

Conserving and Managing Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystems



Drylands occur on all continents and are estimated to cover some 61 million square kilometers or just over 47 percent of the earth's land surface (excluding cold climate regions). They are areas where rainfall is low, variable, generally unevenly distributed throughout the year and often unreliable. Natural habitats range from deserts to natural grasslands, dry scrub, mosaics of savannas and dry forests to Mediterranean-type vegetation. Many natural and semi-natural grasslands have high levels of floristic diversity, in some areas approaching the diversity of tropical forests. The Mediterranean vegetation of the Cape Floral Kingdom in South Africa, the smallest of the world's six floral kingdoms, is the most floristically diverse area in the world. Animal species richness, however, is generally lower in dryland areas although some arid areas support high endemism and natural grasslands and savannas often support high biomass of animal communities.

The environmental conditions of the world's drylands and the unpredictability of rainfall make these areas marginal for agriculture. When cropping is attempted, the risk of crop failure is high. Because of moisture deficits, the density of plants

on the soil surface is relatively low and provides incomplete cover from the infrequent heavy rain storms, leading to an increase of erosion and soil loss. The arid and semi-arid subregions are predominantly used for grazing. However, seasonal and inter-year rainfall variability means that the amount of feed available fluctuates widely. Traditional pastoralists have developed seasonal or longer term migration patterns to allow them to adapt to climatic variations but government policies now often discourage such transborder movements. The increasing sedentarisation of pastoral communities, together with growing population pressure and larger numbers of livestock, are leading to ever higher levels of use of these marginal habitats and associated land degradation and desertification.

For some time the World Bank has been assisting many of its member countries with projects that address natural resource management, resource degradation and desertification in dryland ecosystems. Between 1990 and 1998, the World Bank approved financing for 159 projects focusing on natural resource management in dryland ecosystems. Direct lending totaled US\$8.9 billion and in addi-

tion, leveraged approximately US\$9 billion, resulting in a total dryland investment portfolio reaching US\$18 billion. Of this total, 54 projects were primarily directed at land degradation, with lending equivalent to US\$1.8 billion. A regional breakdown shows that the major share (40 percent) of all projects focusing on natural resource management in dryland ecosystems are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 18 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 percent in Middle East and North Africa, 13 percent South Asia, 9 percent in East Asia, and 7 percent in Europe and Central Asia. Most of these projects address to some degree such problems as degraded soils, reduced soil fertility, soil erosion, overuse of land, salinization and waterlogging, low crop yields, loss of biodiversity, and/or deforestation.

Within the total World Bank Group (WBG) portfolio, there is a significant biodiversity portfolio financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rainforest (RFTF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). These financing alternatives provide the Bank with unique opportunities to assist client countries in their conservation and development goals. Of the 226 projects in the Bank biodiversity portfolio, 53 projects overlap with the dryland portfolio totaling \$3.2 billion. These have project components and activities supporting biodiversity conservation in dryland ecosystems with a total biodiversity cost (as defined in Table 1) of \$1.2 billion. A summary of biodiversity activities and total investments in dryland ecosystems are summarized by funder in Table 1. IDA, IBRD, and GEF account for 44, 30, and 26 percent of this allocation respectively. This table also shows that 25 percent of all biodiversity activities focus on sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in production landscapes. Management and strengthening of existing protected areas (Activity 2), accounts for the second most pursued activity. Table 2 shows this information in much more detail broken down by project.

