



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

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

EA Title:	Support to Eritrea for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		
Country(ies):	Eritrea	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01080
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Land Water and Environment; Department of Environment	Submission Date:	2013-05-04
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

### **A. EA FRAMEWORK**

<b>EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Eritrea to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report (5NR) to the CBD</b>					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	List of priority possible approaches to NBSAP revision	Stocktaking and assessment carried out	20,496	28,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	National implementation of the CBD is improved and enhanced	Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of Biodiversity (BD) conservation compiled by the Eritrea	25,818	20,000
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	Approval of a definite set of country indicators and targets Eritrea commences to use country specific indicators and targets	Stakeholder workshops convened to determine country indicators and targets  NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change (CC) plans	88,810	90,000
4) Development	TA	Eritrea budgets	Development of a	40,496	48,000

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

of Implementation plans and related activities		adjusted as a resulted of knowing capacity, technology and conservation gaps	capacity development plan. Development of a technology needs assessment (TNA), Articulation of a communication strategy Development of resource mobilisation plan		
5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	Better informed professional entitites (and the general public are increasingly able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation.	The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Eritrea  Development of a 5NR.	24,380	18,000
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>204,000</b>
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>2</sup></b>				<b>20,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220000</b>	<b>216000</b>

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Land Water and Environment; Department of Environment	In-kind	216,000
Others		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>216,000</b>

<sup>2</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

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

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Eritrea	220,000	20,900	240,900
UNEP	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				220,000	20,900	240,900

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*	<b>208.00</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>28,761</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>3,239</b>		<b>3,239</b>
Travel*				<b>0</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

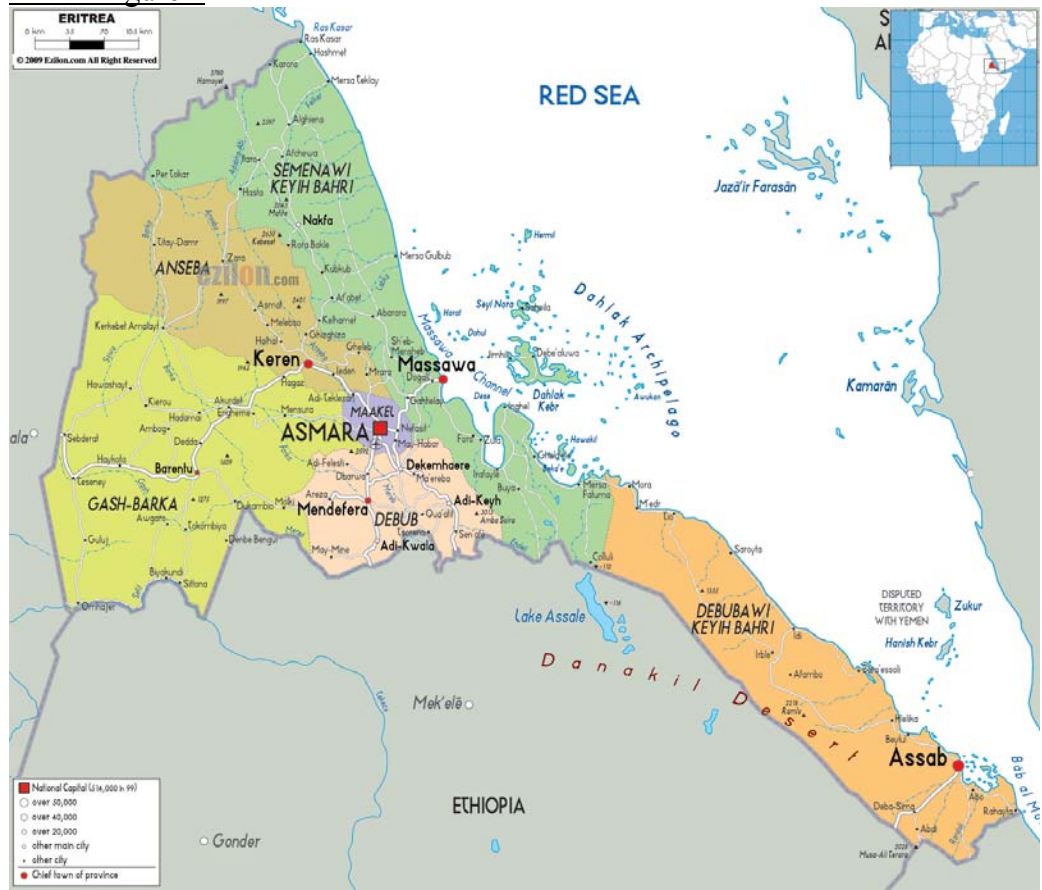
If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

An amount of \$3,239 is requested for equipment and fuel for vehicles to be used in the project.

