



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Croatia		
Country(ies):	Croatia	GEF Project ID:	5892
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5048
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Nature Protection Directorate	Submission Date:	May 25, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<p>- 1st Quarter 2013 State Institute for Nature Protection completes the stock-taking exercise.</p> <p>- By 2014, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</p>	<p>1.1. In preparation for the NBSAP update process, essential data, information and analyses on Croatia's biodiversity and its management surveyed, reviewed and collated, contributing to a robust analysis of threats to biodiversity, threat drivers and root causes to biodiversity loss in the country; this will also include the review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level and of NBSAP implementation</p> <p>1.2. Review of national targets and analysis of alignment to the new CBD targets and EU 2020</p>	51,000	12,960
2) NBSAP Update ready for stakeholder consultation and entering national procedure for Government endorsement	TA	By early 2014, Croatia's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and is ready for stakeholder consultation and to pass procedure for Government's endorsement before it could be submitted to the CBD	2.1. Revision of NBSAP is done in a manner that integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, including an assessment of the values of ecosystem services, including identification of gaps and recommendation for update of NBSAP to fully comply with CBD 2011-2020 strategy and EU 2020 Biodiversity strategy together with proposal of new national targets and development of monitoring	97,700	15,000
3) National frame works for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms		- By April 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including financial needs assessment	3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the	52,000	15,000

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		- By April 2014, the Croatia's 5 NR to CBD prepared and submitted to CBD	NBS; (iii) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. 3.2 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Croatia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.		
Subtotal				200,700	42,960
EA Management Cost				19,300	30,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	72,960

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Croatia	In-kind	42,960
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	30,000
Total Co-financing			72,960

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

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	24	16,800	30,000	30,000
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			0	0
Travel*		500	0	500
Others**: Project Audit		2,000	0	2,000
Total		19,300	30,000	49,300

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

The amount of \$500 pertains to travel by the SINP lead expert for EA management and facilitation. Refer to Annex C for more detail.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Croatia is located in Central and Southeast Europe, bordering Serbia in the east, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the southeast, Slovenia to the northwest, Hungary to the northeast, Montenegro and the Adriatic Sea to the south. It lies mostly between latitudes 42° and 47° and longitudes 13° and 20° E. The territory covers 56,594 square kilometres, consisting of 56,414 square kilometres of land and 180 square kilometers of water. Croatian territorial sea covers 31,067 square kilometers. Elevation ranges from the mountains of the Dinaric Alps with the highest point of the Dinara Peak at 1,831 metres near the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina in the south to the shore of the Adriatic Sea which makes up its entire south-west border. Insular Croatia consists of over a thousand islands and islets varying in size, 48 of which are permanently inhabited. The hilly northern parts and the flat plains of the east (which is part of the Pannonian basin) are traversed by major rivers such as Sava, Drava, Kupa and Danube. The Danube, Europe's second longest river, runs in the extreme east and forms part of the border with Serbia. The central and southern regions near the Adriatic coastline and islands consist of low mountains and forested highlands. Climate: Most of Croatia has a moderately warm and rainy continental climate. Mean monthly temperature ranges between - 3 °C (in January) and 18 °C (in July). The coldest parts of the country are the snowy forested areas at elevations above 1,200 meters. The warmest areas are at the Adriatic Coast and especially its immediate hinterland characterized by the Mediterranean climate. Mean annual precipitation ranges between 600 and 3,500 millimeters depending on geographic region and prevailing climate type. The least precipitation is recorded in the outer island (Vis, Lastovo, Biševo, Svetac). Maximum precipitation levels are observed in the Dinara Mountain Range. Biogeographical Regions: There are three biogeographical regions in Croatia – 1) Mediterranean along the coast, with its unique islands, and the immediate hinterland; 2) Alpine – which consists of the Dinaric Mountain Range (“Dinaric Alps”); and 3) Continental – which include the Karst limestone zone towards the northwest of the country.

Due to the above-described geographical position on the dividing line between several biogeographical regions and due to its characteristic ecological, climatic and geomorphologic conditions, Croatia is one of the richest European countries in terms of biodiversity. Croatia is well known for its exceptionally high biodiversity species richness and as an endemism hotspot for many species. Four Global 200 WWF ecoregions¹ fall within Croatia namely: 1) Balkan Rivers and Streams 2) European-Mediterranean Montane Mixed Forests 3) Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands and Shrub and 4) Mediterranean Sea emphasizing the exceptional rich biodiversity endowment of the country. Birdlife International has identified 23 Important Bird Areas in Croatia. Croatia also has 94 Important Plant Areas, covering 9,543 km² which represents 16,86% of Croatian land territory, and three Butterfly Areas, covering 290,000 ha. The known number of animal and plant species in Croatia is around 38,000 (the estimated number is between 50,000 and 100,000). Croatia is ranked third in terms of area to plant species ratio and ranks eight with the greatest mammal diversity (with 101 mammal species, 90 of which are autochthonous) amongst European countries. The main centers of endemism of flora are the Velebit and Biokovo mountains while endemic fauna is most represented in underground habitats (cave invertebrates, the olm), the islands (lizards, snails) and the karst rivers of the Adriatic drainage basin (18 stenoendemic freshwater fish species). The wealth of marine biodiversity, in combination with the immense diversity of islands and cliffs with endemic life forms, gives the Croatian coastal area international significance. Specific habitat types on submerged karst are characteristic for Eastern Adriatic like vruljas (submerged freshwater springs), karstic estuaries, marine lakes, deep circalittoral hard bottoms (naked karst), anchihaline caves, marine caves and descending caves with bathyal elements. High species diversity is the consequence of diverse habitats. Until 2007 even 5655 marine invertebrates have been registered for Croatia. Also the Adriatic Sea contains within the Croatian territory 445 fish taxa, accounting for 65% of all known fish taxa in the Mediterranean.

