



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Ghana for the Revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD))		
Country(ies):	Ghana	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00756
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology	Submission Date:	2012-09-12
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Ghana to revise its (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Ghana Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Statistical Data Assessment analysis reports: Reports emanating from review of new causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	28,000	30,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, &	TA	2.1 National implementation of the CBD is	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets,	22,000	40,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

main priorities of the strategy		improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Ghana at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	principles, and priorities of BD conservation compiled by Ghana		
3. Country Stakeholder Workshops (indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Ghana commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Ghana.	80,000	30,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Ghana BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	26,000	30,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Ghana	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 A communication strategy:	44,000	70,000
	TA				
	(select)				
Subtotal				200,000	200,000
EA Management Cost²				20,000	14,000
Total EA Cost				220000	214000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology	In-kind	214,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			214,000

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

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

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	249.00	18,000	0	18,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		1,000	5,000	6,000
Travel*		1,000	9,000	10,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		20,000	14,000	34,000

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here: The \$1,000 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) aspects.

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):

Country Overview



Source: (http://www.lonelyplanet.com/maps/africa/ghana/map_of_ghana.jpg)

Ghana became a party to the CBD on the 29th August 1994. The significance of this ratification is that Ghana possesses important biodiversity in the country. Some of this biodiversity are: tropical high forests and savannas. There are a total of 3,600 species of flora, representing the three major taxonomic groups. There is only one known gymnosperm, the West African cycad (*Encephalartos barteri*), which is indigenous to Ghana.

Current records show that there could be as many as 221 species of amphibians and reptiles, 728 species of birds and 225 mammalian species. The country's threatened species include 4 species of marine turtle and 3 species of crocodile. There are 7 threatened bird species, including 4 endemic to the upper Guinea forest block. There are three species of frog; Baumann's reed frog (*Hyperolius baumanni*), lime reed frog (*Hyperolius fusciventris*), Bobiri reed frog (*Hyperolius sylvaticus*) and one lizard species, the false agama (*Agama sylvanus*), endemic to Ghana. There is a high degree of butterfly endemism in Ghana where about 23 species are classified as

	<p>endemic or near endemic. Work on diversity of organisms in marine and aquatic systems has concentrated mainly on those 81 species that are exploited for food. About 392 marine species of organisms comprising 347 fish species has been recorded. Ghana’s freshwater fish fauna includes 157 species of which 9 are endemic. The 4 main obstacles facing the conservation of biodiversity are: inadequate financial resources, limited skilled human capacity, deficiency in infrastructure and a general lack of awareness on the importance of biodiversity. To protect the countries biodiversity, Ghana has 16 legally constituted wildlife reserves covering about 5.3% of the total surface land area. These are categorized into: 1 strict nature reserve, 6 National Parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 6 resource reserves and 1 Biosphere reserve. In addition, there are 6 wetlands, which have been declared as Ramsar sites.</p> <p><u>Conservation Policy</u></p> <p>This project seeks to revise the Ghana’s NBSAP. Currently, the long-term goal of the country’s strategy is to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of the country’s biological diversity. This must be achieved throughout the whole country and within all representative ecological zones. Several key issues that require action have been identified and separated into several categories. The first is the creation and strengthening of the management of protected area systems. This includes initiatives like: the creation and rehabilitation of permanent protected forests, the creation of Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs), the implementation of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) which uses birds as indicators of habitat quality, and the establishment of biodiversity corridors. The second key issue is the creation and strengthening of management of ex-situ conservation systems. Thirdly, the incentive measures and sanctions for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, including economic and social incentive measures and sanctions.</p> <p>.</p> <p>This project will ensure that this plan is implemented in the country. And to build on that, since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Ghana has so far implemented 7 such projects. Appendix 4 shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Ghana. As a result of this planning process, Ghana has to date been able to secure a total of 13 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 73,948,386 with an additional \$160,948,301 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is held at http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.</p>	<p>Justification: The Government of Ghana has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Ghana. Details of what was accomplished can be found in Appendix 4.</p>

Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	02/12/2002	
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	
1 st National Report	02/12/2002	
2 nd National Report	19/11/2005	Completed as per the Conference of the Parties requirements to report on a countries activities in convention implementation
3 rd National Report	19/11/2005	Completed as per the Conference of the Parties requirements to report on a countries activities in convention implementation
4 th National Report	25/03/2009	Completed as per the Conference of the Parties requirements to report on a countries activities in convention implementation
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out	September 2009	See appendix 4 for what was accomplished
National CHM	continuous	CHM website ga.chm-cbd.net but it needs to be revamped and updated to represent current national biodiversity needs, issues, trends etc.

a) Baseline for NBSAPs:

Ghana received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 2008 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the CHM to the CBD. These activities were executed by the Ministry of Environment and Science and the National Biodiversity Committee with support from United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as the

implementing agency. Since its submission in 2002, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Ghana and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will resume the previous work it has done with Ghana in NBSAP development to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Ghana NBSAP.

b) Baseline for National Reporting

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

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

- i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.
- ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.
- iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)etc:
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGHANA/Resources/Ghana_CAS.pdf
(<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr0511.pdf>) and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS).
Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- (v) United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Baseline scenario: Related projects

The following list of related projects will be useful for the current project in the ways listed in column 3 of the table. Moreover, the current project will invite the project managers of the on-going projects to contribute in the consultations for the NBSAP based on information from their respective projects. Contributions can include lessons learnt from previous projects. Secondly a few of the project managers of on-going projects will be invited to be in the Project Steering Committee for the NBSAP project.

Table of on-going related projects that will have links to the NBSAP project

Project	Description	Link to NBSAP revision and 5 th National Report
Natural Resource Management	The project will help implement Ghana's National Forest Protection Strategy, which targets priority forest reserves for increased protection, including setting aside Special Biological Protection Areas. Project will identify and exploit opportunities to increase the financial benefits of biodiversity, in particular through ecotourism, extraction of non-timber forest products and restoration of degraded lands through commercial plantations. It will also strengthen capacity in the Forestry Department to manage such activities. Associated project will improve the policy environment for sustainable forest management, promote local community involvement in woodland management in the savannah zone, and improve wildlife management while treating it as an economically productive element.	This project established a Forest Commission Board (FCB) in Ghana. The role of this board as a stake holder in NBSAP development will be crucial in aligning the NBSAP to Ghana's National Forest Protection Strategy which targets priority forest reserves for increased protection, including setting aside Special Biological Protection Areas. The FCB will also provide critical input to the 5 th national report to show how forests are being protected in Ghana.
Coastal Wetlands Management	Design and implementation of a Coastal Zone Management Plan to protect five environmentally-sensitive and threatened coastal Ramsar sites of global importance for migratory birds. The project includes: (a) monitoring of ecological conditions at the sites; (b) preparation and implementation of site management programs and the training of site managers and	Ghana has a 539 km long coast line. The Coastal Wetlands Management plan is an old policy and really needs to be upgraded. The NBSAP will indirectly create the necessary impetus and knowledge base to update such a policy especially since Ghana has now become an oil producer with Oil rigs based in and around its coast line. This is a big change that the NBSAP revision process must target.