These projects encompass a range of biodiversity conservation activities in dryland ecosystems including conservation planning (Cape Peninsula, South Africa); protected areas (Kenya, Madagas-

Table 1 World Bank Group biodiversity projects with components and activities in dryland ecosystems by funder

Funder	Project cost (\$m) ^a	Biodiversity cost (\$m) ^b	Bank biodiversity cost (\$m) ^c	Biodiversity activities*							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
IDA	1317.5	530.5	296.1	3	14	13	17	21	1	1	70
IBRD	1542.6	365.8	232.6	1	6	5	5	8	0	0	25
GEF	335.4	322.2	164.8	5	15	15	11	11	6	1	64
Total	3195.5	1218.5	693.6	9	35	33	33	40	7	2	159

* Legend

1. Protected area management
2. Management and strengthening of existing protected area
3. Outside protected area management of biodiversity
4. Inventory, research, information management, and monitoring of biodiversity
5. Sustainable use and improved management of natural resources in production landscapes leading to biodiversity conservation
6. Financing mechanisms
7. Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

Notes:

- a) *Project cost* (US\$ m) = total project cost.
- b) *Biodiversity cost* (US\$ m) = estimated total biodiversity-related investments associated with the sum of each biodiversity activity cost supported as part of the total project cost, including co-funding and counterpart contributions.
- c) *Bank biodiversity cost* (US\$ m) = estimated World Bank investment for biodiversity activities = sum of explicitly stated biodiversity-related project components supported by either the IBRD or IDA arms of the Bank or the GEF.

car, Uganda, Zimbabwe); community wildlife management (Burkina Faso); improved range management (Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire); institutional strengthening and capacity building (Malawi); community forest management (Ghana) and development of alternative fuel sources to take pressure off natural woodlands (Chad). Many project activities are addressing both land degradation and biodiversity issues.

A notable feature of many of these programs has been the increasing involvement of local producer or community organizations in implementation. Several projects have development of such participatory groups and community structures as objectives. Perhaps the most extensive effort, specifically focusing on dryland areas, has been in the natural resource management projects in the Sahel. Such involvement gives communities a key stake in sustainable resource management and biodiversity conservation and ensures long term sustainability of conservation efforts beyond project lifetimes. Models of community wildlife management piloted in West Africa are now being extended and

replicated to effectively extend the wildlife estate into community rangelands, providing alternative livelihoods and income for poor communities and benefits for biodiversity.

Protected areas: Establishing and strengthening conservation management

Throughout the world the Bank is supporting the establishment of new conservation areas and strengthening management of 'paper parks' in dryland ecosystems. In Argentina the Biodiversity Conservation project with Bank and GEF support is creating two new national parks in the Pampas and semi-arid Chaco as well as providing resources for improving management in existing national and provincial parks in other dryland habitats, including the Patagonian steppes. Sites were chosen because of their pristine habitats and high endemism; they support populations of globally endangered mammals such as pampas deer, camelids, giant anteaters and giant armadillo.

In southern Africa new transfrontier conservation areas in Mozambique will encourage community participation in wildlife conservation and link with border parks in Zimbabwe and South Africa to

protect major wildlife corridors. Elsewhere in Africa the Bank is strengthening national protected area networks, including major savanna conservation areas in Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. These areas maintain high animal biomass, protect important biodiversity and their wildlife spectacles support major tourism industries, which are important to local and national economies. In South Africa GEF financing is supporting a government-NGO partnership to strengthen protection of the Cape Peninsula Park, including capitalization of the Table Mountain Fund (Box 1). The community

Box 1 Table Mountain Fund — Financing conservation in the Cape Floral Kingdom

The Table Mountain Fund (TMF) in South Africa was established with \$7 million capital, including \$5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). These funds have been matched with land donations and purchases of private land to extend the Cape Peninsula national park; these purchases have an estimated value of \$6m. The TMF is designed to provide income in perpetuity to support the NGO-managed community conservation program within the park. This program has two objectives: the conservation of biodiversity within the Mediterranean habitats of the park and its associated marine habitats and the expansion of conservation efforts to the broader Cape Floral Kingdom, an area of exceptional plant species diversity and endemism.