**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):

**Background:**  
 Figure 1

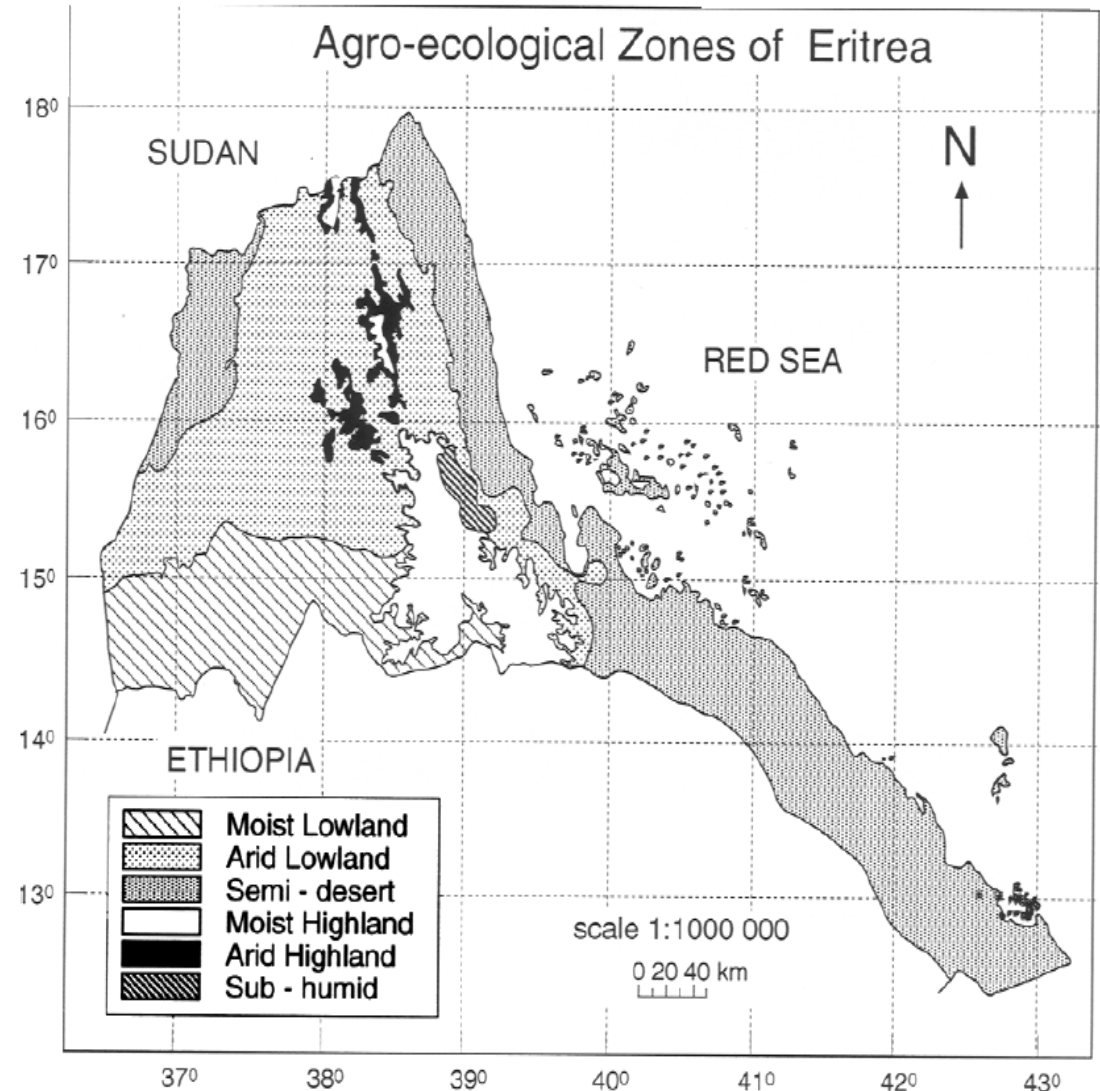


Source: <http://www.ezilon.com/maps/africa/eritrea-maps.html>

**Geographical Location and Climate**

Eritrea is located in the Horn of Africa serving as a bridge between the rest of Africa and the Middle East and the Gulf States. It borders with the Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, Djibouti in the southeast and with the Red Sea in the east. Eritrea has a total land area of 124,300 km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline of 1900 km, The Eritrean territorial waters are around 120,000 km<sup>2</sup>, stretching out to the Red Sea Central Rift. The country exhibits a varied topography, rainfall and climate with altitude that ranges from 60 meters below sea level to over 3,000 meters above sea level. The climate of Eritrea ranges from hot and arid adjacent to the Red Sea to temperate in the highlands and sub-humid in isolated micro-catchment areas of the eastern escarpment. Seventy (70%) of the country is classified as hot to very hot with mean annual temperature of more than 27°C; about 30% is warm to mild with a mean temperature of about 22°C. The total annual rainfall varies from less than 200 mm in the northwestern lowlands to more than 700 mm in the southwestern lowlands. As a result of these variances in temperature and rainfall, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has developed an agro ecological map as shown below (figure 2) showing the six major agro ecological zones namely moist lowland, arid lowland, semi-desert, moist highland, arid highland and sub humid. (Eritrea

Figure 2



<http://www.ezilon.com/maps/africa/eritrea-maps.html>

### Biodiversity Projects and Funding

As described above different combinations of geographical and climatic combinations vary across the country, which has given rise to a multitude of region-specific conditions and approaches for biodiversity conservation and use in various parts of the country. To ensure the sustainability of the countries biodiversity, Eritrea has ratified various environmental conventions and the outcome of this with respect to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been an investment under the Biodiversity (BD) focal area of US\$ 22,046,190 and a co-finance leveraging of US\$27,847,100. Details of these GEF projects and other non GEF projects are provided in table 1 below, which also

shows how these past projects are linked to the current proposed project. Table 2 shows other non GEF funded projects in Eritrea which are linked to the proposed project.