Since 2000, Croatia's economy began to improve, with moderate but steady GDP growth of between 4% and 5%, lead mostly by a rebound in tourism. Inflation over the same period has remained tame and the currency, the Croatian Kuna (HRK) - stable. Nevertheless, difficult problems still remain, including a high unemployment rate, a growing trade deficit and uneven regional development. While macroeconomic stabilization has largely been achieved, structural reforms lag because of deep resistance on the part of the public and the lack of strong support from politicians. The EU accession process should accelerate fiscal and structural reform.

Basic features of Croatia's economy are industry, agriculture, forestry, fishing industry and food, drink, and tobacco production, construction, transport and communication, and trade. Basic economic goals include export growth, quality standards introduction, meeting ecology requirements and achieving expenditure efficiency. The favorable climate, topography, and soil diversity, combined with low levels of pollution, enable a wide range of agricultural products. An advantageous geographical position provides opportunities for the development of transport infrastructure and activities as one of the important factors of the entire economic and social development of the country. Given the high dependence on natural resources for the national economy, it is critical that the updated NBSAP ensures that biodiversity is fully integrated into these sectors.

¹ The Global Ecoregions is a science-based global ranking of the Earth's most biologically outstanding terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. It provides a critical blueprint for biodiversity conservation at a global scale. www.panda.org/about-our-earth/ecoregions/about

Biodiversity significance:

Croatia contains significant populations of many species that are threatened at the European level. Vast mountain beech and fir forests are rich in bear, wolf and lynx populations, all threatened at a regional level. Large wetlands complexes with alluvial forests are important breeding, migration and wintering sites for European water birds and for wetlands birds nesting in forests, such as the white-tailed eagle, black stork and lesser spotted stork. Farmland, especially grassland and meadow orchards are very biodiversity rich habitats, hosting numerous valuable species. Although Croatian nature is of high value, many of its components are threatened. The Red List of Threatened Species lists 1119 threatened taxa.

Threats to Biodiversity. The Republic of Croatia faces growing threats that negatively impact on the exceptional biodiversity of the country.

Terrestrial Biodiversity: The most significant threat to terrestrial biodiversity is habitat loss and degradation/fragmentation. It is considered as the main threat to Croatian fauna (62% of threatened fauna taxa is influenced by loss of natural habitats), fungi and lichens, amphibians and one of the major threats to mammal and bird species (43.2% of threatened birds are affected by the disappearance of wetlands)². Due to the relative rapid development of the country since independence, anthropogenic impacts have led to the degradation of habitats, mostly through intensive agriculture, exploitation, industry development, tourism, infrastructure and settlement construction, habitat drainage, irrigation etc. Mammals and Croatia ornithofauna are additionally threatened by uncontrolled hunting and poaching. Numerous factors impact on freshwater ecosystems in various ways, and their impacts commonly has a synergistic effect. The greatest impacts on them in Croatia result from the water regulation, amelioration and habitat degradation, the construction of dams and introduction of invasive alien species and pollution. Also, a negative impact on the fish communities have poaching and overfishing. In specific areas of Croatia, semi-natural grasslands have developed over centuries as a result of continuous management by farmers. For most areas in Croatia the final succession stage will be forest, and therefore the grasslands are dependent on regular management by man. The abandonment of agricultural land has a detrimental effect on the long-term conservation of semi-natural grassland species because vegetation succession leads to changes in vegetation and landscapes. Abandonment has affected many types of farmland including significant areas of High Nature Value (HNV). In most cases habitat loss in PAs is happening because of land abandonment, affecting 62% of Croatia's Important Plant Areas. The abandonment of land has also resulted in the colonisation of natural grassland by invasive alien species e.g. Indigo Bush (*Amorpha fruticosa*) in the Lonjsko polje Nature Park.

Threats to Marine Biodiversity: Croatia's marine biodiversity is threatened by pollution, illegal fishing, overfishing of small pelagic fish, which leads to degradation of the fish populations, high levels of bycatch, increase in sea traffic (due to increased tourism), destruction of habitats through infrastructure, vehicle cruising, anchoring, unauthorised collection of corals, molluscs, crabs or other visually attractive benthic species. The Government lists 59 species in the marine environment as endangered, including 20 IUCN Red List Species. Destructive fishing practices such as anchoring, trawling, dynamiting, dredging and spear gun hunting (which is very popular in Croatia) are damaging the marine ecosystems, and have direct impacts on marine biodiversity. It is estimated that approximately 400 ha of *Posidonia* meadows are threatened within MPAs by anthropogenic activities, mainly related to anchoring (more than 70% of cases). Despite scarce data, initial studies show influence of the climate change on the marine ecosystems, particularly on the life cycle of some fishes (small pelagic species) in Croatia. Climate Change may cause a biodiversity change in the Adriatic Sea with the warming of sea temperature and expansion of thermophilic fish species, i.e. through species movement from south to north. As the Adriatic Sea is the most northern part of the Mediterranean, this could lead to extinction of certain species as they have nowhere to move to.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity:

Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MENP)

State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP)

Public Institutions of National Parks (8)

Public Institutions of Nature Parks (11)

Public Institutions for the Management of Protected Areas at the County Level (20)

Public Institutions for the management of Protected Areas at the Local Level (6)

Relevant laws, regulations and ordinances:

The NBSAP process will build upon the comprehensive suite of laws, regulations and ordinances, including:

Laws

- 2001 Freshwater Fisheries Act
- 2003 Law on Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency
- 2005 Nature Protection Act
- 2005 Act on Genetically Modified Organisms
- 2005 Water Act

² State Institute for Nature Protection. 2006. Biodiversity of Croatia. Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia.

