Component 1: Priorities for Assessing Capacity Building Needs

Assessment of the capacity building needs is an important follow up that was identified as a priority need in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The project will assess the capacity of existing institutions, and will recommend improvements to existing capacity in this regard. Special attention will be paid to identifying suitable and sustainable financial mechanisms. The identification of capacity gaps will allow the adoption of strategies for corrective action. Below are some benefits expected in the long term from this exercise. These are summarized in Table 1.

- *Inventory and Monitoring Programmes:* At the present it is largely institutions such as the Universities and government research stations that are involved in inventorying and monitoring of biodiversity. This base should be broadened by building the capacity of local communities. The project will assess capacity needs in this regard. Guidance will be sought from the work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity within the thematic area of “Arid and sub-arid Ecosystems”, which calls for the development of the capacity of communities in developing indicators and monitoring biodiversity. The eventual development of this capacity at local community level will lead to increased community understanding of ecosystem functions, and hence their roles and responsibilities, and expected benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- *Incentive Measures:* The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (Campfire), which is a Zimbabwe model for community based natural resources management, shows that the development of social and economic incentives, is critical for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Campfire experience focuses on wildlife only. This needs to be broadened to cover other natural resources. Where communities are involved, this may include creating community institutions with capacity to make by-laws and decisions over the management of natural resources. The project will assess capacity needs at local community and local government levels in this regard. A programmatic establishment of incentives by communities and individuals to undertake biodiversity conservation and sustainable use initiatives will lead to the expanded conservation of biodiversity without and within protected areas.
- *Access to genetic resources, and benefit sharing:* There is a need to formulate mechanisms and policies for assuring equitable access to genetic resources, and benefit sharing. The project will assess the capacity of existing institutions involved in regulating access to genetic resources and institutions responsible for developing policies and mechanisms to further this goal of the CBD.

Table 1: Priority areas for assessing capacity building needs in the biodiversity strategy and action plan process in Zimbabwe.

Priority	Reasons for Priority	Work to be done	Product expected
<p>Elaborate biodiversity inventory and monitoring programmes including competence in taxonomy.</p>	<p>Identified as unmet need in Zimbabwe BSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess quality of existing inventories, databases and monitoring systems needed for key species at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels. - Assess local community capacity needs for resource inventory, compilation, data collection, collation and analysis; assess capacity needed to raise community institutional awareness of local resources. - Assess the capacity (in terms of equipment, skills) of institutions and other stakeholders involved in biodiversity inventorying and monitoring, including competence in taxonomy. 	<p>Strategy for building capacity for development of a comprehensive and elaborate inventory and monitoring system</p>
<p>Incentives for local communities and individuals to undertake biodiversity conservation and equitable and sustainable use initiatives</p>	<p>Identified as unmet need in Zimbabwe BSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assess gaps in incentive systems used at different stakeholder levels in promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. -Assess the adequacy of programmes/institutions focusing on developing incentives and reward systems for the sustainable use of biodiversity. -Assess capacity of local stakeholders in overcoming constraints, and in building opportunities for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at community level in identified target wards. -Assess capacity of land use and income generating projects to become compatible with biodiversity conservation. - Assess skills needs (organisational, training, management, etc.) at community and District levels to manage and benefit from biodiversity conservation. -Assess capacity needed to further develop appropriate social and economic incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. -Assess the practical contributions to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use from indigenous knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous and local communities, and recommend ways to increase this capacity. - Assess the effectiveness of marketing systems and the adequacy of markets for biodiversity products, and capacity needed in the private sector to enhance this effectiveness. 	<p>Strategy for building capacity for local level biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Strategy for building capacity to develop incentives for CBNRM and equitable sharing of benefits</p>

Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing	Identified as unmet need in BSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess capacity of stakeholders to remove perverse or misdirected economic incentives affecting community efforts in conservation and sustainable use. - Assess capacity of stakeholders to promote equitable sharing of benefits - Assess the capacity of institutions involved in regulating access to genetic resources. - Assess the capacity of mechanisms that promote access to genetic resources. - Assess needs for building capacity on benefit sharing. - Assess the capacity to build legislation and policies for access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. 	A strategy for building capacity for regulation of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing
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Component 2: Consultations leading to the 2nd National Report to CBD

The is to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in undertaking consultations towards its second national communication to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties (COP), in accordance with COP decision V/19. Though the May 2001 deadline for submission has been missed, the Second national report will be submitted at the earliest possible.

The second national communication will follow the recommended guidelines endorsed by the COP in decision V/19. It will be developed through a consultative process, and will include 1) covering the progress made in different areas concerning the protection of biodiversity and natural resources in general since the last National communication, 2) identifying difficulties and constraints, 3) providing reasons for these weaknesses and 4) proposing measures to address these constraints with an estimation of time. It will keep in mind the format recommended by COP decision V/19, Project Implementation / Institutional Framework. The main activity under this component will be a national workshop where the CBD questionnaire is discussed and results finalized through a consultative process with all major stakeholders.

Project Implementation and Institutional Framework

This project will be implemented by the Africa resources Trust (ART) with assistance from UNDP through National Execution arrangements. ART is one of the organisations that was heavily involved in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Hence this will be a follow up to the BSAP process. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has an NBSAP Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Permanent secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and composed of senior representatives from the Departments of National Parks and Wildlife management, Natural Resources, Research and Specialist Services, the Forestry Commission, the Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre, the Africa Resources Trust. This Committee will oversee the implementation of the project. The final reports of this project will be evaluated by the Steering Committee and UNDP/GEF through an independent consultant, following standard evaluation procedures.

The Government of Zimbabwe will contribute an equivalent of \$60 000.00 of in-kind resources to the project. This will consist of the costs of running the Biodiversity Office (salaries, office space, office equipment, a vehicle and vehicle running costs), part of the costs of running the Resource Unit (covering part of the salaries, office space, vehicles, office equipment as computers). ART will also contribute in-kind the following : salaries, office space, office equipment and costs of running these, vehicle running costs. This is estimated as an equivalent contribution of \$ 40 000.00.