Table 1: Eritrea Biodiversity Projects and Links to NBSAP project

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>GEF Grant (\$)</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>NBSAP – NR5 Links</b>
National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report	275,000	This project formulated strategies and actions necessary for the protection and sustainable use of Eritrea's biodiversity, as well as preparation of a plan for their implementation. The primary product will be a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. (NBSAP) In addition, Eritrea's first national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity was prepared.	This initial project completed in 2004 prepared the Eritrea's 1 <sup>st</sup> NBSAP. This proposal is seeking to revise and update the 1 <sup>st</sup> NBSAP with the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities
Conservation Management of Eritrea's Coastal, Marine and Island Biodiversity	4,986,000	The objective of the project was to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the globally significant biodiversity of Eritrea's coastal, marine and island (CMI) ecosystems which are still currently threatened by the rapid development of fisheries, tourism and oil exploration. The project facilitated	Conference of the Parties Decision X/29 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its 10 <sup>th</sup> meeting Noted the adverse impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity (e.g., sea level rise, ocean acidification, coral bleaching) invited Parties, to further integrate climate change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes,

			<p>sustainable development of the CMI resources, through a participatory management framework, establishment of conservation areas and species programs, an operational information system, and increased public awareness of the needs and benefits of CMI biodiversity.</p>	<p>including, inter alia, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).</p> <p>Component 3 of this proposal will ensure that Eritrea's NBSAP will appropriately plan for and address CMI issues and integrate them into national plans.</p>
	<p>Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of Second National Report (add on)</p>	<p>170,000</p>	<p>This project focused on the priorities set forth in the NBSAP which required immediate response to ensure effective means of biodiversity conservation for a sustainable use of natural resources in Eritrea.</p> <p>These gaps include lack of legal authority and weak institutional structures of relevant stakeholders involved in biodiversity conservation and management, extremely poor capacity in bio-systematic to study the status and trend of biodiversity resources.</p> <p>The overall objective of this Project is help to</p>	<p>A revision of the old NBSAP will provide new avenues for biodiversity conservation planning and build on the outcomes of the capacity assessments carried out in this project.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation is a key element in NBSAP development and the stakeholders, institutions and structures created from the assessment of capacity needs will form a core element for the revision of the NBSAP.</p>

			create an enabling environment for the Government of Eritrea to implement the NBSAP.	
	Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil and Berasoli Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	5,878,000	When fully implemented this project will established seek establish national system of protected areas (PA)to conserve biodiversity and mitigate land degradation pressures on habitats in key biodiversity areas, initially centered in the Semenawi- Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori-Hawakil and Berasoli Protected Areas Cluster.	The term “protected area” is defined in Article 2 of the Convention as “a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives”. Efforts to ensure conservation of PAs are enshrined in the Aichi Biodiversity targets - <b>Strategic Goal C: - Target 11 which seeks that</b> By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



	<p>Mainstreaming Conservation of Migratory Soaring Birds into Key Productive Sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea Flyway (Tranches 1 and 2)</p>	<p>9,743,240</p>	<p>The Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway is the second most important flyway for migratory soaring birds (raptors, storks, pelicans and some ibis) in the world, with over 1.5 million birds of 39 species, including 6 globally threatened species, using this corridor between their breeding grounds in Europe and West Asia and wintering areas in Africa each year.</p> <p>The aim of this project is to mainstream migratory soaring bird considerations into the productive sectors along the flyway that pose the greatest risk to the safe migration of these birds-principally hunting, energy, agriculture and waste management-while promoting activities in sectors which could benefit from these birds, such as ecotourism. Overall goal of this project is to establish a regional conservation and monitoring program targeting globally significant bird species (including raptors) and</p>	<p>Aside from providing a monitoring baseline for status, trends and threats to migratory birds this project will also be key to the development of the 5<sup>th</sup> National report and feed into the processes for the programmes of work on marine coastal biodiversity, inland water ecosystems, traditional knowledge and island biodiversity</p>
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		bird habitats in the east Palearctic and west Arabian flyway.	
Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa	20,000	To Assist GEF-Eligible Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Africa to prepare and make timely submission of their Second National Reports on measures that each party has taken to implement the Protocol in line with Article 33	While the protocol and the convention are not two separate entities but tow entities that both feed into the global conservation effort. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> national biosafety reports will provide crucial data to add on to the NBSAP and 5 <sup>th</sup> national report.

Table 2: Non-GEF Funded ERITREA BD Projects and Links to NBSAP project

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>NBSAP – NR5 Links</b>
Water and Sustainable Development	<b>1, 706, 210.00</b>	<p>Knowledge base of existing water resource improved and efficiency, effectiveness and sustainable water resource management fostered;</p> <p>National capacity to collect, store, process, monitor and disseminate hydro meteorological and hydrological information strengthened;</p> <p>National capacity to test hazardous pollutants and to ensure sector based safe</p>	The knowledge management and information capacity aspect of this project provides Eritrea synergies with the Clearing House Mechanism aspect of this proposal.

