



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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GEF GRANT TF No: _____

**APPLICATION FOR DIRECT ACCESS TO THE GEF TRUST FUND FOR PREPARATION
OF REPORTS TO CONVENTIONS IN THE BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA
Under the GEF Trust Fund**

PART I: DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Summary Project Information			
Country	Republic of Armenia		
Project Title	"Revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and preparation of the Fifth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)"		
Executing Agency(ies)	"Environmental project implementation unit" State Agency		
Objectives	To assist countries in preparing their National Report for CBD and/or To assist countries in revising the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and/or to Undertake clearing house mechanism activities.		
Total Project Costs (\$)	479 000 \$	GEF Grant Amount (\$)	242 000 \$
Country Eligibility / Country Drivenness			
Date of Ratification of CBD: 1993			
Name/Position of OFP Endorsing this proposal: Aram Harutyunyan			
GEF Operational and Political Focal Point			
Minister of Nature Protection of RA			
Implementation Details			
Start Date	June 2012	Proposal Submission Date	10.04.2012
Completion Date	December 2014	Project Duration (months)	30

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan were developed in 1999. During the period of March-September 2010 the review of NBSAP was initiated under the GTZ Project “Sustainable Management of Biodiversity, South Caucasus”. In particular, priority areas for biodiversity conservation in Armenia were reviewed, as well as national objectives and priorities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use were identified. As a result of that study, a list of recommendations was presented to review the NBSAP to be consistent to recently defined new Strategic Goals. The process of NBSAP revision will start with identification of national biodiversity targets, principles and main priorities, which can be fit under the five strategic goals defined in Aichi. The CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CBD CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya (Japan) envisages that each country should develop, by 2012, national biodiversity targets and indicators for 2020, and update its NBSAP by 2014 in line with the Aichi targets. The process will also include such activities as the review of existing plans and strategies in relevant cross-sectors, identification of main stakeholders (including: state and public organizations, governing bodies and individuals who relate to the current proposed project activities and mechanisms to be established), actual development of the new strategy and action plan, as well as activities aimed at institutional monitoring and reporting.

The current version of NBSAP is not sufficient to implement the CBD COP-10 decisions. Specifically, the NBSAP of the national needs to complete the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as:

Aichi Biodiversity Targets - Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society:

Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

- In the context of Armenia, the awareness on the values of biodiversity, as well as its conservation and sustainable use will be increased and the envisaged activities will ensure wider effective participation of the society.

Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

- In the context of Armenia, the biodiversity conservation closely relates to the improvement of socio-economic condition of our population. The relevant projects on the poverty reduction will integrate biodiversity conservation principles.

Target 3

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

- In the context of Armenia, especially the investments for mining use include activities that can threaten biodiversity. The updated version of “Mining Code of RA” gives us opportunity to reduce the damages to biodiversity. It is needed to improve the environmental supervision mechanisms within the financial investments assessment and give the importance to the principles on sustainable use.

Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

- The forests don't have industrial significance and the weak agricultural development causes land degradation in Armenia. The risks are linked to illegal activities such as illegal logging, illegal fishing and poaching, as well as inland waters management and overgrazing. It is needed to establish regimes, use natural resources within safe defined ecological limits and enhance the supervision mechanisms.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

- Emerald network project is implemented in Armenia with the support of European Union. One of the key priority issues of environmental strategy is the establishment of ecological corridors that will give an opportunity to implement activities to connect habitats, as well as to promote the species vitality. .

Target 6

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and

ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

- The fish resources in Lake Sevan, one of the largest high-altitude lakes in the world, are threatened. It is needed to replenish the fish resources artificially. It is worthwhile to mention that the watershed management needs to be improved to restore and conserve the population.

Target 7

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

- The land policy in Armenia is developed in the direction of allocating the agricultural and forest lands to the communities. The development of aquaculture mitigates the pressure on fish resources. It is needed to establish effective significant use of water resources.

Target 8

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

- The environmental pollution, including from excess nutrients threaten biodiversity. Its scope has an increasing tendency especially related to ecotourism development. It is needed to promote the development of ecological culture in the country.

Target 9

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

- The legislation field on invasive alien species needs to be improved in the Republic of Armenia. In comparison there is visible progress related to the study and assessment of plant species, but it should be mentioned that national mechanisms on preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species are weak.

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

- The Republic of Armenia has about 12% of protected areas. It is needed to implement an Action Program to increase the surface area of protected areas (land and water areas) up to 17 percent by 2020.

Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

- The publication of RA Red data books of plants and animals (2010) showed that there is great tension in the biodiversity conservation. The registered and described various declining plant and animal species are classified under IUCN categories. It is needed to envisage additional activities for the conservation / restoration of the biodiversity and include the activities under the prioritized issues of the NBSAP.

Target 13

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.

- It is needed to include in the strategy the inventory and registration activities for the genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, and their habitats, as well as creation of ecological corridors and special category dedication to the areas that involve their habitats.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

- In Armenia, especially in rural communities, within the transition period problems occurred related to community neighboring forests, land desertification and degradation, mining exploitation, as well as potable and irrigation water, emissions, air pollution that leads to the problem related to food safety. Registration of renewable resources and reasonable limitation of exploitation will give an opportunity to create a production of agricultural products, especially for vulnerable and poor layers, in the working activities of which women will be mostly involved that will promote to ensure gender balance.

