



**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 Fiji		
Country:	Fiji	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4908
Other Executing Partner:	Department of Environment (MMA), Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing & Environment	Submission Date:	August 13, 2012
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Project Duration	24 Months
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Fiji’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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By end 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participatory manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Fiji’s reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Fiji taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	49,000	70,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 2014, Fiji’s NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the 	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Fiji, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised and updated, in a manner that is participatory, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming (positioning, aligning and incorporating it);</p>	67,000	50,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	(ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Fiji is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms		- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance 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 NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity that fully incorporates Aichi Targets/ updated NBSAP's targets. 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Fiji in a timely manner: (1) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.	82,000	50,000
Subtotal				198,000	170,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				22,000	50,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	220,000

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	Department of Environment	Grant	170,000
National Government	Department of Environment	In Kind	50,000
Total Co-financing			220,000

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)	Global	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources				220,000	22,000	242,000

⁵ 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.

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	30	15,000	5,000	20,000
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,000	20,000	22,000
Travel*		5,000	5,000	10,000
Others**(government staff time)		0	20,000	20,000
Total		22,000	50,000	72,000

* 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 \$2,000 in the table above refers to communication costs, including telephones and other costs. Refer to Annex D, Total Budget and Workplan for more details.

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 AND CONTEXT

Fiji consists of more than 300 islands and about 100 are inhabited, covering a total land area of 18,376 square kilometers. The two largest islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu comprise of more than 85% of the total area. Most of the islands are volcanic.

The Fiji population stood at 837, 271 with annual growth rate of -0.5% in 2007 and -0.1% in 2008. Around 51% of the population lives in urban areas. Fiji has a mild tropical climate with plentiful rain. It is however subject to potentially catastrophic climatic events such as cyclones and flooding. During El Nino years droughts can be severe on the western parts of the larger islands especially during the May to October dry season.

Diverse ecosystems exist in Fiji including significant areas of natural forest and a range of coastal and marine ecosystem including extensive systems of mangrove and coral reefs. These resources form the basis of Fijian culture, employment and food supply, thus the need to be well maintained for future generations. The remaining area of natural forest is approximately 860,000 ha and the current rate of deforestation is moderate.

Fiji's EEZ covers 1.3 million square kilometers and contains rich marine resources. Reef systems include barrier, fringing and platform reefs. Some are under pressure from pollution, coral mining and hurricane damage. A significant portion of Fiji's economy is dependent on exploitation of Fiji's natural resource base. This includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and tourism.

Gross earnings from tourism for 1st quarter, 2009 have been estimated at \$167.6 million. This represents a decrease of \$25.4million or 13.2% below the gross earnings of \$193.0 million for 1st quarter of 2008. Due to impacts to the environment, any planning for economic development, especially in the tourism sector, needs to include the conservation and management of these resources in a sustainable manner.

Fiji's biodiversity is summarized in the table below:

Group	Total number of species	Number of introduced species	Number of endemic species	Number of threatened or endangered
Birds	68	11	27	17
Terr. Mammals	17	11	1	2
Amphibians	3	1	2	2
Terr. Reptiles	27	6	12	3
Terr. Invertebrates	>5100	Research ongoing	Research ongoing	Research ongoing
Freshwater fish	161	10	11	Research ongoing
Plants	2543	949	893	281
Marine fish	1198	15	14	49
Marine mammals	12	Research ongoing	Research ongoing	8

SUMMARY OF DIRECT THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

Damage of reefs: Cyclones regularly cause damage to Fiji reefs. Strong waves cause massive destruction and physically break up the more fragile species. Lowered salinity and sedimentation following flooding and coral bleaching regularly affect coral reefs on a large scale. Large scale destruction of reefs has also occurred as a result of outbreaks of the Crown-of-Thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*). Localised severe damage to reefs and shore environment in Fiji has been due to the construction of ports; wharves and marinas, sea walls and reclamations. Major areas of mangroves have been cleared and reclaimed for farming, for tourism and for urban development. Dredging of silt from estuaries also created silting on nearby reefs. Dredging for coral sand to be used in the manufacture of cement has been done in the Suva lagoon.

Over-fishing & Exploitation: Invertebrates which are widely overfished but not biologically threatened include the trochus, mud crabs and certain species of bech-de-mer. Some species which have been overfished and threatened include turtles, giant clams and coconut crabs. Many species in heavily populated areas are grossly overfished and the stock severely depleted. Destructive fishing practices are a serious problem in certain parts of Fiji. Dynamiting is a practice that destroys and kills marine organisms indiscriminately. Traditional fish poisons such as duva is a common practice. Sometimes modern pesticides and bleach are also used.

Pollution and water quality: Potential sources of pollution in Fiji include: mining, shipyards and slipways, moorings, tourist developments, sugar mills, timber mills, cement factories, municipal waste disposal sites, sewage, agricultural pesticides and herbicides, changing land use and various industries. A review of pollution in the Suva Harbour found elevated biochemical oxygen demand, elevated amounts of nutrients (nitrates and phosphates), high suspended solids, pH and high coliform bacterial levels in discharges from a large number of light and medium industries in the city. Levels of tributyl tin (TBT) were higher in Suva Harbour than any other port. Levels of heavy metals in Suva Harbour are also high and are equal to the most polluted harbours in Australia. Lagoonal sediments and shellfish from the Lami area have high levels of mercury, zinc and lead.

Litter is fast becoming a problem in marine and aquatic environments in Fiji. Solid wastes such as plastic bags, metal cans, glass etc are often discarded and indiscriminately dumped on beaches, in mangrove areas and in the sea. Dumps located close to mangrove areas, rivers and the sea elevate the problem.

Sedimentation following large scale clearing of land for agricultural purposes poses an agricultural problem in the wet tropics and a major problem for coral reefs. The problem of high nutrient level may not just be confined to urban areas of Fiji since large amounts of fertilizer applied to sugar cane and rice may increase in adjacent waters.

Aquatic invasive alien species: Several species of fish, shellfish and crustaceans have been introduced into Fiji. Some were introduced as ornamentals, for sports fishing or biological controls. Most were introduced for aquaculture. At least 21 species of fish (brown trout, bass, mollies, guppies, carps, tilapia etc), four species of prawns, six species of bivalves and one species of seaweed (*Euचेuma*) have been introduced into Fiji.

INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING BIODIVERSITY

The government institutions responsible for managing biodiversity within Fiji include:

1. Dept. of Environment
2. Dept. of Forestry
3. Dept. of Agriculture
4. Dept. of Fisheries
5. Dept. of Regional Planning
6. Department of Culture and Heritage
7. Department of Lands and Survey
8. Department of Tourism
9. Ministry of Indigenous Affairs
10. Ministry of Education
11. Ministry of Health
12. Ministry of Provincial Development
13. Department of Mineral Resources

The regional organizations and non government institutions working with Department of Environment directly or indirectly for managing biodiversity within Fiji include:

1. Birdlife International
2. Environment Law Association
3. iTaukei Affairs Board
4. Fiji Islands Locally Marine Managed Areas (FLMMA)
5. Fiji National University
6. Fiji Pines Limited
7. Wildlife Conservation Society
8. Conservation International
9. Worldwide fund for Nature
10. Young Women's Christian Association
11. University of The South Pacific
12. Secretariat of the Pacific Community
13. International Union for Conservation of Nature
14. South Pacific Geoscience Commission

THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM

Fiji has 48 terrestrial protected areas covering 488 km² or 2.7% of the nation's land area (Chape *et al* 2008). Four years after an in-depth study on protected areas, the 1992 State of Environment Report noted that although neighbouring Pacific nations had internationally recognised protected areas, Fiji had none: *'Unless a system is set up quickly valuable aspects of Fijian heritage, both natural and cultural, will be lost.'* The report noted that:

- Protection forests (a Forestry Dept. classification with no legal standing) had no long term security for conservation
- Forest and Nature Reserves are under departmental and not national authority with inadequate legislation and institutional support to resist political or social pressure.
- De-reservation of Forest Reserves had increased in recent years.
- Because of the land ownership system and lack of economic returns to landowners, current reserves had no long term security.
- Planning and limited attempts at implementation of reserves had been made by at least four institutions with inadequate objectives and co-ordination.
- With inaction Fiji risks the danger of picking up pieces that are left – without any basis of ecological or heritage

values.

The associated National Environment Strategy (NES) drew up a list of 140 Sites of National Significance, proposing that a formal legislative process be enacted to give them greater protection from destructive development. In the 15 years since the NES, a several forest areas have been reserved either through formal leasing arrangements with landowners or through informal agreements. Notable among these are Waisali – established through a formal lease in 1996; and the ‘Heritage Parks’ of Bouma and Abaca, the former established as a result of an MoU between the landowners, NLTB, DoF and the New Zealand Government. These latter two areas were the key products of a push from NLTB to establish community-based ecotourism projects associated with forest conservation. They have attracted significant donor funds and Abaca was one of the regional sites of the GEF-Supported South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme.

Significantly, the 20,000-hectare Sovi Basin is now well on the way to reserve status with an associated trust fund for landowners. Equally significant has been the establishment of over 200 locally managed marine areas.

The Navua Gorge Conservation Area is a privately managed protected area of a Site of National Significance, leased by the NLTB on behalf of the landowners. It was subsequently nominated and listed as Fiji’s first Ramsar site, as a wetland of international significance.

The Department of Water and Sewerage and the Fiji Electricity Authority hold reserves, leased from their landowners, for water catchment protection purposes in areas that are also of ecological significance. Amongst these are some of great ecological significance for example: Vaturu, Monasavu and Savura.

Currently the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas number some 216 sites which cover approximately 10,233 square kilometres or almost a third of Fiji’s inshore fishing area. Many of these have management plans (see www.lmmanetwork.org for more information).

Fiji’s currently recognised protected areas are summarised below.

Terrestrial Sites	Institutional Arrangement	IUCN Category	Year of Establishment	Area (ha)
Protected Areas - legally established - regarded as secure				
Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park	Cabinet Decree	II	1988	240
JH Garrick Memorial Park	Freehold owned by National Trust	II	1986	428
Ravilevu	Nature Reserve (Forestry Decree). Vuo, Draunibuto-Labiko and Vunamoli have no ecological significance	I	1959	4,020
Naqarabuluti		I	1958	279
Nadarivatu		I	1956	93
Tomanivi		I (II)	1958	1,322
Vuo		I (II)	1960	1.2
Draunibota, Labiko		I (II)	1959	2.16
Vunimoli		I (II)	1968	20.2
Namenalala island		99 year lease by NLTB with conservation conditions	II	1984
Yadua Taba island	Ia		2004	50
Waisali Reserve	II		1991	120
Monasavu Catchment	99 year lease by NLTB (conditions not known)	VI	2004	c.1,000
Navua Gorge - Ramsar Site	25 year lease by NLTB with conservation conditions	II	1997	c. 640
Sovi Basin Reserve	5 year 'temporary lease'	II	2006	20,421
Other Protected Areas (without legal security)				
Taveuni Forest Reserve	Forest Reserve (Forestry Decree)	VI	1914	11,160
Wabu Forest Reserve		I (II)		c.1,200
Coloisuva Amenity Park		II	1952	91
Bouma National Heritage Park	Memorandum of Understanding – 99 years. NLTB, DoF, NZGovt. Landowner managed	II (VI)	1990	1,417
Koroyanitu National Heritage Park	Landowner managed	II (VI)	1989	1,200
Total				43,748
Water Supply Catchments				
c.30 for metered water supplies. The	Most of the older, larger ones	VI		

following of ecological importance	gazetted under the Water Supply Act. Many have no legal arrangement but this is changing			
Tamavua-Savura 1&2		VI		
Somosomo		VI		
Waievu		VI		
Vaturu		VI		
Marine Sites	Institutional Arrangement		Year of Establishment	Area (ha)
Ulunikoro Marine Reserve	Marine Reserve – Fisheries Act		2003	
216 Locally Managed Marine Areas	None		1995-2008	1,023,285

BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING THE CBD STRATEGIC PLAN

The most recent national capacity self-assessment report⁶ for Fiji identified the following constraints for implementing the CBD:

- ***Ineffective/inadequate policy:*** The main issues about ‘Policy and Legislation are overlapping and inappropriate legislation and policies, legislation developed in a non-participatory manner, inadequate awareness-raising on relevant legislation, and ineffective implementation.
- ***Inadequate institutional linkages:*** Institutional linkages are poorly defined and often overlapping. Many problems are caused by lack of communication (or networking) and/or occasional non-communication between government and non-government stakeholders.
- ***Research:*** Ownership and lack of information sharing often lead to competition, inefficiencies in resource use, and overall lack of awareness. The need for a centralised information system is clear. In Fiji, integrated research and monitoring is limited. A policy for data acquisition and national ownership should be developed and make use of a central information management system.
- ***Technical skills:*** More technically skilled Fijians should be available to steer national convention-related activities, including CBD, but this aim is hampered by the lack of access to professional training in Fiji. School curricula need ‘environmental’ updating also. Better project management and reporting skills are required for staff in Government also.
- ***Awareness:*** Lack of awareness of the importance of the environment pervades all levels of Government and the public in Fiji. This lack of awareness has had an effect on Fiji’s current environment and Government programmes and resource allocation. A public environmental awareness strategy is needed as a matter of urgency, in conjunction with a big increase in environment awareness programmes.
- ***Institutional capacity:*** Weak institutional capacity and infrastructure is a severe constraint in key (mainly Government) stakeholders in implementation of all three conventions, including the Department of Environment, Disaster Management Office, Fiji Meteorological Service, Landuse Section of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry Department, and Fisheries Department.
- ***Funding constraints:*** The lack of funding is a perennial problem for stakeholders. Often it obliges Government stakeholders to abrogate their roles in favour of NGOs, or cut down service delivery. It explains the partial failure by convention focal points and ministries to relay the importance of the conventions, include their obligations in their corporate plans and mission statements, and clearly demonstrate to national planners the link between environmental health, social welfare and sustainable development.
- **Inter-department collaboration:** Given the nature of sectoral coordination required for NBSAPs, the current level of collaboration and coordination amongst Departments/NGOs and civil society organizations are not currently adequate to support a robust NBSAP process, and needs to be strengthened.

⁶ See <http://web.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncaa/ncaa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncaa-fiji-fr-ap.pdf>

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	1998-01-07	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site. The FNBSAP was endorsed by Cabinet of the Fiji Government in 2003.
2 nd NBSAP	Under development	Not yet submitted	Funds applied for through this project
1 st National Report	1998-01-07	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
2 nd National Report	2001-05-15	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
3 rd National Report	Not completed	Not submitted	Not funded through GEF
4 th National Report	2010-07-08	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: January, 2008		End Date: July, 2009	
CBD Programme of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments: ⁷			Dates
▪ Forest biodiversity			July, 2009
▪ Invasive Alien Species			July, 2009
▪ Agricultural biodiversity			July, 2009
▪ Marine and coastal biodiversity			July, 2009
▪ Climate change and biodiversity			July, 2009
▪ Protected Areas			July, 2009
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):			
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?			Does not apply
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			Does not apply
<p>Note: The CHM that was developed in 1998 through GEF funds is now out of date, and needs to be updated. In a recent annual report on implementation of the NBSAP (see full report at http://www.environment.gov.fj/pdf/nbsap/Annual_Report.pdf), the government notes the following plans to strengthen a CHM that builds on the new Aichi Targets. This will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthening coordination and collaboration amongst key stakeholders who are directly involved in biodiversity work. This builds on the successful work that was carried out as part of the NBSAP. 2) Information on biodiversity, CBD and other relevant conventions and agreement will be centralized and coordinate through the CHM focal point housed within the Department of Environment, and will ensure strong links to Fiji's commitments to the Aichi Targets and is aligned to the new NBSAP 3) Integration of biodiversity conservation issues and principles into national policies and plans through regular information updates passed through the CHM to all relevant stakeholders. 4) Increased public awareness on statues of national implementation of CBD activities and related programmes, and a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group and individuals. 5) Reliable and accurate biodiversity information systems established to provide information pertinent to sound decision-making on the conservation and sustainable uses of Fiji's biodiversity. <p>Since the project will finish in 2012, some further assistance is required to update and build on the initiatives from the project. This will mean that the clearing house Mechanism that is currently hosted on www.environment.gov.fj needs to be linked to a specialized and systematic database on Fiji biodiversity, conservation status and biogeography of Fiji's flora and Fauna.</p>			

⁷ See <http://web.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/nbsa/nbsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/nbsa-fiji-fr-ap.pdf>

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).

Fiji’s NBSAP was completed in October 1999, but due to political events of 2000 to 2002, it was only endorsed by Cabinet in 2003. The current Fijian NBSAP does not fully 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 are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2) – although there is a brief mention in the 4th National Report and in the existing NBSAP on mainstreaming, this is mostly limited to environmental impact assessments.
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3) – this has already been identified as a weakness in the existing capacity self-assessment;
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4) – overfishing and destructive fishing is a major threat in Fiji, and the NBSAP will identify pathways toward sustainable fishing levels;
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) – some work has been accomplished on protected areas, including the completion of a recent gap assessment with GEF funds, however additional work is needed to ensure that the elements of Target 11 are fully met;
- 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) – because parts of Fiji are very susceptible to drought and other climate-related impacts, water provisioning will be a major focus of the revised NBSAP;
- 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 15) – this is particularly important for the resilience of the coral reef system, upon which the economy of Fiji rests;
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20).

However in 2010, the NBSAP was reviewed, and an implementation framework was developed – the NBSAP Implementation Framework 2010-2012 – in full consultation with key stakeholders. The NBSAP IF 2010-2014 tried to capture some of the goals of the Aichi targets and is embedded into the framework. Although this has been done, it is largely incomplete and by end of 2012, plans are to review and update the NBSAP so that Aichi targets are captured fully in the document.

In addition to the Aichi targets mentioned above, a more detailed analysis is needed for the other Aichi targets as these are covered in varying degrees of depth and scope in the current NBSAP of Fiji. In this context the most relevant targets that need strengthening are Targets 1, 6, 9, 12, and 19.

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. Because the administrative division and territorial organization of Fiji is functionally and geographically decentralized, the NBSAP definition process will adopt a bioregional approach starting with the bioregional classification of biodiversity threats, and the relevant biodiversity planning actions that need to be addressed by the regional institutions within each. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans both at national and at regional levels, 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 Fiji’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 review of the stocktaking exercise conducted on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention 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)*⁸ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of

⁸ 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.

capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁹:

“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.”

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups or focal groups. The Ministry will take advantage of previously created stakeholder dialogue platforms, such as the Regional Commissions for Biodiversity. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Fiji in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Fiji, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are an essential part of this proposal. In particular, Fijian civil servants will strengthen their knowledge and skills regarding the management of marine ecosystems, wetlands and invasive species.
Organizational	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Taking stock of the lessons learned in the use of promotion mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plan for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing the clearinghouse mechanism ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zoning of the country into bioregions will strengthen institutional responses to biodiversity threats that are specific to different ecosystems ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into regional plans, development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan and Nagoya Protocol, among others. ▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

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

⁹ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

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	Percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	16%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	45%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	30%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	
-	Management	9%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Fiji's reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5th national report, and through other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Fiji taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

- By end 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By end 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products resulting from activities:

- Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Fiji and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Biodiversity Targets for Fiji as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

Key Activities (I - II)

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. The main output of this exercise will be a stock-taking report. The National Biodiversity Planning Analyst will play a key role in

prepare the key products associated with stock-taking and barrier identification exercise.

