



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Algeria		
Country(ies):	Algeria	GEF Project ID:	tbd
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5027
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE - <i>Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement</i>)	Submission Date:	May 7, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Algeria's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<p>- By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</p> <p>- By end of 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</p>	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Algeria's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Algerian taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	32,500	19,500
2) NBSAP update	TA	<p>- By mid 2013, the knowledge on the status of biodiversity in Algeria is significantly updated and its public availability enhanced</p> <p>- By early 2014, Algeria's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to</p>	<p>2.1 Updated reviews and data bases on the biodiversity of Algeria, including: taxonomy reviews; status assessments for animal and plant species, habitats and ecosystems; threats; impacts of global change; notable habitats and protected areas; and priority conservation projects.</p> <p>2.2 A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Algeria, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic Plan and comprises sections that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide further critical information on the values and utilisation of ecosystem goods and services, including through the possible adoption of a national TEEB⁵ study. 	89,500	168,500

¹www.bipindicators.net

²www.gbif.org

³www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴geodata.ricap.unep.org

⁵The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, www.teebweb.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		the CBD COP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide means for enhanced biodiversity mainstreaming, including through a ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development impact analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of sectoral economic development, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use; ▪ explore the challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience and provide costing options; ▪ integrate the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), with the aim of strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes, considering specifically Algeria’s model of ecological network development; ▪ discuss and define suitable sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation. <p>2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Algeria is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.</p>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms	TA	<p>- By 2014, the plan for implementing the NBSAP is completed and includes capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</p> <p>- By 2014, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</p> <p>- By 2014, CBD reporting frameworks are significantly strengthened and the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted</p>	<p>3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 The existing national CHM is updated and upgraded to become an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site; it is linked up to the CBD’s global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Algeria in a timely manner: (1) by 2012 Algeria has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p>3.4 A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc.</p>	78,500	81,600
Subtotal				200,500	269,600
EA Management Cost ⁶				19,500	52,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	321,600

^a List the \$ by EA components.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE)	Grant	271,600
GEF Agency	UNDP Country Office Algeria	Grant	50,000
Total Co-financing			321,600

⁶ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources						242,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	15	15,000	50,000	65,000
International consultants*	0			0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		3,000		3,000
Travel*				0
Others**	Project Audit		2,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous	1,500		1,500
Total		19,500	52,000	71,500

* Details to be provided in Annex A. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

73% of project management costs will be borne by the co-financiers (UNDP and government). The GEF is being requested to pay only for communication costs of the project unit and miscellaneous expenses. For details on the break-down of project management costs borne by UNDP and GEF, refer to the Total Budget and Workplan in Annex C.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

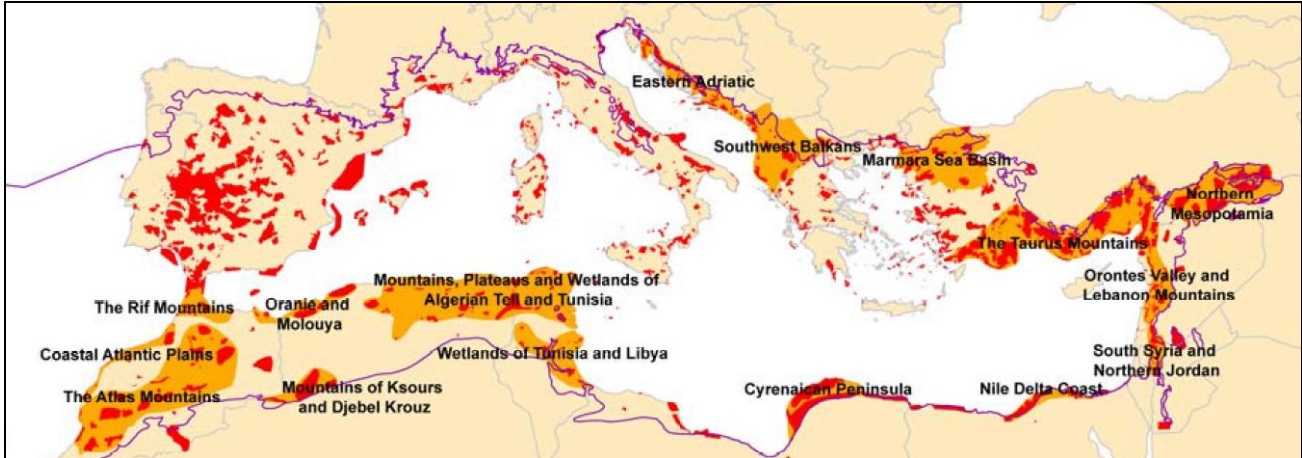
A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

Biodiversity significance:

Algeria covers an area of 2,381,741 km², stretching 1622 km from east to west along the Mediterranean and nearly 2000 km from north to south. The country is part of the southern edge of the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot where it plays a central role in ensuring connectivity between the eastern and the western parts of the southern Mediterranean.

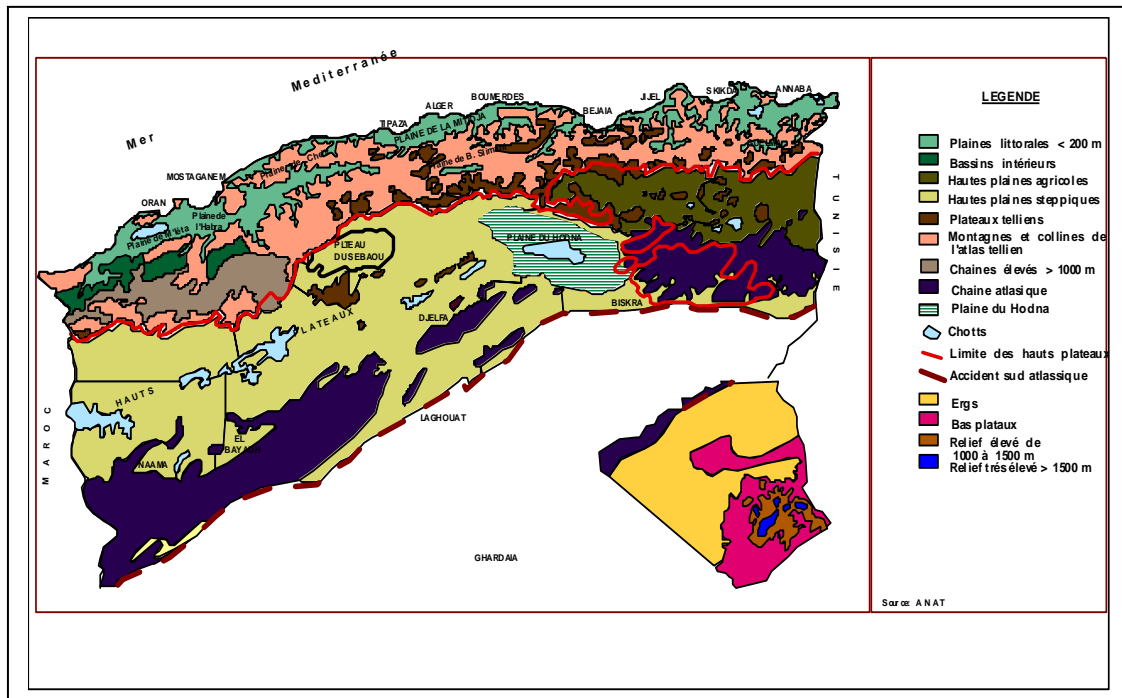
The bioclimatology and extent of Algeria's geographical area are the cause of the significant ecological diversity within the 7 main ecosystems:

- Marine and coastal ecosystems;
- Wetland ecosystems (including Ramsar sites);
- Mountain ecosystems (wet and dry);
- Forest ecosystems;
- Steppe ecosystems;
- Saharan ecosystems;
- Agricultural ecosystems.



The Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot showing Key Biodiversity Areas (red) and Corridors (orange). © Conservation International.

General characteristics of ecosystems in Algeria	
Ecosystems	Areas and general characteristics
Marine ecosystems	27 998 km ²
Coastal ecosystems	Includes all islands and islets, the continental shelf and a strip of land with a minimum width of eight hundred meters (800m) over a length of 1622 km
Wetlands ecosystems	1451 wetlands in Algeria, 762 of which are natural (DGF, 2006).
Forest ecosystems	Area: 4.1 million hectares (DGF).
Mountain regions	The forests <i>sensu stricto</i> accounted for 33% of the total forest area.
Steppe ecosystems	Area: 8,719,077 hectares, or 3.66% of the country.
Saharan Ecosystem	This area covers nearly 3 million hectares of forest and scrub and agricultural area of 3.5 million ha, representing 43% of the total national area.



On the basis of current knowledge, Algerian biodiversity, natural and agricultural, comprises 3139 species of flora, 1286 (40%) species of which are considered rare to extremely rare; and with regard to fauna; 107 mammal (incl. 47 protected), 336 bird (incl. 107 protected), 13 amphibian, 60 reptile and 300 fish species; only 2125 species of insect are inventoried yet their diversity is estimated at near 20,000.

The mountains of Algeria contain important biodiversity including a large number of tree and shrub species. Of the 70 taxa of Algerian native trees, 52 species are found in mountainous areas, and several are endemic such as the Saharan Cypress (*Cupressus dupreziana*) and the Fir Tree of Numidie (*Abies numidica*). In the south, the mountains of the Central Sahara consist of floristic elements of different bio-geographic origins including the Sahara-Arabian and the Mediterranean (confined to altitudes above 1500 m).

Forest biodiversity is declining in most forested regions of Algeria. Indeed, besides the natural vulnerability that characterizes the Mediterranean forest and forest sub-formations, forest in Algeria continue to experience various threats and pressures and have experienced substantial plant, water and soil degradation.

The Saharan ecosystems harbor a surprisingly large amount of biodiversity, which is heavily threatened by changing bioclimatic conditions and increased human activity. In terms of flora, the Saharan ecosystem contains 2800 taxa, with a very high rate of endemism. Biodiversity censuses continue to reveal new taxa.

Algeria's wetlands are host to 784 known aquatic plant species, as well as 39 species of freshwater fish, including 2 endemic. These habitats are exposed to significant and increasing threats of anthropogenic and climatic origin.

Considering current knowledge, known marine fauna amounts to 3183 species, of which 3080 were confirmed after 1980. This wealth is grouped in 720 genera and 655 families. The marine flora is estimated, in turn, at 713 species, grouped in 71 genera and 38 families. If we add the insular and coastal vegetation, bird life and marine littoral, the total known biodiversity of the Algerian coastal marine ecosystem of 4,150 species, of which 4014 are confirmed for a total of 950 genera and 761 families. But it must be stressed that these figures do not reflect the real biodiversity, but rather known biodiversity.

Finally, agricultural biodiversity is equally important, given the trend of genetic erosion of national biological resources resulting from the importance of diversity in seeds and seedlings, breeding and animal genetic material.

Specific threats to Algeria biodiversity include:

- i. Habitat / land use change disturbances affect all ecosystems and have enormous impacts on biodiversity. Overall, the trend of biodiversity loss affects all natural ecosystems of Algeria. No ecosystem is characterized by a stabilization of biodiversity. Risk factors most important to the loss of biodiversity are represented by different anthropogenic activities:
 - a. Destruction and/or overexploitation of biological resources, overgrazing, expansion of cultivated land, development of the urban framework, developing the work of infrastructure, pollution, tourism, hunting and poaching.
 - b. Of all natural ecosystems, it is the forests and wetlands that are characterized by the greatest decrease in their areas and biodiversity. Over the past 150 years, Algeria's forests have diminished by 5 million ha and now make up a mere 1.7% (4.2 million ha) of the country's land area.
 - c. Terrestrial ecosystems less productive, that is to say steppe zones and Saharan zones, are also characterized by a decrease in biodiversity but to a lesser extent.
 - d. Marine and coastal ecosystems face very strong anthropogenic pressures that negatively affect the state of biodiversity.
- ii. Over-exploitation of natural resources and fragile ecosystems, and limited non-renewable resources, soil degradation under the influence of agricultural practices, pollution, or natural factors. Only 3% of Algeria's land area is arable, while 85% is made up of the Sahara Desert. Leaving aside the Saharan area, 20 million ha of the remaining 38 million ha are affected by desertification and a further 12 million by water erosion.
- iii. Invasive species: Invasive species have been reported mainly in the marine ecosystem, for instance an invasive alga threatening Posidonia sea grass beds.
- iv. Pollution: With regard to the reduction of pollution and its impacts on biodiversity, the national target reflects global targets; it is part of the current NBSAP; included in the National Action Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development; the Master Plan of Water in the Tourism Development Plan; and the Master Plan for Industrial and Business Areas.

All monitoring networks established by the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment and the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Center for Research and Documentation for fishing and aquaculture are intended to prevent, anticipate and reduce marine pollution and its impacts on biodiversity. All of these networks are in collaboration with regional organizations, UNEP and FAO, along with MEDPOL, the REMPEC, the CARASP and COPEMED. This collaboration is intended to improve synergies at regional level and to ensure harmonisation of monitoring and technology transfer.