Implementation process:

- **Assessing the capacity of relevant Government institutions**

Relevant Government institutions include: the Resource Unit and the Biodiversity Coordination Unit in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Forestry Commission; the Department of Natural Resources; Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management; the Surveyor General's Office; all relevant extension services; the Department of Research and Specialist services, Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre, the Scientific Council of Zimbabwe.

These Departments will be able to do their own capacity assessment using a standard questionnaire. This will be in kind contribution by government to the project.

- **Assessing the capacity of Rural District Councils**

Zimbabwe has five agro-ecological regions. These are based on agricultural productivity with Region 1 being the most productive. Four Rural District Councils (RDCs) from the five regions will be selected. These will be selected in the following manner. For the sake of this exercise regions 1 and 2 will be combined into 1. One RDC will be identified in this combined region; one will be identified in region 3; one RDC will be identified in region 4; and the fourth RDC will be identified in region 5. The RDCs will be identified based on the coverage of the dominant economic activity in each region. Within each RDC two wards will be selected. Capacity will be assessed through interviews and questionnaires.

- **Assessing the capacity of other relevant institutions.**

These institutions cover churches, traditional healers, academics, research institutions, cooperatives, environmentalists, business leaders, agriculturalists, journalists, schools, associations, non-governmental organisations, politicians, etc. Assessment of capacity will be through interviews, questionnaires, research and national workshops.

- **Assessing the capacity of traditional leadership and communities.**

Assessment of the capacity of traditional leaders and communities for each of the priority areas will be through questionnaires and workshops. This assessment will be carried out in the four RDCs selected as explained above.

Timetable

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD			
	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Assessment of Capacity needs:				
1. Identify and select RDC and ward sites.	----			
2. Develop detailed methodology for assessments and obtain Steering Committee approval	----			
3. Test methodology in one RDC or ward and modify methodology if required	----			
4. Assess capacity of all stakeholders and institutions.		-----	-----	
5. Data analysis and write up.			---	
6. National Capacity Assessment workshop / final write up				---
7. Evaluation of results by independent consultant				--
8. Presentation of results to Steering Committee.				----
9. Final audit				--
2nd National Report				
1. National consultative workshop	---			

Table of cost estimates for additional enabling activities (biodiversity)

ACTIVITY	PRODUCT	PROCESS	TOTAL
APPROVED EARLIER			
Original EA			299,456.00 (BSAP)
Total approved support			299,456.00
ADDITIONAL REQUEST			
1. Assessment of Capacity –building needs			
• Biodiversity inventory and monitoring including taxonomy.	10,000	20,000	30,000
• Incentive measures for communities	5,000	15,000	20,000
• Access to genetic resources, benefit sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes.	5,000	15,000	20,000
SUB-TOTAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT			70,000.00
2. Preparation of Second National Communication			
• Consultations and technical support		20,000	20,000
TOTAL ADDITIONAL REQUEST			90,000.00
Combined Grand Total			389,456

Table 1

Operational Program Distribution of All LD Projects

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Focal Area	Operational Programme	Projects	% of Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Allocation
Biodiversity	1: Arid & Semi-Arid	15	18.8%	88.40	14.2%
	2: Coastal, Marine	10	12.5%	48.36	7.7%
	3: Forest	13	16.3%	103.57	16.6%
	4: Mountain	9	11.3%	61.60	9.9%
	STRM	1	1.3%	6.28	1.0%
	Total	48	60.0%	308.21	49.4%
Climate Change	5: Energy Efficiency	1	1.3%	1.70	.3%
	6: Renewable Energy	12	15.0%	82.61	13.2%
	7: Technologies	4	5.0%	94.75	15.2%
	STRM	5	6.3%	21.70	3.5%
	Total	22	27.5%	200.76	32.2%
Interl Waters	8: Waterbody-Based	6	7.5%	77.99	12.5%
	9: Land and Water	4	5.0%	37.16	6.0%
	Total	10	12.5%	115.15	18.5%
Total	1: Arid & Semi-Arid	15	18.8%	88.40	14.2%
	2: Coastal, Marine	10	12.5%	48.36	7.7%
	3: Forest	13	16.3%	103.57	16.6%
	4: Mountain	9	11.3%	61.60	9.9%
	5: Energy Efficiency	1	1.3%	1.70	.3%
	6: Renewable Energy	12	15.0%	82.61	13.2%
	7: Technologies	4	5.0%	94.75	15.2%
	8: Waterbody-Based	6	7.5%	77.99	12.5%
	9: Land and Water	4	5.0%	37.16	6.0%
	STRM	6	7.5%	27.98	4.5%
Total	80	100.0%	624.12	100.0%	

Table 2

Operational Program Distribution of Projects with a Strong LD Component

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Focal Area	Operational Programme	Projects	% of Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Allocation
Biodiversity	1: Arid & Semi-Arid	9	23.1%	55.26	19.1%
	2: Coastal, Marine	4	10.3%	19.10	6.6%
	3: Forest	9	23.1%	61.03	21.1%
	4: Mountain	4	10.3%	35.90	12.4%
	STRM	1	2.6%	6.28	2.2%
	Total	27	69.2%	177.57	61.5%
Climate Change	6: Renewable Energy	2	5.1%	6.90	2.4%
	STRM	4	10.3%	11.70	4.0%
	Total	6	15.4%	18.60	6.4%
Inter'l Waters	8: Waterbody-Based	3	7.7%	63.59	22.0%
	9: Land and Water	3	7.7%	29.16	10.1%
	Total	6	15.4%	92.75	32.1%
Total	1: Arid & Semi-Arid	9	23.1%	55.26	19.1%
	2: Coastal, Marine	4	10.3%	19.10	6.6%
	3: Forest	9	23.1%	61.03	21.1%
	4: Mountain	4	10.3%	35.90	12.4%
	6: Renewable Energy	2	5.1%	6.90	2.4%
	8: Waterbody-Based	3	7.7%	63.59	22.0%
	9: Land and Water	3	7.7%	29.16	10.1%
	STRM	5	12.8%	17.98	6.2%
	Total	39	100.0%	288.92	100.0%