- **Stakeholder consultation and participation:** This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. Different Working Groups (WG) composed primarily of scientists and technical people, but also government staff, CSO members and others. These WGs will concentrate on themes such as protected areas, economic valuation, sectoral mainstreaming and the interface biodiversity and climate change among other relevant themes. To the extent possible, WG that already exist and were engaged in the BD EA Add-On project will be carried over.

II. Setting targets

- **Setting targets and priorities:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including 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 October, 2012 (by CoP-11). The work of setting / reviewing targets for Fiji needs to be done collectively and iteratively. The Working Groups will play a key role in supporting this process under the leadership of the Principle Technical Advisor.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Fiji, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming (positioning, aligning and incorporating it); (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Fiji is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.

Key Outcomes:

- By early 2014, Fiji's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP 12.

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- National policy on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. Fiji shall develop the national policy, which has not yet been defined as such, whose application tool will be the Strategy.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Fiji 2012-2020
- Sub-product 1: Baseline analysis document on 'Natural Capital & Development', with an emphasis on ecosystem services (Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Fiji, i.e. "TEEB-like"). It will include recommendations for inter-sectoral planning and inclusion in the nation's Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets.
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Fiji, based on an analysis of

national planning for the thematic area and the existing mechanisms to promote conservation and sustainable use.

- Sub-Product 3: Assessment of the current status, conservation and sustainable use options, including barriers and opportunities, to meet Aichi Targets 10 and 11 related to marine and coastal ecosystems

In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Fiji will strive to achieve the following *outcome* vis-à-vis its CBD obligation and related processes:

- By early 2014, Fiji's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP¹⁰

Key Activity (III)

III. Developing the NBSAP

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

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 absent from Fiji's 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, we have 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, we will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated 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. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country.

✓ Specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
- b. Identify the implications of these 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 ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.

¹⁰ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Fiji, not UNDP.

- d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

As part of this process, Fiji will commend a specific study to be incorporated into the updated NBSAP. This will entail a baseline analysis on “*Natural Capital & Development*”, with an emphasis on ecosystem services. In short, it will be called ‘Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Fiji, TEEB-like’. Specialized technical services will be engaged for the purpose. It will include recommendations for intersectoral planning and inclusion in the nation’s Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets. The NBSAP Review Working Group will play a key role in providing, data, advice and in reviewing drafts of the product.

- 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.¹¹

✓ **As part of this process, we will focus on the following sectors:**

Agriculture
Forestry
Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
Development planning and Finance
Fisheries
Water

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

Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
Development Finance
Food Security
Population & urban planning
Poverty alleviation
Rural development and livelihoods
Climate change mainstreaming
Health provision, including traditional medicine
Traditional Ecological Knowledge

✓ **Specific steps in this process will include:**

- Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
- Explicitly identifying key stakeholders’ interests, 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 each sector

A set of capacity building modules on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other aspects of implementation of the Convention, is available at the CBD website.¹² Module B-3 on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes has been updated in 2011. It focuses on the theme of biodiversity mainstreaming both into (i) national development and poverty reduction

¹¹ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

¹² See www.cbd.int/nbsap/training.

frameworks, as in (ii) production sectors. The guidance also suggests a number of tools that can be used for the purpose with examples and further guidance. Fiji will seek inspiration from these materials in its mainstreaming activities in connection with the NBSAP update.

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) Identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) Updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) Assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

The inputs from the National Environment Council that acts as the steering committee for the NBSAP Steering Committee and the NBSAP Review Working Group will be essential to ensure the successful incorporation of climate change issues in the NBSAP.

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) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Fiji in a timely manner: (1) By 2012 Fiji has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcomes:

- By End 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By End 2013, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

Key Products or publications 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
- Fully functional CHM for Fiji, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report to the CDB

Key Activities (IV - V):

In the several sub-activities mentioned below, Fiji will focus on ensuring the transfer of skills from consultants, coordination and the different Working Groups to the different institutions and organizations responsible for

biodiversity management in Fiji. This will be achieved through close collaboration and coordination. The process will involve a wide range of stakeholders, as it will be elaborated further down, with due consideration of the participation of NGOs/CSOs, women and indigenous groups.

IV. Developing implementation plans

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following sub-activities:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) has in fact already established a number of targets. Much of the work with respect to biodiversity planning carried out by SINAC has already incorporated the guidance from the PoWPA. The work to be done here is to ensure that, in light of the updating of the NBSAP and in light of the Aichi Targets, Fiji's PoWPA implementation plan to be rolled out by SINAC has been harmonized.
- c) Securing sustainable finance 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." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. We are still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify capacity-building strategies to fill the following gaps:
 - Capacity to identify key biodiversity areas, including areas important for climate resilience and adaptation.
 - Capacity to identify and implement mechanisms for sustainable finance.
 - Capacity to assess the value of biodiversity, including of protected areas, and to mainstream those values into national accounting, sectoral plans and development plans.
 - Capacity to identify key sectors for mainstreaming into biodiversity, and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors.
 - Capacity to develop and maintain data management systems, including for clearinghouse mechanisms and national reporting.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Fiji will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. The National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant will play an essential role in proposing systems that will allow the country to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Fiji is no exception. There is a CHM established in the country, but it should be strengthened in order to meet its objective of becoming the focal point for systematization and national transfer of information on the theme. Currently, there is limited information on any of the government-run websites. At the same time, there are several public and private institutions, including NGOs and research centers that maintain information on biodiversity in different formats. What is required for the country is a more powerful and suitably coordinated CHM, with computerized data to centralize all information and, above all, to be able to transfer it adequately. Plans are to make the current CHM more user friendly and collaborate with NBSAP partners to develop a fully fledged database on the flora and fauna that will be linked to the CHM. The research institutions, government ministries and departments and other organizations in Fiji that have different forms of data related to biodiversity will be brought into a simpler, usable and a format that will be helpful to understand Fiji's biodiversity resources. In doing so, plans are also to ensure that partner agencies conservation projects and additional data are all linked up to the existing CHM so that it becomes the hub of information on biodiversity for Fiji.

This activity will be mostly carried out by a consultancy outfit (refer to Annex E-1), but will count on the active engagement and contribution from the NBSAP Principal Technical Advisor and the different Working Groups.

- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. The capacity that is necessary for institutionalising the reporting tasks in the responsible entities will follow recommendations that will be prepared by the Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Consultant. In this project, Fiji 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.

Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises

Fiji ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 1993 and it is making important efforts to fulfil its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Fiji needs external assistance to address.

The proposed project is fully in line with the Fiji Government's strategic development where the preservation of critical natural assets is a priority, including the *Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2009 – 2014*, which is the overall plan for Fiji.

The new NBSAP will be produced within the current policy and legal framework relevant for biodiversity management. The project is generally consistent with this framework, but the NBSAP itself will also serve to influence national and sectoral policies in many different ways, so as to gradually make them more biodiversity-

friendly. The following policies and laws are worth mentioning:

- National Environment Strategy (NES) and the Environment Management Act (2005);
- Land Conservation and Improvement Act (LCIA), in place since 1953 and still pertinent;
- The Fisheries Policy, the Rural Land Use Policy, the Forestry Policy, the Tourism Development Policy and the Urban Planning Policy.

Part II, Section A of this proposal contains a matrix listing different reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises. This proposal fits well with the progress presented in the mentioned matrix, including the several gaps that need to be fulfilled in connection with this progress so far.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

Fiji has two on-going biodiversity planning initiatives:

The Pacific Plan – The Auckland Declaration of April 2004 saw Pacific Forum Leaders agreeing to the development of a ‘Pacific Plan’ with the goal to ‘Enhance and stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism.’ In this Plan there is an overt reference to ‘Improved Natural Resource Management and Environmental Management’ and in Strategic Objective No.5, with initiatives being promoted for the first three years in: sustainable development, fisheries, forestry, coastal waters, waste management, energy, freshwater management, biodiversity and climate change.

The ‘Action strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region’ developed by the Roundtable for Nature Conservation was the result of the 7th Conference on Nature Conservation & Protected Areas, held in 2002. Its mission is to ‘protect and conserve the rich natural and cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands forever for the benefit of the people of the Pacific and the world’ . A revised strategy for 2008-2012 was discussed at the Alotau Conference in October 2007.

In addition, this project will directly benefit from several on-going GEF-funded projects, including:

GEF-funded project to provide additional funding (Add-On) of the Biodiversity Enabling Activity (PIMS 2514): The aim of this project is to increase public awareness of biodiversity issues, which ultimately leads to effective and sound decision-makings of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at all levels. From the time Fiji became a Party to the CBD, information dissemination was carried out on an *ad hoc* basis with no formal mechanism in place to ensure all relevant stakeholders receive this information through a centralized CHM, filtering this information right down to the grassroots levels promoting a better understanding of biodiversity and in particular the programmes and obligations set out under the CBD. The project is reaching its operational end in the second semester of 2012. Efforts will be made to ensure a seamless transition between the previous BD EA project and the current proposed one with respect to assets, institutional memory, but also structures such as committees and working groups. The aim is to keep the ‘biodiversity sector’ in Fiji active and engaged.

GEF-funded PoWPA Early Action Grant to Fiji (PIMS 2613): This project provided support to conduct a national gap assessment, which has recently been completed. This study will directly link to the NBSAP by identifying key areas important for biodiversity that are not yet protected, and will help with fleshing out national targets consistent with Aichi Target 11.

Additionally there are other donor-funded projects that will be complemented by this project within the Department that are already working in various thematic areas of the NBSAP such as the

Mangrove Ecosystem Climate Change Livelihood Adaptation (MESCAL) : They work with the Inshore Fisheries (Thematic area 3 of Fiji’s NBSAP), Coastal Development (thematic area 4 of Fiji’s NBSAP) and also play the secretariat role of the integrated coastal management committee.

Coral Triangle Pacific (CTP) is a new project within the department that is also working with communities that address thematic area 4 of the NBSAP.

These projects are partners of NBSAP and thus duplication is clearly avoided. They can provide essential data to the new NBSAP and project managers and focal points will act as resource persons in key NBSAP events. Furthermore, the experience and lessons from these projects, programmes and initiatives can make important contributions to the new strategy. During project inception, the Project Manager and Principle Advisor will gather a thorough list of such initiatives and establish the key contacts with the responsible entities.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 24 months. The Department of the Environment (MMA) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *National Executing Agency*. 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 between the UNDP and the Government of Fiji, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2014.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by Department of the Environment implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The Department of the Environment will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The Ministry of the Environment will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and 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 a Government contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team 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 Multi Country Office.

All consultants hired by the project will be recruited using standard UNDP-MCO recruitment procedures and will report directly to the NPD.

Working closely with the Department of the Environment, the UNDP Multi Country Office (UNDP-MCO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors and evaluators; and (v) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP MCO 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 the Department of the Environment, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 6 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 a *Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)*, comprising a Project Manager (PM), Project Coordinator and Project Assistant who will be located within the Department of the Environment. The Project Coordinator and Assistant will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the Ministry of the Environment, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Fiji 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.

UNDP assisted Fiji in the preparation of its existing NBSAP as well as with previous Reports to the CBD. The Government of Fiji has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project due to UNDP's track record in assisting governments with the management of biodiversity. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of three GEF projects in Fiji in biodiversity, has recently completed two more and has had a long standing and successful SGP programme. UNDP has an established Representation in Suva, with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. The Country Office has five environmentalists with three staff having Master's Degrees in Geography, Environmental Science, International Relations, Chemistry and a PhD. and two holding bachelor's degrees. Technical support will also be provided from the specialists in UNDP's Environment and Energy Practice in Asian Service Centre based in Thailand and through UNDP's global network of biodiversity specialists. 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 programme for Fiji

The current UNDP Country Programme Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Fiji covers the period 2008-2012. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2011-2014. Environment and the fight against poverty will be important themes within these programming documents. In particular, the CPAP aims to ensure that, by 2012, the country will have advanced in the design of policies favouring environmental and energy sustainability. The UNDAF also aims to improve environmental management skills to revert degradation processes; strengthen biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources by SIGAP and improve business opportunities compatible with sustainable development.

UNDP is the lead agency for this strategic area, promoting, environmental protection and management and contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, forests) and to an increase in forest area and land management, throughout the country. As for the current CPAP, a key outcome defined in it is the support the government to lift certain barriers to the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of rural and urban people's livelihoods. More specifically, this project will contribute to establishing and operationalising the institutional and legal framework necessary for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as a contribution to the CPAP.