- 2005 Forestry Act
- 2005 Hunting Act
- 2005 Marine Fisheries Act
- 2006 Amendments to the Forestry Act
- 2005 Amendment to the Freshwater Fisheries Act
- 2007 Food Act
- 2007 Environmental Protection Act
- 2007 Act on Physical Planning and Construction
- 2008 Amendments to the Nature Protection Act
- 2008 Amendments to the Forestry Act
- 2008 Law on Agricultural Land
- 2008 (2004) Law on Air Protection
- 2009 Amendments to the Act on Genetically Modified Organisms
- 2009 Amendments to the Act on Physical Planning and Construction
- 2009 Amendments to the Hunting Act
- 2011 Amendments to the Nature Protection Act
- 2011 Amendments to the Water Act
- 2011 Amendments to the Freshwater Fisheries Act
- 2011 Amendments to the Marine Fisheries Act
- 2011 Amendments to the Act on Physical Planning and Construction
- 2011 Amendments to the Food Act

Regulations

- 2007 Regulation on the Proclamation of the Ecological Network
- 2007 Regulation on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Republic of Croatia
- 2008 Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment
- 2008 Regulation on Environmental Protection information system
- 2008 Regulation on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- 2008 Regulation on Method of Identifying Damage to the Environment
- 2008 Regulation on the Procedure of Establishing Combined Environmental Conditions
- 2010 Regulation on Transboundary Movements of Genetically Modified Organisms

Ordinances

- 2004 Ordinance on the Special Habitats of Fish and Other Marine Organisms and the Regulation of Fishing
- 2006 Ordinance the Habitat Types, Habitat Map, Threatened and Rare Habitat Types, and on Measures to Preserve Habitat Types
- 2006 Ordinance on transboundary movement and Trade in Protected Species
- 2006 Ordinance of Risk Assessment for the Deliberate Introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment
- 2007 Ordinance of Wildlife Crossings
- 2007 Ordinance on the Content and Manner of Implementation of Measures for the Removal of Uncontrolled Spread of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment
- 2007 Ordinance on the Content and Manner of Applying for the Intentional Introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms Into the Environment
- 2008 Ordinance on the Collection of Protected Wild Plants for the Purpose of Processing, Trade and Other Traffic
- 2008 Ordinance on the Environmental Pollution Registry
- 2008 Ordinance on the method of preparing and implementing risk assessment studies with respect to introduction, reintroduction and breeding of wild taxa
- 2009 Ordinance on Proclamation of the Wild Species as Protected and Strictly Protected
- 2009 Ordinance on the appropriate assessment of the impact of plans, programmes and projects on the ecological network
- 2009 Ordinance on amendments to the ordinance on kinds of habitat types, habitats map, threatened and rare habitat types and on measures for conservation of habitat types
- 2009 Ordinance on the conditions for holding, methods of marking and keeping records on protected animals in captivity
- 2009 Ordinance on the transboundary movement and trade in protected species
- 2010 Ordinance on the conditions for holding, methods of marking and keeping records on protected animals in captivity

Protected Area System of Croatia: Protected areas are the principal means of protecting Croatia's high biodiversity. Croatia

has established an impressive protected area system which covers approximately 8% of the total surface area of the country (742,790.24 ha). These protected areas are covered by 62% forests, 17% natural woodland, shrub or grassland, 9% waters (mostly marine). As approximately 300 human settlements are found inside the protected areas, the remaining 12% is made up of agriculture (10%) and settlements (2%). According to the Croatian Nature Protection Act, protected areas are classified in 9 categories, with currently 450 protected nature areas designated under these categories.

The national system of protected areas in Croatia is composed of 8 National Parks, 11 Nature Parks, 2 Regional Parks, 2 Strict Reserves, 80 Special Reserves, 85 Natural Monuments, 85 Significant Landscapes, 33 Park Forests and 127 Horticultural Monuments. The largest portion of the territory is protected under the Nature Park and National Park categories (474,862 ha or 64% of the entire estate of protected areas; Register of PAs, MENP, April 2012) and forms the core of the protected area system in Croatia. In addition, Croatia proclaimed the National Ecological Network which is a system of functionally connected areas valuable for threatened species and habitats. The Ecological Network of the Republic of Croatia covers 47% of the land and 39% of the marine territory, and includes two corridors: the corridor for sea turtles and the corridor Palagruža-Lastovo-Pelješac (important bird migration area). National (IUCN Category II), Nature Parks (IUCN Category V and VI) and Regional Parks are run relatively autonomously by Public Institutions (PIs) established at each site by the Croatian Government under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MENP), while all other categories are managed by County Public Institutions (CPIs) and form part of the County level administration. The Nature Protection Directorate within the MENP is the competent authority that directly supervises and controls the PIs established to manage the National and Nature Parks, with respect to administration, finances and legislation. The country has an expert institution for nature protection - the State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP) which assists the MENP in undertaking the more scientific activities related to nature protection, providing expert advice and input to all types of PA.

In terms of progress toward the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, Croatia has made significant strides. An ecological gap assessment has been completed, along with specific targets and indicators to improve representativeness. The government has taken recent steps to implement the National Ecological Network, has created a web GIS portal for protected areas, and has established regional institutions for protected area management. Croatia is a leader in creating ecological corridors, and has significantly improved connectivity within recent years. Other efforts include threat assessment and mitigation, restoration efforts, involvement of local communities through public hearings and protected area management boards, and the completion of a management effectiveness assessment across all Croatian protected areas.

Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan

Analyzing the existing conditions and the reasons for threats and problems of protection of biological and landscape diversity in Croatia, as well as the progress achieved in relation to the Strategy from 1999 and the 2nd Strategy from 2008, it is found that Croatia still has a great wealth and diversity and a very high level of value of biological and landscape diversity, especially within the framework of the Western and Central Europe. However, the trend of loss of biological and landscape diversity caused by globally recognized causes such as: excessive exploitation of natural resources, infrastructure construction, agricultural activities (soil, concentration of agricultural land or abandoning grassland area), introduction of non-native (allochthonous) species in ecological systems, environmental pollution, urbanization and the global climate change is still present.

Analysis of the situation pointed out that the Republic of Croatia is trying to follow the European legislation and practice in the sector of nature protection, but more efforts should be directed to the implementation of action plans, and it is necessary to work further on strengthening the institutional framework and the allocation of significantly more resources for the nature protection from State and regional/local budget.

Priorities for the coming period are strongly associated with the process of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union. In the nature protection it relates to the harmonization of legislation including the establishment of enforcement mechanisms, effective monitoring and especially the contribution of the Republic of Croatia to the ecological network of the European Union -NATURA 2000.

Other relevant background information on Croatia's biodiversity planning process

The Republic of Croatia is a country in transition. This is why the growing and very complex system of protection and conservation of biological and landscape diversity is in the process of change almost daily. In a very short period of its independence, within its capabilities, Croatia has developed and extremely improved the overall system of protection and conservation of natural values and resources and the sustainable use of natural (biological) stocks. To this end, important progress was made both in the area of inventory and evaluation of biological and landscape diversity as well as in development of legislative and institutional framework and improvement of system of protection of the natural values and management of natural resources.

Based on the Strategy, 2005 (with amendments in 2008 and 2011) enacted a new, modern Law on Nature Protection in which all

the provisions of international agreements in the field of nature protection, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the relevant regulations of the EU were transferred into national legislation.

From 2000-2012, significant changes have taken place in the field of nature protection in the Republic of Croatia. The most significant turning point for the development of nature protection was the activities associated with preparations of the Republic of Croatia to join the EU, especially after the receipt of the official opinion of the European Commission on candidacy in April, 2004. This provided guidelines for further development of sector of nature protection in Croatia, in order to meet the European Union standards. The negotiations were closed in 2011, EU Treaty signed and accession expected in July 2013.

General progress in the achievement of biodiversity conservation goals until 2010 and achievement of goals and targets of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Republic of Croatia primarily involves creation of the legislative, strategic and institutional framework for their implementation. Having incorporated biodiversity conservation concerns in national laws and regulations, Croatia has also started to integrate biodiversity conservation in all relevant sectors at international and regional levels. This particularly refers to accession to majority of international environmental agreements, and especially integration into regional biodiversity conservation systems (Euroregion, European Union, Mediterranean, Danube river basin, etc.). In view of Croatia being a transition economy, with limited resources for implementation of all commitments it has taken upon, the focus of implementation of the Convention's goals and targets in the reporting period was put on biodiversity inventorying, strengthening the system of specially protected areas, and overall biodiversity protection through national and regional ecological network systems (National Ecological Network, Emerald Network, Natura 2000).

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	March 6, 2001	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
2 nd . NBSAP	June 16, 2009	Submitted	Although submitted, it requires updating to fully address Aichi Targets
Revision of 2 nd NBSAP	Underway	Not yet submitted	Funding being applied for under this project.
1 st National Report	March 6, 2001	Submitted	Outdated
2 nd National Report	Not submitted	Not submitted	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
3 rd National Report	February 19, 2007	Submitted	Outdated
4 th National Report	May 20, 2009	Submitted	Outdated
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): April 2003		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY): April 2005 ³	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions ▪ See e.g. http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/NCSA/Croatia%20National%20Capacity%20Needs%20Self-Assessment%20for%20Global%20Environmental%20Management/NCSA%20Report.pdf 			2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural Biodiversity – Forest Biodiversity – Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 			2009
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
[For more information on the Clearing House Mechanism, consult: www.cbd.int/chm and www.cbd.int/chm/network]			

³ See <http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/NCSA/Croatia%20National%20Capacity%20Needs%20Self-Assessment%20for%20Global%20Environmental%20Management/NCSA%20Report.pdf>

CHM link(s):	www.zastita-priode.hr ; www.dzzp.hr ; www.mzoip.hr ; www.natura2000.hr ; www.velikezvijeri.hr ; www.invazivnevrste.hr ; Also, register on protected areas will be on line soon, after revision of PAs (www.zastita-priode.hr)
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	
<p>Note: add any note on the status of any Biodiversity Enabling Activities and Add-on projects and the status of the National CHM site. Croatia has a robust clearinghouse mechanism in place for biodiversity and protected areas, and is not applying for funds to update its CHM site. See, for example, the following:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection www.mzoip.hr State Institute for Nature Protection www.dzzp.hr Nature Protection Directorate - Nature Protection web portal www.zastita-priode.hr State Institute for Nature Protection - Natura 2000 network in Croatia www.natura2000.hr State Institute for Nature Protection – web portal on large carnivores in Croatia www.velikezvijeri.hr State Institute for Nature Protection – web portal on invasive species in Croatia www.invazivnevrste.hr State Institute for Nature Protection -GMO www.gmo.hr Croatian Environmental Agency www.azo.hr Ministry of Agriculture www.mps.hr Official Gazette www.nn.hr</p>	

