



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### **PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

EA Title:	Support to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4695
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00780
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning :The Committee for Environmental Protection	Submission Date:	12 March 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### **A. EA FRAMEWORK**

**EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Bosnia & Herzegovina 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	20,296	19,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and	31,418	30,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

of the strategy		Diversity (CBD) is improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Bosnia & Herzegovina at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	priorities of BD conservation compiled by Bosnia & Herzegovina		
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Bosnia & Herzegovina 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 Bosnia & Herzegovina	78,810	45,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Bosnia & Herzegovina 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	30,076	38,000

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 Bosnia & Herzegovina	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	40,400	28,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
<b>Subtotal</b>				201,000	160,000
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>2</sup></b>				19,000	30,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				220000	190000

<sup>a</sup> 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	Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment	In-kind	190,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			190,000

<sup>2</sup> 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**

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Bosnia and Herzegovina	220,000	22,000	242,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				220,000	22,000	242,000

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*	<b>72.00</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>2,000</b>		<b>2,000</b>
Travel*		<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>

\* 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 \$ 3,000 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b>  (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p><b>BACKGROUND</b></p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina has some 425 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles according to figures from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Of these, 0.2% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 4.2% are threatened. Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to at least 0 species of vascular plants. 0.5% of Bosnia and Herzegovina is protected under IUCN categories I-V.</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is a part of the Balkan Peninsula characterized by great abundance in terms of the diversity of its genes, species and eco-systems.</p> <p>Several factors have led to the development of the unique plant and animal life in the Dinaric Alps of Bosnia and Herzegovina: a unique process of bedrock formation, the types of soil, the relief, the eco-climate and the water table. The isolation of distinct habitats, such as cliffs, canyons and the highest mountain peaks has resulted in the development of special types that are specific to certain areas. Refugio-relict habitats represent the most unique element of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s environment, created during the formation of the Earth’s crust. Species living in these refugia are considered to be relicts. These types of habitat, where numerous tertiary relict species of plants and animals live, are of the greatest importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina’s biodiversity, and also for global biodiversity. Tertiary relict ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina are located mainly in canyons, cliffs and on the steep slopes of mountains in the basins of the Una, Vrbas, Bosna, Drina and Neretva rivers.</p> <p>A state assessment carried out as part of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) project emphasized the following characteristics of landscapes and biological diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity</li> <li>• Well-preserved landscape diversity units important on a European and global scale</li> <li>• Significant degree of change in terms of the distribution and composition of climax ecosystems</li> <li>• Trend towards loss of biological and landscape diversity, caused by a wide spectrum of anthropogenous factors.</li> <li>• In addition to the diversity of endemic and relict taxa, nature management in Bosnia and Herzegovina prioritises the protection of for example habitats outside their usual distribution range and rare habitats (bogs, salt marshes, mountain sources, sea cliffs, small marshes, caves, etc.) and ecosystems in relict black pine woods on different foundations (limestone, dolomite, ophiolite, tuff).</li> </ul>
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## **Genetic diversity of crops and livestock**

Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to many agricultural crops and livestock. The diversity of herbal genetic resources in B& H is considered a significant gene pool, based on information concerning the rich variety of vegetables, fruits and cereals. This is reflected in the many types of cherries (*Prunus avium*: alice, ašlame, hašlamuše, hrušćovi, crnice, bjelice); plums (*Prunus domestica*: bijele, prskulje, mrkulje, savke); pears (*Pyrus sp.*: ječmenke, krivočke, mednjače, takiše, bijeli karamut, crni karamut, krupnjače, jeribasme); apples (*Malus sp.*: petrovače, golubače, šarenike, zelenike, senabije, šahmanuše, krompiruše, crvenike etc.), as well as sour cherries, apricots, peaches, almonds, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants.

During the long period in which various civilizations have inhabited the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, many animal breeds have been domesticated. The majority has evolved as distinct ecotypes, today clearly separated and even isolated, and they now form the general gene pool of domestic animals. There is a high level of diversity among the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs and pigeons. However a large proportion of the indigenous gene pool of breeds and species has already vanished. For this reason, urgent action is now required to make an inventory and ensure conservation of the remaining herbal and animal genetic resources.