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, under Department of Environment's leadership. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Fiji to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Government Departments

Dept. of Environment

Dept. of Forestry

Dept. of Agriculture

Dept. of Fisheries

Attorney General's Office
Dept. of Regional Planning
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Education - Curriculum Development Unit
Ministry of Finance –
Ministry of Strategic Planning

Statutory Bodies

National Trust of Fiji
Fiji Museum
iTaukei Affairs Board
iTaukei Land Trust Board

Non-Government Organisations

World Wide Fund for Nature
Fiji Council of Social Services
Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific
Pacific Development Institute
Christian Youth Development Association of Fiji
Food & Nutrition Committee
Wildlife Conservation Society
International Union for Conservation Nature
Birdlife International
Conservation International
Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area

University of the South Pacific

Biology Department
Geography Department
Institute of Applied Science
Marine Studies Programme
South Pacific Regional Herbarium

Fiji National University

School of Applied Science

At least 3-4 Working Groups (WG) are planned to be set up for assisting in the achieving the different outcomes foreseen in this project: (1) 'Natural Capital & Development'; (2) Sectoral Mainstreaming; (3) Climate Change & Biodiversity; (4) Fifth National Report. TOR will be developed in due course.

The participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of implementation, including through membership of the different WGs. The government of Fiji welcomes the efforts engendered by NGOs and CSOs active in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening those efforts. These organisations, either national or international, 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.

Indigenous Peoples. Fijian people are the major indigenous people of the Fiji Islands, and live in an area informally called Melanesia. The Fijian people are believed to have arrived in Fiji from western Melanesia approximately 3,500 years ago, though the exact origins of the Fijian people are unknown. As of 2005, Fijians constituted slightly more than half of the Fijian population. Other ethnic groups in Fiji include Indo-Fijians and the Rotuman people. Many members of indigenous and traditional groups in Fiji live lifestyles that are closely linked to nature and the use of biological resources for their survival. Their knowledge on the use of these resources places them in a privileged position to play a role of custodians of biodiversity in the implementation of the NBSAP and the achievement of the

Aichi Targets.

The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Special attention will be paid to CBD's guidance on the engagement of traditional and indigenous peoples in biodiversity planning processes. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.¹³

Gender marking

Fiji enjoys a relatively high gender equality index within the Pacific region, and Fiji has introduced a number of significant reforms to improve women's status. The most significant of these is a Women's Plan of Action which identifies five priority areas for the promotion of women's rights: formal sector employment and livelihood, equal participation in decision-making, the elimination of violence against women and children, access to basic services, and women and the law. The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁴ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's IPSAS/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 the biodiversity assets in the country. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources. Furthermore it will ensure that the different stakeholders and parties responsible for implementation are consulted to maximise existing opportunities for implementation and reflect the realities of the countries decentralised administration. To reduce the costs associated with 15 separate consultations (administrative units) or across all 9 ecoregions, the GoC are proposing a bioregional approach in which different administrative units are grouped into larger bioregions and stocktaking and targets setting undertaken at this level. This is a cost effective way of ensuring the process reflects Fiji's characteristics whilst falling within the generic guidance provided by the GEF for the NBSAP updating process. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports and will work in coordination and close collaboration with other relevant projects reducing the costs of this undertaking in such a large and diverse country.

The project combines GEF funding with national government co-financing and investment in order to ensure national compliance with CBD Strategic Plan. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the Ministry of Environment for number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on specific reports and studies. This makes more effective the use of requested resources.

¹³ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

¹⁴ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will be further ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects.

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 Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first three months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
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 team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	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\$ 7,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

Does not apply

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)
Jope Davetanivalu	Director for Environment	Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment	1 st August 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	25/02/1993	Jope Davetanivalu

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

C. GEF AGENCY 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		August 13, 2012	Sameer Karki Regional Technical Advisor – Ecosystems and Biodiversity, UNDP	+662- 3049100 Ext. 2729	sameer.karki@undo.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>			
Project Manager (Part time)	500	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the guidance of the National Director, this is a part time position for a lead consultant to be responsible for the following tasks: • Directing and executing the project at national and regional levels. • Implementing and executing the project under instruction of the National Director. • Leading the design, programming and implementing of the work plan and the coordination of inputs and outputs of all consultants (contractors) to develop the project. • Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. • Define the tasks, articulation of roles and skills for the implementation of products and byproducts that have been proposed. • Reviews studies and analysis undertaken but the different consultant to identify compliances with ToR and major gaps still remaining • Contributes to the development of all project results (components and / or products), and its tracking and monitoring. • 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 Project Committee and the UNDP. • Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. • Oversees administrative tasks related to project implementation • A successful candidate would in addition to managerial skills also have expertise in biodiversity planning.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
NBSAP Principal Technical Advisor	688.88889*	90	<p>The principal technical advisor is responsible for ensuring the overall technical quality of all of the components of the NBSAP, including the biodiversity valuation, mainstreaming, and climate resilience and adaptation issues. Specific responsibilities include participate in hiring processes of appropriate consultants and contracting with service providers, providing technical oversight to all aspects of the NBSAP and its components, and monitor the overall technical quality of all aspects of the work. Provide oversight the technical quality of the results thereof, in liaison with relevant national technical staff.</p> <p>The Principal technical advisor should act as team leader of technical consultants involved in the project, to ensure strict adherence to the agreed deadlines and quality control.</p> <p>This consultant will work under the guidance of the national director and undertake the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Component 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop planning methodologies and processes for the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations with public services and others stakeholders to ensure that the development process of the NBSAP (national and regional) is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation. - Review base documents for the inputs to the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations with public services. - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. - Generate baseline information at the national level and lead convening of

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify barriers and challenges in the political and technical environment for effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. - Play a pivotal role in producing the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Fiji and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. ➢ Biodiversity Targets for Fiji as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. <p><u>Component 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Together with support from MMA technical staff review the consolidated results of the regional consultations - Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP - Work closely with the teams that will carry out consultancies foreseen in Annex E, but also with regional public services and authorities. - Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities. - Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity. - Form and lead three Working Groups (WG) of capable nationals to prepare: (1) the Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Fiji, i.e. "TEEB-like" with WG 'Natural Capital & Development'; (2) Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Fiji, with the WG on Mainstreaming; and (3) Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs with the WG on Climate Change & Biodiversity. - Ensuring that key programmatic and policy issues are considered: terrestrial, marine and coastal areas and inland aquatic, adaptation and mitigation to climate change considered in the second national communication on climate change, conservation of species and genes, ecosystem services and sustainable use of biodiversity. - Play a pivotal role in producing the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The Fiji TEEB. ➢ NBSAP Mainstreaming Chapter. - Be the lead or coordinating author of several chapters of the NBSAP. <p><u>Component 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP implementation plans. - Make sure that proposed methodology for preparing the report on Costs and financing strategy for the NBSAP - Work closely, provides inputs, check, following up and advice activities of the team in charge of carry out consultancy regarding to financing and resource mobilization plan to fund NBSAP and Ecorregional Biodiversity Strategy. - Play a pivotal role in producing the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➢ Fully functional CHM for Fiji, based on best international practice on the matter. - Form and lead the Fifth National Report Working Group. - Responsible for gathering and compiling the information Fifth National Report of Biodiversity. - Be the lead or coordinating author for Fiji's Fifth National Report of Biodiversity.

