



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Bahrain for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Bahrain	GEF Project ID: ¹	4681
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00772
Other Executing Partner(s):	GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE PROTECTION	Submission Date:	2012-12-14
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	19,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Bahrain to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Bahrain Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	24,000	21,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD	31,000	28,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		is improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Bahrain at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	conservation compiled by Bahrain		
3) Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets).	TA	3.1 Bahrain commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Bahrain	67,000	80,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Bahrain BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	34,600	48,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Bahrain	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	16,400	38,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				173,000	215,000
EA Management Cost²				17,000	25,000
Total EA Cost				190000	240000

^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 Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Public Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment & Wildlife	In-kind	240,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			240,000

² 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)²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Bahrain	190,000	19,000	207,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				190,000	17,000	207,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		13,500	25,000	38,500
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,500		2,500
Travel*		1,000		1,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		17,000	25,000	42,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

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:

The \$2,500 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY</p> <p>BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>The kingdom of Bahrain is an archipelago of around 40 low-laying islands in addition to numerous islets, shoals and patches of reefs situated off the central southern coast of the Arabian Gulf. The country occupies a total area of about 728 km² and has sovereignty over approximately 3000 km² of territorial waters. The terrestrial landscape in Bahrain is predominately arid desert with limited inland waters.</p> <p>However, the marine biotopes are diverse and include extensive sea grass beds and mudflats, patchy coral reefs as well as offshore islands. Sea grass beds are important foraging grounds for some threatened species such as dugongs and the green turtle. Pearl diving was a thriving industry, substantially contributing to the national economy before it collapsed in the last century. The principal current sustainable uses of the components of biodiversity include an active, but declining food fishery and a declining, but diversifying agriculture. Of exceptional international importance, Hawar Islands Protected Area provides valuable feeding and breeding grounds for a variety of migratory seabirds. The breeding colony of Socotra cormorant on Hawar Islands is the largest in the world, and the dugongs foraging around the archipelago form the second largest dugong aggregation after Australia. http://www.cbd.int/countries/profile.shtml?country=bh#thematic</p> <p>Threats to biodiversity in Bahrain:</p> <p>Ninety- two (92) percent of Bahrain is desert with periodic droughts and dust storms. Environmental issues facing Bahrain include desertification resulting from the degradation of limited arable land, coastal degradation (damage to coastlines, <u>coral reefs</u>, and sea vegetation) resulting from oil spills and other discharges from large tankers, oil refineries, distribution stations, and illegal <u>land reclamation</u> at places such as <u>Tubli Bay</u>. The agricultural and domestic sectors' over-utilization of the <u>Dammam Aquifer</u>, the principal aquifer in Bahrain, has led to its <u>salinization</u> by adjacent brackish and saline water bodies</p> <p>Urbanization is the major threat to the components of biodiversity in Bahrain. A considerable proportion of the coastline has been modified by coastal development involving both dredging and infilling operations. Other major anthropogenic stresses on local biodiversity include industrial and oil pollution, over- fishing and invasive alien species. In the past destructive fishing methods, such as explosions, poisons and polythene nets, were used but are now are prohibited.</p> <p>Implementation of the CBD in Bahrain: Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Targets</p> <p>Although no specific national goals or targets have been developed in Bahrain to</p>
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address the 2010 target, many measures have been taken that contribute to its achievement including:-

- a) Al-Areen Wildlife Park and Reserve maintains breeding populations of rare and likely threatened species including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Successful captive breeding and re-introduction programs undertaken by Al-Areen have promoted the recovery of rare antelopes, such as the Arabian sand gazelle.
- b) Public awareness programs are implemented on regular basis, and the provisions of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been incorporated into the national educational curricula.
- c) Bahrain has recently prepared the National Environment Strategy (NES), which is currently under consideration for adoption by the competent national authorities. The agricultural sector is currently implementing programs to re-use treated wastewater for irrigation purposes in an attempt to overcome the increasing shortage of freshwater.
- d) Loans are provided to farmers intending to launch programs dedicated to the protection of date palms. There is a lot of pressure to adopt effective measures to minimize adverse stresses imposed by over-fishing. All destructive fishing methods, such as explosions, poisons and polythene nets, are prohibited. Alternatively, the sustainable traditional fishing methods, such as the wire and barrier traps are encouraged and maintained. For instance, only traditional fishing is permitted in the marine environment bordering Hawar Islands Protected Area. To ensure the sustainability of shrimp stock, shrimp harvesting is banned annually during the recruitment period.
- e) **Initiatives for Article 8(j) of the CBD:** Concerns have increased to protect and maintain the traditional knowledge and practices pertaining to the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity in Bahrain such as those associated with fishing, pearl diving and date palms. For instance, fishing by the traditional wire (gargoor) and barrier (hadra) traps are exceptionally permitted in Hawar Islands for this purpose.
<http://www.cbd.int/countries/profile.shtml?country=bh#thematic>