## **Invasive species**

Among the invasive species in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most common are: *Asclepias siriaca*, *Helianthus tuberosus*, *Solidago gigantea*, *Tagetes minuta*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Robinia pseudacacia*, *Phytolaca americana*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *Ailanthus altissima* and *Impatiens glandulifera*. The majority of these species live in ravines, cuttings, wood clearings and similar kinds of habitat.

Certain species (*Asclepias siriaca*, *Helianthus tuberosus* and *Amorpha fruticosa*) have a negative effect on the habitats of hygrophilous woods of willow, alder and poplar, which are particularly common in the Posavina area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Hygrophilous ecosystems are now under severe threat as a result of invasion by alien species.

Animal alien species are mainly types of fish that have escaped from fish farms or found their way into adjacent rivers and lakes. Natural and artificial lakes are the types of habitat that are easily invaded by alien species. Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*) is one of the most significant invasive fish species in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The goldfish (*Carassius auratus gibelio*) is often found in warmer hydro-accumulation areas. In the hydro-accumulation of the Neretva river there are carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) which are becoming highly abundant. Due to poor living conditions, the Californian trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) has fled from many fish farms, while the Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) has also been introduced into the Neretva river and its hydro-accumulations.

Invasive fish species have significantly disturbed the ecosystem structure of many watercourses. This has endangered the endemic gene pool of species such as Neretva's own soft-muzzled trout (*Salmothymus obtusirostris oxyrhynchus*). Through the arrival of

invasive species, endemic species, such as *Paraphoxinus metohiense* and *Leuciscus svallize* have now become endangered in karsts and underground rivers.

### **Pressures and threats to biodiversity**

During the preparation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's first report under the Convention on Biodiversity various types of pressures were identified on particular groups of organisms, certain ecosystems and landscapes. Planning on how to combat these issues will form part of the consultations in this project:-

- Habitat conversion
- Unsustainable use of resources
- Logging, hunting and poaching
- Permanent pollution of all environmental spheres
- Devastation and destruction of ecosystems
- Degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems
- Disturbance of the wilderness
- Unsustainable gathering of economically-important species
- Uncontrolled use of pesticides and fertilisers
- Uncontrolled introduction of alien species
- Uncontrolled introduction of and manipulation using GMOs

### **The National setting and PRSP**

The PRSP document from Bosnia & Herzegovina has a detailed environment section that articulates what needs doing. Despite the difficult situation caused by the war, BiH has succeeded in joining the process of developing the concept of sustainable development on environmental principles, through a number of regional international programmes initiated since 1997. The most important of these are the European Union's PHARE and CARDS programmes, and the World Bank projects – the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for BiH and the Strategy for Solid Waste Management in BiH – as well as the Regional Environment Reconstruction Programme for South Eastern Europe (REReP), a Stability Pact programme, as well as other regional programmes, such as the Mediterranean and Danube basin plans under the auspices of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and the ICPDR (International Commission of Protection of the Danube River) and DABLAS (Danube-Black Sea) programmes under the auspices of the Danube Convention and the Black Sea Convention.

### ***Legal and institutional framework***

1. Recognizing that the protection of the environment is an intersectoral problem, and interdisciplinary by nature, in the post-war period B &H began to invest more efforts into development of the basic legislation and programmatic documents for the environment, which are consistent with modern global trends. The achievements to date include: A set of environment laws<sup>3</sup> was adopted at the entity level:

- framework environmental protection law
- law on the protection of nature
- law on protection of water,
- law on protection of air