Target 15

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of

degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

- The priority activities under the NBSAP to carbon stocks and prevention of degradation will be afforestation and management of pasture and meadows.

Target 16

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

- In the context of Armenia, as a result of new land policy above mentioned under Target 7, the access to Genetic resources will be facilitated for the communities. There are implementing projects, the goal of which is to ensure participatory management and ownership mechanisms connected to Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of genetic resources. The cooperation of state and private sectors and determination of responsibilities tend to ensure Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits. The mentioned activity should be enhanced that will be carried out within the NBSAP to be developed.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17

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 NBSAP will be developed within 2012-2014 and approved by the RA Government and will have a status of policy instrument.

Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

- Measures will be included in the NBSAP that will have a goal to value the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities, relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their customary use of biological resources, as well as to improve the national legislation and match it to international obligations meanwhile to ensure local community participation at all levels.

Target 19

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and

transferred, and applied.

- Measures will be included in the NBSAP that will have a goal to present the public representatives the significance of biodiversity in details as well as non-renewable effects caused by its loss.

The science base and technologies related to biodiversity will be improved, widely shared/transferred, and applied at wider layers.

Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

- Besides the state budget continuous increase for the conservation of biodiversity there are other sources in the Republic of Armenia that increase the opportunity to mobilize the financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity. For example there is a new opportunity which is Caucasus Nature Fund – CNF that tends to mobilize also investments received from Armenian Diaspora.

State approach will be also presented under GEF 6 while allocating the means according to the focal areas.

Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is another key component requested to be involved in the implementation activities. COP-10 issued further guidance to raise effectiveness of Clearing House Mechanisms. According to UNDP back in 2010, 90 countries accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 of which had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date.

Per UNDP reports many CHMs are out of date and are not reliant on digital information. The Republic of Armenia is no exception. In 2002 Armenia created the national CHM web-site within “Armenian National Capacity self-assessment for global Environmental management (GEF/ -UNDP)” project. Within the framework of CHM, the institutions related to CBD were found out; the responsible persons in the institutions were nominated and trained on CHM. The national CHM web-site was: WWW.BIODIV.AM

The website was active for about 2 (two) years then it stopped functioning. Currently, various types of data on CBD activities at different levels are scattered across several sites of Government and non-government organizations, but there is no single database for biodiversity that would qualify as a national CHM including its major goals and components.

The national CHM being linked to CBD and international mechanisms should be connected to the requirements of the relevant state departments, scientific research institutions, local communities, NGOs and should objectively announce about all threats to biodiversity, status of biodiversity, trends

of threats to biodiversity. The most appropriate professional host for the national CHM, capable for properly maintaining it, is the Bioresources management agency under the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA.

The agency will be mandated to deliver up-to-date information on the country's ecosystems and serve as a scientific back-up mechanism for the CBD.

While preparing the NBSAP we will include the activity to re-activate the national CHM to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through effective information services and other appropriate means in order to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and partners following the CHM three major goals and key components, which are:

Goals:

- The central clearing-house mechanism provides effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- National clearing-house mechanisms provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services.

Components:

- The CBD website, acting as the central node.
- The network of national Clearing-House Mechanisms.
- Various partner institutions.

The Bioresources management agency that is supposed to be the professional host for the national CHM will constantly improve the national Clearing-House Mechanism to better contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets consistent to the national requirements and international standards.

NBSAP related activities:

Component I. Stocktaking and Assessment

Activities

1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports

Though this activity was largely conducted while preparing the 4th NR additional stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports are needed.

2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness

Expand the list of the stakeholders (the stakeholders that relate to biodiversity conservation) involved in the implementation of the activities of the 4th NR, as well as implement activities related to their competencies and responsibilities.

Arrange meetings, conferences, discussions and consultations, trainings; create knowledge sharing and information exchange mechanisms and prepare relevant materials.

Arrange measures within the stakeholders to increase awareness on the biodiversity conservation and their participation in the implementation of the activities related to the biodiversity conservation.

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

This activity was largely conducted while preparing the 4th NR.

In addition, three small-scale projects will be implemented that will aim to determine the significant threats of biodiversity loss, describe the real picture of biodiversity status, as well as make the challenges visible.

The projects will tend to reveal the threats to biodiversity caused from particularly mining, small hydro-electric power stations exploitation, as well as a result of climate change. They will also tend to reveal their negative impacts on conditions of human life.

- The mining in RA is one of the large-scale fields of natural resources exploitation. It is accepted as one of the serious negative impacts on biodiversity that destroys natural ecosystems on rather big areas not only because of its large volume but also because of application of poorly developed technologies, changes in the landscape, wrong management of tails and dumps and poor management. It is given so much importance to this issue that Armenia expects to receive STAR allocated amount as a support to the implementation of the following project: “Sustainable land management and land conservation issues in the mining exploitation”. Within the framework of this project especially the activities related to Aichi Biodiversity A and B strategic goals with 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 targets will be addressed.
- Being a mountainous country the Republic of Armenia is rich in water resources. Hydro-energetic development in the country is encouraged. The system of small hydro-electric power stations is highly developed and has economic big impact and outcome. Though it should be mentioned that at the same time it causes threats to biodiversity conservation. Additional investments are needed for the implementation of the relevant activities to address and meet Aichi Biodiversity A, B, C, E strategic goals with 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 18 targets.
- Armenia has 6 climate zones typical for mountainous countries that make the country much more vulnerable to the climate change impacts. Application and development of implementation mechanisms of climate adaptation projects, prompt feedbacks to the challenges related to climate changes and development of elaborating qualities for

management plan are classified under the priorities.