The community conservation program will work with local communities around the park to encourage local participation in park management, provide alternative livelihoods that support biodiversity conservation and encourage local knowledge and support for the park. The fund will support eradication of alien plant species outside the park, paying particular attention to community-owned and private lands and providing training and employment opportunities for unskilled laborers. It will promote conservation throughout the Cape Floral Kingdom by supporting expansion of existing reserves and promoting models of farming consistent with conservation objectives and maintenance of rare habitats and threatened species. A vigorous conservation education and extension program is designed to enhance local knowledge and build a constituency for conservation among poor rural communities as well as disseminate lessons learned and best practices in conservation management. The program will empower the local NGO community to influence decisions about land use and resource allocation and to openly compete with government agencies in finding efficient ways to further biodiversity protection.

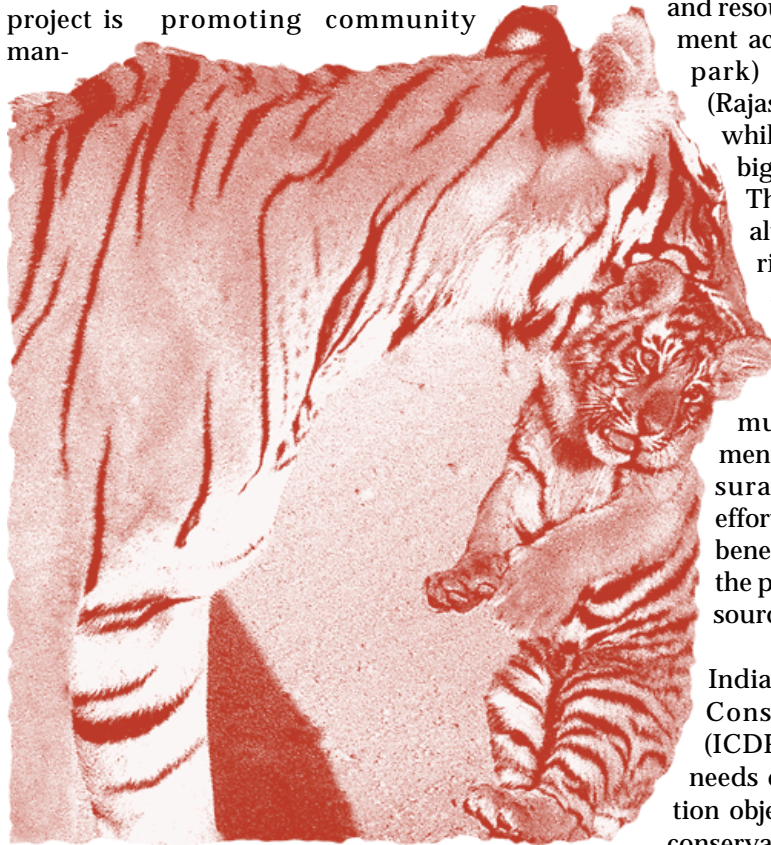


Meerkats, South Africa.

conservation program will encourage local communities to have a stake in the park and its biodiversity objectives by providing employment associated with park management and extending conservation education to neighboring communities. In Madagascar, Central Asia and India protected area programs also promote a conservation approach that integrates biodiversity protection with local development.

Sustainable use and natural resource management

Outside protected areas, several projects focus on sustainable land use and improved natural resource management in dryland ecosystems. In Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso the GEPRENAF project is promoting community man-



Tigress and cub.

agement of wildlife and wildlands. Local communities are working to protect wildlife outside national parks and benefiting from revenues generated from ecotourism and safari hunting. In Savé Conservancy, Zimbabwe, the Small and Medium Enterprise fund of the Bank's private sector partner, the International Finance Corporation, the IFC, has assisted private landowners to convert their properties from unprofitable cattle ranching to

wildlife conservation and tourism. Natural habitats and native wildlife populations are recovering and local communities benefit from increased employment opportunities at the tourist lodges and through associated community-run tourism enterprises such as model villages and handicraft sales.