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for Croatia was completed in 2008. Although relatively recent, this version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2) -- although Croatia’s NBSAP does include guidelines for the incorporation of nature protection measures into other sectors, these are general in nature, and do not account for the some economic value of biodiversity and key ecosystem services.
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3) – although the plan does include mention of incentives (“Provide incentives to private owners for implementation of measures for conservation of threatened species”, incentives in agri-environment and fisheries), it does not contain specific incentives for mainstreaming biodiversity, nor does it include the removal of harmful subsidies because there is no national assessment of all subsidies for now;
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) – even though Croatia has made great strides in implementing the PoWPA, there are still many gaps, including the incorporation of climate resiliency, into the protected area action plan (although this work has just been started, on incorporating climate change aspects into protected areas as well as Croatia prepared and submitted report on CBD PoWPA action plans);
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14) – the current NBSAP does not focus on key ecosystem services or identify areas critical for restoration.
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16) – the current NBSAP mentions climate change only in the context of monitoring impacts and distribution of invasive species that are indicators of climate change, not in terms of ecosystem-based adaptation, resilience and mitigation.
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20) – this is absent in the current NBSAP.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues

into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on strengthening mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

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

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

The Project *Objective* is:

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

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

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – NBSAP Update is ready for stakeholder consultation and entering national procedure for Government endorsement
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

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

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)⁴ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁵:

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

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

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

⁴ GEF, 2003: “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”. Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: “Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper”. GEF EO.

⁵ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out by experts at the State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP) and in consultation with technical working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and management in Croatia in general. For specific issues related to specific taxa additional external experts will be engaged, which will contribute to knowledge and capacities of experts at SINP. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are part and parcel of this proposal.
Organizational	UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalising the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. The ministry and SINP are already well-capacitated to ensure these functions, but given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognised there is a need to engage external assistance for targets harmonization and for ecosystem services valuation studies. These additional capacities will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organisational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of national targets and analysis of alignment to the new CBD targets ▪ Assessing the values of ecosystem services
Systemic	The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Croatia's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy, e.g. by assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation among other elements.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

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

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	15%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	10%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	49%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	10%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	16%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

1.1. In preparation for the NBSAP update process, essential data, information and analyses on Croatia's biodiversity and its management surveyed, reviewed and collated, contributing to a robust analysis of threats to biodiversity, threat drivers and root causes to biodiversity loss in the country; this will also include the review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level and of NBSAP implementation

1.2. Review of national targets and analysis of alignment to the new CBD targets and EU 2020

Key Outcomes:

1. 1Q 2013, State Institute for Nature Protection completes the stock-taking exercise.
2. By 2014, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Croatia (as inputs to NBSAP revision and 5NR)
- Biodiversity Targets for Croatia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-III):**I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision**

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.

II. Setting targets

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on reviewing national targets and analysis of alignment to the new CBD targets as well as on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets. This includes targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by 2014.

Component 2. NBSAP Update**Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

2.1. Revision of NBSAP is done in a manner that integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, including an assessment of the values of ecosystem services, including identification of gaps and recommendation for update of NBSAP to fully comply with CBD 2011-2020 strategy and EU 2020 Biodiversity strategy together with proposal of new national targets and development of monitoring

Key Outcome:

By early 2014, Croatia's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and is ready for stakeholder consultation and to pass procedure for Government's endorsement before it could be submitted to the CBD

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Update of 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Croatia prepared and ready to pass the procedure for endorsement
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Croatia for freshwater ecosystems
- Sub-product 2: Publication on freshwater ES

Key Activity (III)**III. Revision of the NBSAP**

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Revising the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are typically absent from its existing NBSAP. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Croatia has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Croatia will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of freshwater

ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link freshwater ecosystems and water sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim of producing the freshwater ecosystems valuation study for Croatia is to strengthen the point that biodiversity of freshwater ecosystems not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated freshwater ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management for freshwater ecosystems. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to freshwater management sector will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples – freshwater ecosystems in this case.

- ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
 - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of freshwater ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity.
 - b. Identify the implications of freshwater ecosystem services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade freshwater ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - c. Estimate and demonstrate on pilot site the value of freshwater ecosystem services, including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
 - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of freshwater ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies:

Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁶ Mainstreaming has been addressed by several strategic objectives, guidelines and action plans at Croatian NSAP from 2008:

- Strategic objective to complete and update the national legislation and align the sectoral legislation to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Republic of Croatia, with a specific action plan (7.1.1.2) on Continue the process of legislation alignment in the field of environmental protection, physical planning, agriculture, marine and freshwater fisheries, animal protection, forestry, hunting, water management, mining, energy, transport, tourism and other relevant areas, insofar as it relates to nature protection and conservation of biodiversity, with the provisions of the Nature Protection Act, Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant EU directives.
- Strategic objective for Physical Planning: Adoption of spatial plans of the areas characterized by distinctive features for all national parks and nature parks, evaluation of the area from the nature protection standpoint, incorporation of nature protection requirements and measures, and information resulting from evaluation of the area, into physical planning documents
- Strategic objective on ENIA: Establishment of the instrument for the nature impact assessment of projects, plans and Programmes. Nature Protection Act of 2005 (revised in 2008 and 2011) and Ordinance on ecological network impact assessment of 2009 impose the obligation to conduct an ecological network impact assessment for projects which are not covered by the environmental impact assessment requirement and which alone or in combination with other projects may have a significant impact on an ecologically important area or protected natural value.

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on assessing the progress on implementation of strategic objectives and action plans from the 2008 NSAP (through Activities related to Outputs 1.1 and 1.3). The results of this analysis will form the basis for setting new national targets and to develop new monitoring indicators for Croatia.

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors:
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting, Water management
And take also into account Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport, Energy, Mining

- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:

⁶ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GE F.

Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
Food security
Gender
Climate change mainstreaming
Population & urban planning

- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Further build on cooperation between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Identifying key stakeholders' needs and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of sector

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

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.