		wardens; and (c) relocation of a sewage plant outlet that would have discharged into Sakumo Lagoon.	
	Biodiversity Conservation of Lake Bosomtwe Basin	Bosomtwe is one of the six major meteoric lakes in the world and its ecological uniqueness makes it one of the most important habitats for rare and endemic plant and animal species.	The 5 th National report requires countries to report on the status of biodiversity in the country. This current project provides an opportunity to reevaluate the status of the rare and endemic plant and animal species in this and other lakes in Ghana.
	Northern Savanna Biodiversity Conservation (NSBC) Project	The development objective of the Northern Savanna Biodiversity Conservation Project is to improve the livelihood and health of communities in the northern savanna zone of Ghana, and the environment through the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources including medicinal plants.	In Ghana, as elsewhere in Africa, savanna woodlands provide valuable environmental services, are a crucial refuge for native biodiversity, and also protect soil and water resources against degradation. A huge proportion of Ghana's total supply of firewood and charcoal, estimated at 16 million metric tonnes, comes from savanna zones, which also provide medicinal plants (the primary source of healthcare to residents) roofing grasses, fencing poles, bush meat and fruits. The northern savannas are a source of important farmer crop varieties (cereals, roots/tubers and legumes). The future survival of the majority of indigenous crop varieties is in doubt. Similarly, an increasing number of the medicinal plants are threatened. By doing a stock taking exercise this current project will catalogue the current status of savanna woodlands and the livelihood interactions that impact on biodiversity in the savanna woodlands.
	National Biodiversity Strategy, Development of the Action Plan and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism	The overall goal of this project is to enable Ghana better meet its immediate obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, especially in relation to Article 6: General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use; Article 13: Public Education and Awareness; Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation.	This present project mimics this older project and ideally seeks to improve on the previous NBSAP and CHM by filling in recent gaps in biodiversity changes and policy to better aid Ghana secure its biodiversity heritage.
	Cocoa farming and biodiversity in Ghana	Earthwatch initiated a three year field research project in 2005 with Cadbury to study the biodiversity and soil health impacts of cocoa farming.	The results from the first phase of the project indicate that there are clear differences between shaded and unshaded cocoa farms. Productivity was considerably higher on unshaded farms owing to a higher density of cocoa trees. Retaining shade was found to have a positive impact on biodiversity. A lot of NBSAP work normally involves generalized analysis of biodiversity policy and stocktaking the specific nature of this ear The results from

		<p>the first phase of the project indicate that there are clear differences between shaded and unshaded cocoa farms. Productivity was considerably higher on unshaded farms owing to a higher density of cocoa trees. Retaining shade was found to have a positive impact on biodiversity watch project and others similar projects will offer crucial lessons.</p>
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GEF Strategies

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

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

The development of the NBSAP planning process and the development of the 5th national report will be instrumental in the realization of this goal as capacity will have been built in Ghana and in the region for biodiversity planning. This will further build onto the capacity already present in the country owing to the vibrant biodiversity initiatives already ongoing as explained on pages 9, 10 &11.

ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. This project is a planning and strategizing activity which, if well done and later implemented, will result in conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity.

iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities. This project's overarching goal is the integration of CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes, poverty reduction strategies, MDGs. Component 3 of the project is specifically designed to achieve this focal area objective.

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

Fit with UNEP programme of Work

SUB Programme: Environmental governance

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

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

Expected accomplishment (b): Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and

	<p>objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p>Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment (d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment: This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment and statistical data analysis of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings. It is expected that the results of part (c) will provide the feedstock of scientific data that can later be used for biodiversity research and or development of other biodiversity projects in Ghana</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, & Priorities of the Strategy Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <p>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;</p> <p>ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and</p>

poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs

iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: According to the 2007 Human Development Report from Ghana, the Ghanaian society comprises five major ethnic groups: the Akan (49.1%), the Ewe (12.7%), Mole Dagbani (16.5%), the Guan, and the Ga-Adangbe (8.0%), as well as an estimated 63 other separate ethnic groups.

The five major ethnic groups are further divided into several smaller groups. These various subdivisions as well as their geographic distribution “make understanding the intricacies of ethnicity in Ghana a complex affair.” Among the ethnic minorities who may be recognized as indigenous are the Kassena people in northern Ghana.

Numbering about 30,000, they are a subset of the Gurunsi who inhabit the areas of southern Burkina Faso and northern Ghana.

(http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/HDR_desk_review_en.pdf)

iv) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives.