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> law on waste management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> law on the fund for environment.</li> </ul> <p>2. The National Environment Action Plan BiH (NEAP BiH) 4 was adopted.</p> <p>3. The Solid Waste Management Strategy in BiH was adopted.</p> <p>4. The BiH Report on the State of the Environment was presented (at the Global Summit on the Environment and Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 28 August to 9 September 2002).</p> <p><b>CBD ratification and enabling activities</b></p> <p>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina became a party to the CBD on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 2002. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Bosnia and Herzegovina has so far implemented 2 such projects. <b>Appendix 4</b> shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a result of this planning process, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina has to date been able to secure a total of 3 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 4,637,904 with an additional \$ 5,107,246 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at <a href="http://www.gefonline.org/projectList">http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</a></p>															
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p>	<p><b>Justification:</b> The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Details of what was accomplished can be found in <b>Appendix 4</b>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="415 1297 1383 1921"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="415 1297 734 1518">Reports</th> <th data-bbox="734 1297 954 1518">Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project</th> <th data-bbox="954 1297 1383 1518">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1518 734 1703">Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</td> <td data-bbox="734 1518 954 1703">15/04/2011</td> <td data-bbox="954 1518 1383 1703">The project was completed in 2008 but was only submitted to the secretariat in 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1703 734 1772">Revision of NBSAP</td> <td data-bbox="734 1703 954 1772">n/a</td> <td data-bbox="954 1703 1383 1772"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1772 734 1841">1<sup>st</sup> National Report</td> <td data-bbox="734 1772 954 1841">15/11/2009</td> <td data-bbox="954 1772 1383 1841"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="415 1841 734 1921">2<sup>nd</sup> National Report</td> <td data-bbox="734 1841 954 1921">15/11/2009</td> <td data-bbox="954 1841 1383 1921"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments	Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	15/04/2011	The project was completed in 2008 but was only submitted to the secretariat in 2011	Revision of NBSAP	n/a		1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	15/11/2009		2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	15/11/2009	
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments														
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	15/04/2011	The project was completed in 2008 but was only submitted to the secretariat in 2011														
Revision of NBSAP	n/a															
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	15/11/2009															
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	15/11/2009															



3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	16/11/2005	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	16/09/2010	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>	30-04-2007	This has yet to be carried out
<b>National CHM</b>	continuous	Establishing of CHM is part of GEF approved Project 2585 “Preparation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Reports and Establishment of a National Clearing House Mechanism”. Web- site has been established for the time being; this web site is available-usable for local experts to prepare their reports on on-going activities related to this project, as well as for Bosnia and Herzegovina public to be introduced to contents of the 1st National report and Strategy.

**a) Baseline for NBSAPs:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 2004 to support the preparation of the NBSAP, First and Second National Report to the CBD and the CHM. The National Biodiversity Sub-Committee established in 2002, by the Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment as focal point under the Environment and Sustainable Development Steering Committee of BiH within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. NBC has been established aiming to put into effect the international conventions and their programs related to the protection of biodiversity was responsible for seeing the project to completion.

Since its submission, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed may not have changed much for Bosnia and Herzegovina but the NBSAP is due for revision mostly due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are 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 NBSAP. UNEP will work with Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Bosnia and Herzegovina 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina has completed its First, Second, third and Fourth 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that the Bosnia and Herzegovina 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: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Country-Papers-and-JSAs/bosnia\\_prsp.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Country-Papers-and-JSAs/bosnia_prsp.pdf)

Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

#### **Fit with GEF strategies**

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

#### **Fit with UNEP programme of Work**

##### **SUB Programme: Environmental governance**

**Expected accomplishment a:** The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment,

	<p>including those under multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment b:</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</p> <p>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</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United 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><b>Expected accomplishment d):</b> 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><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p><b>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:</b> 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><b>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, &amp; Priorities of the Strategy</b>  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;</p>

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 especially in conformity with EU standards and other requirements for an emerging market economy.

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

iv) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.

v) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Bosnia and Herzegovina has a 26km long coast line that should be factored into future conservation plans.

**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 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 Coordination at country level:**

The Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) will be the National Executing Agency (NEA) 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 NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point. At the NEA, the Project Manager will:-

- Coordinate and 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**.
- Be the main link between UNEP and Bosnia
- Be the focal point for: outreach to national stakeholders, liaison with UNEP and the NEA and linkages with other international cooperation agencies such as the SCBD.

Under the purview of the CEP, the National Biodiversity Sub-Committee, (NBC), which was established in 2002 by the Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment, will guide the activities of the project, acting as the project Steering Committee. The NBC has been established aiming to put into effect the international conventions and their programs related to the protection of biodiversity of BiH, and would have a role of Focal point for coordination of cooperation with international institutions and bodies of Convention on Biological Diversity on behalf of State of BiH.