3.2 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Croatia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcome:

By April 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including outline finance needs assessment
By April 2014, the Croatia's 5 NR to CBD prepared and submitted to CBD

Key Product or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP and fully address the Aichi Targets
- The 5th NR to CBD

Key Activities (IV – VI)

IV. Developing implementation plans

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

- a) Developing an overall action plan: The primary output of this activity is an action plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
- b) Seeking for additional financial resources for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." Findings from *Scoping study on assessing the adopted indicators for the implementation of the strategy on resource mobilization of the Convention on biological diversity*⁷ will be used as baseline.

V. Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD

Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Croatia will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

⁷ UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/INF/8 <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-04/information/wgri-04-inf-08-en.pdf>

VI. Develop a framework for NBSAP implementation and public involvement in it

This will include dissemination of documents, events and other public activities in the time subsequent to the finalization and submission of the NBSAP to ensure public information, education and outreach on values of biodiversity and ecosystems to human wellbeing and development. It will also involve the refinement of implementation plans for the new NBSAP.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

Croatia has implemented numerous GEF projects over the past 10 years. The project manager, the host initiations and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- GEF 1133 (IBRD implemented) -- *Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project*: Although this project is completed, the results (linkages, on a local level, between sustainable natural resource use, economic development and biodiversity conservation, and the protection of the biodiversity of karst ecosystems in Croatia in a way that is participatory, economically viable, and integrated with the country's socio-economic goals) will be fully integrated into the PoWPA plan, and into sustainable resource use plans.
- GEF 2105 (UNDP implemented) -- *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Dalmatian Coast through Greening Coastal Development*: This project, which seeks to improve coast management by creating an enabling environment and change the behavior of economic actors within the landscape so that key mosaic of habitats and species are secured and their needs incorporated into economic development of the region, will be a key component to the overall coastal section of the NBSAP;
- GEF 3195 (UNEP implemented) – *Common Data Flow System and Indicators to Enhance Integrated Management of Global Environmental Issues in Croatia*. This project, which aims to develop a comprehensive data flow system (DFS) and indicator model for the purpose of sustainable collection and management of common UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD data at the national level, and to implement this model through a small-scale GIS supported pilot project, will be a key component of the implementation plan for the NBSAP.

Other relevant recent projects include:

- Cross border cooperation in the management, protection and research of the Dinaric lynx population
- The Emerald Network – third phase Council of Europe Strengthening civil society sector for the protection of the sea in Croatia Capacity building for implementation of EU legislation on the protection of nature and environment in agriculture
- Biological diversity – Kornati National Park
- Protection of biodiversity of flooding areas along the river Sava
- PHARE 2005 Implementation of NATURA 2000 in Croatia
- WWF Dinaric Arc Ecoregion – 2012 Protected Areas Program
- Danube Regional Project – Phase 2 GEF
- The Green Action – The Danube forum for the environment
- Ecosystem dynamics, chemistry, aquaculture and management in the Adriatic and the North Norwegian coastal zone
- Implementation of environmental acquis concerning the protection of wild species by trade regulation
- PAMS – Protected areas management system – Phase I, II and III
- Development of a network of Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas by encouraging the creation and management of protected areas in the Mediterranean within the national jurisdiction of third countries – MedPAN South
- Strengthening the capacity of county public institutions for managing protected natural values in the light of harmonizing regulations with the EU legislation
- The IPA 2007 TAF Project: “Identification and Setting-up of the Marine Part of the NATURA 2000 network in Croatia“
- The IPA 2007 TAF Project “Development of Faunistic and Speleological Databases (CRO fauna and CRO speleo) as part of NPIS (Nature Protection Information System)”
- The IPA 2009 project "Capacity building for preparation of management plans and strengthening of nature protection inspection for proposed NATURA 2000 sites"
- EU NATURA 2000 Integration Project (Loan IBRD 8021-HR)

For several of the mentioned projects, collaboration will focus on key baseline data on biodiversity that had been gathered by the projects, as well as threat profiles to biodiversity. This information in updated form is important for the new NBSAP. For projects under implementation, project teams will be invited to public events and consultations. Also, the work under the projects are worth showcasing in the final NBSAP publication.

Institutional arrangements

The project will be implemented over a period of 2 years. The Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Nature Protection Directorate (MENP) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. The main implementing partner of the Ministry is the State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP). The State Institute for Nature Protection is the central institution carrying out expert tasks of nature protection in Croatia. It was established by virtue of a Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on 30 October 2002, and began operations in September 2003.

UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1996) between the UNDP and the Government of Croatia, and the UNDP runs its activities in Croatia on the basis of the 2012-2013 Country Programme, which is successor of 2007-2011 Country Programme. Action Plan (CPAP).

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MENP implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. SINP will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

MENP will nominate a high level official (the assistant minister for nature protection) who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent an in-kind contribution to the project from the government of Croatia. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team, by SINP as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office in Croatia.

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

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by MENP, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet as needed, but not less than once in 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and Project Admin & Finance Assistant, who will be located within SINP's offices. The project staff and majority of experts will be assigned from the expert staff of the SINP.