In India the Ecodevelopment project, is providing development opportunities to poor communities living in and around two national parks in dryland habitats, to reduce the impacts of people on the park and impacts of the parks on neighboring communities. The 'ecodevelopment' approach uses appropriate development as a conservation tool to support the dual goals of conservation and poverty alleviation in contexts where there is competition between wildlife and communities for land and resource use. Funding for village ecodevelopment activities (approximately \$4.5 million per park) in Gir (Gujarat) and Ranthambhore (Rajasthan) will promote rural development while securing support for conservation of the big cats for which the parks were established. The project is funding the establishment of alternative fuel wood sources, improved agriculture and stall feeding of cattle as well as more sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products to improve livelihoods and reduce community impacts on habitats and wildlife. Recipient communities commit to conservation agreements, contributions of cash or labor and measurable actions to improve conservation efforts. Approximately 40 percent of the project beneficiaries are tribal peoples, the poorest of the poor and most dependent on biological resources.

India Ecodevelopment and other Integrated Conservation and Development projects (ICDPs) attempt to reconcile the legitimate needs of local communities with the conservation objectives of protected areas and the larger conservation landscape, by using development to address some of the social and poverty needs that lead to biodiversity loss. In Jordan, Morocco, Turkey and Syria Bank projects are expanding and strengthening the protected area systems while also supporting ecosystem management and rehabilitation of dryland habitats degraded by overgrazing by livestock. To reduce further pressure on natural habitats communities are being encouraged to adopt more ecologically sensitive agriculture and to adopt activities that further conservation

objectives. In Jordan's Dana National Park local communities now profit from sales of dried fruits and ecotourism while maintaining some of the region's indigenous agrobiodiversity and native fruit trees. In Turkey local scientists and rural communities worked together to inventory and protect local crop varieties, including cereals and local fruit trees, and maintain genetic biodiversity *in situ* in farmers' fields. Under a new Turkey project communities will be encouraged to protect and more sustainably harvest wild bulbs; at the moment bulb harvesting for the horticultural markets is depleting wild stocks and reducing biodiversity in the wider landscape.

Medium Size Grants: A new GEF window for supporting conservation

The GEF's new window of projects up to \$1 million (Medium-Sized Projects or MSPs) has provided the opportunity to engage a broader range of players and to work directly with national and international NGOs, local community organizations and indigenous groups to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use around the world. Many of these projects are pilots to develop strategies, tools and models that, if successful, can be replicated and scaled up. By the end of FY99 the Bank had more than 50 MSPs under implementation or preparation, including several in dryland habitats.

Namaqualand conservation planning

A grant to universities and botanical institutes in South Africa is allowing South African scientists to identify the minimum set of target areas which will capture the greatest biodiversity value within Namaqualand, one of the botanical hotspots of the world. The results of this conservation planning will be used to identify areas of land for purchase as conservation areas. These purchases will be made with independent private donations but the planning exercise allows conservationists to identify a total package of land parcels that ensure representativeness and complementarity within a unique floral region.

Theatre for Africa

Supporting conservation education and building awareness is a key component of many Bank biodiversity projects. In many countries theatre and mime are effective ways to spread the conserva-

tion message. In southern Africa, the Africa Resources Trust has established a remarkable multinational theatre troop with players and trainers drawn from local communities within the region. The group has developed plays and mimes that build on local culture and experience of human-wildlife conflicts and portray powerful messages about conservation and sustainable use. Community theatre is helping to engender support for conservation efforts in and around Lake Malawi and in savanna community lands throughout southern Africa, including Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Performances at a variety of venues, from local villages to high profile regional and international events, are proving powerful tools for strengthening conservation awareness and building a conservation constituency at the grassroots level.

Research and monitoring

Mid-size grants to a variety of academic institutions and NGOs are supporting research to better strengthen understanding of farming and land use systems that enhance production but maintain biodiversity. In Ecuador a MSP will focus on rescuing pre-Columbian knowledge about farming systems adapted to maintain biodiversity during drought conditions and appropriate responses to El Niño events. In South Africa researchers are studying livestock farming systems that simulate natural grazing patterns of wildlife yet provide increased production and conservation of natural flower meadows. On Mauritius grant support is assisting NGO efforts to curb alien invasive species and promote reintroduction of lost species and ecological restoration. In the island ecosystems of Galapagos the Bank through GEF financing is supporting the efforts of a local NGO to measure the true biodiversity impact of conservation and tourism activities in these unique island ecosystems.