The preparation of the NBSAP will be organized on democratic principles, with full transparency, participation of the public and free access to all information. Most importantly, the NBSAP revision will focus on the direct involvement of all relevant stakeholders representatives of the Council of Ministers, Entity and Cantonal Ministries, members of the Environmental Steering committee (ESC), local biodiversity resource

users, private sector, resource-using business and industries, NGOs, local institutions, research and academic institutions, scientists, experts and individuals as outlined under the Stakeholders section below. University faculties, museums and institutes will be included in the consultative meetings (including all institutions for researching and documentation of biological diversity).

## **2) 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina'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).

UNEP will give oversight and monitor this project from its HQ in Nairobi. This will be done mainly through:-

- a) following activity schedule and discussing the same on telephone and mail.
- b) Looking at draft outputs before they are submitted to the SCBD.
- c) The UNEP Task Manager may attend important functions such as the inception workshop or final commissioning of the NBSAP document.

## **SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:**

The executing agency (Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment) is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by BiH itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.
- c) 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
- d) Through its website, Federal Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment 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.

**The capacities to be developed include:-**

- a) Lack of capacity to identify the relevant data to collect, and how best to collect it usually hampers planning for biodiversity conservation. This project will build capacity for national staff in ministries for biodiversity data collection and collation, and also storage of such data in national CHM for future reference.
- b) This project will bring national staff in several ministries to have multi -sectoral consultations together with other stakeholders. Thus capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for biodiversity in such ministries as agriculture, forestry, mining, housing, etc. which traditionally do not address biodiversity issues.
- c) This project will have gender consultants to facilitate mainstreaming gender and other social and human rights issues into the NBSAP. Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in biodiversity conservation. While the BiH has discussed gender issues in its economic plans and PRSP, there is little on this topic in the environment documents such as NBSAP, National reports to the CBD and past enabling activities. This project will especially bring in the role of men and women in management of natural resources in rural areas where about 60% of the population lives. How men and women are impacted by lack of conservation measures, lack of good ABS practices will also be addressed. In the consultation process itself, the project will ensure inclusive participation of men women and youth to capture wide perspectives from all social groups.

Once these capacities are improved in BiH, they will assist in making the outcomes of this project sustainable in that there will be trained national staff to go on into implementation phase of the NBSAP, which is the most crucial phase

**Related initiatives**

The NBSAP project will collaborate and learn from some of the ongoing and past BD related initiatives in the country as follows:-

- a) The first NBSAP from BiH <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>
- b) is detailed and has baseline information which will be useful for the current project. It is especially rich in background information, species and ecosystem information which will not be collected again. The current project will improve on the first NBSAP as described in the section on emerging issues in Component 2.
- c) The NBSAP project will learn lessons and use information from the World Bank supported project on “Forests and Mountain Protected Areas Project for Bosnia and Herzegovinaovina” which aims to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity for sustainable Protected Areas (PAs) and natural resource management, and expand the BiH network of forest and mountain PAs. In particular work on new PA plans and strategies

for sustainable management of PAs will be relevant. So will the M&E system for PAs which is one of the outputs of the World Bank project. In addition the NBSAP project will look at the models used in involving local stakeholders in conservation in PAs which promote improved natural resource management and generate economic benefits to local communities involved in protected areas management.

c) The UNDP supported GEF project titled “Mainstreaming Karst Peatlands Conservation Concerns into Key Economic Sectors” has been ongoing for several years with the goal of ensuring long-term conservation of the internationally important natural karst systems in BiH and set an example of their conservation across the region. The project objective is to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming the requirements for conservation of karst biodiversity into productive sectors (mining, water use) and spatial planning at Cantonal level. The current NBSAP project will look at some of the outputs of the UNDP project such as the policy instrument - a Cantonal spatial plan and the municipal-level regulations for karst field biodiversity use by local population. These outputs will in particular guide NBSAP discussions on how to manage peat mining and related ecosystems.

The fifth national report part of this project will use the Biodiversity Committee established in the Ministry of environment in the early 2000s. It will further build on the findings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> national reports to the CBD which can be found in the SCBD website <http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/>.