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

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Croatia in the preparation of its existing NBSAP and the 1st, 3rd and 4th National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Croatia has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Eastern Europe and CIS, and its long association with UNDP on various GEF projects. UNDP has an established national office in Zagreb in 1996 with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. The UNDP Country Office's Environment Governance Unit counts on three full-time professional staff, plus senior management, operations and support staff. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Bratislava, Slovakia. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources

development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's program for Croatia

Croatia is a non-UNDAF country. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) runs its activities in Croatia on the basis of the 2012-2013 Country Programme, which is successor of 2007-2011 Country Programme. The expected outcomes of the Country programme 2012-2013 address five strategic national development goals: (i) promoting social inclusion (ii) sustainable regional development, with an emphasis on absorption capacity and socio-economic recovery in the Areas of Special State Concern and underdeveloped areas; (iii) the promotion of biodiversity conservation, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; (iv) measures to contribute to justice reform and human security; and (v) measures to assist Croatia in its sustainable development and cooperation efforts particularly through sharing its knowledge and expertise on European Integration with countries South-eastern Europe region. The Environmental Governance programme aims to ensure that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner and in compliance with Croatia's international obligations and agreements. In practice, the work is focused to support green models of sustainable local and rural development, towards introducing low-emission practices and reducing GHG emissions (use of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources), towards supporting climate-resilient development initiatives and to support "green" models for small businesses on the Dalmatian coast, to encourage investment decisions and business practices that protect the environment and biodiversity. At the moment, UNDP assists Croatian Government (and MENP) to mobilize resources from GEF5 for a full-size project on ensuring financial sustainability of the national protected areas system. "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Croatia" project entirely fits into the Country Programme strategy.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

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

- Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection – Nature Protection Directorate
- State Institute for Nature Protection
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Public Institutions of National Parks and Nature Parks
- Local Authorities including County Public Institutions
- Representatives of local communities
- Civil society organisations (CSOs)
- Environmental NGOs and other relevant institutions identified in early project phase

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Croatia are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation. Members of local communities have large influence over the long-term conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, their full involvement and participation in the revision of the NBSAP are very important to ensure common agreement and support to the NBSAP. This is also paramount to the success of the implementation of the NBSAP and in the overall objective - the conservation of biodiversity. In order to ensure the full involvement of local communities at a national level, community representatives (community leaders and NGOs) will be included in the process. This is to ensure that community perspectives and knowledge are integrated into the national targets and the updated NBSAP, in particular on issues of protection of biological diversity in priority areas, forms of sustainable uses of biological diversity/natural resources, threats and factors threatening biodiversity.

The Ministry Environment and Nature Protection has formed recently the Forum for Environmental and Nature Protection. The Forum is intended to provide a framework for a quality dialogue and exchange of opinions with a wide group of stakeholders. The Forum is intended to ensure discussions on various draft strategic and policy documents as well as legislation, prior to their submission to the Government and parliamentary procedure, i.e. in the early stage of preparation. The Forum has a total of 12 members (three representatives from each interest group: local and regional governments, scientific institutions, business, and NGOs). Further, the participation of local communities at a local level will be secured through UNDP-coordinated projects in the field and cooperation with environmental and local NGOs and LAGs (Local Action Groups).

Gender marking

Croatia enjoys a very high gender equality index, especially compared with other countries in the region. Croatian women and men have equal rights within the family, have the same inheritance rights, the same property ownership rights, and the same access to bank loans. However, because gender is almost always important in natural resources issues, and because gender issues can continue to remain an issue even in countries with a high gender equality index, this project will place special emphasis on gender issues.

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

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

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

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

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

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government investment in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project includes the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the MENP a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MENP, other state agencies regularly over 2 years of project duration.

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

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

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$3,400	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 5,400	

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)
Ms. Gordana Rubklic	Head of International Relations Department	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	April, 23, 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/29/02	Ms Ana Kobašlić and Ms Ivna Vukšić
UNFCCC	05/30/07	Ms Jasenka Nećak
UNCCD	10/06/00	Mr Marija Vihovanec
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	01/30/07	Ms Solveg Kovac

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP/GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		May 25, 2012	Johan Robinson Regional Technical Advisor, EBD, UNDP Environment Finance Group, Bratislava Regional Centre	+421 2 59337 299	johan.robinson@undp.org