- v. Climate change: in semi-arid, arid and desert ecosystems global warming is a real threat, for present and future generations. The regions most critically affected by climate change are the highlands and the steppes. Predicted impacts of the climate crisis by 2030 are: a temperature increase of 1 ° C; a decrease in rainfall of 15 to 20 % and a shift agro climate of 100 km to the north; a decrease in solid precipitation (snow) of 50%; movement, somewhat important, to the north of isohyets, especially in the highland and steppe regions.

This warming and climate change in Algeria will produce dramatic effects on the country's natural capital such as forests, certain plant species, etc. A loss of biodiversity is expected due to climate stress greater and heat waves and droughts more frequent occurrence resulting in greater fire. To preserve and improve the resilience of the components of biodiversity and facilitate climate change adaptation, the national agricultural development is built on a series of programs tailored to specific agro-climatic constraints of Algeria. A major reforestation program was initiated and a full program of fencing and regeneration of the risk zones is ongoing. In terms of research, all activities have included the effects of climate change for the development of drought-tolerant varieties and water-efficient management. The Ministry of Land Planning and Environment with the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas RAC/SPA⁷ has done a study on the impact of climate change on coastal and marine biodiversity.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity:

Organisations concerned with biodiversity in Algeria are:

- General Secretariat of the Government for regulatory and legislative information through its website⁸;
- Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE - Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement);
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR - Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural);
- Ministry of Interior and Local Government;
- Ministry of Fisheries and Fish Resources;
- Ministry of Water Resources;
- Ministry of Energy and Mines;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research;
- National Centre for development of biological resources;
- General Directorate of Forestry;
- National Development Agency of University Research;
- National Agency for the Conservation of Nature;
- Commissioner of Agriculture Development Saharan regions;
- High Commissioner to the development of steppe;
- Centre of Scientific and Technical Research of Arid Regions;
- National Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria;
- National Institute of Forestry Research;
- Higher School of Marine Sciences and Coastal Management;
- Technical Institute of Fruit Tree and Vine;
- Technical Institute for the Development of Saharan Agronomy;
- Technical Institute of Livestock;
- Technical Institute of Arable Crops.

The most important national NGOs active in the field of biodiversity in Algeria are: L'Association Découverte de la Nature; Le Mouvement Ecologique Algérien (MEA) ; La Fondation Déserts du Monde ; Association Mont Chenoua ; L'Association de Réflexion, d'Echanges et d'Actions pour l'Environnement et le Développement (AREAED).

⁷ www.rac-spa.org

⁸ www.joradp.dz

The Protected Area System

In situ conservation has been promoted in Algeria for several decades. Commenced in 1980 and subsequently methodically to increased, the country now has an extensive network of protected areas, incorporating most of the country's ecosystems. The development of protected areas is regulated through the National Scheme of Land Planning 2030 (SNAT) and Law No. 11-02 of February 17, 2011 relating to protected areas in the context of sustainable development.

Amongst the 24 protected areas established, there are 11 national parks, 3 cultural parks, 5 nature reserves and 4 game reserves. And, already, among the 11 national parks, six were erected in Biosphere Reserves (MAB Network of UNESCO; Tassili, El Kala, Djurdjura, Chréa, Gouraya, Taza). To these protected areas should be added 50 internationally important wetland sites (RAMSAR sites). Before 2000, only three wetland sites has been protected and classified as Ramsar sites. Since then, the process of identification and classification has been greatly accelerated with 39 other sites classified between 2001 and 2004 (10 sites in 2001, 13 sites in 2003, 16 sites in 2004) and a further eight sites between 2009 and 2011. Among these sites, there are lakes, marshes, ponds, wetlands, flood plains, oases, chotts, wadis, and wood-fringed streams gueltas ripisilves.

In addition, the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment identified 33 sites representing different remarkable ecosystems.

Together, the protected areas estate and Ramsar sites contain nearly 80% of the biodiversity of Algeria. Still, efforts are being made to further increase the area under protection in Algeria. By the next twenty years, no fewer than 25 new protected areas are planned including 11 biosphere reserves, which will raise the total area under protection in Algeria from 22% to 24.5%. Measures for the protection and preservation of Algeria's marine and coastal heritage include the classification and development of 11 terrestrial and marine parks and of 21 terrestrial and marine reserves, within a couple of years.

Finally, to improve also protected area effectiveness, management plans are have been or are being developed for all 11 current national parks. For the Tassili and Ahaggar National Parks, management plans were finalised recently under a UNDP/GEF project implemented with and through the Ministry of Culture.

Barriers to implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in Algeria

The primary constraint slowing the implementation of the current NBSAP, and by extension of the global CBD Strategic Plan, is insufficient synergy and coordination of actions between different sectors and departments involved. This inadequacy is itself explained by the entanglement of powers devolved to each institutional component.

A second constraint is related to the organisation of the basic structures responsible for biodiversity conservation, namely the Parks and Reserves administration; the administrative model and allocation of resources are inadequate and obsolete, giving a minor role to scientific and technical staff and to the monitoring and conservation of biodiversity. It also results in inadequate monitoring of management plans and the protection and management of biodiversity-priority sites; especially as protected areas managers do not always have the right profile to the specific function. Their training in this sense remains a priority. One can reasonably assume that the management plans being developed should help to correct this situation to give more efficiency to the structures involved.

The third constraint is the absence of a true, cross-ministerial national strategy to raise awareness and increase the participation of local populations in the conservation of biodiversity. This vacuum has not prevented, however, the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment and the Ministry of Education from establishing an agreement on introducing environmental education in Algeria's school curricula. The implementation of this agreement has resulted in the design of environmental education programmes and teachers and student guides; there are sectoral programmes developed by the Ministry of Education towards the children enrolled in all three levels of national education, as there are programs of the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The fourth major constraint is the lack of applied research in the field of taxonomy - despite the existence of a law guiding biodiversity research among its main objectives and the existence of numerous research laboratories. Efforts made by the Ministry of Land Planning and Environment to attract more researchers to the taxonomy field have been inadequate. This constraint explains, moreover, the deficit in terms of regional scientific cooperation and expertise-sharing relating to biodiversity-relevant systems, techniques and management tools.

Finally, we note the stress of financing projects and programs resulting from excessively complicated procedures and mechanisms in place (rather than a real lack of financial resources), resulting also in an under-utilization of allocated budgets.