#### **STAKEHOLDERS:**

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 Euronatur, Birdlife international, Wetlands International at international level while Youth Centre Livno, and academic experts from the Sarajevo University, Biodiversity specialists will participate from the national level;(e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.

Stakeholders at Government level:

These will include:- Canton 10 Ministry of Construction, Spatial Planning, and Environment, Municipalities of Grahovo and Livno, FBiH Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, FBiH Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry, FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry  
Tomislavgrad water authority.

#### **Conservation and the indigenous rural communities**



Bosnia and Herzegovina is made up of three 'constituent' peoples, Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs, along with smaller minority groups, the largest of which are the Roma. Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs are all Slavic. In a sense all peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be considered minorities, as all face marginalization in areas where their ethnicity is not dominant. These communities are important for agriculture and livestock production. Agriculture production in Bosnia and Herzegovina is dominated by crop production, with livestock production representing less than one third of the total output. The share of the agricultural sector in the overall GDP stands around 10% and is decreasing, however agriculture remains still one of the most important economic sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, providing food security for a significant part of rural population. Taking into account that rural population accounts for 60% of the population of the country, agriculture sector allows generating a basic income for a major part of rural population and provides a ground for a political and economic stability.

There is therefore room for this project to discuss how land tenure issues could affect biodiversity conservation, including agricultural biodiversity for which BiH is famous. Although stronger than immediately after the war, the state government still has relatively few powers compared with entity and cantonal governments. Yet, it is the state government that is ultimately responsible for human rights implementation. Such a devolved system also makes coordination difficult in such fields as BD conservation.

#### Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation

Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) seeks to outline methods through which biodiversity can be integrated into key sectors, plans and policies. BiH has numerous sectors where biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed e.g. Agriculture, Culture, Economic Development, Education, Energy, Industry, Finance, Foreign affairs, Tourism, Arts Sports, health, labor, Land, Water etc As of 2011 BiH has developed a National Country Strategy (NCS) that will cover the period up to 2013 and outlines how some of these sectors will be included into the national development goals. ([http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/0427\\_Country\\_Strategy\\_BiH\\_fin\\_Screen.pdf](http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/0427_Country_Strategy_BiH_fin_Screen.pdf)).

Complementary to the country strategy, BiH's has developed a National Environmental Action Plan. (NEAP) – (<http://www.global-issues-rtd.info/programmes/138.html>) which is based on national sustainable development priorities and identifies key sectors vital for future conservation action. These sectors are: air, water, land, forests, waste, space, economy, biodiversity, health and demography, legal and institutional framework). It is evident that the NEAP and the NCS have attempted to combine conservation actions into the development goals of BiH. Similarly, using already existing national plans such as the country strategy, the main goal of mainstreaming biodiversity in BiH via this NBSAP project will be to internalize the NBSAP into these various economic sectors, development models etc to influence the conservation actions of the country. In this project the Committee on Environmental Protection will coordinate these mainstreaming activities. Specifically, mainstreaming will be ensured through the following aspects:-

1) Financial Mainstreaming: It is anticipated that after the completion of the new NBSAP BiH will factor its implementation in its national budget. This outcome is laid down in the log frame in component 4 of this project, and will be followed up before project closure. The executing agency (Committee of Environmental Protection) is expected to ensure this outcome is fulfilled albeit after the life of the project.

2) UNDAF 2010-2014 <http://www.undg.org/docs/10266/UNDAF-BiH-2010---2014-FINAL-WEB-ENG.pdf> - One of the goals of this UNDAF is that by the end of 2014 BiH will have met the requirements of EU accession process and multi-lateral environment agreements (MEA), adopted environment as a cross-cutting issue for participatory development planning in all sectors and at all levels, strengthening environmental management to protect natural and cultural resources and mitigate environmental threats.

3) The Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) that will be developed as a result of this project will also offer entry points for mainstreaming by being the repository for country policy documents into which biodiversity has been mainstreamed. The point here is to keep all stakeholders informed and knowledgeable about how BD is being mainstreamed in all sectors.

4) Mainstreaming into sectors: In terms of sectors this project acknowledges numerous sectors that offer in-roads into biodiversity mainstreaming. Three of these are outlined below with respect to the roles they can play in this NBSAP development process and biodiversity mainstreaming. They are Agriculture, aquaculture and tourism.