			<p>water quality is enhanced.</p> <p>Pre-feasibility assessment study to establish a national water technology institute conducted.</p>	
	<p>Improving Fishing Communities' Livelihoods to Enhance National Food Security</p>	<p>2,194,714.00</p>	<p>The objectives of the proposed intervention aligns to the National-Food-Security-Strategy (NFSS), operationalizing key elements, such as increasing productivity of the artisanal fisheries and expanding production and export of high value fisheries products. This programme, in general, attempts to alleviate households' food insecurity, by increasing food availability at community levels, and through export of fisheries products, reinforces government's capacity to import food, as a result of increased hard currency earnings</p> <p>Furthermore, the programme partly catalyzes UNDAF (2007-2011) the food security outcome, contributing to targets; Enhanced decision (policy) making on food security, requiring development of regulatory procedures related to</p>	<p>The NBSAP will seek to be mainstreamed into national polices and strategies such as the NFSS.</p>

			fisheries; Improved access and availability of food, through income-generation activities and improving livelihoods of the poor and; Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level, through capacity development to reduce post-harvest losses and improve availability of food products.	
	Capacity Building of the Ministry of National Development, Phase I	5,838,158.00	The project focuses at supporting the Government in building capacity of the newly established Ministry of National Development (MoND), so as to better manage and carry out the complex task of planning and coordination at the national, sectoral and resources for development; (iii) macro and microeconomic policy analysis and formulation, (iv) program/project implementation and coordination, (v) formulating and refining economic policies, and (vi) monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects.	The NBSAP and UNEP in this type of project seek to improve the capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in MEA negotiations is enhanced
<p>Related initiatives</p> <p>The NBSAP project will collaborate and learn from some of the ongoing and past BD</p>				

	<p>related initiatives in the country as outlined in the outcomes spelt out in table 1 and 2 above. Most importantly, the current project will improve on the first NBSAP as described in Component III on page 17 below.</p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p>	<p>Eritrea ratified the CBD on March 21, 1996. Thus the country is committed to complying with the provisions of the Convention and decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). In particular, the outcomes of COP 10 in Aichi directed parties to develop and or review their NBSAPs, integrate them with planning systems and activities of all economic sectors affecting biodiversity. Additional to the revision of the NBSAPs the COP also directed parties to develop their 5<sup>th</sup> National Reports as well as their Clearing House Mechanisms (CHM)</p> <p><b>a) Baseline for NBSAP development</b></p> <p>The initial NBSAP in Eritrea was adopted in 2000 and had as its overall goal as: “The biodiversity of Eritrea restored, conserved and managed so that it provides environmental services and natural resources that contribute to sustainable and socially-fair national economic development.” Three core areas were identified, namely terrestrial biodiversity, marine biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity, each with a major objective. The strategic elements of the NBSAP formed the linkage between the major objective for each core area and the activities that were undertaken in order to fulfill the objectives.</p> <p>For convenience and clarity, the strategic elements were reduced to 10 themes which are: integrated management; sustainable use of natural resources; alien invasive species; pollution management; in situ conservation (protected areas); ex situ conservation; taxonomic knowledge; information acquisition and storage; public awareness and education; and legal and institutional structure (capacity building).</p> <p>Since the submission of the first NBSAP to the CBD, the baseline situation both in the country and outside the country within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Eritrea and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Eritrea to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Eritrea NBSAP.</p> <p>The 2001 Strategy was developed against the backdrop of major economic decline and restructuring. Currently the economic situation in ERITREA has changed, which requires revising the NBSAP. Especially if Eritrea is to orient itself based on the green economy that seeks improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.</p> <p><b>b) Baseline for National Reporting</b></p>

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. With support from the GEF, Eritrea has prepared two National Reports to the CBD and submitted them to the Convention Secretariat. Thus Eritrea meets the eligibility criteria for requesting funding for the preparation of the 5NR. This project is intended to support Eritrea's efforts on the development of an updated NBSAP in parallel with the preparation of the 5NR and a CHM; ensuring that all three processes will make use of an integrated stakeholder consultation process. Financial support from the GEF will help Eritrea to submit the 5NR by the March 2014 deadline. If developed internally there is a risk of a serious submission delay and compromise on the quality of the reports. The Department of Environment with relevant stakeholders will deliver the report on time.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project conforms to several COP decisions and resultant guidelines as follow;

(i) COP decision X/10 – National Reporting and the 5NR Guidelines available on the CBD Secretariat website. (<http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?id=12276> )

(ii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for BD & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10. (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/> )

(iii) Notification for 5NR and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5NR and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed 5NR to the CBD is 31st March 2014.

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

In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:

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

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

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

iv) **Project Objective:** With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Eritrea to revise its NBSAPs and to develop the 5NR to the CBD.