Developmental context and challenges:

The oil and gas sectors represent the primary source of growth in Algeria. The national growth rate was 3.5% in 2010, which was insufficient to bring down unemployment and ease the current housing crisis. Growth from other sectors was about 5.5% in 2010, particularly agriculture, which grew by 11%. Given the importance of biodiversity to maintaining the agricultural sector, including maintaining water irrigation supplies, and the gradual transition to a green economy, biodiversity plays a key role in Algeria's economic development strategy. Algeria is fully committed to transitioning to a green economy⁹ -- a number of institutions and bodies have recently been created to aid this transition, including the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Coastal Commission, the National Waste Management Agency, the National Centre for Cleaner Production Technologies, the Biological Resources Development Centre, the Conservatoire National des Formations aux Métiers de l'Environnement (National Academy for Training in the Environment), and the National Agency for Development and the Attractiveness of the Territory. The National Scheme of Land Planning 2030 (SNAT - Système National pour l'Aménagement du Territoire 2030), established by Law No. 10-02 of 29 June 2010, provides a policy framework for a wide range of environmental protection and regional development efforts aimed at sustainable development. Algeria's updated NBSAP will be a vital component of their transition to a green economy.

Other related biodiversity planning processes:

Along with the first and current NBSAP version (entitled National Strategy and Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and produced under a UNDP/GEF grant), Algeria has developed:

- The National Strategy of Environment and Sustainable Development
- The National Agricultural Master Plan
- The National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Renewal
- The National Scheme of Land Planning 2030 (SNAT, Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire 2030¹⁰), which defines the basic strategic guidelines and requirements of national policy development and sustainable development planning; the implementation of the objectives of SNAT addresses many of Territorial Action Programmes (PAT, Programmes d'Actions Territoriales) interconnected with each other and we will remember them among those who have a direct relationship with biodiversity:
 - o PAT 3 "Water": implementation of water transfers from large to ensure the sustainability of the resource areas in Highlands;
 - o PAT 4 and 5 "Soils and steppe" preservation and enhancement of the steppe ecosystem and land in an integrated and coordinated;
 - o PAT 6 "Rural Renewal";
 - o PAT 7 "Great Agricultural Perimeters" to support the development of competitive agriculture in the Highlands;
 - o PAT 8 "Animal and agro-industrial production": improving the capacity of farming, processing and utilization of agricultural products in the highlands for the promotion of agribusiness;
 - o PAT 9 "Nature and cultural parks" preservation and enhancement of natural and cultural parks in the highlands by the creation of parks and cultural centres around archaeological sites;
 - o PAT 13 "New and Renewable Energy": product diversification through the development of new and renewable energy sources;
 - o PAT 14 "Agricultural research and biotechnology in the arid and semi-arid."
- The National Scheme of Soil Conservation and the Fight against Desertification
- The Master Plan for Coastal Development (Plan d'Aménagement Côtier) which, in accordance with the national pattern of land use, means, for coastal areas and coastal countries, the specific conservation and recovery of these fragile and coveted;
- The Master Plan for Natural Spaces and Protected Areas

Biodiversity considerations are integrated into several sectoral strategies, including the National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development and the National Strategy of Environment and Sustainable Development and, finally, the Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Renewal.

The above strategies are realized in various development plans that have specific budgets allocated through inter-sectoral action, namely:

- National Action Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- National Plan for Agricultural and Rural Development;

⁹ See for example <http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/191algeriaenglish.pdf>

¹⁰ http://www.mate.gov.dz/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=485&Itemid=352#

- National Plan of Forest Development (Plan national de développement forestier et alfatier);
- National Reforestation Plan (Plan national de reboisement PNR, 2000);
- National Plan's for the Development of Hunting Heritage (Plan national de développement du patrimoine cynégétique);
- National Action Plan for the fight against desertification.

- National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
NBSAP, version 0			A national strategy was prepared and submitted in 2000 but not officially recorded
NBSAP, version 1	01 Feb 2005	Submitted	Currently outdated
NBSAP, version 2	-	Started	Included in this proposal
1 st National Report	31 Dec 1997	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	-	Not completed	Not included under GEF funding
3 rd National Report	04 Jun 2005	Submitted	
4 th National Report	Submitted 31 Mar 2009, registered 20 April 2009	Submitted	Currently outdated
Thematic Report on Technology Transfer and Cooperation	04 Aug 2002	Submitted	
Thematic Report on Mountain Ecosystems	04 Aug 2002	Submitted	
Thematic Report on Protected Areas	04 Aug 2002	Submitted	
Review of the Implementation of the Protected Areas Work Programme	18 Apr 2007	Submitted	
- Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: c. July 2003 (exact NCSA dates could not be established)		End Date: c. July 2004 (exact NCSA dates could not be established)	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP / National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (covering the Rio Conventions including CBD): Technology transfer, Agricultural biodiversity, Biosafety, Traditional knowledge 			2003-2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP/ Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biological Diversity (add on) 			2001
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s): www.biodiv.be/algerie			
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			0
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			Unknown
Note: This proposal aims to upgrade and update the currently largely dysfunctional CHM for Algeria.			

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at COP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The most recent NBSAP for Algeria submitted to the CBD in 2005, and although it clearly lays out priorities for biodiversity conservation, and contains a clear action plan for moving forward, it was developed before COP-10 and the range of historic agreements agreed in Nagoya including the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. It therefore does not include a range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP; these will be detailed in the description of the Key Activities under Component 3.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.

This project seeks to fully incorporate all newly required aspects into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on fully realising the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and mainstreaming these into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies as well as into national accounting frameworks; safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; strengthening ecosystem resilience

to climate change and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation; and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation.

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

BD5 Objective: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the ‘Project Development Goal’):

Focal Area Outcome 5.1: Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

The Project Objective is:

To integrate Algeria’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

This will be achieved through the following Outcomes (corresponding to components described in detail below):

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning is conducted and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets.
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised and updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan.
- Outcome 3 – The national frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened.

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF. The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depends on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective the national implementation of the CBD will be.

The approach to building national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)¹¹ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)¹²:

“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.”

Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the “enabling environment”, i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important.”

In this light, this project will build national capacity in Algeria in the following manner:

¹¹ GEF, 2003: “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”. Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: “Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper”. GEF EO.

¹² GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Algeria. This approach ensures that national and international consultants, technical experts and advisors, stakeholders and government staff collaborate in a shared learning process.
Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather; it is concerned about developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	<p>The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 become fully anchored into national development frameworks. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Algeria's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into sectoral plans and strategies, and into national accounting frameworks ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into the NBSAP, including the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation and ecosystem resilience. ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan ▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	[Guidance: Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	8%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	8%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	45%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	23%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	16%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to

Algeria's reality.

- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Algerian taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

- By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By end of 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Algeria
- Biodiversity Targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-II):

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, one or more of the national working groups, and the NBSAP International Advisor. It will involve the following steps:

I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision*

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.
- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. (refer to section B5).

II. *Setting targets*

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11.