Table 3

Geographical Distribution of All Full-Size LD Projects

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Region	Focal Area	Projects	% of Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Allocation
Africa	Biodiversity	24	30.0%	145.76	23.4%
	Climate Change	8	10.0%	62.47	10.0%
	Inter'l Waters	5	6.3%	74.84	12.0%
	Total	37	46.3%	283.07	45.4%
Asia	Biodiversity	8	10.0%	63.56	10.2%
	Climate Change	7	8.8%	74.54	11.9%
	Inter'l Waters	2	2.5%	26.59	4.3%
	Total	17	21.3%	164.69	26.4%
Middle East	Biodiversity	6	7.5%	33.03	5.3%
	Climate Change	1	1.3%	2.90	.5%
	Total	7	8.8%	35.93	5.8%
Latin America	Biodiversity	9	11.3%	59.58	9.5%
	Climate Change	4	5.0%	53.45	8.6%
	Inter'l Waters	2	2.5%	9.82	1.6%
	Total	15	18.8%	122.85	19.7%
Central, Eastern Europe & Former Sov Un	Climate Change	1	1.3%	4.40	.7%
	Inter'l Waters	1	1.3%	3.90	.6%
	Total	2	2.5%	8.30	1.3%
Global	Biodiversity	1	1.3%	6.28	1.0%
	Climate Change	1	1.3%	3.00	.5%
	Total	2	2.5%	9.28	1.5%
Total	Biodiversity	48	60.0%	308.21	49.4%
	Climate Change	22	27.5%	200.76	32.2%
	Inter'l Waters	10	12.5%	115.15	18.5%
	Total	80	100.0%	624.12	100.0%

Table 4

Geographical Distribution of Full Size Projects with a Strong LD Component

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Region	Focal Area	Projects	% of Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Allocation
Africa	Biodiversity	14	35.9%	86.62	30.0%
	Climate Change	4	10.3%	11.20	3.9%
	Inter'l Waters	3	7.7%	64.34	22.3%
	Total	21	53.8%	162.16	56.1%
Asia	Biodiversity	4	10.3%	40.16	13.9%
	Inter'l Waters	1	2.6%	18.59	6.4%
	Total	5	12.8%	58.75	20.3%
Middle East	Biodiversity	4	10.3%	26.03	9.0%
	Total	4	10.3%	26.03	9.0%
Latin America	Biodiversity	4	10.3%	18.48	6.4%
	Inter'l Waters	2	5.1%	9.82	3.4%
	Total	6	15.4%	28.30	9.8%
Central, Eastern Europe & Former Sov Un	Climate Change	1	2.6%	4.40	1.5%
	Total	1	2.6%	4.40	1.5%
Global	Biodiversity	1	2.6%	6.28	2.2%
	Climate Change	1	2.6%	3.00	1.0%
	Total	2	5.1%	9.28	3.2%
Total	Biodiversity	27	69.2%	177.57	61.5%
	Climate Change	6	15.4%	18.60	6.4%
	Inter'l Waters	6	15.4%	92.75	32.1%
	Total	39	100.0%	288.92	100.0%

Table 5

Trend in Allocation to Full Size Projects by Strength of LD Component

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Year WP entry	Degree project is LD	Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)
1991	Strong LD component	6	45.20
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	3	13.80
	Indirect effects on LD	1	7.50
	little apparent LD effect	2	13.30
	Total	12	79.80
1992	Strong LD component	7	27.10
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	1	2.46
	Indirect effects on LD	3	17.60
	little apparent LD effect	2	4.70
	Total	13	51.86
1993	Strong LD component	1	.20
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	1	8.00
	Indirect effects on LD	1	2.50
	Total	3	10.70
1995	Strong LD component	3	7.90
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	1	4.00
	Indirect effects on LD	1	4.00
	Total	5	15.90
1996	Strong LD component	5	65.32
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	4	28.60
	Indirect effects on LD	1	6.00
	little apparent LD effect	3	45.37
	Total	13	145.29
1997	Strong LD component	6	58.00
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	3	27.44
	Total	9	85.44
1998	Strong LD component	5	32.36
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	1	6.20
	Indirect effects on LD	1	36.00
	little apparent LD effect	2	6.83
	Total	9	81.39
1999	Strong LD component	4	37.96
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	3	16.86
	Indirect effects on LD	3	59.21
	little apparent LD effect	1	6.83
	Total	11	120.86
2000	Strong LD component	2	14.88
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	2	16.40
	Indirect effects on LD	1	1.60
	Total	5	32.88
Total	Strong LD component	39	288.92
	Potential LD effects thru prevention	19	123.76
	Indirect effects on LD	12	134.41
	little apparent LD effect	10	77.03
	Total	80	624.12

Table 6

GEF Allocation to Full Size Projects by Phase and FA

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

GEF Phase project was initiated	Focal Area	Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)
Pilot	Biodiversity	15	74.36
	Climate Change	9	39.50
	Inter'l Waters	4	28.50
	Total	28	142.36
1995-2000	Biodiversity	33	233.85
	Climate Change	13	161.26
	Inter'l Waters	6	86.65
	Total	52	481.76
Total	Biodiversity	48	308.21
	Climate Change	22	200.76
	Inter'l Waters	10	115.15
	Total	80	624.12

Table 7

GEF Allocation to Strong LD Full Size Projects by FA

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

GEF Phase project was initiated	Focal Area	Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)
Pilot	Biodiversity	10	56.00
	Climate Change	3	6.50
	Inter'l Waters	1	10.00
	Total	14	72.50
1995-2000	Biodiversity	17	121.57
	Climate Change	3	12.10
	Inter'l Waters	5	82.75
	Total	25	216.42
Total	Biodiversity	27	177.57
	Climate Change	6	18.60
	Inter'l Waters	6	92.75
	Total	39	288.92