#### **Fit with UNEP Programme of Work**

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

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

	<p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across the UNS</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment b:</b> Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in MEA negotiations is enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United Nations (UN) common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment d):</b> Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
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<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p><b>Proposed components and activities</b></p> <p><b>Component I. Stocktaking and assessment</b></p> <p>This component will entail ;</p> <p><u>(i)Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports.</u> This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><u>(ii)Identification of stakeholders, consultations and awareness.</u> The executing agency (EA) will identify relevant stakeholders, whose representatives will comprise a working group for the preparation of an updated NBSAP. The group's activities will be coordinated by the project leader. This will help to take the fullest possible account of different interests, thus significantly improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the new NBSAP in the future, which is particularly important with regard to mainstreaming BD into national development plans and improving the resilience of landscapes involved in the operations of production sectors. The project funds will be used to carry out a series of online and physical discussions with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (government authorities, NGOs, research institutions, associations of indigenous peoples) and to hold a final workshop for decision-makers.</p> <p><u>(c)Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss.</u> Taking into account the current resource depleting and inefficient model of economic development in Eritrea stemming from various sources of political strife the Eritrean economy has yet to stabilize and thus the non - prioritization of natural resources is a key driving factor for biodiversity loss in the country. As a result of this a list of the key existing causes of BD loss will be prepared, and the main potential future threats for BD at the national and regional levels will be identified. A list of existing threats to BD will be created by an expert group in a continuous dialogue with the EA, while a review of potential future threats will be periodically carried out by the stakeholder teams that this project will create.</p> <p><b>Component II. Translating Global Aichi Targets into national Eritrean NBSAP targets</b></p> <p><u>Setting national targets, principles and main priorities of the strategy through national consultations.</u> The updated NBSAP will be aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and Eritrea’s commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; it will contain specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely targets. At the same time it will have an optimal structure for the integration of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions.</p> <p>Prior to the development of an updated NBSAP, national BD objectives and priorities will be defined with the outcomes from Component 1. Initially they will be drafted by the working group mentioned above and then offered for the consideration of all stakeholders. The activities under Component 2 will be carried out in accordance with the guidance of the COP-10 with particular attention to the following aspects:</p>
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- *Alignment with the Aichi BD Targets*, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and Eritrea's commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; setting specific, measurable, achievable, and timely targets.

- *Integration of BD conservation and sustainable use targets* into the economic development. The NBSAP will have an optimal structure for the incorporation of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions.

- *Human rights and indigenous peoples*

Discussions of indigenusness have not infiltrated these societies, mainly because they have been submerged into a discourse of nationalism and nation-building. Thus if the NBSAP is considered vital to the tenets of nation building, the participation in the NBSAP workshops and review process of indigenous peoples will build their capacity in environmental knowledge, networking, information, and awareness-raising; to support sustainable development in Eritrea.

- *Gender aspects*. The Eritrean Constitution, ratified in 1997, guarantees equal rights for women and men. In addition to the supreme principle enshrined in the Constitution prohibiting discrimination on account of race, ethnic origin, language, colour, gender, religion, disability, age, political view, social or economic status, various articles in the Constitution grant equal rights to women, as men, with regard to such key issues as land ownership, family and marriage, equality before the law, inheritance and passing on citizenship to their children ([http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126648.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126648.pdf)). On this basis from the Eritrean constitution, the principle of gender equality will be fully integrated into NBSAP implementation plans. This will ensure the recognition of all perspectives on the use of BD resources by different social groups, impact of the effectiveness of conservation measures on both sexes, and incorporation of the needs of indigenous and local population into biodiversity conservation targets.

- *Marine and coastal biodiversity*. Eritrea's coastal waters are among the most productive fishing grounds in the Red Sea. The continental shelf covers more than 52,000km<sup>2</sup>. The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is between 50 – 70,000 tons per year, with the existing fish population including: groupers, jackfish, catfish, mackerel, barracuda, sharks, queen fish, tuna, kingfish, sea bream, and sole. Despite the high potential, the marine sector is one of the most undeveloped activities in Eritrea. With the introduction of improved equipment, facilities, infrastructure and transport networks via investment high returns can be harnessed from this sub sector. In light of this the Government is keenly interested to promote foreign investment (including collaborations) in this area of the economy and to ensure that Eritrea strives to use its marine environment sustainably. Thus this project will seek to address in the NBSAP marine and coastal issues to the same extent as land components of BD.

### **Component III. NBSAP update, consultations and adoption**

(a) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. Under the Component III, a strategy and actions for the implementation of agreed targets will be identified through national consultations. Eritrea is divided into 6 regions (or zobas). The draft NBSAP will be sent to all regional authorities in Eritrea responsible for biodiversity conservation to ensure full coverage and representation of the stakeholders and BD issues in the country.

(b) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national level. Consultations with regard to the draft NBSAP will be carried out in two stages: first the regional authorities and then a final workshop intended to finalize the NBSAP will be attended by decision-makers representing all Zobas. Thus, the consultation process with regard to the draft NBSAP will involve executive authorities at all levels of government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of indigenous communities and key land users. In addition to the draft NBSAP, the consultation process will address the integration of the targets defined by the NBSAP into the regional development plans, spatial planning schemes, and sectoral development strategies.

(c) Mainstreaming BD into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies. As mentioned above, (see component 1) the updated NBSAP will have an optimal structure for mainstreaming BD into individual sectoral and national & regional development plans as outlined below. The NBSAP via the stakeholder map from page 26-27 will ensure that the relevant focal points or institutions that develop Eritrea's policies will be consulted to ensure biodiversity mainstreaming and sustainability of the NBSAP revision outcomes. Some of the sectors that will be consulted are highlighted below.