These projects will aim to generalize the carried out studies on the above mentioned directions and the outcomes of which will be the base for new project proposals that will contribute to human well –being.

Component II. Setting national targets, principles and main priorities of the strategy

Activities

4. Setting national targets, principles and main priorities of the strategy through national consultations

The NBSAP will be prepared according to the 5 Strategic Goals of the Aichi Plan. Under each Strategic Goal, the local experts will propose a national target for each of the Aichi actions with focus on the currently missing Targets in the 4th NR, particularly on the negative impacts on biodiversity as a result of climate change, as well as caused from the increase in the volume of mining.

Component III. Strategy and action plan development

Activities

5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations

The project will focus on updating all aspects of NRs based on the 5 Strategic Goals of the Aichi Plan by developing detailed action plans for each specific action particular emphasizing those Targets currently missing from the 4th NR. The allocated resources will be used to hire national experts to collect biodiversity data, implement their analytical processing, work with graphs and tables, as well as to arrange consultations and field trips; prepare and publish informative materials related to biodiversity conservation.

6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations

The NBSAP targets will be discussed with local authorities, local NGOs and local land-users, scientific and educational institutions, volunteers, ecotourism agencies, public wide layers, especially involving women to ensure gender equality by arranging local and republican workshops.

Prepare a proposal package related to biodiversity conservation and submit it to local and republican bodies responsible for biodiversity conservation to involve and implement it in the territorial and local projects.

As needed, legislative and sub-legislative proposals will be done.

7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations

It is needed to discuss with corresponding state agencies and ministries the ways to prevent or minimize the impact of industrial operations on the habitats. There was industrial agriculture in Soviet Union Period of time and the rural farms tend to return to that form of farming. The

continuous increase of the volume of the industry also provokes a serious environmental problem in Armenia.

It is needed to harmonize state policies, incentives and legislation with biodiversity conservation legislation and policies.

Roundtables, consultations, symposium with representatives of state agencies will be included in this process to mitigate potential conflicts and identify steps on how to gain compromises, as well as to work on mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies, challenges that will serve to implement the goals deriving from the strategies.

Component IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities

Activities

8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.

The national capacity building planning was undertaken under UNDP/GEF "Armenia. National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management" Project (2003-2004). The outcomes of this project will be used and some data will be updated based on structural changes and improvements implemented within 2004-2012.

9. Technology needs assessment

The technology needs assessment will be carried out within the activities mentioned under each Aichi Goal and Target, the activities that will be implemented based on the detailed action-planning developed under Component III, Action 5.

10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP

While developing the communication and strategy for the NBSAP the information will be classified and informational clusters will be selected.

The content will be translated into Armenian and English and distributed through relevant media (newspaper, television, radio, informative materials).

The implementation of the above mentioned activities will help to re-activate Clearing House Mechanism properly and ensure its sustainability.

11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation

The NBSAP will consolidate the expected funding, state co-financing and private sector support.

Formulation of self-satisfying mechanism for the implementation of future activities will be pursued.

Activities related to active integration of private sectors, local communities in the management of protected areas, as well as in biodiversity conservation are implemented in Armenia.

Component V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange

Activities

12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures

The Bioresources management agency will be strengthened. All relevant instruments and mechanisms will be created to re-activate the CHM properly. The specialists will be trained to coordinate CHM, the data exchange, knowledge sharing and use the CHM advantages for biodiversity conservation.

13. CHM development

Thanks to the reactivation of CHM two issues can be solved: the first - it links to the use in the country; the second - it gives a wide opportunity to cooperate with international organizations, such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal etc.

www.bipindicators.net ; www.gbif.org ; www.unep-wcmc.org ; geodata.rrcap.unep.org

To solve the above mentioned issues properly reactivation of CHM is considered one of the priorities for Armenia. The CHM will be reactivated upon the requirements given by local (state agencies, NGOs, communities, individuals, Aarhus Convention Informative Centers in Armenia, etc...) and international audiences (CBD, World Conservation Monitoring Center, etc...). It will allow increasing awareness in the local communities, relevant agencies responsible for the biodiversity conservation, as well as among donors. It will also have an online opportunity to consolidate the positions of NGOs, communities, individuals and relevant agencies on biodiversity issues which will help to maintain meaningful dialog with state agencies on ecosystem values, and the ways on how to rationally use and protect ecosystems.

The CHM will be embedded in the Bioresources management agency which will sustainably maintain the web-platform after the cessation of the GEF funding.

The following activities will be included: development of the content for the CHM based on most recent real-time update on the state of biodiversity in the country, tendencies, and threats, as well as design of interfaces with IBA, Ramsar, WCMC.

The CHM will be a single online biodiversity data-base for Armenia that will be designed and made available to the online users.

The trained groups for CHM will also be involved in the development of administration roles, protocols, update schedules etc...

14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach

NBSAP will include monitoring and reporting on the current status of biodiversity.