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			
<i>Local</i>			
<p>SINP Lead Expert for EA management (functioning as the Project Manager) – financed by GEF for \$16.8K and by UNDP for \$30K.</p>	700	24	<p>The State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP) will assign/second one expert staff to undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. Agreement will be reached on the proper process and compliance with UNDP rules and regulations.</p> <p><i>The managerial key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. ▪ Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. ▪ Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project ▪ Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project steering committee (MENP and SINP). ▪ Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities. ▪ Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. ▪ Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the PSC and the UNDP. ▪ Maintain records of PSC meetings, decisions, actions etc. ▪ Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project’s objectives. ▪ Any other duties assigned by the PSC that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>The key technical tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead the overall process of the stocktaking, consultation, national target setting and the update of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting of the NBSAP to be ready for stakeholder consultation and national endorsement procedure ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. ▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Submit a final draft of relevant products to senior management at the State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP), incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Croatia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Croatia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Revised Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Croatia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Croatia for freshwater ecosystems ➤ Sub-product 2: Publication on freshwater ES ➤ The 5th NR to CBD <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a university graduate degree (completed 4 or 5 year graduate study) in environmental management, natural sciences or related field (biology, ecology), preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. A minimum of 5 years experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, nature protection issues in Croatia,</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs is an added value. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences.
Government financed: National Project Director (support throughout the duration of the project)	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	The National Project Director (NPD) is a high level official (the assistant minister for nature protection), who will serve as the focal point for the project. Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of government institutions. - Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP; - Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders. - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government. NPD can delegate certain tasks to the CBD focal points.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
SINP - Junior experts assisting in all listed activities	700	19	<p><i>Contribution to the following activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Assess and integrate ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Assess the effectiveness of mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Develop a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD ▪ Develop a framework for NBSAP implementation and public involvement in it <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Croatia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Croatia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Revised Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Croatia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Croatia for freshwater ecosystems ➤ Sub-product 2: Publication on freshwater ES ➤ The 5th NR to CBD <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Should have university graduate degree (completed 4 or 5 year graduate study) in natural sciences or related field (biology, ecology).</p>
Contracted experts for specific taxonomic groups	1000	10	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>Based on science-based criteria for biodiversity significance and the profile of threats to different taxonomic groups – and ecosystems – contribute with expert inputs to the various products and sub-products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity project, under the leadership of the SINP Lead Expert for EA management.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Croatia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Croatia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Revised Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Croatia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Croatia for freshwater ecosystems ➤ Sub-product 2: Publication on freshwater ES
<i>International</i>			
Expert for analysis of	2500	4	<i>Objective</i>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
alignment of NBSAP and CBD targets			<p>Based on the current version of the NBSAP, the consultant will play a pivotal role in ensuring the incorporation of Aichi Targets in the version of the NBSAP and developing a framework for monitoring process in the till 2020.</p> <p>The experts will make a key contribution to the following activity: “• Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation”</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Croatia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Croatia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Revised Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Croatia
Expert for preparation of TEEB for freshwater services	3000	17	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>Work together with project experts (junior and senior), as well as relevant stakeholders in the development of the development of a TEEB-like study TEEB for freshwater services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select a case study to demonstrate the value of ecosystems in the economy (as opposed to try to establish the total value). This may be a target landscape with different economic activities take place, a province, island or municipality. - Within this case study, identify (i) the key economic activities, their profitability; (ii) how these activities impact biodiversity and communities; (iii) the enabling governance environment, i.e. legislation and regulations that apply to the activity, fiscal conditions, such as tax breaks, subsidies and conditions for accessing credit etc. - Describe and compare two different management options for the selected economic activities. One for business as usual (BAU) and one for sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). This comparison will be based on expert opinion consultation plus a literature review of conventional and sustainable ways to generate the same output under different scenarios, therefore, making clear what practices, inputs, and investments make one scenario BAU and the other SEM. - Identify the set of goods and services that biodiversity and ecosystems contribute to the selected economic sector’s productivity under the two scenarios, provide a value for these services based on e.g. Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology or other suitable TEEB methodologies. - Estimate the economic costs associated to ecosystem degradation and loss across sectors under the two scenarios based on Report’s Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology. - Construct a BAU and SEM curve in order to estimate net benefits of both scenarios for the selected economic activity for ten years of economic of activity. - Ascertain how, when and under what conditions will SEM yield greater net benefit than BAU for the selected economic activity. - Identify incentives in connection with economic activities that impact biodiversity (either positively or negatively). Assess the socio-economic cost and opportunity costs of these incentives. - Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study / TEEB-like study. - Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events. - Conduct focused working sessions for the preparation of the “<i>Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Croatia for freshwater ecosystems</i>” and finalise the product. - Contribute to other relevant products of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project as applicable. <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Should have an advanced degree (Master’s as a minimum) in natural sciences or related field or economics and/or in environmental economics, preferably with experience in biodiversity conservation planning. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials related to ecosystem service valuation (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking, overview of relevant plans, policies and reports			x	x	x							
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			x	x								
		3. Review of national targets and analysis of alignment with the new CBD targets and EU 2020			x	x	x							
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy					x	x	x	x				
2) NBSAP update	III. Strategy and action plan development	6. Analysis of gaps and recommendation for update the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets					x	x	x	x	x	x		
		7. Preparation of the freshwater ecosystem services valuation report				x	x	x	x					
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	8. Strengthening of national coordination structures			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
		9. Marking of International BD Days (Financed by government)		x				x				x		
		10 participation in CBD COPs and SBSTTAs and WGRI (Financed by government)				x				x	x	x		
		11. Fifth national report prepared								x	x			

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party/ Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	10,000	10,000			a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	10,000			b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000	10,000			c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000		4,000		d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	17,000	17,000			e	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						51,000	47,000	4,000	0		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						51,000	47,000	4,000	0		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	51,000		51,000		f	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	30,000		20,000	10,000	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,300		13,300		g	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,400		3,400		h	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						97,700	0	87,700	10,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						97,700	0	87,700	10,000		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000			5,000	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	32,000			32,000	i	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	8,000			8,000	j	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000			5,000	k	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	500	1,000	500	l	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						52,000	500	1,000	50,500		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						52,000	500	1,000	50,500		
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	500		500		m	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	16,800	2,800	8,400	5,600	n	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000		1,000	1,000	o	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						19,300	2,800	9,900	6,600	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	30,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	p	
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						30,000	5,000	15,000	10,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						49,300	7,800	24,900	16,600		
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	50,300	102,600	67,100		
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						30,000	5,000	15,000	10,000		
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						250,000	55,300	117,600	77,100		

Budget Notes	
a	Int. / Reg. Expert for NBSAP alignment analysis and targets; 4 weeks at \$2500/week.
b	Contracted experts for specific taxonomic groups; 10 weeks at \$1000/week
c	Domestic travel in connection with meetings and consultations For the applicable components, international travel in connection with international consultancies.
d	Translation of alignment analysis and new targets proposed
e	SINP senior experts for NBSAP alignment analysis
f	Int. Expert for freshwater ecosystem services valuation (TEEB); 17 weeks at \$3000/week.
g	SINP experts for freshwater ecosystem services valuation and for NSBAP revision; 19 weeks at \$700/week.
h	Support to meetings and consultations in connection with NBSAP.
i	<p>Working group: SINP - experts for the 5 NR, for alignment analysis and for ecosystem services valuation study; Lump-sum \$32K for approx. 32 weeks worth of service of senior experts. Complete TOR will be developed during the project inception phase. It will concentrate on the following key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Assess and integrate ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Assess the effectiveness of mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Develop a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD – includes the production of the 5th national report to the CBD ▪ Develop a framework for NBSAP implementation and public involvement in it
j	Translation of the 5 NR and other publications (English-Croatian)
k	Typesetting and printing costs of publication
l	Miscellaneous, bank charges, insurance and small purchases
m	Management related travel
n	SINP lead expert for EA management and facilitation
o	Project Audit
p	UNDP support to EA management and facilitation