Meeting dual agendas: Protecting biodiversity, alleviating poverty

The overarching mission of the World Bank Group is poverty eradication. Consistent with that mission, the Bank recognizes that biodiversity underpins human welfare and economic development and that many sectors of national and local economies depend on biological diversity, natural ecosystems, productive landscapes and the environmental services they provide. Moreover the poorest

Box 2
Supporting conservation in Mediterranean-type ecosystems

Climatically, Mediterranean ecosystems are typified by cool, wet winters and warm or hot dry summers. Such systems are found in five parts of the world: the Mediterranean basin, Cape Province (South Africa), central Chile, California (USA), and southwestern and south Australia. Mediterranean ecosystems encompass a range of habitat types including forests, woodland and grassland but are typified by a low, woody, fire-adapted sclerophyllous shrubland (maquis, chaparral, fynbos, mallee) on relatively nutrient-poor soils. Together they cover approximately 1–2 percent of the Earth's surface, with more than three-quarters of all Mediterranean-type ecosystems found within the Mediterranean basin. Such ecosystems are disproportionately rich in plant species. California, for instance, harbors more than 5000 vascular plants, one quarter of the entire USA flora.

Countries around the Mediterranean basin harbor some 25,000 vascular plants (approximately one-tenth of the world's total) of which some 60 percent are endemic to the Mediterranean region. The other four Mediterranean ecosystems are widely recognized as global biodiversity hotspots. Thus the limited and very local ranges of species in the Cape region and the changes in species composition along ecological and geographical gradients result in a diverse flora with 2,256 plant species recorded in the Cape peninsula. The entire Cape floristic region (including some non-fynbos vegetation) harbors 8,600 species, (equivalent to one-thirtieth of the entire world flora) in just ninety thousand square kilometers, with about 70 percent of the species endemic to the region. Although plant diversity is exceptionally rich in the Cape Floral Kingdom, the fauna is much less diverse, with reptile diversity only moderate and bird and mammal diversity relatively low.

Within the Mediterranean basin the Bank is supporting projects in Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan. In southern Africa the Bank with GEF financing is supporting a major project to strengthen conservation of the Cape Floral Kingdom, the smallest and richest of the world's floral kingdoms. In Latin America projects are under preparation to protect Mediterranean ecosystems, with high endemism in Chile. Some 12000 ha of chaparral and matorral habitats around the capital Santiago will be conserved through public-private partnerships. These high altitude areas are coming under increasing pressure from urban spread, fire and overgrazing by livestock. Further south in Chile, plans are underway to encourage conservation and sustainable use of old-growth temperate forests under pressure from unsustainable logging. These forests probably contribute more to national accounts through ecosystem services and recreational opportunities than through current logging practices.

of the poor, especially the rural poor, tend to be the most dependent on biological resources for food, shelter, fuel, medicines, employment, income, cultural heritage, and to protect clean water supplies and reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards.

Dryland ecosystems throughout the world support some of the poorest of the world's communities and some of those most dependent on natural habitats and biological resources. Yet many of those habitats have become severely degraded and unproductive through human activities. A key challenge for the Bank is finding ways to promote development that encourages both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. In India joint forest management and ecodevelopment opportu-

nities associated with key conservation areas are enabling local communities to break out of the poverty trap and develop alternative livelihoods consistent with conservation objectives. In Sri Lanka and Ethiopia the Bank and the GEF are supporting medicinal plant projects that will take pressures off wild plant populations through supporting community efforts to cultivate medicinal plants to meet rural health needs. In rural Africa the Bank is involved in projects that address problems such as land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation and loss of biodiversity and work to improve environmental and social conditions. Finding and exploiting such linkages across the whole Bank investment portfolio will provide the greatest opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and regional sustainable development agendas.