- Energy Sector & Strategy: Eritreans have one of the world's lowest energy consumption rates. Per capita gross energy consumption in Eritrea is about 3000 kW-hr/year with commercial energy consumption (petroleum products and electricity) being less than 1000 kW-hr/year/person. Commercial energy consumption in other developing countries tends to be several times higher. Currently about 80% of energy use is from biomass supplies in Eritrea. In Eritrea's society, traditional uses of biomass and solar energy supplies predominate. In most Eritrean homes, wood, dung, and crop residues are burned for cooking, heating, and lighting while kerosene lamps, candles, and flashlights used as additional lighting sources. Solar energy is traditionally used for clothes and crop drying, but is largely unaccounted for in energy sector surveys. (<http://www.punchdown.org/rvb/energy/EngSector.html>)
- Eritrea's energy strategy seeks to diversify sources, increase efficiency, and expand access to electricity. In order to diversify energy sources wind energy and alternative biomass energy supplies are being actively investigated, wood fuel stocks are being increased through regulation and tree planting schemes, and solar energy is being promoted for high value rural uses.
- Oil and gas exploration in the Red Sea off Eritrea began in the 1930s. Following independence, the country began awarding production contracts in 1995. However, as of January 2003, Eritrea had no proven reserves of crude oil or natural gas. It also has no known reserves of coal. As a result, the country, as of 2001, has had no output of oil, natural gas or coal. (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421502000629>). The authorities believe that the country has good medium to long-term prospects for offshore oil production, fishing and tourism.

- Mining: Economic growth in Eritrea was strong in 2011, estimated at 8.2% compared to 2.2% in 2010. Underpinning this performance was the coming on stream of mining projects with substantial foreign investment (notably the Bisha gold mine) and high levels of production of silver, copper and zinc. Growth is projected to fall in the coming years to 6.3% however if world mineral prices fall. The project will seek to mainstream BD aspects in the mining sector including planning for protection of important species, and replanting of indigenous plant species after the mines are exhausted.
- Agricultural Sector & Strategy:  
In 2004 Eritrea developed a food security strategy [http://www.itacasmara.esteri.it/itacasmara/english/side\\_menu/documenti/FSS%20Eritrea.pdf](http://www.itacasmara.esteri.it/itacasmara/english/side_menu/documenti/FSS%20Eritrea.pdf) this strategy is outdated and should be updated to ensure that drought, absence of adequate rainfall, and increased prices for imported food commodities is being reported throughout the horn of Africa region. To ensure that land degradation issues prevalent in the horn of Africa do not degrade this progress it is imperative that the successes of the Agriculture sector are protected in a green approach that will ensure sustainability of this key sector.
- Fishing Sector & Strategy: ([http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/FI-CP\\_ER/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/FI-CP_ER/en) ) Located at the widest part of the Red Sea, The waters of the southern part of the Red Sea are highly productive in part due to allochthonous advection of monsoon upwelled nutrient rich waters through Bab El Mandab. This productivity supports substantial populations of over 1 000 species of fish and 220 species of corals. Though systematic stock assessments of commercially important species are not carried out routinely by the Ministry of Marine Resources, estimates of an aggregate MSY for such species are between 70 000 and 80 000 (Research and Statistics, Ministry of Fisheries, Massawa, Eritrea).

Opportunities for the integration of the BD targets into sectoral and regional development plans will be discussed with executive authorities within the framework of the online consultation, during the subsequent comment gathering process, and at the final workshop. Detailed consideration of those opportunities is essential for preventing or minimizing adverse impacts of industrial development on habitats, economic sectors and for bringing national and regional policies, and legal framework in line with the BD conservation policies and legislation. Special attention will be paid to preventing potential conflicts between priorities of different sectors and identifying mutually acceptable solutions. Furthermore, to ensure mainstreaming and sustainability post completion, the project will put into place action plans to enable future collaboration between private and public partners. As all relevant sectors will be involved into NBSAP revision and national reporting, both governmental and non-governmental Recommendations to the NBSAP will be integrated into relevant national and regional strategies and plans such as national energy strategy, development strategy of the fishery, etc.

**Component IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities**  
Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation. Given the changing socio-economic conditions and legal framework, the advancement of

international conservation practices, the emergence of new areas of BD conservation activities (such as ecosystem services valuation, ensuring equal access to genetic resources etc.), appropriate capacity building of Eritrean regional environmental authorities is necessary. Within the framework of the proposed project, a plan for the development of professional and resource base of conservation will be prepared; to support such development, a compilation of regulations and guidelines relevant to the NBSAP implementation will be produced. Furthermore this will also assist in the implementation of the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) – <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/354.pdf>

(a) Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). TNAs will be carried out in parallel with the development of detailed plans for the implementation of specific NBSAP targets. Thus within the framework of the proposed project, only a minimum funding in this area is required to support the preparation of general recommendations and identification of the structure of the assessment process.

(b) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation. Within the framework of the project a cost estimate for the NBSAP implementation will be prepared, and possible ways of mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of NBSAP-related projects, from both governmental and non-governmental sources, will be analyzed.

#### **Component V. Institutional aspects, monitoring, reporting and exchange**

(a) Development of indicators and monitoring approach. As a part of the project proposed, the existing monitoring and data management systems in the country housed by the various stakeholders will be analyzed; indicators and approaches for the monitoring of BD components at different levels will be proposed, taking into account advancements in technological and methodological innovations introduced in the recent years.