Table 8

GEF Allocation to Full Size Projects by Implementing Agency and Phase

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

GEF Phase project was initiated	Implementing Agency	Projects	% of Total Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Total Allocation
Pilot	World Bank	8	10.0%	46.70	7.5%
	UNDP	20	25.0%	95.66	15.3%
	Total	28	35.0%	142.36	22.8%
1995-2000	World Bank	15	18.8%	209.21	33.5%
	UNDP	26	32.5%	131.15	21.0%
	UNEP	4	5.0%	34.69	5.6%
	UNEP/UNDP	4	5.0%	31.07	5.0%
	WB/UNDP	1	1.3%	21.30	3.4%
	WB/UNEP	1	1.3%	35.00	5.6%
	WB/UNDP/UNEP	1	1.3%	19.34	3.1%
	Total	52	65.0%	481.76	77.2%
Total	World Bank	23	28.8%	255.91	41.0%
	UNDP	46	57.5%	226.81	36.3%
	UNEP	4	5.0%	34.69	5.6%
	UNEP/UNDP	4	5.0%	31.07	5.0%
	WB/UNDP	1	1.3%	21.30	3.4%
	WB/UNEP	1	1.3%	35.00	5.6%
	WB/UNDP/UNEP	1	1.3%	19.34	3.1%
	Total	80	100.0%	624.12	100.0%

Table 9

GEF Allocation to Strong, Full Size LD Projects by Implementing Agency and Phase

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

GEF Phase project was initiated	Implementing Agency	Projects	% of Total Projects	GEF Allocation (\$ m)	% of Total Allocation
Pilot	World Bank	5	12.8%	34.30	11.9%
	UNDP	9	23.1%	38.20	13.2%
	Total	14	35.9%	72.50	25.1%
1995-2000	World Bank	6	15.4%	47.45	16.4%
	UNDP	11	28.2%	62.89	21.8%
	UNEP	4	10.3%	34.69	12.0%
	UNEP/UNDP	2	5.1%	17.05	5.9%
	WB/UNEP	1	2.6%	35.00	12.1%
	WB/UNDP/UNEP	1	2.6%	19.34	6.7%
	Total	25	64.1%	216.42	74.9%
Total	World Bank	11	28.2%	81.75	28.3%
	UNDP	20	51.3%	101.09	35.0%
	UNEP	4	10.3%	34.69	12.0%
	UNEP/UNDP	2	5.1%	17.05	5.9%
	WB/UNEP	1	2.6%	35.00	12.1%
	WB/UNDP/UNEP	1	2.6%	19.34	6.7%
	Total	39	100.0%	288.92	100.0%

Table 10

Location of Full Size Biodiversity Focal Area Projects

GEF Allocation (\$ m)

Located in Protected Area	Region	Projects	% of Total Projects	Sum	% of Total Projects
PA	Africa	14	32.6%	92.50	33.6%
	Asia	7	16.3%	52.96	19.2%
	Middle East	5	11.6%	24.85	9.0%
	Latin America	7	16.3%	37.20	13.5%
	Total	33	76.7%	207.51	75.4%
not in PA	Africa	7	16.3%	42.76	15.5%
	Asia	1	2.3%	10.60	3.8%
	Middle East	1	2.3%	8.18	3.0%
	Global	1	2.3%	6.28	2.3%
	Total	10	23.3%	67.82	24.6%
Total	Africa	21	48.8%	135.26	49.1%
	Asia	8	18.6%	63.56	23.1%
	Middle East	6	14.0%	33.03	12.0%
	Latin America	7	16.3%	37.20	13.5%
	Global	1	2.3%	6.28	2.3%
	Total	43	100.0%	275.33	100.0%

Table 11A. Analysis of Sample, Biodiversity Projects. Land Use Set of Variables (Alphabetical by Country and Focal Area)

Country	Project Name	Imple- menting Agency	Year WP entry	GEF Alloc (\$ m)	Current land use	LD threat mentioned	LD Farming Practices	LD Herding Practices	Soil conserv	Fire control	Catchmnt mngt	Habitat restorath	Reduce land use intensity	Take land from production	Land use planning for LD
BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS															
Af: Bots/ Ken/Mali	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitatin	UNEP/ UNDP	1998	9.05	herding	loss veg. cover	n/a	X X X	n/a	X	n/a	X X X	X	n/a	X X X
Af: Bukina/ Cote d'Iv	West Africa Pilot Community Based Natural Resource	World Bank	1992	7.00	protected area	loss of habitat	X X	X X	X X	X X	n/a	0	X X	X X	X X X
Af: Keny/ Tanz/Ug	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	UNDP	1997	12.90	farming & herding	loss of species	X	X X X	0	X	n/a	X	X X	X X	X X X
Af: Mauriti/ Senegal	Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehabilitation of the De	UNEP/ UNDP	1996	8.00	herding	loss vegetative cover	X X	X X	X	X X X	X X	X X X	X	X	X X X
As: Jord/ Leb/Syria	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dryland Agrobiodiv	UNDP	1997	8.18	farming & herding	loss veg cover	X X	X X	X X	n/a	n/a	X X X	X X	X	X
Benin	National Parks Conservation and Management	World Bank	1998	6.20	protected area	Loss veg cover	0	X	n/a	0	n/a	X	X X X	X X X	X X X
Central Afr. Rep	A Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use: The Bangasso	UNDP	1995	2.50	protected area	Loss of habitat	X	X X	n/a	X X X	n/a	0	X X	X X	X X X
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Region	UNDP	1991	6.00	protected area	deforestati on	X	n/a	0	X	n/a	X	X X	X X	X X
Ethiopia	Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to Conservation of Plant Genetic	UNDP	1992	2.46	farming	loss of species	X	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Georgia	Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation in the Caucasus	UNDP	1999	.75	herding	loss veg cover	n/a	X X X	X	n/a	n/a	X	X X	X X	X X X
Ghana	Natural Resources Management	World Bank	1997	8.90	protected area	loss of species	X	X	0	X	n/a	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
Global	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change	UNEP	1997	6.28	farming	loss of species	X X X	X X	X X X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Jordan	Final Consolidation & Conserv of Azraq & Dana Wildlands	UNDP	1996	1.90	protected area	none mentioned	n/a	X	X	n/a	X X X	n/a	X X X	X X X	X X X
LA: Braz/ Chile/Mex	An Indicator Model for Dryland Ecosystems	UNEP	1999	.75	farming & herding	loss veg cover	X X	X X	X X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X X X
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests	World Bank	1993	.20	protected area	alien spp invasion	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	X X X	n/a	n/a	X X X
Mongolia	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options	UNDP	1998	5.16	protected area	Loss veg cover	n/a	X	X X	X X	n/a	X X	0	X X X	X X X
Morocco	Transhumans for Biodiversity	UNDP	1999	4.37	herding	Loss veg cover	n/a	X X X	X	0	n/a	X X	X X	X X X	X X X
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	UNDP	1991	3.00	protected area	none mentioned	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X X	X X	X X	X
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla Park	World Bank	1991	4.00	protected area	Defores- tation	X	n/a	0	n/a	X X	X	X X	X X X	X X X
Uruguay	Consolidation of the Banados del Este Biosphere Reserve	UNDP	1997	2.50	protected area	Loss of species	X X	X X	0	n/a	X X X	X	X X X	X X X	X X X