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World Bank. 2000. *Supporting the Web of Life—The World Bank and Biodiversity, A Portfolio Update*. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

_____. 2000. *Transboundary reserves: World Bank Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach*. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Table 2 World Bank Group biodiversity projects with components and activities in dryland ecosystems by funder and region

	Country	Project ^a	Funder	Project cost (\$m) ^b	Biodiversity cost (\$m) ^c	Bank biodiversity cost (\$m) ^d	Biodiversity activities*						
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AFRICA REGION													
1	Benin	Management of Natural Resources (1992)	IDA	24.40	14.10	1.70			X	X			
2	Benin	National Parks and Management (2000)	IDA	24.20	24.20	6.80		X		X	X		
3	Burkina Faso	Environmental Management (1991)	IDA	25.20	3.80	2.48		X	X		X		
4	Cameroon	Biodiversity Conservation and Management (1995)	GEF	12.39	12.39	5.96		X	X	X			
5	Central African Republic	Natural Resources Management (1990)	IDA	26.20	3.00	2.18		X	X	X	X		
6	Central African Republic	Livestock Development and Rangeland Management (1995)	IDA	32.45	0.30	0.15						X	
7	Chad	Household Energy (1998)	IDA	6.31	1.36	1.14					X		
8	Côte d'Ivoire	Forestry Sector (1990)	IDA	147.80	8.40	8.40	X	X	X	X	X		
9	Côte d'Ivoire	Rural Land Management and Community Infrastructure Development (1997)	IBRD	71.50	1.64	0.94			X		X		
10	Ghana	Natural Resource Management: Phase I	IDA	23.60	9.30	22.70	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Ghana	Natural Resource Management (1998)	GEF	2.10	2.10	2.10	X	X	X	X	X	X	
11	Kenya	Protected Areas and Wildlife Services (1992)	IDA	143.00	143.00	60.00		X	X		X		
12	Kenya	Tana River National Primate Reserve (1997)	GEF	7.14	7.14	6.20		X					
13	Madagascar	Environment Project I (1990)	IDA	85.53	45.05	9.55	X	X	X	X	X		
14	Madagascar	Second Environment Program (1997)	IDA	134.20	56.00	12.52		X	X	X	X		
	Madagascar	Second Environment Program (1997)	GEF	20.80	20.80	12.80		X	X	X	X		
15	Malawi	Environmental Support (1997)	IDA	13.70	6.85	6.20					X		

(continued)

**Legend:*

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- 6 Financing mechanisms
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Notes:

- a) The 59 entries correspond to 53 projects. This reflects 6 projects which are both GEF- and IDA- or IBRD-financed. The splitting of these 6 projects into their respective funding sources allowed for better representation of each institution's investments in biodiversity conservation in dryland ecosystems.
- b) Project Cost (US\$ m) = total project cost.
- c) Biodiversity Cost (US\$ m) = estimated total biodiversity-related investments associated with the sum of each biodiversity activity cost supported as part of the total project cost, including co-funding and counterpart contributions.
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							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
16	Mali	Natural Resource Management (1992)	IDA	32.10	6.78	4.31		X		X	X			
17	Mozambique	Transfrontier Conservation Areas Pilot and Institutional Strengthening (1997)	GEF	8.10	8.10	5.00	X	X	X	X				
18	Nigeria	Environmental Management (1992)	IDA	37.90	3.30	2.18				X	X			
19	Regional	Southern Africa Community Outreach Programme for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Resources	GEF	0.92	0.75	0.75		X	X	X				
20	Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management (1997)	IDA	19.90	5.20	4.70					X			
	Senegal	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management (1997)	GEF	5.20	4.28	1.12					X			
21	South Africa	Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity in Agricultural Landscapes through Conservation Farming (1999)	GEF	1.72	0.75	1.63				X	X			
22	South Africa	Sustainable Protected Area Development in Namaqualand (2000)	GEF	1.00	1.00	0.75	X						X	
23	South Africa	Cape Peninsula Biodiversity (1998)	GEF	91.20	91.20	12.30	X	X	X				X	
24	Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU) (1998)	IDA	18.29	14.72	9.96		X	X					
	Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU) (1998)	GEF	2.00	2.00	2.00		X	X				X	
25	West Africa: Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire	Community-based Natural Resource and Wildlife Management (1996)	GEF	13.19	13.19	7.00			X		X			
26	Zambia	Environmental Support Program (1997)	GEF	20.80	10.40	6.40			X					
27	Zimbabwe	Savé Conservancy (IFC - Small and Medium Enterprises, 1994)	GEF	NA	NA	1.00			X		X			
28	Zimbabwe	Wildlife Management and Environmental Conservation (1998)	IDA	70.00	70.00	62.50		X	X	X				
29	Zimbabwe	Park Rehabilitation and Conservation (1998)	GEF	5.00	5.00	5.00		X	X		X			
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION														
30	China	Environmental Technical Assistance (1993)	IDA	76.00	29.40	20.00				X	X			
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION														
31	Turkey	In-situ Conservation of Genetic Biodiversity (1993)	GEF	5.70	5.70	5.10			X	X	X			
32	Regional Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan	Central Asia Transboundary Biodiversity	GEF	13.65	13.65	10.15	X	X	X	X	X			
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION														
33	Argentina	Biodiversity Conservation (1998)	GEF	21.90	21.90	10.40		X	X		X			
	Argentina	Native Forests and Protected Areas	IBRD	30.00	30.00	19.50		X	X		X			

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34	Brazil	National Environmental Project (1990)	IBRD	166.40	166.40	117.00		X	X					
35	Brazil	National Biodiversity Project and Fund (1996)	GEF	45.00	45.00	30.00				X		X	X	
36	Chile	Environmental Institutions Development (1992)	IBRD	32.80	16.40	5.75				X	X			
37	Ecuador	Monitoring System for the Galapagos Islands (1999)	GEF	1.59	1.59	0.94		X		X				
38	Mexico	Forestry Development (1992)	IBRD	91.10	2.28	1.53				X	X			
39	Mexico	Protected Areas Program (1992/1997)	GEF	34.55	34.55	17.48		X				X		
40	Mexico	Environmental Project (1992)	IBRD	126.60	26.80	16.88			X	X				
41	Mexico	Northern Border Environmental Project (1994)	IBRD	762.00	15.00	7.24	X	X	X	X				
42	Paraguay	Natural Resources Management (1994)	IBRD	79.10	14.83	9.38					X			
43	Venezuela	Inparques (1995)	IBRD	95.90	82.20	47.00		X		X				
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA														
44	Algeria	Pilot Forestry and Watershed Management (1992)	IBRD	37.40	0.40	0.27		X			X			
45	Egypt	Matruh Resource Management (1993)	IDA	29.50	1.70	1.27			X	X	X			
46	Jordan	Second Tourism Development (1998)	IBRD	44.00	9.00	6.55		X			X			
47	Morocco	Lakhdar Watershed Management Pilot Project (1997)	IBRD	5.80	0.83	0.57					X			
48	Syria	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (1999)	GEF	1.43	0.75	0.75		X	X					
SOUTH ASIA REGION														
49	India	Maharashtra Forestry (1992)	IDA	142.00	10.94	9.55		X		X	X	X		
50	India	Madhya Pradesh Forestry (1995)	IDA	67.30	19.05	16.27		X	X	X	X			
51	India	Ecodevelopment (1997)	IDA	47.00	47.00	28.00		X		X	X			
51	India	Ecodevelopment (1997)	GEF	20.00	20.00	20.00		X		X	X			
52	Pakistan	Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation (1992)	IDA	57.20	6.40	3.00			X	X	X			
53	Pakistan	Punjab Forest Sector Development (1995)	IDA	33.75	0.67	0.58				X	X			

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