This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD

conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents. Ghana has various policies on Gender such as the African Development banks Country Gender Profile

(<http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ADF-BD-IF-2008-237-EN-GHANA-COUNTRY-GENDER-PROFILE.PDF>) and The National Gender and Children’s Policy (2004) which are good policies within which this NBSAP process can be integrated.

v) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Ghana's initial NBSAP included some aspects of marine and fresh water biodiversity but was heavy on land based biodiversity at the expense of the marine and coastal Biodiversity issues. This omission and other gaps in ecosystem and thematic coverage will be corrected. The Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology has stated that the emerging oil and gas industry in Ghana poses a threat to the country's marine biodiversity.(<http://www.modernghana.com/news/277681/1/oil-find-threatens-marine-biodiversity.html>) Being implemented 2 years since Ghana begun producing oil. The NBSAP revision process has come up at a crucial time and can provide a sound scientific foundation for marine biodiversity planning.

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

Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

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

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

Component 5 will also involve a communication strategy. Communication is the key for gaining support for implementing activities towards the conservation and sustainable use of BD. Biodiversity will need to become an urgent priority nationally and locally in order for the actions of NBSAP and the 5th National Report to be implemented. This will require a solid communication, education and public awareness strategy for the national NBSAP. The medium of communication varies varied depending on the target audience and accessibility issues for the means of communication.

It is envisioned that the inception workshop will finalize on the communication strategy using the CBD training module on communication strategies for NBSAPs (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b7-train-communication-strategy-nbsap-en.pdf>) Once this strategy is finalized dissemination will occur during the various stakeholder meetings and after project completion. For instance it may take the form of: the Internet(e.g. providing access to the country CHM easier), local media (TV, Radio and Television.),web sites, bus signs, meetings organized by local administration to reach grassroots communities, E-mail networks especially for civil society groups.

National Planning Process

The GEF enabling activities support countries with National planning process while at the same time building capacity in national staff. UNEP in conjunction with the CBD will provide the necessary assistance to Ghana, regarding their national planning. The NBSAP planning process will address the three objectives of the Convention i.e.: Conservation of biodiversity, Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from the utilization of genetic resources. Involvement of multi sectoral national teams in the process is vital and will seek to bring all relevant biodiversity related stakeholders so that they can provide inputs into planning process and this should catalyze more national inclusion of biodiversity within the governmental systems of Ghana.

This initial planning will be driven by the national body responsible for CBD implementation in Ghana, which is also the executing agency involved in this project. Thus the executing agency will act as the focal point for coordinating the projects activities. The assessment stage of the national planning process will take stock of what is already known about the country's biodiversity and national resources, and this assessment will collate existing information and where possible provide new information.

In summary this planning process will involve;

- gathering and analyzing data;
- identifying gaps and potential conflicts;
- reviewing the array of possible conservation measures;
- collection of data on the status and distribution of biological resources;
- identifying threats;
- assessing current capacities;
- collecting socioeconomic data useful in evaluating benefits of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity; and
- analyzing ways of mainstreaming biodiversity into national plans, sectoral plans, MDGs, economic vision plans etc.
- Estimating the current expenditures on biodiversity related activities.

The final phases of the national planning undertaken in components 3&4 will involve; Strategy / Action Plan Development and final Monitoring and evaluation part that should ensure sustainability of the whole programme.
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b2-train-prepare-update-nbsap-revised-en.pdf>

Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines

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

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being
- Part II - The NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.

- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

Project Execution: Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology will be the national executing agency (NEA) and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

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

Project Implementation by UNEP

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Ghana.) This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 6**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity.

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

iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>).

iv) Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, including coordinating the Project Support Committee (PSC), and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

UNEP's Project Oversight and Mode of Operations

UNEP will deliver its oversight activities for this project using its dedicated staff based at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi whose main focus of work is the enabling activities.

UNEPs oversight and monitoring of the on ground activities will be carried out through various methods including;

- (a) attending important meetings,
- (b) periodic email and telephone follow ups,
- (c) UNEP templates on technical reporting and financial reporting which are periodically submitted to UNEP by the NEA and
- (d) Through UNEPs MEA focal point system, the MEA focal points will;
 - Work in close cooperation with Ghana and the various MEA secretariats to avoid overlaps and maximize efficient resource use; thereby enhancing the MEA synergies from the national reporting process.