Though efforts to monitor and report on the status and trends of biodiversity were invested the status of biodiversity, its effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water, air and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services were not taken into full account and the outcomes were not sufficient.

Within the framework of the NBSAP we will ensure comprehensive monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and fully incorporate climate change issues.

The outcomes of the implemented activities within the NBSAP will also link to the biodiversity database (CHM) that will be designed and possibly linked to UNEP's Wildlife Conservation Monitoring Center in Cambridge, mentioned under the previous activity.

15. Fifth national reports

Armenia will submit the 5th National Report that will fully cover the NBSAP, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better control over time.

The project implementation will strive to implement Aichi Biodiversity relevant Strategic Goals with their Targets, including the following:

- Within the implementation of the project stocktaking / inventory will be carried out that will create necessary preconditions for sustainable management.
- Practical, financial and institutional bases for the development will be ensured by defining strategic priorities.
- Positive impact on national strategic activities of environmental field will be ensured by developing implementation plan and implementing relevant activities
- By 2020, the national activities will be harmonized with the international environmental developments.
- Professional resource and technical capacities of "EPIU" SA (executing agency) will be developed.

During the implementation of the proposed project collaborative relations are created in the country with other initiatives that address biodiversity conservation, including the below mentioned:

- UNDP / GEF medium sized project "Strengthening the system of protected areas" that aims at both improving the management system of PAs and creating / establishing 3 new protected areas / sanctuaries. The first component of the project is being implemented by "Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency.
- "Establishment of Shikahogh Biosphere Reserve in South Armenia" project with financial support received from German KfW Bank. The preparatory phase of the project is coordinated by "Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency.
- CNF – improvement of the management system for the protected areas (activities related to management plans, zoning, mapping, biodiversity conservation etc...)
- WWF – biodiversity assessment and monitoring not only in the protected areas.

"Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency is involved in all the above mentioned activities either as an implementer or coordinator in the listed and similar projects that aim at conserving biodiversity and supporting "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)".

Gender equality:

The issue of disparities between women and men in Armenia is not critical.

Women are an explicit target group under the socioeconomic development component. They are receiving preference in selection processes as long as their proposals have at least even added value

compared to proposals made by male competitors. Women are very active. It is felt that their initiative will most probably contribute in the project implementation.

Although the NBSAC does not have a particular gender promotion aspect it can be stated that the overall project concept provides a sound basis for the inclusion of the particular interests and concerns of women into the project.

II. STATUS OF EARLIER ASSISTANCE RECEIVED UNDER ENABLING ACTIVITIES:

Please complete table below. If the country has received additional funding for undertaking capacity needs assessments in priority areas of the CBD, and/or for establishment and operationalization of the Clearing House Mechanism, please complete the second and, as applicable, the third part of the table.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	1999-12-17	0	
Revision of NBSAP		(select)	
1 st National Report	2000	0	
2 nd National Report	2001	0	
3 rd National Report	2006	0	
4 th National Report	2009	0	
1 st Biosafety Report	2007	0	
2 nd Biosafety Report	2011	0	
* Indicate the status of plans/reports by selecting 0 if the report is still under finalization or implementation, and select 1 if the report has been endorsed by government or parliament as relevant. Please provide any additional comments.			
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: 2003		End Date: 2004	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			<u>Date</u>
• Implementation of measures for in-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use			2003-2004
▪ Initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy			2003-2004
▪ Access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes			2003-2004
▪ Biosafety			2004-2005
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			2002
CHM link:	WWW.BIODIV.AM NOT OPERATIONAL AT PRESENT		
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?			0
Note: add any note on the status of any Biodiversity Enabling Activities and Add-on projects and the status of the National CHM site.			

III. ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET:

A) PROPOSED DETAILED BUDGET FOR BIOSAFETY REPORT (US\$) (we have already applied for the grant, received it, implemented the envisaged activities and submitted the Biosafety report to the Secretariat)

B) PROPOSED DETAILED BUDGET FOR NBSAP REVISION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES ('000 US\$)

Implementation Period: Start: June 2012						
End: December 2014						
Components	Activities	Proposed GEF Grant	Co-Financing		Total Project Financing	GEF Grant as % of Total
			Cash	In-kind		
I. Stocktaking and assessment	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	5	0	1	6	83,33
	2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	8	0	2	10	80,00
	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	8	0	10	18	44.44
II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations	24	0	10	34	70,59
III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations	32	0	45	77	41,56
	6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations	18	0	5	23	78,26
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations	13	0	2	15	86.66
IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.	5	0	5	10	50
	9. Technology needs assessment	0	0	0	0	0
	10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.	11	0	0	11	100
	11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation	5	0	0	5	100

V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures	5	0	15	20	25
	13. CHM development.	51	0	55	106	48,11
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	15	0	50	65	23,08
	15. Fifth national reports	20	0	15	35	57,14
Project management		22	0	22	44	50
Total		242	0	237	479	50,52

C) SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED INITIATIVES (US\$)

Project Components (activity description in table above)	Proposed GEF Grant	Co-Financing		Total Project Financing	GEF Grant as % of Total
		Cash	In-kind		
1. Biosafety National Report	0	0	0	0	0
2. NBSAP Revision (including 5 th National Report on Biodiversity and CHM activities)	220	0	215	435	50,57
3. Project Management Cost*	22	0	22	44	50
Total Project Cost	242	0	237	479	50,52

D) PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST (US\$)

Cost Items ¹	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount	Co-financing	Project Total
Local consultants	134 / 30	8800	8800	17600
International consultants	-	-	-	-
Office facilities, equipment, materials and communications		3000	5000	8000
Travel		3200	4200	7400
Others ²	Technical Assistance (translation / interpretation; develop and spread the information on NBSAP and the fifth National Report to the UNCBD) 55/13	7000	4000	11000
Total		22000	22000	44000

E) CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT (US\$)

Position Title	\$/Person Week ³	Estimated Person Weeks ⁴	Tasks To Be Performed
For Project Management			
Local			
Project manager	150	45	Current project management
Focal point of the UNCBD in Armenia	114 (from co-financing)	45	Current project management
Consultant	130	44	Support to the project manager
Justification for travel, if any: 7400 \$ - envisaged for internal travel.			
For Technical Assistance			

¹ Details to be provided in the following table (Table E).

² For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1) and (2).

³ Provide dollar rate per person week.

⁴ Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

Local		634weeks/144months	<p>Local consultants will perform the following tasks: - In wide consultations with stakeholders, will develop activities per each sub-sector and each target; each expert will be responsible for one of the 5 strategic goals of the Aichi Plan; biodiversity data collection and analysis. Update the plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation;</p> <p>Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation including focus on carbon and on water market and use other resources. Development of the content for the CHM based on most recent real-time update on the state of biodiversity in the country, tendencies, and threats. Expert on analysis and presentation of environmental data, with IT programming skills.</p> <p>Design a single online biodiversity data-base (national CHM) for Armenia and make it available to the online users. Design the back-end and front-end web platform that will serve as the CHM, to be embedded in Bioresources management agency, develop administration roles, protocols, update schedules. Design of interfaces with IBA, Ramsar, WCMC to connect to the international organizations – IT specialist working jointly with biodiversity information expert. Transfer of content</p>
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			into the front-end system, final editing, formatting, and translation to ensure sustainable maintenance. IT specialist, translator, editor. Draft and develop and complete various parts of the CBD 5th National Report
Assistance (2 assistants)	(1) 20 (2) 200	35 20	Assist project manager, to place the material s in the computer, translations, provision of interpretation during meetings, Armenian texts editing, English texts editing, develop and spread the information on NBSAP and the fifth National Report to the UNCBD
Total	189500		

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The “Environmental Project Implementation Unit” State Agency was selected as the executing agency for the implementation of the project. The executing agency has relevant qualified specialists, international project implementation experience, and available office space, is equipped with modern computer techniques as well as with modern techniques to implement field activities (scientific research, inventory, registration, mapping etc...) and have transport and connection means. The executing agency will coordinate the activities within the framework of the project in close cooperation with the CBD national coordinator.

The executing agency will involve the interested parties (relevant departments, local self-governing bodies, scientific and educational entities, non-governmental organizations) in the implementation of the activities.

The results will be discussed during republic and local seminars.

The executing agency will ensure the continuity of the previous strategies and action plans and the one that will be developed, as well as will implement activities that will ensure the upcoming CBD strategy and action plan to be a policy instrument.

The executing agency will also take into account the regional experience by involving regional experts during the discussions of the results.

A steering committee will be established to coordinate and steer the project. The steering committee headed by a ranking official of the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA (the Minister or deputy minister). The steering committee will meet twice a year to review the project progress and guide

project strategy.

The project progress reports will be submitted to the Steering Committee then should be sent to the GEF Secretariat for their approval.

Moreover the executing agency's comparative advantage for this project is its experience in working with GEF, WB procedures and standards that is highly evaluated by independent auditors.

The proposed project fits into the executing agency's charter. Furthermore, the legal, professional and technical capacities to implement such projects of both "Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency and in general environmental field is centralized in "EPIU" State Agency, and the above mentioned gives opportunity to the executing agency to be presented within different projects either as implementer, or coordinator or the evaluator of the outcomes / outputs.

Technical Assistance will be also required and covered as part of the management costs and it will include: translation / interpretation; develop and spread the information on NBSAP and the fifth National Report to the CBD.

PART II. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SELF-ASSESSMENT

(Instructions on responding to this Self-Assessment are provided in Annex 2)

Grant Recipient's Name: "Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency

Grant No.

Information to be provided by the Executing Agency	
1. Name and contact information of the Executing Agency	"Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency under the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA Address: Armenakyan 129 / Yerevan 0047 /

	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Phone: +374 10 65 16 31 / +374 10 65 16 41</p> <p>Fax: +374 10 65 00 89</p>
2. Year of registration (establishment) and years of operations	<p>Registration - August 12, 2009 / certificate No: 03U085425</p>
3. Experience with World Bank operations (projects financed from WB loans or credits or grants)	<p>Grant name - "Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project" Implementing years - 2002-2009</p> <p>Credit in the amount of US \$ 9.9 million</p> <p>Grant from the Global Environment Facility in the amount of US \$ 5.1 million</p> <p>SIDA - US \$1.1 million</p> <p>Total - US \$16.1 million</p> <p>The project had three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Community-based Watershed Management * State Forest Management * Protected Areas Management and Biodiversity Conservation <p>There is an implementation completion memo /document of the World Bank - Implementation Completion and Results Report No: ICR00001040/ (see Annex 1)</p> <p>With regard to achievement of objectives and use of funds see the document of the World Bank - Implementation Completion and Results Report No: ICR00001040 - Annex 1 - p. 9 (Assessment of Outcomes) ; p. 17 (Outputs by Component) ; p 29 (Economic and Financial Analysis)</p> <p>The recent FM performance rating was</p>