(b) Fifth national report. Within the framework of the proposed project, the 5NR Report to the CBD will be prepared. The report will reflect the current status of the implementation of Eritrea's commitments under the CBD, key changes and trends in the state of BD components, threats to BD, and various aspects of conservation. In addition, a structure of a NR preparation process for use in the long term will be elaborated.

The structure of the 5NR will conform to the CBD's guidelines (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>), focusing on the following three areas:

Part I: An update on BD status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being.

Part II. The national BD strategy and NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of BD.

Part III. Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi BD Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

#### **Project Execution Arrangement**

At the national level, the EA is the Ministry of Land Water and Environment;

Department of Environment. The EA will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

At the EA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 8**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 9**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 7**, the project deliverables given in **Appendix 6** and the reporting timelines stipulated in the Project Cooperation Agreement that will be signed between UNEP and the EA.

**Steering committee:** A steering committee will be established to implement the project. The committee will be chaired by GEF operational focal point and include representatives of key stakeholders and decision makers, project manager as a secretary, key experts and relevant staff of the Ministry. The Steering committee will provide general supervision for the project and hold selection of experts for preparation of the 5NR and development NBSAP and will meet at least 3 times in a year.

#### **Project Implementation by UNEP**

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP / GEF budgets shown in **Appendix 1** and the co-financing breakdown in **Appendix 2** showing co financing breakdown from Eritrea and project partners as per table B of this template. These budgets follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 5**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in BD. The percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to the needs of Eritrea and may not be as exact as those in Appendix 5.

ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and SCBD and guidelines given by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf>).

iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>). Early in 2013, the SCBD conducted a training for country teams on the development of the 5<sup>th</sup> National report held in Gigiri Nairobi, and attended by the Anglophone African least developed countries including Eritrea.

iv) UNEP will have a dedicated Task manager and Fund Management Officer who will provide technical and financial project oversight, including coordinating the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

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

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

- d) There will be a full time project coordinator hired for this project and the UNEP DEPI Task Manager will be involved in the hiring process. This officer will be paid from Budget line 1101 of Appendix 1 and will be retained on a good performance basis. UNEP will reserve the right to ask for removal of the officer in the event of non-performance”. In addition the project will commission an external auditor (separate from the government auditors) at the end of the project using GEF funds from budget line 5203 of Appendix 1).

**SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:**

The EA is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The Ministry will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Ministry will ensure that GEF projects, and others funded by other donors or by the country itself will adhere to the key recommendations and outcomes from the NBSAP.
- c) In view of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) presence in Eritrea. Members of the UNCT will be invited to stakeholder meetings to provide options for future collaboration on the basis of the NBSAP, CHM and 5<sup>th</sup> National Report Furthermore the NBSAP will seek to register the project with in country UNCT processes such as;
  - i. Common Country Assessment (CCA)
  - ii. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
  - iii. Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR)
  - iv. Human Development Report
- d) These processes in the country will be another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding and sustainable development outcomes.

**The capacities to be developed include:**

The Eritrea NCSA document (National Capacity Self Assessments-<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/ncsa-eritrea-fr-ap.pdf>) identified various capacity gaps with regard to Biodiversity conservation as follows:.

Capacity Constraints

The capacity constraints have been categorized into individual, institutional and systemic level based from the thematic assessment survey. The findings are summarized below:-

- Lack of human resources capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use such as for example taxonomists and environmental lawyers. In five Zobas shortage of experts was ranked as of first priority, whereas in Zoba Anseba it was ranked fifth;
- Four zobas ranked lack of institutional linkages and coordination as second or third, while two zobas ranked them as fourth and fifth;
- Weak capacity for assessment, identification and monitoring of components of biodiversity;

- Poor understanding and information on status of invasive alien species and their impact on biodiversity as well as the methods to eradicate them;
- Lack of clarity of mandates and responsibilities of stakeholder. For example Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Maritime Department do not know exactly what their mandate is in conserving and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Mainstreaming of CBD was not carried out into all sectoral, cross-sectoral plans and programmes and into national decision- making process;
- Identification and monitoring of species in all ecosystems was not carried out and there is no data about the status of species and which species are endangered in the entire ecosystem;
- There is no guideline for the selection of protected areas and there are few trained protected area managers and staff;
- Intensive awareness raising campaign was not carried out for the public and to the decision makers about the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of biodiversity;
- Little capacity concerning ratification of environmental law ;
- Lack of effective enforcement of the laws especially as regards wildlife and poor understanding of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use issues and practices;

#### **SUMMARY of KEY PRIORITY CAPACITY NEEDS**

The key capacity needs in implementing the UNCBD convention can be summarized as follows:

- Institutional capacity building.
- Human resource development and training
- Extensive and intensive awareness raising at all levels.
- Mainstreaming of CBD and enforcement of laws, guidelines and proclamations related to CBD.
- 
- 

This project will further articulate the exact capacity required from the above list given by the NCSA both in quality and in quantity. It will further include budgeting for such capacity building activities in national ministries.

The project will bring national staff in several ministries and regional authorities to have multi -sectoral consultations together with other stakeholders. Thus capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for BD in such ministries as Industry, Health, Energy, and Agriculture etc. to work much more and mainstream them in their action plans.