- Provide technical support if required by Ghana on the linkages of NBSAP linking this project and COP discussion in the upcoming COP in India in October 2012
- Assist with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the convention and related process on compliance and enforcement.
- Follow up after the project to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity issues from a CBD point of view into Ghana's national plans and strategies.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:

Sustainability of the Capacities built by the project

This project will involve national staff and stakeholders to develop their own capacities for planning and strategizing for conservation. In addition, the capacity built in past enabling activity will be used in form of biodiversity committees and project steering committees. These previous partners will also be crucial in disseminating their capacity to other Ghanaian national staff and stakeholders. Use of international consultants will be minimal, so to ensure retention of expertise acquired in national planning in the country and to ensure country ownership of the project.

Financial sustainability: Ghana will be encouraged to come up with a solid strategy for funding the implementation plan for the NBSAP. Realization of the project outcomes and the sustainability of the project will be enhanced by not only utilization of the various capacities built by this project but also a commitment from the policy makers to provide a recurring budget for biodiversity conservation built in to the national budget.. The CBD has already trained national staff in regional workshops on how to undertake the planning process; including setting national targets for Biodiversity based on the 2020 biodiversity targets. Once this project is completed, there will be added capacity to undertake sustainable conservation at national and sub national levels, and ensure mainstreaming into sectors and development plans.

Other sustainability measures:

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

- a) The Executing agency will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Executing Agency will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Ghana itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.
- c) Registering the project with the UNDAF process in the country is another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding of its outcomes
- d) Through its website, Executing agency will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders. Embedding the

CHM in the executing agency website ensures that it will be maintained through the national budget in future rather than a standalone site with no management structures.

National Capacity built by the project

- a) National staff in ministries will have their capacity built for biodiversity data collection and collation storage into the Clearing House Mechanism for future reference.
- b) Capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for biodiversity – based on wide multi sectoral considerations
- c) Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in biodiversity conservation
- d) Capacity for multi-sectoral consultations and convening of such consultations. Various sectors including agriculture, forestry, mining, housing, etc. will have their capacities for discussing biodiversity issues developed in a multi sectoral set up.

The above capacities will be utilized in ensuring that the outcomes of the project are realized. This will result in improved and enhanced status of biodiversity, give measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use at national and sub national levels, and ensure mainstreaming into sectors and development plans.

In addition the capacity to collect relevant data and stock taking will give a more realistic decision making on Biodiversity conservation in Ghanaian Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline. Knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps.

STAKEHOLDERS:

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs such as Action Aid Ghana, African Cocoa and Coffee Farmer's organisation, Empowerment for Sustainable Livelihood, Ghana Trade and Livelihoods Coalition Network for womens rights in Ghana, and Ghanaian Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities such as Tullow Oil Ghana- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation, indigenous livelihood issues are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They can also be requested to check final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations. Specific stakeholder mapping for Ghana is presented in the table below

Potential Stakeholders	Expected Roles
Government Organs: _ Mainstreaming of biodiversity policies will be a primary function for these ministries as they are charged with various biodiversity related policy formulation.	
Ministry of Women And Children's Affairs	The Ministry exists to promote the welfare of women and children in Ghana. They will be involved in the implementation and provision of gender related aspects as envisioned on page 13
Ministry of Health	This ministry will be a key stakeholder as they are the custodians of issues relating to the direct pathological effects of pollutants and the effects (often indirect) on health and well-being of the broad physical, psychological, social and cultural environment, which includes housing, urban development, land use and transport.
Ministry of Education	The role of this Ministry will be to disseminate information on the NBSAP and the 5 th national report.
Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology	A country with a well-managed environmental resource base, supported by strong scientific and technological practices for sustainable development. This ministry could provide executing function for this project.
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	This Ministry entrusted with the management of Ghana's land, forest, wildlife and mineral resources. The NBSAP will seek to provide information on the Status, Trends and Threats to biodiversity and this ministry is the focal point for these activities.
Ministry of Energy	Some of the aims of this ministry are to minimize environmental impacts of energy supplies and consumption through increased Renewable Energy/Energy efficiency Technologies. Energy is a big driver of economic development which is a big factor in environmental conservation.
Ministry of Communications	The purpose of this ministry is to enable government develop policies that will help integrate information technologies into the activities of the society and also harness the full potential for effective development. Their key role in this project will be in the provision of technical capabilities as regards development and hosting of the CHM
The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing	This ministry's' main function is the formulation and co-ordination of policies and