	<p>given as a result of WB independent assessment, financial assessment of RA Control Chamber, RA Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The financial management is implemented by the executive body of State Agency (director).</p> <p>1. EPIU SA submits the reports to RA Ministries of Nature Protection and Finance, State Income Committee.</p>
4. Are there sub-grants for the operation? What are the amounts involved for sub-grants? To which entities are sub-grants allocated?	No
<p>5. If there are sub-grants, have you checked the WB list for debarment list to ensure eligibility of the sub-grants recipients?</p> <p>http://intranet.worldbank.org/servlet/main?theSitePK=278020&querycontentMDK=64069700&piPK=64147837&pagePK=64147838&menuPK=60000357&contentMDK=64069844</p>	N/A
6. Information about financial management (FM) arrangements for the operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency have an FM or Operating Manual that describes the internal control system and FM operational procedures? 	<p>The internal control of the executing agency is implemented according to the charter.</p> <p>The audit is implemented by the administration audit department of the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What accounting system is used? Is a computerized or a manual? 	<p>The accounting system is computerized with the help of "Armenian software" accounting system developed based on the international standards and ratified by the Government of RA.</p> <p>Its modules - balance ; financial reports.</p> <p>All the transactions are implemented via HSBC bank based on the transfer principle.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the staffing for accounting, auditing, and reporting functions? Does the Executing Agency have a qualified accountant ? Full time or part time? Who 	<p>The staff have long-term experience on projects implementation. The chief accountant is a full time employee and has</p>

will be in charge of the grant? What are qualifications and experiences of the accountant assigned to the grant?	22 years of working experience, the accountant knows English. He has a work experience with the international organizations, including WB and GEF. The executing director of the state agency will be in charge of the grant.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disbursement Arrangements (e.g. disbursement methods applied, supporting documentation requirements) 	<p>Disbursements are made using transfer method. Tax bill, contract, executive act and other supporting documents are asked to submit per request.</p> <p>In case of procurements bank guarantees are required.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency have in place basic arrangements to support flow of funds, and timely accountability of funds? (E.g. bank and cash procedures, funds flow diagram) 	<p>HSBC Armenia bank</p> <p>The executing agency has annual flow of funds planned / envisaged by the state budget, as well as sustainable quarterly financing within the contracts of projects.</p> <p>The reporting system of the grant program to be presented is the following:</p> <p>*Reporting to the GEF Secretariat</p> <p>*Reporting to the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA</p> <p>*Reporting to the Ministry of Finance of RA</p> <p>/ This is also the mandatory / required request for the country current accounting system/</p> <p>The following financing system is proposed for the grant to be presented to GEF:</p> <p>* 50% - advance payment</p> <p>*50% - 45 days after launching the project</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency keep adequate records of financial transactions, including funds received and paid, and of the balances 	The executing agency keeps adequate records of financial transactions, including funds received and paid, and the balances of

of funds held? (E.g. cash book, cash count minute, bank book, bank statement, bank reconciliation). Who is authorizing the payments? Who is making the payments?	funds at least 3-5 years. Three signatures (the signatures of the executing director, chief accountant and accountant) are validated in the Bank. The payments are made with at least two signatures (the signatures of the executing director and chief accountant or accountant) through the banking system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How often does the Executing agency produce interim financial reports? What information are presented in the financial reports. 	<p>The executing agency submits the financial reports each quarter.</p> <p>The financial reports include:</p> <p>Entries and expenditures of banking transaction - wages, economic, operational expenses, procurments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the Executing Agency audited? If yes, by which auditor? How often the EA is audited? What are the types of audit carried out e.g. financial audit, performance audit, procurement audit? Are the audit reports made public? Please attach a copy of the last (1-2) audit reports (or provide link to the site where these can be downloaded). 	<p>The executing agency is audited annually; as well as separate projects are also audited.</p> <p>The GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise Project is audited by an independent auditing organization, the outcomes of which are recognized by WB. (see Annex 2)</p> <p>See attached the sample of audited financial statements (including the Audit Opinions and Management Letters from the auditors) of the accredited projects (WB, GEF and SIDA) (see Annex 3)</p> <p>UNDP audited “ Environmental Project Implementation Unit” State Agency (in the past called “ Center for Environmental Projects” SNCO, hence signed the letter of agreement between UNDP and CEP SNCO on the implementation of developing protected area system of Armenia UNDP/ GEF. (see Annex 4)</p> <p>During the auditing process of the accredited projects the financial, performance , procurement audits were</p>