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

#### **STAKEHOLDERS:**

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities , Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local

NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations. Table 2 below for details how the stakeholders will be involved in the project.

**Table 3: stakeholders and their roles in the project**

<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>	<b>Actual stakeholders specific to your country</b>	<b>Expected Roles</b>
<p><b>Government Organs:</b>            Ministry of Agriculture            Ministry of Education            Ministry of Energy &amp; Mines            Ministry of Fisheries &amp; Marine Resources            Ministry of Health            Ministry of Information            Ministry of Justice            Ministry of Labor &amp; Human Welfare            Ministry of Land, Water, &amp; Environment            Ministry of National Development            Ministry of Tourism            Ministry of Trade &amp; Industry            Minister of Transport &amp; Communications</p>	<p>The stakeholders listed to the left are actual Ministries in Eritrea</p>	<p>The Ministry of Land Water and Environment and its associated Department of Environment will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate NBSAP revision and fifth national report development by being the focal point of the project.</li> <li>• Should adopt the completed revised NBSAP as its primary planning tool and the Minister needs to become the principle advocate within the government and amongst other ministries for NBSAP and conservation implementation activities.</li> <li>• Advocate for Involvement of the NBSAP development into daily workings/mandates of the other ministries which should increase political support for biodiversity conservation and also incorporate and mainstream the NBSAP into their policy making frameworks.</li> <li>• Build the financial basis to help include NBSAP implementation into national budgeting process, other domestic sources of support, and external funding for NBSAP</li> </ul>



			<p>implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement policy and regulatory frameworks, including monitoring and compliance with Protocol related matters</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Legislature-</b></p> <p>The legislature of sets the internal and external policies of the government, regulates implementation of those policies and approves the budget</p> <p>The Lower Regional Assemblies are also in each of Eritrea's six zones. These Assemblies are responsible setting a local agenda in the case that they are not overruled by the National Assembly.</p>	<p>Committees on natural resources and environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>Discussion of the NBSAP</li> <li>Reviewing and adopting new NBSAP related legislation</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Communication</b></p> <p>Print, Audio &amp; Visual Media, incl.: newspapers</p>	<p>Ministry of Information Minister of Transport &amp; Communications, Eritrean Telecommunication Services Corporation (ERITEL), Al-Hadisa newspaper, Haddas Eritrea newspaper, Afar Radio Blin Radio, Nara Radio Tigre Radio</p>	<p>In conjunction with the other stakeholders participants from the communication world such as the Media (print, audio &amp; visual) have the opportunity to convey to the nation and globally the NBSAP revision and development process.</p> <p>These entities are also a good source of resources for public educational purposes.</p>
	<p><b>Private Businesses/Sector/Industry:</b></p>		<p>Industries and financial institutions are involved in utilization of biodiversity</p>

	Forestry, Agricultural, Mining, Oil and Gas retailers etc.		resources and hence they need to engage in sustainable production techniques, if the NBSAP is included into their production frameworks.
	<b>Academia &amp; Research Institutions:</b>	National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Eritrea Institute of Technology, University of Asmara Hamelmalo Agriculture college (HAC)	Biodiversity & Biosafety research and training including laboratory analytical functions to support policy and regulatory agencies
	<b>Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies:</b>	National union of Youth and Students (NUEYS), Association, National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW	Consumer related issues, public engagement and socio economic benefit actualization  Offer an alternative source of direct and indirect technical information.  Assist in lobbying the government to adopt conservation policies within its policy frameworks

<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p><b>Cost effectiveness:</b></p> <p>a) Conservation of important biodiversity in any country depends on sound planning and laying executable strategies and action plans. If this is well done through this project, Eritrea stands to gain in the future BD conservation efforts as it contributes to all sectors. Cost effectiveness will therefore be realized later than up front. In addition, this project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>If GEF funds are not provided, Eritrea would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective, due to the lack of IA follow up and technical cooperation that will ensure Eritrea submits its reports at the allotted time set by the SCBD.</p> <p>The other options are that Eritrea might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity and Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by an independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <p>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</p> <p>b) The Dedicated project web-based portals ‘5NR Portal’ (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) and (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nbsaps">www.cbd.int/nbsaps</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portals regularly.</p> <p>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Eritrean Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet at least twice every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global</p>

	<p>Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</p> <p>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in <b>Appendix 6</b>.</p> <p>e) The M&amp;E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 7</b></p> <p>f) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 4</b>.</p>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	<p>N/A</p> <p>The project is within the recommended project budget.</p>

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

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Mogos Woldeyohannis	Director General	MINISTRY OF LAND WATER AND ENVIRONMENT; DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT	01/26/2013


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	03/21/1996	MR. MOGOS WOLDEYOHANNIS
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<p>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval.</p>
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Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		04/05/2013	Esther Mwangi	+2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.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>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager & assistant	149	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Administrative Support	83	72	Full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local Consultants	756	72	Technical and data collection for all the five project components, facilitation of meetings, collation and report writing, provide technical backstopping to country on all 5 components to ensure technical validity of the project outputs.
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development)	1,500	13	Assisting the EA in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process as well as reporting.

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

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

### Climate Change

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

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

### Land Degradation

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

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

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

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

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