Table 11B. Analysis of Sample, Climate Change and International Waters Projects. Land Use Set of Variables (Alphabetical by Country and Focal Area)

CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS													
Brazil	Biomass Power Commercial Demonstration	World Bank	1996	40.00	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brazil	Biomass Power Generation: Sugar Cane Bagasse and Trash	UNDP	1998	3.75	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ghana	Renewable Energy Based Electricity	UNDP	1996	2.47	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Global	Alternatives to Slash and Burn Agriculture II	UNDP	1995	3.00	farming	deforestation	X X X	X	X X X	X	X	X X X	X X X
India	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources	UNDP	1991	7.50	urban/ industrial	deforestation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indonesia	Solar Home Systems	World Bank	1995	4.00	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan	Reduction of Methane Emissions and Utilization of Municipal Waste	UNDP	1996	2.90	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	Household Energy	World Bank	1992	2.50	farming	none mentioned	0	0	0	n/a	0	X	X X X
Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	World Bank	1996	4.90	protected area	deforestation	n/a	n/a	X	n/a	X	X X	X X
Slovenia	Removing Barriers to Increased Use of Biomass	UNDP	1999	4.40	urban/ industrial	none mentioned	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sudan	Community Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequest	UNDP	1992	1.50	farming & herding	soil erosion	n/a	X X X	X	X X X	X	X X	X X X
INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS													
Af/Bur/ Congo/TZ /Zam	Pollution Control & Other Measures / Lake Tanganyika	UNDP	1991	10.00	farming	soil erosion	X	X	n/a	X X	0	X	X
Af/ Ken/ Tz/ Ug	Lake Victoria Environmental Management	WB/ UNEP	1996	35.00	farming	soil erosion	X X	X X	n/a	X X X	X	X	X
Brazil	Integrated Watershed Mngt Prog for Pantanal and Upper Paraguay	UNEP	1998	6.60	farming	soil erosion	X X X	X X X	X	X X X	X X X	X X	X X
CE: Bulg/ Croa/Cz/H ung/Mold	Developing the Danube River Basin Pollution Reductn Prog	UNDP	1996	3.90	urban/ industrial	pollution	X X	X	n/a	X X X	0	X	X X X

Table 12A. Analysis of Sample: Biodiversity Projects. Forestry/Tree and Environmental Status Variables (Alphabetical by Focal Area)

Country	Project Name	Fuelwood collection	Sust forest harvest	Fuelwood conserv	Agro-forestry	Deforest-ation	Prevent de-veg, defor	Tree plantation	Control dust from soils	Soils as C sink
BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS										
Af: Bots/Ken/Mali	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for Rehabilitation	0	X	0	0	n/a	X X X	n/a	X X	X X X
Af: Bukina/Cote d'Iv	West Africa Pilot Com-munity Based Natural Resource	X	X X	0	X X	X	X X X	n/a	X	0
Af: Keny/Tanz/Ug	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	X	X X	0	0	X X	X X	0	0	0
Af: Maur/Senegal	Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehab	X X	X X	X X	X X	X	X X	n/a	X	X X X
As: Jord/Leb/Syria	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dryland Agrobiodiv	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Benin	National Parks Conservation and Management	0	0	0	0	X X	X X X	n/a	0	0
Central African Rep	Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use	X X X	0	X	n/a	X X X	X X	n/a	0	0
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Region	X	X X	0	X X	X X X	X X X	n/a	0	0
Ethiopia	Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to Conserv of African Plant	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Georgia	Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation in the Caucasus	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	X X X	n/a	0	0
Ghana	Natural Resources Management	X X X	X X X	0	0	X X X	X X X	X X X	0	0
Global	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change	0	n/a	0	0	X	X X	n/a	0	0
Jordan	Final Consolidation & Conserv of Azraq Wetlands & Dana Wldlands	n/a	n/a	X	X	n/a	X	X	0	0
LA: Braz/Chile/Mex	An Indicator Model for Dryland Ecosystems	X X	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Mongolia	Biodiversity Conserv & Sustain. Livelihood Options	X	X X	0	0	X	X	n/a	0	0
Morocco	Transhumance for Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	n/a	X X X	n/a	0	0
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in Darien Region	n/a	X	0	0	X X X	X X	X X	0	0
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park & Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	0	X	0	X X	X X	X X X	n/a	0	0
Uruguay	Consolidation of the Banados del Este Biosphere Reserve	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	X X	n/a	0	0

Table 12B. Analysis of Sample: Climate Change and Inter'l Waters Projects. Forestry/Tree and Environmental Status Variables

Country	Project Name	Fuelwood collection	Sust forest harvest	Fuelwood conserv	Agro-forestry	Deforest-ation	Prevent de-veg, defor	Tree plantation	Control dust from soils	Soils as C sink
CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS										
Brazil	Biomass Power Commercial Demonstration	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	0	X X X	n/a	n/a
Brazil	Biomass Power Generation: Sugar Cane Bagasse and Trash	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Ghana	Renewable Energy Based Electricity	X	0	X	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Global	Alternatives to Slash and Burn Agriculture II	X X	X X X	X	X X	X X X	X X X	n/a	X X	0
India	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources	X	n/a	X X	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Indonesia	Solar Home Systems	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Jordan	Reductn of Methane Emissions & Use Municipal Waste for Energy	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	Household Energy	X X	X X X	X X X	0	X X	X X	0	0	0
Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	X X X	X X X	X X X	X	X X X	X X X	n/a	0	0
Slovenia	Removing Barriers to Increased Use of Biomass	n/a	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Sudan	Community Based Rangeland Rehab for Carbon Sequestration	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS										
Af: Bur/Con/Tz/Zm	Pollution Control Other Measures to Protect Lake Tanganyika	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Af: Kenya/Tz/Uganda	Lake Victoria Environmental Management	0	0	0	X X X	X X	X X	X X X	0	0
Brazil	Integrated Watershed Management Program for Pantanal & Upper Paraguay	X	X X	0	0	X X	X X	n/a	0	0
CE: Bulg/Croa/Cz/Hu/ng/Mold	Developing the Danube River Basin Pollution Reduction Programme	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	X	0	n/a	0	0