* Included with five digits to avoid round-off errors.

ANNEX B. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	■	■	■						
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	■	■	■						
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being		■	■						
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations			■	■					
2) NBSAP update	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations				■					
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations				■					
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations				■	■				
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.					■				
		9. Technology needs assessment					■				
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.					■				
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation						■			
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures						■			
		13. CHM development.						■			
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach						■			
15. Fifth national reports									■	■	

ANNEX C. 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 \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)
- GEF5 Focal Area Strategy ([download](#))

ANNEX D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:	TBD	Business Unit:	FJI10
Project ID:	TBD	Project Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Fiji
Award Title	PIMS 4908 – Fiji NBSAP	Implementing Partner :	Department of Environment, Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing & Environment

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services-Individ	24,000	12,000	12,000	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000	20,000	5,000	ii
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					49,000	32,000	17,000	-
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						49,000	32,000	17,000	-
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services-Individ	24,000	12,000	12,000	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	22,000	15,000	7,000	iii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	17,000	14,000	3,000	iv
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & AudioVisualEquip	2,000	1,000	1,000	v
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	1,000	1,000	vi
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					67,000	43,000	24,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						67,000	43,000	24,000	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services-Individ	14,000	7,000	7,000	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	10,000	10,000	vii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,000	7,000	5,000	viii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000	16,000	9,000	iii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & AudioVisualEquip	7,000	5,000	2,000	ix
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000	2,000	2,000	x
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					82,000	47,000	35,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						82,000	47,000	35,000	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	2,500	2,500	xi
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services-Individ	15,000	11,000	4,000	xii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & AudioVisualEquip	2,000	1,000	1,000	xiii
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					22,000	14,500	7,500		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						22,000	14,500	7,500	
GRAND TOTAL						220,000	136,500	83,500	

BUDGET NOTES	
i	Principal Technical Advisor: to provide technical guidance to NBSAP Action plan and implementation process. Aprox. 90 weeks @ \$688.88, spread over Components 1, 2 and 3. (See Annex A for the TOR).
ii	Support for the preparation of; undertaking and consolidation of information needed for Bioregional level stocktaking and target setting consultations. (Annex E-4)
iii	Under component 2: A study to assess the current status, conservation and sustainable use options (including barriers and opportunities) to meet Aichi Targets 10 and 11 related to marine and coastal ecosystems (Annex E-2 for \$22K). Under component 3: Development of the costing of NBSAP implementation and design of a financial strategy for the NBSAP. This should include a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to sub-national stocktaking and target setting and the costing of the NBSAP. This includes also the development of a resource mobilization strategy for implementation of the NBSAP. (Annex E-2 for \$25K)
iv	Support to design; preparation and undertaking of consultations with regional governments and stakeholders that constitute the bioregions : preparation of information on specific timelines and strategies for each and consolidation of this into building the national strategy that is in line with regional implementation capacities. Additionally support will be need to complete consultations with sectors at the national level. (Annex E-4)
v	Cost associated with the preparation of documentations (typesetting, printing and distribution) of materials needed for regional and national stocktaking and target setting and national strategy exercises
vi	Miscellaneous costs. May include contribution to audit.
vii	Consultancy for the redesign of the CHM and database that is aligned with Aichi Targets/ new NBSAP (Annex E-1).
viii	Support for the consultations and analysis for finalization the implementation needs : sub-national capacity needs assessment processes (Annex E-4).
ix	Cost associated with the preparation and dissemination of the final NBSAP and related documents typesetting, printing and distribution)
x	Professional translation services
xi	Travel costs associated with project management
xii	Part time project manager
xiii	Communication costs – including telephones and other costs

ANNEX E. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE PROVISION: TOR FOR LAUNCHING A REQUEST FOR QUOTES

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex D of this proposal, three technical output-based consultancies are planned under the project. This Annex describes the work under each of them. The content herein will form the basis to prepare complete **Requests for Quotes**¹⁵ for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	Budget Note
1	Strengthen the clearing house mechanism (CHM) to align with Aichi Targets and the updated NBSAP	20,000	viii
2	A study to assess the current status, conservation and sustainable use options (including barriers and opportunities) to meet Aichi Targets 10 and 11 related to marine and coastal ecosystems	22,000	iii (Comp. 2)
3	Costs and financing strategy for the NBSAP.	25,000	iii (Comp. 3)
4	Facilitation support at the regional and national levels for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory Work on Biodiversity Planning (Component 1) • Multi-sectoral participatory dialogue and consultation (All Components) • Capacity Assessments, Implementation and Communication with respect to the NBSAP (Component 3) 	54,000	ii; iv; viii

Services will be tendered out to qualified national consultancy service providers. Services may be assigned to a centre of excellence or NGO that can avail the required expertise and field staff. TOR for consultancies #7 and #8 will be developed during project inception and are not detailed herein.

The complete **Requests for Quotes** prepared by UNDP normally has the following structure:

- i. Instructions to Offerors
- ii. General Conditions of Contract
- iii. Terms of Reference (TOR)
- iv. Proposal Submission Form
- v. Price Schedule

In this annex, **only the TOR is described**. The remainder of the chapters of the Requests for Quotes will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for Quotes will include the following headings:

- (1) Summary
- (2) Background
- (3) Objective of the Consultancy
- (4) Scope of Work
- (4) Expected Results
- (5) Duty station
- (6) Requirements to the documents
- (7) Responsibility
- (8) Qualification requirements
- (9) Available information
- (10) Selection Process

Section 1 of the TOR is the same for all four output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed in Section 2, though this is not included here (may be prepared later or suppressed). Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all four output-based consultancies and are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

¹⁵ With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

The number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment are to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes.

Common Sections to all TORs

(1) Summary

Fiji is in the process of implementing a GEF biodiversity planning project whose objective is to integrate the country'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.

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project, each representing one Component of the project:

- 1) Revision of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Fiji and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 2) Fiji's NBSAP fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP
- 3) Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

The ultimate goal of the project is to build national capacity within the topic of biodiversity planning. This implies procuring knowledge and capacity building services that are usually not available within State Institutions, due to the specificity of the topics at hand and the technical requirements.