Component 2. NBSAP update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 Updated reviews and data bases on the biodiversity of Algeria, including: taxonomy reviews; status assessments for animal and plant species, habitats and ecosystems; threats; impacts of global change; notable habitats and protected areas; and priority conservation projects.
- 2.2 A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Algeria, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP

fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic Plan and comprises sections that:

- provide further critical information on the values and utilisation of ecosystem goods and services, including through the possible adoption of a national TEEB¹³ study.
- provide means for enhanced biodiversity mainstreaming, including through a ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development impact analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of sectoral economic development, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use;
- explore the challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience and provide costing options;
- integrate the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), with the aim of strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes, considering specifically Algeria’s model of ecological network development;
- discuss and define suitable sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation.

2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Algeria is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.

Key Outcomes:

- By mid 2013, the knowledge on the status of biodiversity in Algeria is significantly updated and its public availability enhanced
- By early 2014, Algeria’s NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP.

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Reports and a data base on:
 - Status of ecosystems, threats and impacts of global change
 - Review of taxonomy of the systematic groups of fauna, threats and impacts of global change
 - Review of taxonomy of the systematic groups of flora, threats and impacts of global change
 - Notable habitats and protected areas
 - Identification of priority biodiversity conservation projects
- Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria
- Sub-product 1: Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria
- Sub-product 2: Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria
- Sub-product 3: Study on the challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience
- Sub-product 4: Study on updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities

Key Activity (III)

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, the National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change, the International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance, and the NBSAP International Advisor. By then, several national (and possibly sub-national) working groups would be operational and will be able to participate fully in the preparation of the required project products.

III. Developing the NBSAP

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Compiling detailed updated information on the biodiversity status and threats of Algeria, supporting the development of both the NBSAP and the 5th National Report; (ii) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (iii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iv) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction, national accounting and climate change plans through sectoral consultations supporting the NBSAP formulation.

While the project will focus on updating *all* aspects of the NBSAP, it will focus especially on the range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP. These include the following:

¹³ The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, www.teebweb.org

- Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, as well as into national accounting and reporting systems, as appropriate, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 2**). Although there is an extensive section on economic valuation in Algeria's current NBSAP, it is out of date and needs improvement, and needs to be tailored specifically to how these values can be aimed at poverty alleviation.
- Eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives including subsidies, and developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 3**).
- Achieving sustainable production and consumption and ensuring that the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 4**).
- Reducing the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, so it is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and significantly reducing degradation and fragmentation, by 2020 (**Target 5**).
- Managing and harvesting all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, to avoid overfishing and significant adverse impacts of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, by 2020 (**Target 6**).
- Contributing to the CBD global target of ensuring that, by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland waters, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, are covered through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (**Target 11**). The target's measures correspond to fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Although Algeria's current NBSAP includes a section on protected areas, this section does not adequately address key emerging issues, including integration of protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectors, and using protected areas as a key climate resilience and adaptation strategy.
- Ensuring that by 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity (**Target 13**).
- Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being, by 2020 (**Target 14**). In the current NBSAP, key ecosystems are identified, but their systems are not well articulated, particularly in relation to livelihoods and human wellbeing.
- Enhancing ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including through the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combat desertification, by 2020 (**Target 15**).
- Assessing the resources needed for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and for substantially increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources in accordance with the agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 20**).

The following elements will be dealt with in particular depth resulting in individual studies that will be integrated into the NBSAP:

- Preparation of updated information on the biodiversity of Algeria: to support the development of both the NBSAP and the 5th National Report, a series of studies will be prepared by national consultants that provide an updated analysis of the biodiversity on the country. The data will be integrated into data basis to make it more easily accessible for the public and researchers, and for further use by the clearing house mechanism.
- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Algeria has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Algeria will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.
 - ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
 - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing

- local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
- b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
 - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
 - e. This sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
 - f. A specific study report (Ecosystem valuation in Algeria) will be produced that will be incorporated into Algeria's new NBSAP.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies. Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.¹⁴
 - ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, hunting-, livestock, energy, mining, oil and gas, and water management.
 - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; development finance; poverty alleviation; rural development and livelihoods; food security; water quality and security; local development and decentralization; gender; climate change mainstreaming, mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
 - ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Explicitly identifying interests of key stakeholders, and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
 - A specific study report (Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria) will be produced that will be incorporated into Algeria's new NBSAP.
 - Recognising and responding to the impacts of climate change. The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into the NBSAP, such as:
 - a) assessing the impact of climate change on biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water provisioning;
 - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
 - d) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon storage and sequestration;
 - e) identifying areas of particular conservation and restoration potential for enhancing climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
 - f) This sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
 - g) Two specific study reports will be produced that will be incorporated into Algeria's new NBSAP.
 - Challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience.
 - Updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities.

¹⁴ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 The existing national CHM is updated and upgraded to become an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Algeria in a timely manner: (1) by 2012 Algeria has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.
- 3.4 A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc.

Key Outcomes:

- By 2014, the plan for implementing the NBSAP is completed and includes capacity, technology and finance needs assessment
- By 2014, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By 2014, CBD reporting frameworks are significantly strengthened and the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted

Key Products or publications:

- One overall and several straightforward and feasible specific NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- A fully functional and updated CHM for Tunisia based on best international practices in developing CHMs.
- 5th National report to the CBD

IV. Developing implementation plans

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Algeria is in the process of finalizing its PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that the work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, is fully integrated into the NBSAP. Particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for any Party "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Algeria is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Determining the biodiversity financing baseline (past and current biodiversity investment) and the efficiency and effectiveness of resource utilisation
 - Determining the existing financing needs and gaps for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential traditional and innovative sources of revenue for filling the financing gap
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources

- Developing a detailed plan for operationalising these revenue sources

d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Algeria develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Algeria will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps: insufficient administrative structures for implementing the NBSAP; inadequate synergies between government agencies responsible for managing biodiversity, and insufficient awareness of the role of NBSAPs among key stakeholders.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Algeria will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Algeria is no exception; its clearing-house mechanism is not fully functional. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, upgraded, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Algeria will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAP, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises

Algeria's first National Strategy and Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (SPAN - Stratégie et le Plan d'Action National d'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique) was prepared and adopted in 2000 - and updated in 2005. The SPAN was further strengthened through the elaboration and implementation of the 2002 National Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (PNAE-DD - Plan National d'Action pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable). To this aim, protection and conservation measures were defined for all natural spaces of major bio-strategic and ecological interest. The strategy gave special priority to habitat and ecosystem protection through an increase in protected areas. The global and national objectives relative to the promotion of biodiversity in ecosystems, habitats and biomes were equally incorporated into the PNAE-DD, which also includes the National Action Plan for the Establishment of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (Plan d'action national de mise en place d'aires marines et côtières protégées). Furthermore, this approach has been taken up and confirmed in the National Scheme of Land Planning 2030 (SNAT 2030), which affords the integration of the ecological challenges priority through 4 main strategic axes.