	<p>carried out. The audit reports were made public, see below the websites:</p> <p>www.mnp.am</p> <p>www.coc.am</p>
7. Information about Procurement arrangements for the operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency have procurement procedures, rules or regulations in writing? Where are the responsibilities and delegation of authority for those who have control of procurement decisions described? 	<p>The procurement procedures are implemented according to RA law on “Procurement” .The functions of the responsible persons are determined according to RA Government decree 168-Ն, 10 February, 2011 , as well as according to the charter of the executing agency. (see Annex 5, p 6-10 / PROCUREMENT PROCESS /)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who does procurement in the Executing agency (which unit(s) is responsible for selecting & contracting consulting firms, individual consultants, equipment & materials) ; what are the qualifications of staff responsible for procurement? 	<p>The procurement procedures are implemented by the affairs management and procurement department of the executing agency. The executing agency implements the procurement procedures not only to meet its needs , but also the procurement procedures of the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA and environmental projects, including the procurement procedures of the implementing projects within Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) since 2012.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency have qualified procurement staff that are familiar with Bank procurement Guidelines and standard procurement documents? 	<p>The executing agency / procurement staff has / have a long-term working experience with World Bank and are / is aware of the WB procurement procedures. (E.g. GEF NPFE project was implemented by meeting the mentioned requirements)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the recipient use procurement plans for planning and managing its own procurement activities? If yes, what are the elements of such procurement plans (minimum information). Please attach a copy of the template or an example of one of the plans. Is 	<p>The executing agency prepares a procurement time schedule for the agency and environmental projects that corresponds to the financing envisaged by the state budget</p>

<p>there a track record of adhering to and regularly updating such procurement plans? Who prepares it and who approves them?</p>	<p>and different funds. The procurement time schedule is prepared by the executing agency, approved by the authorized body (the Ministry of Nature Protection of RA) and registered in the Ministry of Finance of RA. Technical description or ToR is prepared for each procurement. The procurement procedures are implemented according to one of the 4 procedures of RA legislation depending on the nature of the good to be procured and the amount of money. The obligatory elements of the procurement procedure are announcement on procurment, evaluation implementation by the committee, mechanisms for appeal. (see Annex 5, p10 / PROCUREMENT PLANNING/)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do simple templates of procurement documents exist for the procurement methods applicable to the operation (i.e. selection of consultants and/or procurement of goods)? If yes, provide copies of such templates/forms. 	<p>Local procurement document formats can be found in the following web-site: www.gnumner.am</p> <p>The procurement of international projects are implemented according to WB procurement procedures (if the contract side requires the WB “Procurement guidelines”).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency maintain adequate written records of all procurement and contract documents? Where and for how long are such records kept? 	<p>The executing agency maintains the adequate written records of all procurement and contract documents in the agency at least 3-5 years.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing agency use a contract monitoring system? If not, how does the recipient do monitoring of contracts’ execution? Attach a sample report if available. 	<p>The executing agency use a contract monitoring system. Technical supervisor is hired to implement current supervision. All the projects are considered completed only after signing the act of receipt of the activities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the Executing Agency maintain a “black list” of contractors and/or consultants who are not eligible for contracts award. If yes, explain the blacklisting application. Is such list public? 	<p>Till nowadays the executing agency didn’t have any unreliable partner.</p> <p>Nevertheless, there is a “ Black list”, see the following web-site: www.gnumner.am that is</p>

	managed by The Ministry of Finance of RA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are complaints related to selection/procurement processes and award of contracts handled by the Executing agency? 	<p>The Ministry of Finance of RA creates a board of appeal.</p> <p>The request for appeal should be submitted within at least 5 days after signing the contract if the amount of money for the procurement is up to 100000 US\$ and within 10 days if the amount of money for the procurement is more than 100000 US \$. The board of appeal makes a decision within 20 days, if the appellant doesn't agree with the decision, the appeal can be transferred to the Court. The appellant, client and all other participated parties can take part in the appeal hearing.</p>

PART III. SIMPLIFIED PROCUREMENT PLAN

Grant Recipient's Name: "Environmental Project Implementation Unit" State Agency

Grant No. _____

List all planned contracts for both the Biosafety and NBSAP activities. If consultants are to be hired under project management, contract for the consultant should also be listed here.

List of Planned Contracts	Estimated Cost	Procurement Method	Start Date	Completion Date	Prior/Post review by the Bank	Remarks
Consulting Services (including hiring consultants for workshops and project management)						
Activity 1: 2 Individual consultants - additional stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports (2 consultants x 5 months x 500 \$ per month for each consultant)	5000\$	Outsourcing - consultant	June 2012	October 2012		

<p>Activity 2:</p> <p>2 Individual consultants - additional stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports (2 consultants x 4 months x 500 \$ per month for each consultant)</p>	4000\$	Outsourcing -consultant	June 2012	October 2012		
<p>Activity 3:</p> <p>a/ 3 Individual consultants - additional stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports (3 consultants x 4 months x 500 \$ per month for each consultant)</p> <p>b/ Spread the outcomes of the implemented small-scale projects through mass media (2 TV programs x 1000 \$ = 2000 \$)</p>	<p>a/ 6000\$</p> <p>b/ 2000\$</p>	Outsourcing -consultant	July 2012	October 2012		
<p>Activity 4:</p> <p>a/ 5 experts of EPIU SA will develop specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets for each of the 5 goals of the Aichi plan with the help of consultations with national stakeholders, justifications, scenarios (5 experts x 1000 \$ per month per expert x 3 months)</p> <p>b/ 1 expert for biodiversity data collection and analysis (1 expert x 1500 per month x 3 months).</p>	<p>a/ 15000\$</p> <p>b/4500\$</p>	In-house implementation and outsourcing consultant	June 2012	October 2014		