[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]

(5) Duty station:

Santiago de Fiji

Home based, for the completion of certain reports

*Note: all travel expenses should be included into the breakdown of contract total amount by submission of financial proposal.

(6) Requirements to the documents

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in Spanish in MS Word (2007 and later). Used font: Arial, size: 12; Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.
- *May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes* –

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the NBSAP Project Coordinator;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

Specific Sections for each of the TORs

[Annex E-1]

Re-designing of the CHM and database to align with Aichi Targets/ updated NBSAP.

Areas of expertise: Coordination, logistics, organisation of meetings, data-base and web-development.

Competencies: Consulting firm specializing in bioinformatics, with proven experience in generating and information technology systems over 5 years experience in generating spatial information and documents and Web sites, manage, and have proven experience in international standards and protocols and bioinformatics have networking nationally and internationally. With knowledge in public policy, communications, and bioinformatics

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies a centre of excellence or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

- (A) The interface between biodiversity & climate change
- (B) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- (C) Web-design and editorial support

Services be based on expertise of **international caliber**, though the CVs presented may be of nationals. Quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs

(3) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to provide regionally-based stakeholder engagement support to the entire Biodiversity Planning Process in Fiji outlined in the Enabling Activities project, specifically offering an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site for the country.

(4) Scope of Work

This is a specialized consultation to support the renovation and redesign of the platform of the CHM / Fiji in accordance with the requirements of the CBD with output indicators, reporting and networking.

[The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.]

(4) Expected Results

- Ensure an automated platform to update the metadata information through relevant information on existing biodiversity
- Installation of bioinformatics capabilities for maintaining and updating the CHM, within the National System of Fiji and Environmental Information
- Generating reports on reports that account on interim progress and final evaluation of the consultancy
- Support dissemination, communication and information to monitor the ENBD.
- An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.

[Annex D-2]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:

Assessment of the current status, conservation and sustainable use options (including barriers and opportunities) to meet Aichi Targets 10 and 11 related to marine and coastal ecosystems

Areas of expertise:

Professional with over 3 years of experience in marine conservation, environment and especially in the coastal marine environment, biodiversity and conservation.

Experience in national and international public policy with respect to biodiversity and knowledge in this area.

(3) Objective of the Consultancy

Assessment of status and options on Marine and Coastal Conservation to meet Aichi Targets 6, 10 and 11.

(4) Scope of the Work

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

- Review current status of work on coastal and marine conservation work through literature review and stakeholders consultations to identify current status of progress
- Highlight best practices and also identify bottlenecks to achieve Aichi Targets 6, 10 and 11
- Identify options and assess through SWOT the best steps to achieve the targets

In fulfilling the key above tasks, the consultancy will also:

- Support the revision of the National, Regional and / or Bioregional and an action plan through the development of a draft Marine and Coastal Conservation Strategy for the country, recommending actions for the protected areas, the sustainable use of coastal resources and ecosystems and ocean, as well as for activities related to aquaculture, fisheries, mining, energy and other productive sectors.
- Participate actively and design and implement a methodology for gathering information to make a regional and national ENBD component with emphasis on the ocean - coastal, ensuring a participatory process of public consultation to determine Bioregional biodiversity strategies and their respective articulation in the national strategy with emphasis on these ecosystems.
- Coordinate with other professionals and consultants to support project implementation to ensure proper synergy in thematic integration of ENBD and be responsible for monitoring and monitoring of outcomes for the Marine Conservation Strategy.

Given the context in Fiji, two Aichi Targets are particularly important:

- **Target 6:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- **Target 10:** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
- **Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

At the same time, Aichi Targets relate to each other and all other targets are also relevant to the study in different ways. In this manner, the study will also be concerned with Target 7 (as it relates to aquaculture), Target 8 (as it relates to the nutrification of the marine environment and especially on the impact on coral reefs ecosystems).

[The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.]

(4) Expected Results

- Marine and Coastal Conservation Strategy for Fiji assessing the status and options on Marine and Coastal Conservation to meet Aichi Targets 10 and 11
- Direct contribution to the Baseline analysis document on 'Natural Capital & Development'

[Annex D-3]
OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3:
COSTS AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR THE NBSAP

(3) Objective

To start up and lead activities to estimate costs, identify funding sources and develop a financial plan to implement NBSAP.

4) Scope of work

A costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBS including Bioregional and administrative-unit specific information, including assessments on capacity, technology and finance.

[The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.]

(4) Expected Results

Significant contributions to the following results:

- Develop a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to strategy implementation and its associates instruments.
- Draw up a cost estimate for implementing NBSAP.
Carry out research to identify appropriate institutional donors, including trust funds, non profits and government agencies.
- Identify funding opportunities and follow-up on them.
- Identify potential donors.
- Survey national and provincial agencies, civil society organizations, institutions and other funding sources to obtain short and long-term funding.
- Develop a structured database to manage information on all prospects and donors to enable follow-up and evaluation.
- Develop a financing plan with specific mechanism for ensuring revenue and fund raising in the short, medium and long term.

[Annex D-4]
OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 4:
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FACILITATOR (REGIONAL / NATIONAL LEVELS)

(2) Objective

Coordination, facilitation and supports the process of consultation at national and regional level. These tasks will include a multi-sectoral and participatory dialogue and an implementation and Capacity Assessment for the NBSAP update process.

(3) Scope of Work

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Fiji, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project

- Facilitate dialogue and use appropriate tools with key stakeholder groups to identify key capacity gaps and help them design learning/ capacity building actions that can be institutionalized within their sectors
- Identify opportunities for developing multi-sectoral approach for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into each sector such that it puts in process a sustained long term capacity building action and partnerships in Fiji
- Based on the above, prepare and training sessions for a target audience comprised of government officials, technical staff in government and NGOs/CSOs engaged in the project, women's and indigenous groups' leaderships on the value of biodiversity and steps to mainstream biodiversity into development. Where applicable, the materials from the mentioned CBD websites will be drawn in, presented and discussed. Training sessions are expected to be lively, interactive, and include case-studies focused on real-life issues and solutions, always contextualised to the reality in Fiji.

[The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.]

(4) Expected Results

- Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government in facilitating articulation of capacity development needs and drawing up on capacity development plans for effective implementation of the NBSAP
- Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government.
- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.
- Update and validate NBSAP with the participation of public and private stakeholders at regional and national levels.
- Sistematzed and spread results of the strategy updated, with the objective of raise the citizen's biodiversity awareness.

(8) Qualification requirements

Professional with over 5 years of experience in Capacity development and training plans or any other relevant fields; prior work experience in development partner's community, including multilateral development agencies. Application of participatory methodology and experience in environmental issues is required.