Algeria is currently in the process of revising the PNAE-DD as well as its Report on the Status and Outlook for the Environment (RNE – Rapport sur l'état et l'avenir de l'environnement) which will cover a number of matters relating to the environment and sustainable development. The present project will, therefore, make important contributions to the PNAE-DD and RNE with regard to biodiversity.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

UNDP has an active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Algeria. The project manager, the host institutions and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies with the following GEF projects that have recently

concluded, or are in the process of implementation:

- UNDP/GEF (GEF # 1293): Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biological Diversity – this project was dedicated to the synthesis of the consultants’ work on capacity building needs for biodiversity in-situ and ex-situ conservation as well as capacity building for agro-biodiversity and biodiversity threats assessment. This proposal would incorporate key findings from the work done on this capacity assessment.
- UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3952): Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria’s Cultural Parks: This project aims to strengthen the national system of cultural parks in Algeria and ensure that they are managed to secure the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services. The results of this project will directly feed into work on Aichi Target #2, 3 and 15.
- UNDP/GEF (GEF # 1114): Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Tassili and Ahaggar National Parks. The project aimed to protect a representative sample of the biodiversity of the Central Saharan region, through the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in the Tassili N'Ajjer and the Ahaggar National Parks. Priority was also given to ecological corridors in order to ensure at least stepping-stone connectivity between areas of key resources.
- UNDP/GEF (GEF # 795): Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. The project aims to conserve and sustainably use globally significant biodiversity and to fight against land degradation in three priority areas in the arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems of Algeria.

Collaboration with all of the above projects will be ensured by using them as a source of knowledge and information for the overall biodiversity planning process. The project managers and staff of the above mentioned projects will be invited to Biodiversity EA project events. They will be requested to make presentations, showcase active projects and avail essential information and data for preparing the products foreseen under this project, in particular the new NBSAP. This will maximise exchanges and reciprocal input. In the case of already completed or less relevant projects, useful lessons will be extracted and projects also showcased.

Institutional arrangements

N/A

Project implementation arrangement

The project will be implemented over a period of 30 months. The Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE - Ministère de l’Aménagement du Territoire et de l’Environnement) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*.

UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of GEF funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1977) between UNDP and the Government of Algeria, and the Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2012-2014.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MATE implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The MATE will provide support and inputs towards the implementation of all project activities.

The MATE will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the implementation of the project, including those covered from co-finance. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a part of Algeria’s contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a National Project Manager, a team of additional national and/or international consultants, as well as UNDP’s technical backstopping provided by the UNDP Country Office’s Environment Focal Point and the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project.

Working closely with the MATE, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) recruitment of project staff; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (v) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A national *Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the MATE, and will serve as the project’s oversight, coordination and decision-making body. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD, and include representation of all the key project stakeholders. It will meet according to necessity, but not less than once every 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a National Project Manager (NPM), who will be located within MATE offices. The NPM will be tasked with both managerial and technical functions, and manage the implementation of all project activities. The NPM will also liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The NPM is accountable to the MATE, UNDP and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The NPM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Contracting of consultants and service providers for the project will be done by the NPM, in consultation with UNDP and the MATE. The NPM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions including the UNDP Country Office staff and UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor to ensure synergies with related national programs and initiatives.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Algeria with respect to this project:

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Algeria in the preparation of its existing previous NBSAP and the 4th National Report to the CBD.

The Government of Algeria has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Northern Africa. UNDP has an established national office in Algiers with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. This office counts on three professional staff dedicated to the 'Environment and Energy' portfolio, besides support staff, operations and senior management. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a French-speaking UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Bratislava, Slovakia. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Algeria

The project is in line with UNDP Algeria's Country Programme Document 2012-2014, which is aligned with national environmental priorities. In particular, the project is in conformity with Sections III C on Environment and Sustainable Development, through which UNDP commits to support the development/coordination and implementation of national and territorial strategies on the green economy, the respect of multi-lateral environmental agreements, and especially the strengthening of policies and legal and institutional frameworks promoting a sustainable use of land and water, and the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources in fragile ecosystems.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Algeria to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Government and institutions:

- General Secretariat of the Government for regulatory and legislative information through its website¹⁵;
- Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE - Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement);
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR - Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural);
- Ministry of Interior and Local Government;
- Ministry of Fisheries and Fish Resources;
- Ministry of Water Resources;
- Ministry of Energy and Mines;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research;
- National Centre for development of biological resources;
- General Directorate of Forestry;
- National Development Agency of University Research;
- National Agency for the Conservation of Nature;

¹⁵ www.joradp.dz

- Commissioner of Agriculture Development Saharan regions;
- High Commissioner to the development of steppe;
- Centre of Scientific and Technical Research of Arid Regions;
- National Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria;
- National Institute of Forestry Research;
- Higher School of Marine Sciences and Coastal Management;
- Technical Institute of Fruit Tree and Vine;
- Technical Institute for the Development of Saharan Agronomy;
- Technical Institute of Livestock;
- Technical Institute of Arable Crops.
- National Observatory of Environment and Sustainable Development (L'observatoire national de l'environnement et du développement durable)
- National Coastal Commission (Le commissariat national du littoral)
- National Center for the Development of Biological Resources (Le centre national de développement des ressources biologiques)
- National Academy for Training in the Environment (Conservatoire National des Formations aux Métiers de l'Environnement)
- National Agency for Development and the Attractiveness of the Territory (L'agence nationale pour l'aménagement et l'attractivité du territoire)

Non Governmental Organisations:

- L'Association Découverte de la Nature
- Le Mouvement Ecologique Algérien (MEA)
- La Fondation Déserts du Monde
- Association Mont Chenoua
- L'Association de Réflexion, d'Echanges et d'Actions pour l'Environnement et le Développement (AREAED).

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Algeria are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

Gender marking

Women have always played an important role in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management through knowledge and traditional skills. They look after agricultural activities and animal care and also after the maintenance of trees. Women are the primary users of forest resources, particularly with regard to its utilisation as fuel wood and to medicinal plants involved in the treatment of diseases. Therefore, consultation under this project will make a particular emphasis on including women from the beginning of the project, with an emphasis on women's NGOs.