#### i) Agriculture

The share of the agricultural sector in the overall GDP stands around 10% and is decreasing, however agriculture remains still one of the most important economic sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, providing food security for a significant part of rural population. Taking into account that rural population accounts for 60% of the population of the country, agriculture sector allows generating a basic income for a major part of rural population and provides a ground for a political and economic stability. The World Bank<sup>3</sup> notes that the structure of the agriculture sector resembles that of Southern Europe about 30 years ago, and yields are generally much lower than in the EU today. BiH's agriculture sector is at a crossroads, the first national report to the SCBD noted that agricultural pressures are a key driver of biodiversity loss in BiH.<sup>4</sup> Thus, In order for the country to catch up with the rest of Europe and survive increasing competition from the EU and other neighboring countries, new agricultural and rural development reforms will need to be implemented. Some of these reforms can be realized relatively quickly and with little or no cost to public finances, while others will take years to complete.

In terms of policy direction or sectoral plan there is currently no overall BiH

<sup>3</sup><http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBOSNIAHERZ/Resources/AgriculturalSectorPolicyNoteForBHeng.pdf>

<sup>4</sup><http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ba/ba-nr-01-en.pdf>

Agriculture and Food Policy framework or strategy. Draft Sector Strategy papers were developed in 1999-2000, with the support of FAO and the EU,<sup>5</sup> but these were never officially endorsed or followed. While there may not be a specific strategy, the Ministry Of Agriculture, Water-Management And Forestry has the basis of its activities<sup>6</sup> via: Laws on Agricultural Land (“Official Gazette F BiH”, No. 2/98), Law on Measures for Improvement of Cattle Breeding (“Official Gazette F BiH”, No. 23/98, Law on Cooperatives (“Official Gazette of F BiH”, No.28/98), Law on Waters (“Official Gazette of F BiH”, No. 18/98), Law on Medicaments Used in Veterinary (“Official Gazette of F BiH).

Based on the above information there are a variety of approaches to mainstream biodiversity into the agriculture sector such as; (1) policy and legal reform, (2) modernization of the sector via an ecosystem approach, (3) Aligning of the agriculture sector to that of the European Union.

Acknowledging that BiH’s yet to develop any specific strategy but is currently involved in EU accession, which is goal and time specific via its signature of an association agreement with the regional body, probably a realistic direction, also adopted by the UNDAF in point 2 above is for biodiversity mainstreaming into the agricultural sector to be aligned to the agriculture sector of the European Union. With respect to the NBSAP this would be beneficial as the EU already has the (1) “*Biodiversity Action Plan for Agriculture*”<sup>7</sup> whose objective is to achieve sustainable development and integrate environmental concerns into other sectoral policies and other policy areas and (2) “*the Common Agriculture Policy*” which drives the regional bodies agro-biodiversity activities and will be designed to be a platform for sustainable agriculture. Further more the NBSAP project can either be a lesson feed stock or learn from the 2012 delegation of the EU project<sup>8</sup> that is supposed to harmonize sectoral policies and measures for enhanced performance of the agri-food sector and creation of structures and capacity for managing the future Instrument for Pre-Ascension Assistance rural development funds.

#### ii) Aquaculture

Related to the agriculture sector discussed above in terms of food security and biodiversity conservation, BiH has more than a century-long tradition of aquaculture. In 2004, 6 344 tonnes of food fish were produced in BiH. This comprised 3 430 tonnes of salmonids, 2 807 tonnes of cyprinids, 92 tonnes of marine fish and 15 tonnes of molluscs. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) notes that one of the main problems in the aquatic environment and aquaculture are alien species intentionally and/or unintentionally introduced in the waters of BiH since they are strong competitors with native species. Endemic species are today endangered due to the lack of legislative measures and funds for their protection.