Table 13A. Analysis of Sample: Biodiversity Projects. Project Approach Variables

Country	Project Name	Participatory	Capacity Build re LD	Info collec & exchanging	Targeted Research LD Biophys	Targeted Res LD Socioecon	LD Root Causes	Enabling LD policy	IK Integrated	Alt livelihoods
BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS										
Af: Bots/Ken/Mali	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitati	X X X	X	X X X	X X X	X	X	X	X X X	X X
Af: Burk/Cote d'Iv	West Africa Pilot Community Based Natural Resource	X X X	X X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X X X
Af: Keny/Tanz/Ug	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	X X X	X X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X X	X X X
Af: Maur/Senegal	Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehab	X X X	X X	X	X	X	X X	X X	X X	X
As: Jordan/Leb/Syria	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dryland Agrobiodiv	X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X	0	X X	0	X X
Benin	National Parks Conservation and Management	X	0	X X	X X	0	X	X X	0	X
Central African Rep	Highly Decentralized Approach to Biodiversity Protection and Use	X X	X	X X	X X	X	X	X X X	X X	X X
Colombia	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Choco Region	X X	X	X X X	X X X	X X	X	X X X	X	X X
Ethiopia	A Dynamic Farmer-Based Approach to Conserv African Plant	X X X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X X X	n/a
Georgia	Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystem Conservation in the Caucasus	X X	X X	X X X	X X X	X	X	X X	X	0
Ghana	Natural Resources Management	X X	X	X X	X X	X X	X	X X	X	X X X
Global	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change	X X X	X X	X X X	X X	X X	X	X	X X X	0
Jordan	Final Consolidation and Conserv of Azraq & Dana Wildlands	X	X X	X X	X X X	X X	X	X X X	n/a	X X X
LA: Braz/Chile/Mex	An Indicator Model for Dryland Ecosystems	X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X	X X	X X	n/a
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests	n/a	X X	X X	X X X	0	0	0	0	n/a
Mongolia	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X	X	X	X X X
Morocco	Transhumance for Biodiversity	X X X	X	X	X X	X X	X X	X	X X X	X
Panama	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	X X X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X X
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	X	X	X X	X X	X	X	X	0	X X X
Uruguay	Consolidation of the Banados del Este Biosphere Reserve	X	X	X X X	X X X	X	X	X X X	n/a	X X X

Table 13B. Analysis of Sample: Climate Change and Inter'l Waters Projects: Project Approach Variables

Country	Project Name	Participatory	Capacity Build re LD	Info collec & exchng	Targeted Research LD Biophys	Targeted Res LD Socioecon	LD Root Causes	Enabling LD policy	IK Integrated	Alt livelihoods
CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS										
Brazil	Biomass Power Commercial Demonstration	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brazil	Biomass Power Generation: Sugar Cane Bagasse and Trash	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ghana	Renewable Energy Based Electricity for Development	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a
Global	Alternatives to Slash and Burn Agriculture II	X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X	X	X	X
India	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X
Indonesia	Solar Home Systems	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan	Reduction of Methane Emissions and Utilization of Municipal Waste	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mali	Household Energy	X X	X	X	X	X	0	X X	0	X
Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	X X X	X	X X	X	X X	X X	X	X	X X
Slovenia	Removing Barriers to Increased Use of Biomass	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sudan	Community Based Rangeland Rehab for Carbon Sequestration	X X X	X	X X	X X X	X X	X	X	X X X	X X X
INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROJECTS										
Af: Bur/ Con/Tz/Zm	Pollution Control & Other Measures to Protect Lake Tanganyika	X	0	X X X	X X X	X	0	X X X	0	0
Af: Kenya/ Tanz/Ug	Lake Victoria Environmental Management	X X	X	X X X	X X	X	X	X X	X	X X
Brazil	Integrated Watershed Management Program for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay	X X X	X	X X X	X X X	X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X
CE: Bulg/ Croa/Cz/Hung/Mold	Developing the Danube River Basin Pollution Reduction Programme	X X	X X	X X X	X X X	X	X	X X X	n/a	n/a