The project coordination will equally ensure that gender consideration becomes an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁶ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender Plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP Gender Marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

¹⁶ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and an important government investment in order to achieve the project objectives without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a National Project Director and of support staff at the MATE, an important number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, and reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MATE and other state agencies regularly throughout the project.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government-internal, other national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of Algeria wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Algeria to source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO to assist in NBSAP update as an entire 'package' of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	National Project Manager UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by National Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project Team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	National Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	National Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project Team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the

			project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 7,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

N/A

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE
Madame Oudina Amel	Sous-directrice de la Planification & GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Land Planning and Environment (MATE - Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement)	27 March 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	14 Aug 1995	Nadia Chenouf

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		May 7, 2012	Yves de Soye, Regional Technical Advisor and Financing Specialist, Ecosystems & Biodiversity	+421 2 59337 332; +421 911 360 250	yves.desoye@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
<p>National Project Manager</p> <p><i>(management tasks)</i></p> <p>65 weeks in total, which corresponds to the 50% portion of the incumbent's time dedicated to managing the project. Of these, 15 weeks will be financed by GEF and the remainder 50 weeks by co-financing.</p>	1000	15	<p><i>Objective:</i> The National Project Manager (NPM) will oversee and undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and budget execution; and lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in the country, having overall responsibility for its quality and timely finalisation.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the project's scope, budget, outcomes, outputs and activities are executed and objectives met in a timely and appropriate manner. - Identify and coordinate with other initiatives, programmes, national and international organisations and persons of relevance to the project's objectives. - Select suitable further project implementation partners, where required, and develop an overall implementation plan. - Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished, in association with the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners. - Lead the development of detailed work plans and budgets, for submission to UNDP and national execution partners and others as appropriate. - Prepare the different project monitoring (technical and financial) reports required by UNDP and GEF. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the UNDP and national execution partners. - Develop TORs for consultants, experts and working groups as well as specifications of materials required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor. - Lead the recruitment of the other consultants and experts involved in the NBSAP, and serve as their team leader facilitating, coordinating and monitoring their work and input, in association the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners. - Hold meetings with key stakeholder representing sectors targeted for mainstreaming with a view to embedding and institutionalizing sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector, assisting the sectors in the development of targets and policy mainstreaming proposals. - Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP. - Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP. - Ensure the timely drafting, completion and submission as well as a high technical quality of all consultancy and project deliverables, in association with the Project Steering Committee, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor. - Ensure the timely submission of the new NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Algeria and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Algeria by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience” ➤ Study on updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities ➤ Assessments of capacity, technology and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> The NPM should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, with a minimum of 10 years experience in national or international project management, including at least 3 years at the senior level, and a track record in biodiversity management and policy. The NPM should also have: good leadership, coordination and facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Algeria; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences; good knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP development is an advantage.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
NBSAP National Project Manager <i>(technical tasks)</i>	1000	15	Refer to TOR above. 65 weeks corresponds to the other 50% portion of the incumbent’s time, which is dedicated to technical tasks. Of these, 15 weeks will be financed by GEF and the remainder 50 weeks of technical tasks by co-financing. The incumbent is expected to work full-time throughout the duration of the project (i.e. up to 130 weeks, 65 of which for management, and 65 of which for technical tasks). UNDP and government co-financing will complement the GEF’s contribution to financing this assignment.
Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation	1000	16	<p>Play a leading and resource person role vis-a-vis the National Target Setting and in a number of national sub-national consultation processes for all relevant activities under the Enabling Activity project, and be the lead author for the Fifth National Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Algeria by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. - Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Algeria that result in biodiversity conservation or loss, and identify the challenges and key barriers in the policy environment impeding effective biodiversity management. - Identify options for overcoming existing barriers and challenges and the key gaps in the existing NBSAP - Develop methodologies and processes for the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations, including for the participatory validation of the national targets and the draft NBSAP, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the new NBSAP. - Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. - Carry out consultations with provincial authorities and organize sub-national technical meetings and consultations and National Technical meetings. - Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical meetings and regional consultations - Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities. - Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity. - Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans - Function as the lead author of the Fifth National Report to the CBD. - <i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Algeria and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Algeria by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria

Position Titles	GEF only \$/ Person Week	GEF only Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience” ➤ Study on updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities ➤ Assessments of capacity, technology and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Good facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Algeria; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences; knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP and National Report development is an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change	1000	12	<p>Objectives: The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to the production of two reports (under Component 2) on “Challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience” and “Updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities”.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review, assess and expand on existing data relating to the full range of climate change impacts on, and the specific vulnerabilities of, biodiversity, ecosystems and their functioning, ecosystem services, economic sectors and human communities in Algeria, in a geographically specific manner. Identify further work required in this regard. ▪ Identify areas important for improving nature’s ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors. ▪ Assess the extent to which the country’s ecological gap assessment includes the predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion, recommendations that should be realistically incorporated into Algeria’s national biodiversity targets and revised NBSAP. ▪ Identify areas offering opportunities for cost effective and robust ecosystem-based adaptation measures and make recommendations for their management ▪ Based on existing data (e.g. from the WCMC work on carbon sinks and the Protected Area Database) and fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Algeria and make recommendations for their protection and management, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country’s revised NBSAP. ▪ Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. ▪ As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs for the development of Algeria’s new biodiversity targets, its new NBSAP and its Fifth National Report to the CBD, and the PoWPA Action Plan. ▪ Develop a written report that summarizes all findings. ▪ Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study. <p>- <i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biodiversity targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience” ➤ Study on updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in the natural sciences and have significant technical</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			experience on the climate change-biodiversity interface, at least in the region, if not internationally. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.
National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance	1000	16	<p><i>Objectives:</i> The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to: (i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2); ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies (under Component 2); and iii) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation, to include an assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance and sources of funding (under Component 3).</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Algeria, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services, the national TEEB valuation results (if any), and valuations of protected areas, medicinal and aromatic plants, and any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon). ▪ Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use. ▪ Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods. ▪ Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives. ▪ Implement the mainstreaming component of the project ▪ Identify priority biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP ▪ Analyse existing internal sources of finance for NBSAP implementation including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments. ▪ Analyse all existing external sources of finance for NBSAP implementation (bilaterals and multilaterals, foundations, NGOs, private sector etc.) ▪ Analyse the range of potential further sources for NBSAP implementation (fiscal measures, tourism, infrastructure levies, bank loans, etc.) and provide recommendations for accessing these. ▪ NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise biodiversity finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in economics, environmental economics or a related field, with exposure to biodiversity valuation and financing issues at least at the national level and ideally with some international exposure. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Capacity Development	1000	10	<p><i>Objective:</i> To objectively reveal Algeria's capacity to effectively implement the obligations under the CBD, and to consolidate and prepare project components related to capacity needs and capacity development.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework, the current national and provincial institutional capacities and operational procedures, and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its decisions - Determine the level of willingness to implement a harmonized legal and policy framework as well as actions on the ground that protect, sustainably use and safeguard biodiversity, ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled. - Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations. - Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at CBD regional and global technical committees and COP meetings. - Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD. - Identify and prioritise the capacity gaps and the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels. - Based on international best practice, generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels, and to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. - Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan aimed at an effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the national and sub-national government levels. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Algeria and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP, especially with regard to the assessment of capacity needs <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (Masters) in a relevant discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration, and/or a minimum of 5 years professional experience in institutional/organisational development and change management. Proven experience in skills assessment, capacity development and training.</p>
<i>International</i>			
NBSAP International Advisor	3000	5	<p><i>Objectives:</i> To provide overall technical support through advisory and capacity building services to the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Algeria. The NBSAP International Advisor will be an experienced expatriate consultant, with wide experience in biodiversity management and policy, and preferably with experience working in the Arab States region. He/she will be responsible for the technical quality control during the formulation of the NBSAP and for the timely finalisation of the NBSAP and a number of related products. The NBSAP International Advisor will render services to the National Project Director and National Project Manager as his/her main clients.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the overall guidance of the National Project Manager, national execution partners and the UNDP technical staff, ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap for the project. - Assist the National Project Manager in developing a detailed work plan on that basis, in executing the project's scope and budget, in identifying further implementation partners, and in coordinating the efforts allocated to the different activities and deliverables including the input and outputs of the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and providing support in the recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand. - Provide oversight, technical guidance and support to the consultants and working groups involved in the NBSAP, ensuring high technical quality of project deliverables. - Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP. - Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP. - Submit draft, revised and final versions of the new NBSAP and of all NBSAP-related studies and reports to the National Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per the agreed timelines. - Ensure the timely completion of the new NBSAP and its timely submission to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines.