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/applicant/bosnia\\_herzegovina\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/applicant/bosnia_herzegovina_en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/english/ministarstva/poljoprivreda.php>

<sup>7</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28024\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28024_en.htm)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.ukti.gov.uk/export/countries/europe/southerneurope/bosniaandherzegovina/businessopportunity/258680.html>

Institutionally, the only agency responsible for aquaculture at state level is the State Veterinary Administration at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations. There are two organizations of producers of freshwater and marine fish in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are two laws on freshwater fishery which are contradictory with respect to numerous issues. A new law was introduced on 5 October 2004. There is no main law at state level. Numerous fish farms operate without any registration whatsoever. There is no co-ordination between fishermen and administration in the country. In the past joint activities were organized locally. For these reasons, today there are divided riverbanks in all parts of the country. The state has still not adopted laws which would oblige fishermen to observe European and other international standards for resource management.<sup>9</sup> There are over 10 different environmental legislations excluding about 7 MEAs relevant to aquaculture that the country has signed up to.

Just like the agriculture sector there is no overall strategy and or policy document thus at best the aquaculture industry is heavily regulated and at worst ill equipped to handle such problems as invasive species. From this description of Aquaculture in BiH, the NBSAP revision and by extension the biodiversity mainstreaming process can take any one of the following routes based on the perceived weaknesses of the sector.:(1) putting in place a consolidated policy and regulatory framework for effective control; (2) strengthening the institutional capacity to enhance regulation efficiency of the aquaculture industry in BiH, (3) improving knowledge and learning capacities to control the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive species

### iii) Tourism

Tourism in BiH is a fast growing sector making up an important part in the economy of the country. According to an estimate of the World Tourism Organization, Bosnia and Herzegovina will have the third highest tourism growth rate in the world between 1995 and 2020. ([www.unwto.org](http://www.unwto.org)). Part of this growth can be attributed to the various interrelated legislation, information eg travel guides, websites (<http://www.bhtourism.ba/eng/>) and reports are available for the BiH tourism industry (<http://www.fmoit.gov.ba>). Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism carries out administrative, expert and other tasks falling under competence of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina related to: ecological air, water and soil protection; drafting environmental strategy and policy; air, water and soil quality standards; ecological monitoring and control of air, water and soil; drafting of development strategies and policies in area of tourism and catering activity; monitoring of tourist flows and trends in local and international markets; directing the long-term development of tourism within the economic system and other tasks as set out by the applicable legislation.

Already by institutionalizing environment and tourism into one federal entity BiH has taken an important mainstreaming step to integrate biodiversity into the tourism sector. Yet there are many entry points in the tourism sector for integration of biodiversity into various sectoral plans especially if we take a life

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso\\_bosnia/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso_bosnia/en)

	<p>cycle approach of the tourism industry in BiH. For example a simple life cycle could involve: 1) Travel of tourists into and around Bosnia. Options for mainstreaming biodiversity could include communicating essential BiH biodiversity information inside travel guides and websites which could build both the capacity of local and international tourists. 2) Tourist sites visited: BiH contains numerous sites of both cultural and tourist importance e.g. protected areas. Aside from preservation of BiH flora and fauna such protected areas can offer alternate revenue streams for biodiversity mainstreaming e.g. via payments for ecosystem services.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p><b>Cost effectiveness:</b> There is long lasting gains from this project as the country bases its BD conservation implementation on this planning process. In addition, this project is an intervention in alignment with the 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. Specifically, the project will concentrate on 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>If GEF funds are not provided, Bosnia and Herzegovina would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. B&amp; H has self-financed before for some planning processes, but it did so at different timing from the rest of the countries and this hampers the usage of global results by the COP. 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 &amp; Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></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&amp;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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</li> <li>b) A project’s web-based portal ‘5NR Portal’ (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly.</li> <li>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Bosnia and Herzegovina 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.</li> </ul>

	<p>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</p> <p>e) The M&amp;E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 8</b></p> <p>d) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 5</b>.</p>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	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)
Mr. Talbak Salimov	Chairman	COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	04/16/2011


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/26/2002	MR. MEHMED CERO
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 Office		12/03/2012	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

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**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>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager	167	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
Administrative Support	56	72	
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local Consultants	579	72	Technical Assistance to provide technical backstopping to the project manager - support and coordination of all technical components. data collection, workshop facilitation, focal points for technical issues and assistance to the country when needed
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity building)	1,197	15	Assisting the EA 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 as well as reporting and assisting the EA 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,](#)