Bahrain became a party to the CBD on the 30th August 1996. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Bahrain has only implemented 1 enabling activity with GEF funding which was the development of the 1st national communication to the UNFCCC. Appendix 4 shows further details Enabling Activity Projects in Bahrain and what they have accomplished. As a lack of GEF funding Bahrain has not been

	<p>able to develop its NBSAP and has only managed to secure 1 project under the Climate Change Focal area, worth only \$445,000 inclusive of co-finance. and this information is available at http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</p>																											
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p>	<p>Justification: The Government of Bahrain has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity.</p> <p>Past enabling activities and related initiatives in Bahrain</p> <p>The following is a summary of Enabling Activities in Bahrain. Details of what was accomplished can be found in Appendix 4.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="415 741 1385 1728"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="415 741 732 961">Reports</th> <th data-bbox="732 741 954 961">Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project</th> <th data-bbox="954 741 1385 961">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 961 732 1144">Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</td> <td data-bbox="732 961 954 1144">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 961 1385 1144"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1144 732 1213">Revision of NBSAP</td> <td data-bbox="732 1144 954 1213">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 1144 1385 1213"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1213 732 1283">1st National Report</td> <td data-bbox="732 1213 954 1283">08-02-2006</td> <td data-bbox="954 1213 1385 1283"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1283 732 1352">2nd National Report</td> <td data-bbox="732 1283 954 1352">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 1283 1385 1352"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1352 732 1421">3rd National Report</td> <td data-bbox="732 1352 954 1421">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 1352 1385 1421"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1421 732 1491">4th National Report</td> <td data-bbox="732 1421 954 1491">17-03-2011</td> <td data-bbox="954 1421 1385 1491"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1491 732 1612">2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</td> <td data-bbox="732 1491 954 1612">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 1491 1385 1612"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1612 732 1728">National CHM</td> <td data-bbox="732 1612 954 1728">continuous</td> <td data-bbox="954 1612 1385 1728"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>According to the GEF website, Bahrain has not undertaken any GEF funded projects in the past except GEF funding of \$33,5000 for the project “Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Initial National Communication Related to the UNFCCC”, with the First national communication to the UNFCCC</p>	Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments	Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	n/a		Revision of NBSAP	n/a		1 st National Report	08-02-2006		2 nd National Report	n/a		3 rd National Report	n/a		4 th National Report	17-03-2011		2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out	n/a		National CHM	continuous	
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developed in 2005. Other initiatives in Bahrain are largely self-sponsored or done in collaboration with other non GEF funds.

a) Baseline for NBSAPs:

Bahrain is yet to receive biodiversity enabling activity assistance to support preparation of biodiversity enabling activities but they completed an NBSAP in 2007 using non GEF funds.

However Bahrain needs to update the NBSAP to incorporate any emerging issues as discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the development of any NBSAP. UNEP will work with Bahrain to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Bahrain NBSAP.

b) Baseline for National Reporting

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. **So far, Bahrain has completed its, 1st and 4th National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report.** The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Bahrain will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that Bahrain will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

- i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.
- ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.
- iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)etc: and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS).
Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results

chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:

i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.

ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities

iv) **Project Objective:** With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Bahrain to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

This project will be implemented by UNEP with assistance from staff from UNEP-ROWA which is hosted by the Government of Bahrain. With a focus on enabling member states to achieve their visions for sustainable development, UNEP ROWA's major function is to promote collaboration and catalyze partnerships with organizations to develop relevant programmes to respond to the needs of the region. UNEP ROWA's officers in Bahrain work with a wide range of experts from within UNEP and also the region, to provide advisory services, capacity building and technology transfer in the priority areas of the region under a series of umbrella programmes.

For this project UNEP ROWA is in a close geographical proximity with the Bahrain Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources and Wildlife and thus will directly support the CBD focal point at the Bahrain National Commission in the NBSAP update process by providing technical guidance, logistical coordination and contracting experts and partnerships through its roster of regional and international experts. UNEP-ROWA will also financially support the services of a specialized consultant on biodiversity indicators to convene a consultation workshop for developing national biodiversity indicators and setting biodiversity targets. This support will be aligned in accordance with UNEP's Programme of Work in West Asia.

Fit with UNEP's SUB Programme: Environmental governance

Expected accomplishment a: The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.

Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System

Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws

Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced

Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United

	<p>Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment: This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) 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. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, & Priorities of the Strategy Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <p>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries. Being a 33 island country, Bahrain will go through the 2020 biodiversity targets and address those that are important to the country.</p> <p><u>The 20 targets are :</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

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.

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.

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.

Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

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.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C. 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 areas, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs

iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Bahrain population may be homogeneous but it is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

iv) Though Bahrain has a lot in common with the rest of the countries in the region, it has taken strong strides for women's rights and gender considerations in areas such as political arena. Specific for this project, it will be important that issues on how social groups (men and women) utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders are discussed and planned for appropriately. In particular, the needs of those in the fishing, agricultural and other occupations in Bahrain should be discussed *vis a vis* biodiversity conservation issues.

Related to gender considerations are social and environmental safeguards. The initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of these aspects into the implementation of the Convention. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project.

iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Bahrain is an island state and hence the NBSAP must consider new trends in marine and coastal biodiversity conservation.

COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development: Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national (and maybe international) experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans: Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization

for NBSAP implementation

COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange: This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures such as a Biodiversity Unit at the Executing Agency, strengthening of the CHM development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be constantly updated, permitting also on-line status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators.

Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines

(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being
- Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

Project Execution: The national executing agency (NEA) will be the Directorate of Environment & Wildlife Protection and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the Directorate of Environment & Wildlife Protection, and the GEF Operational Focal Point. The UNEP DEPI will provide oversight for this project from its headquarters in Nairobi. The UNEP MEA focal point based in Bahrain will give additional guidance to the country team during project implementation.

At the Directorate of Environment & Wildlife protection a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 9**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 10**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 8** and the project deliverables are given in **Appendix 7**.

Project Implementation by UNEP

- i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Bahrain. This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 6**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these cost benefits are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to Bahrain's needs.
- ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf>).
- iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>).
- iv) Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

- a) UNEP, through its ROWA office in Bahrain have an ongoing initiative in the region primarily to coordinate UNEP's Programme of Work in West Asia, providing the link between UNEP's Divisions, Units and Centres and the countries of the region. . To be sustainable, the outputs and outcomes from the NBSAP project will require UNEP ROWA to continue pushing for implementation of the strategies. Their involvement in the implementation of the project on the ground will be an added advantage for sustainability of the results of the project.
- b) Financial sustainability: it is anticipated that after the completion of the new NBSAP Bahrain will factor its implementation in its national budget. This outcome is laid down in the log frame and will followed up before project closure. The executing agency (General Directorate of Environment & Wildlife Protection) is expected to ensure this outcome is fulfilled.
- c) In addition the executing agency will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Bahrain itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.
- d) UNEP will assist in the sustainability plan through its ROWA offices in Bahrain to ensure registering the project with the UNDAF process in the country is another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding of its outcomes
- e) Through its website, GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE PROTECTION will ensure that the CHM is active and is used

by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS:

The general list of stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.

Specific for Bahrain, the following stakeholders are key:-

No.	Organization	Scope
1	General Directorate of Statistics	National statistics (e.g. economy, population, climate, agriculture & fisheries)
2	Bahrain Economic Development Board	Competent authority responsible for national planning (economic plans and strategies).
3	Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Urban Planning	Competent authority responsible for land use planning
4	General Directorate for the Protection of Marine Resources	Fisheries statistics
5	Agricultural Affairs	Agricultural statistics
6	Ministry of Culture	Competent authority responsible for world heritage sites
7	Ministry of Finance	National budget
8	Ministry of Education	Liaise with UNESCO regarding the MAB program
9	Bahrain Commercial Chamber	Private sector
10	University of Bahrain	The major national university
11	Arabian Gulf University	A regional university running programs focusing on environmental issues.

	12	Bahrain Natural History Society	NGO that has a good database on birds of Bahrain
	13	Bahrain Society of Environment	NGG that has implemented several programs/initiatives in the marine environment
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness: Being the biggest national planning effort for the biodiversity in the country, the project will have great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future. It fulfills GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits for overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>Without GEF funds Bahrain may have to finance the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective. This will delay the global activities that the CBD COP undertakes based on reports on CBD implementation from all countries. For example without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>		
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame (Appendix 3). b) A project’s web-based portal ‘5NR Portal’ (www.cbd.int/nr5) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly. c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Bahrain Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs. 		

	<p>d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in Appendix 7.</p> <p>e) The M&E process will be ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in Appendix 8</p> <p>d) A budgeted M&E plan as shown in Appendix 5.</p>
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 (Month, day, year)
Dr. Adel Khalifa Al-Zayani	Director General	GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE PROTECTION	04/21/2011


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD		
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*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 (select) Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination		12/14/2012	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

Office					

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	139	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Administrative Support	49	72	part time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Local Consultants	302	90	All technical data collection, to facilitate relevant workshops, technical report compilation and reporting
International			
International Consultant (Indicators / Targets developomen-CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity buildingt)	1,467	15	Assisting the country in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process & Asisting the country on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM,

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)