Position Titles	GEF only \$/ Person Week	GEF only Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Algeria and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Algeria by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria ➤ Study on challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience" ➤ Study on updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities ➤ Assessments of capacity, technology and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level, in both the field and policy arenas. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation) in the biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation/mitigation areas. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Solid knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs, especially at the international level, is an advantage. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance	3000	4	<p><i>Objectives:</i> The consultant will support the National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance in delivering high quality reports under Component 2) and 3).</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i> Guide and technically support the National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance in delivering the tasks assigned to him (see higher up in this table), relating to the reports for (i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2); ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies (under Component 2); and iii) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation, to include an assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance and sources of funding (under Component 3). The responsibility of the International Specialist is to guide and standardise the compilation, methodology and data analysis, and to oversee, review and edit the reports such that they reflect current international best practice.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Algeria ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Algeria ➤ Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in economics, environmental economics or a related field, with important exposure to biodiversity valuation and financing issues at the international level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
International Specialist -	3000	2	<p><i>Objectives:</i> The consultant will support the National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change in delivering two high quality reports under Component 2) on "Challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Biodiversity and Climate Change			<p>ecosystem resilience” and “Updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities”</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i> Guide and technically support the National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change in delivering the tasks assigned to him (see higher up in this table). The responsibility of the International Specialist is to guide the compilation and data analysis, and to oversee, review and edit the reports such that they reflect current international best practice.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biodiversity targets for Algeria, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on “Challenges and opportunities, and costing options, linked to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change and ecosystem resilience” ➤ Study on “Updating the protected area network to reflect emerging challenges and opportunities” ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Algeria ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc, PhD) in the natural sciences and have significant technical experience on the climate change-biodiversity interface internationally and ideally also in the region. Proven track record of drafting relevant high-quality materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			X	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			X	X								
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being			X	X	X							
	II Setting national targets, principles & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations			X	X	X							
2 NBSAP Update	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Detailed updating of information on biodiversity status and threats for NBSAP and NR5			X	X	X	X	X	X				
		6. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
		7. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
		8. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
3 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanism	IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities	9. Develop overarching and specific implementation plans							X	X	X	X		
		10. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.							X	X	X	X		
		11. Technology needs assessment							X	X	X	X		
		12. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.									X	X	X	
		13. Development of a plan for resource mobilisation for NBSAP implementation									X	X	X	
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	14. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		15. CHM updating									X	X	X	X
16. Development of indicators and monitoring approach										X	X	X	X	
		17. Fifth National Report (Deadline March 14)							X	X	X			

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome)	Resp. Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	3,000	3,000			a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	4,000			h	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	4,000			d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	4,000			e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	3,000			f	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training, Workshop & Conferences	5,000	5,000			q	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,500	4,500			i	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	5,000			g	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						32,500	32,500	0	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						32,500	32,500	0	0		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		3,000	3,000	a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		6,000		j	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		8,000		r	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	12,000		12,000		k	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000		6,000		s	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,500		2,500	5,000	b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	14,000		9,000	5,000	h	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		2,000	4,000	d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000		2,000	4,000	e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000		2,500	2,500	f	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000		2,500	2,500	i	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						89,500	0	59,500	30,000	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71300	Local Consultants	12,000		4,000	8,000	b	
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						12,000	0	4,000	8,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						101,500	0	63,500	38,000		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		3,000	3,000	a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000		3,333	6,667	l	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,500		2,500	5,000	b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		3,000	3,000	j	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	r	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000		5,000	5,000	h	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		2,000	4,000	d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000		2,000	4,000	e	

GEF Component (Outcome)	Resp. Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000		3,000	3,000	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000		2,500	2,500	i
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					78,500	0	34,333	44,167	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71300	Local Consultants	12,000		4,000	8,000	b
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					12,000	0	4,000	8,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						90,500	0	38,333	52,167	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	0	5,000	10,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	500	500	n
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					19,500	1,500	6,500	11,500	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71300	Local Consultants	24,000	0	8,000	16,000	b
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74100	Professional Services	2,000	600	600	800	p
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					26,000	600	8,600	16,800	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						45,500	2,100	15,100	28,300	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	34,000	100,333	85,667	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						50,000	600	16,600	32,800	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						270,000	34,600	116,933	118,467	

Budget Notes	
a	Int. Cons. (short-term): NBSAP International Advisor
b	Nat. Cons. (long-term): National Project Manager
c	Nat. Cons. (long-term): Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation
d	Domestic travel by stakeholders in connection with national consultations
e	National consultations in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR
f	Functioning of national and thematic working groups in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR
g	Acquisition of IT equipment
h	International travel costs to bring international consultants to country.
i	Translation of key documents and webdesign services
j	Int. Cons. (short-term): International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance
r	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance
s	Int. Cons. (short-term): International Specialist - Biodiversity & Climate Change
k	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change
l	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Capacity Development
m	Communication costs of the project unit
n	Bank charges, insurance, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.
p	Project audit
q	Inception workshop