Figure 1

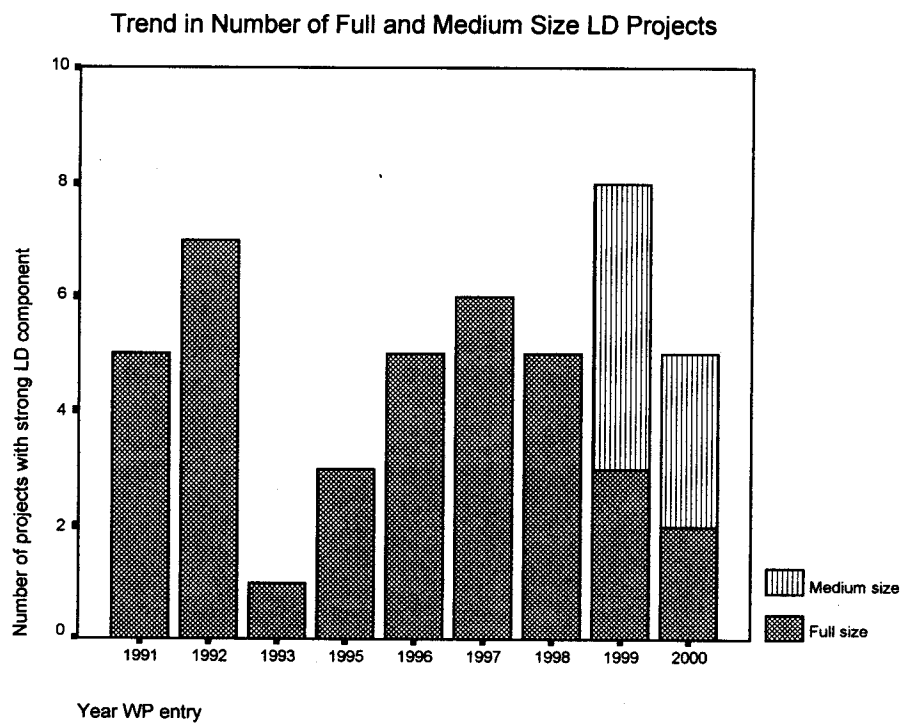


Figure 2

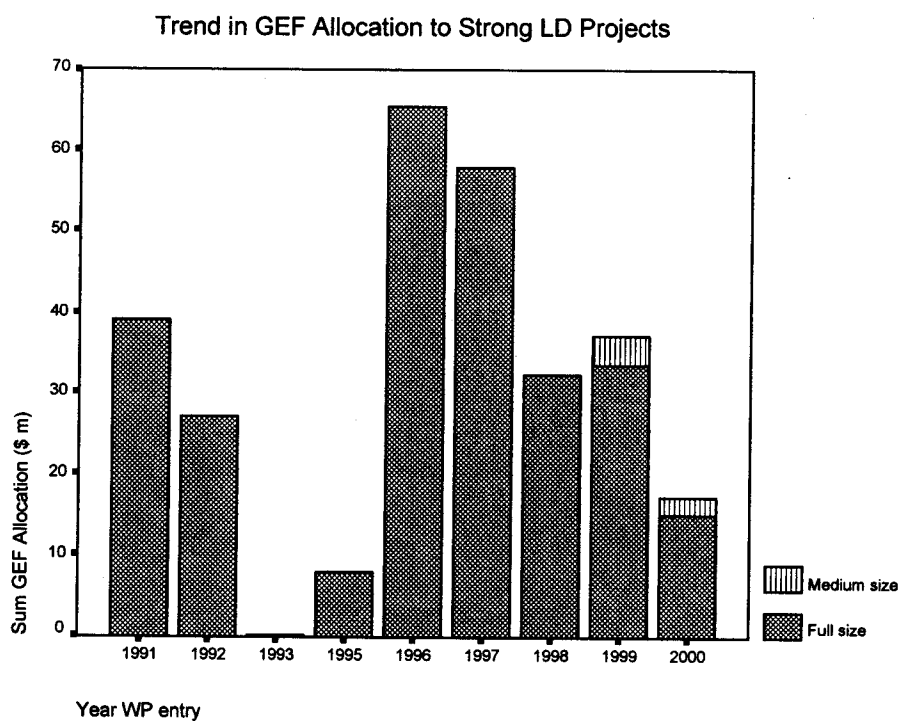


Figure 3

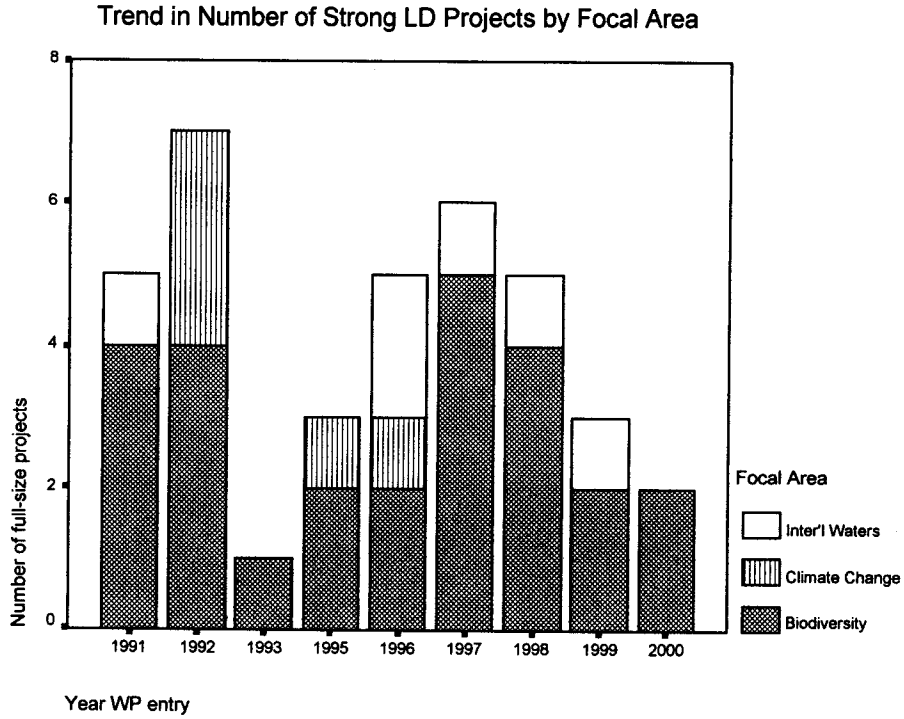


Figure 4

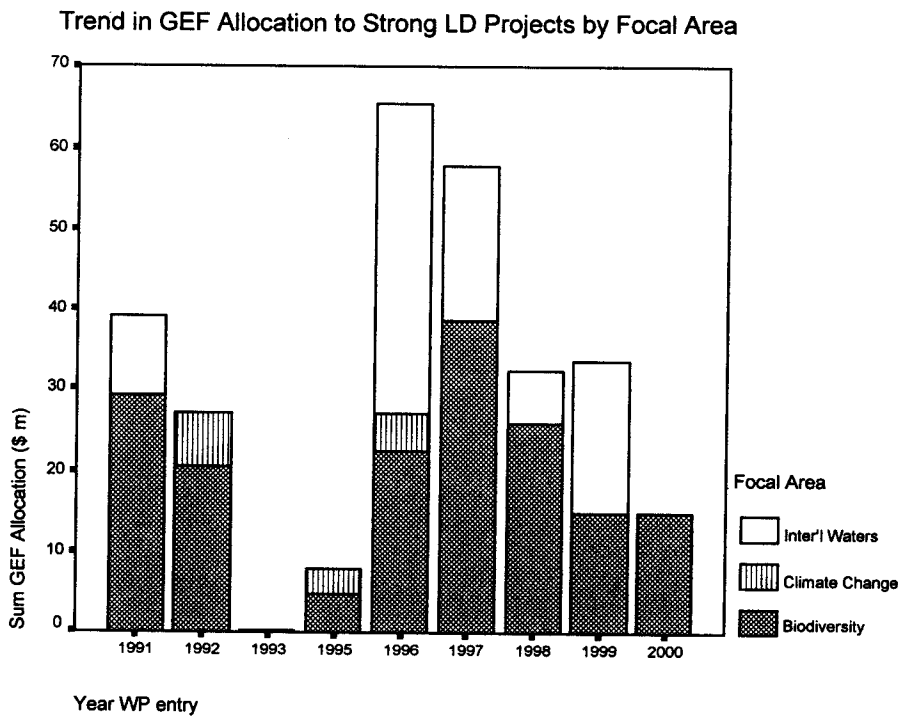


Figure 5

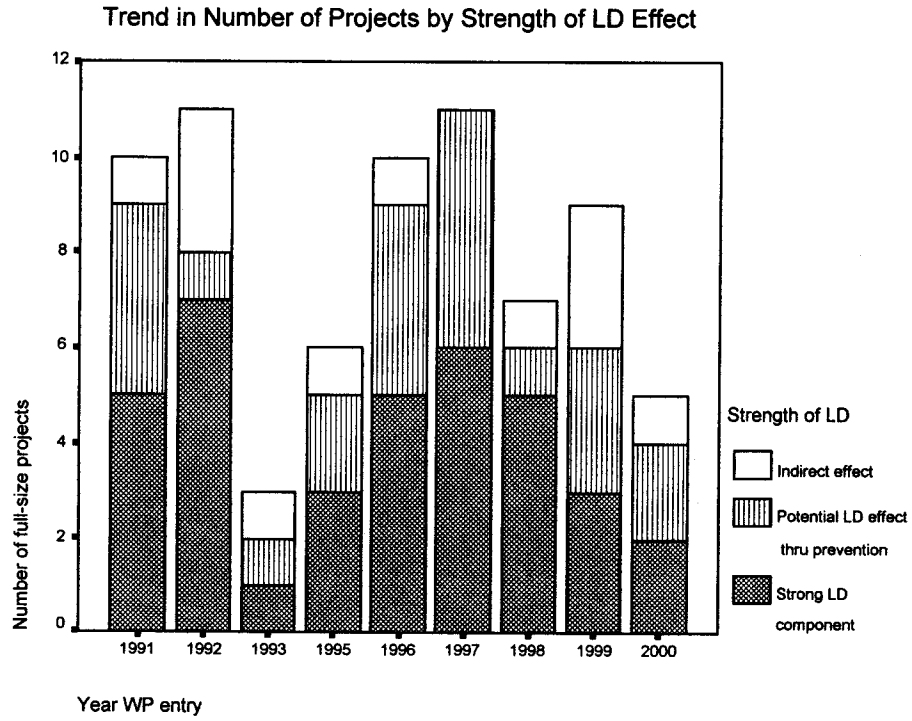
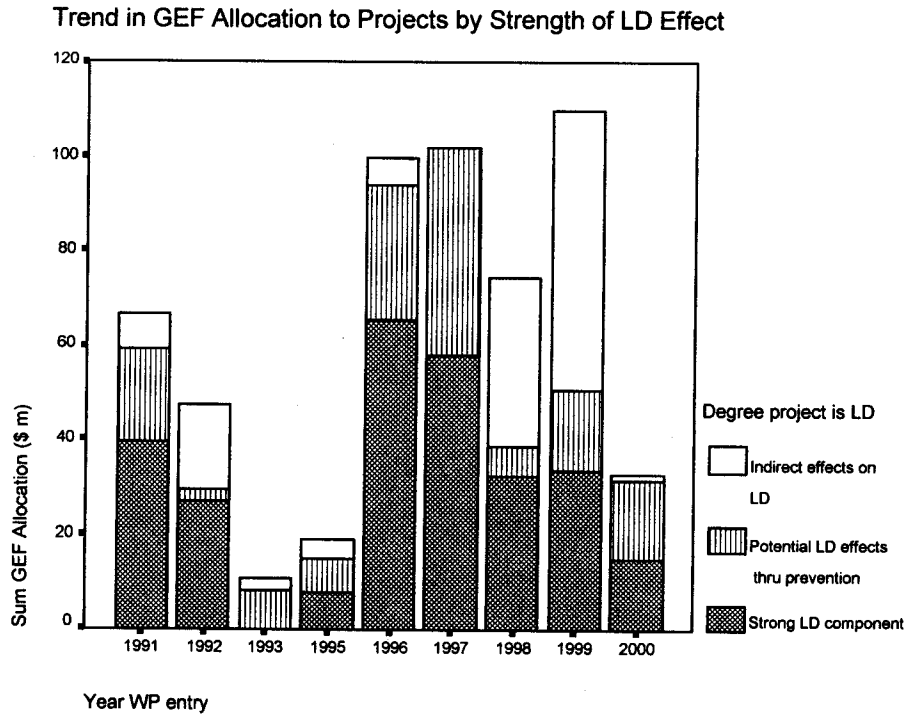


Figure 6



JUL-2001 15:50 FROM: AFRICA RESOURCES TRU 2634704717

TO: 01251201

All communications should be addressed to
"The Secretary for Environment and
Tourism"



ZIMBABWE

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Your Ref.:
Our Ref.:

NRB/53/1

XNRB/40/14

03 July 2001

Dr Maryam - Niamir-Fuller
UNDP GEF Representative
(Biodiversity and Inland /Waters)
P O Box 31966
Lusaka
Zambia

**RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE PROJECT PROPOSAL: BIODIVERSITY
MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: ASSESSING CAPACITY
BUILDING NEEDS: AFRICA RESOURCES TRUST**

My Ministry is pleased to support the refocused proposal "Assessment of Biodiversity Capacity Building needs in Zimbabwe", prepared by the Africa Resources Trust. The original proposal submitted by the Africa Resources Trust had the title: Biodiversity Management and Development (BIOMAD): A Project concept paper to support Zimbabwe's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

I look forward to your continued support.

Yours sincerely

M.T. Chinamora
Secretary for Environment and Tourism