<p>Activity 5:</p> <p>a/ Based on the targets set under Activity 4, 5 experts, in wide consultations with stakeholders, will develop activities per each sub-sector and each target; each expert will be responsible for one of the 5 strategic goals of the Aichi Plan: (5 experts x 1200 per month per expert x 3 months)</p> <p>b/ 1 expert for biodiversity data collection and analysis (1 expert x 2000 \$ x 3 months).</p>	<p>a/ 18000\$</p> <p>b/ 6000\$</p>	<p>In-house implementation and outsourcing consultant</p>	<p>June 2012</p>	<p>October 2014</p>	
<p>Activity 8:</p> <p>Update the plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation 2 consultants x 500 \$ per consultant x 5 months</p>	<p>5000\$</p>	<p>In-house implementation</p>	<p>June 2012</p>	<p>October 2012</p>	
<p>Activity 10:</p> <p>Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP – a short-term expert (5 months x 1000\$ = 5000\$) Translation (3000 \$) + distribution through mass media (3000\$)</p>	<p>11000\$</p>	<p>In-house implementation and outsourcing consultant</p>	<p>June 2014</p>	<p>September 2014</p>	

Activity 11: Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation – 2 short-term experts : one of them will focus on carbon market (2 months x 1500\$ = 3000\$) the other will focus on water market and other resources (2 months x 1000 \$ = 2000\$)	5000\$	Outsourcing consultant	February 2013	January 2014		
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Activity 13:CHM	a/ 5000\$	In-house	June 2012	December 2014		
a/ Development of the content for the CHM based on most recent real-time update on the state of biodiversity in the country, tendencies, and threats. Expert on analysis and presentation of environmental data, with IT programming skills: (5 months x 1000 \$ = 5000\$)	b/ 14400\$ c/ 10000\$ d/3600\$ e/6000\$	implementa tion and outsourcing implementa tion				
b/ Design a single online biodiversity data-base (national CHM) for Armenia and make it available to the online users. Data-base designer (1200 \$ x 12 months= 14400 \$)						
c/ Design the back-end and front-end web platform that will serve as the CHM, to be embedded in Bioresources management agency, develop administration roles, protocols, update schedules. – web designer (5 months x 2000\$ = 10000\$)						
d/ design of interfaces with IBA, Ramsar, WCMC to connect to the international organizations – IT specialist working jointly with biodiversity information expert: (1800\$ x 2 months = 3600\$)						
e/ Transfer of content into the front-end system, final editing, formatting, translation to ensure sustainable maintenance. IT specialist, translator, editor: (2 specialists x 3 months x1000\$ = 6000\$)						

Activity 14: Biologist (1000\$ x 5 months = 4000\$), habitat specialist (1000\$ x 5 months = 4000\$), IT specialist (1000\$ x 5 months = 5000\$).	13000\$	In-house implementation	July 2013	December 2014		
Activity 15: 5 specialists to work on / develop and complete various parts of the CBD 5th National Report (5 specialists x 2000 \$ per specialist x 2 months = 20000 \$)	20000 \$	In-house implementation	September 2014	December 2014		
Estimated Consultants Total:	153500\$					
Project management	22000 \$					
Goods						
Activity 12: Establish a sub-unit under Bioresources management agency: basic furniture (1000\$); IT equipment (2000\$), office miscellaneous costs (1000\$)	4000\$	In-house implementation	September 2012	December 2012		
Activity 13 (CHM): The IT equipment related to the start and maintenance of the CHM (hardware, printer, software) (6000\$)	6000 \$	In house implementation	December 2012	August 2013		
Estimated Goods Total:	10000\$					
Training (excluding hiring consultants for workshops activities, includes logistical expenses only)						
		Not applicable				

<p>Activitiy 2:</p> <p>seminars; meetings and consultations (3 seminars x 40 participants x 20 \$ per participant = 2400 \$ + Transportation and communication (600\$) + printing of seminar materials (1000\$) = 4000\$</p>	4000\$		September 2012	October 2012		
<p>Activity 4:</p> <p>3 group consultations (25 participants x 20 \$ x 3 group consultations) + printing of group consultation materials 3000 \$</p>	4500\$		December 2012	October 2014		
<p>Activity 5:</p> <p>5 consultations (5 consultations x 35 participants x 20 \$ per participant) + printing of consultation materials 4500 \$</p>	8000\$		December 2012	October 2014		

Activity 6: Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations – 3 regional workshops (including travel, cost of accommodation, per diem and equipment 5000 \$ x 3 regional workshops) + printing of materials 3000 \$	18000\$		April 2013	August 2013		
Activity 7: Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations – 3 roundtables (3000\$ x 3 = 9000\$) 1 symposium (1 x 4000\$ = 4000\$)	13000\$		February 2013	November 2013		
Activity 12: CHM training (10 specialists x 4 days x 25 \$ = 1000 \$)	1000\$		May 2014	September 2014		
Activity 13: (CHM) 13.6 Launching, presentation and publications on the CHM. (8000\$)	8000\$		December 2012	August 2013		
Estimated Training Total:	56500\$					
Total Estimated Cost:	242000\$					