		programmes for the systematic development of the country's infrastructure requirements in respect of Works, Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation and Hydrology. This ministry can provide information on the impacts of biodiversity conservation and hydrology in Ghana.
	Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism exists to ensure the development and promotion of tourism and improvement of the capital city on a sustainable basis. This objective aims at optimizing the socio-economic growth and positive environmental impact for the benefit of deprived communities in particular and the country at large. This ministry will be consulted to provide information on ecological and sustainable tourism.
	The Ministry of Trade and Industry	The trade-related work under the CBD captures the different aspects of the complex relationship between international trade and the objectives and provisions of the Convention. This ministry will be consulted and will provide crucial information on the trade and conservation nexus.
	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Outcome 4.1 of this project expects that the project will indirectly influence the budget of Ghana once the conservation gaps are fully known. Including this ministry in early consultations will go a long way in achieving this.
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Agricultural biodiversity is a sub-set of general biodiversity. It includes all forms of life directly relevant to agriculture: rare seed varieties and animal breeds (farm biodiversity), but also many other organisms such as soil fauna, weeds, pests, pollinators, predators, and all of the native plants and animals (wild biodiversity) existing on and flowing through the farm. However, most attention in this field is given to crop varieties and to crop wild relatives. This ministry will be a crucial policy formulation expert in with respect to the NBSAP.
	Ministry of Information	The NBSAP development process has a designated component for communication as the CBD requires that the NBSAP and the 5 th National Report are widely disseminated which this ministry will be included in

	facilitating.
Legislature	
Parliaments	Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks, implementation of regulatory functions including monitoring and compliance with Protocol related matters. Adoption of the NBSAP Reviewing and adopting new NBSAP related legislation
Judiciary	
Civil Courts Criminal Courts Police Roll of Advocates Judges Magistrates	Ensure that environmental compliance of NBSAP / biodiversity related laws and regulations as adopted by the legislature are adhered to nationally via civil and criminal courts
Biodiversity, Taxonomy, Fair and Equitable Sharing	
The Ghana Museums and Monuments Board (GMMB) Ghana Zoological gardens Herbaria University of Ghana Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology University of Cape Coast University of Education, Winneba, University of Development Studies University of Mines and Technology Ghana Regional Maritime University Catholic University College of Ghana	As holders of national and or international technical conservation information these organizations will provide the key resources that will provide key and up to date information to both the NBSAP, 5 th National Report and Clearing House Mechanism.
Communication	
Accra Daily Mail	In conjunction with the other stakeholders

<p>Daily Graphic</p> <p>Daily Guide</p> <p>The Ghanaian Chronicle</p> <p>Ghanaian Times</p> <p>Ghanaian Radio & Television</p>	<p>participants from the communication world such as the Media (print, audio & visual) have the opportunity to convey to the nation and globally the NBSAP revision and development process using their wide country network.</p> <p>These entities can also serve as a good source of resources for educational purposes.</p>
<p>Private Businesses/Sector/Industry</p>	
<p>Ghana Oil Company</p> <p>The Pharmaceutical Society of Ghana.</p> <p>Financial Institutions (Micro-finance institutions, Banks etc.)</p> <p>Vodafone Ghana</p> <p>Ghana Mining Association</p>	<p>These should be brought in so that they can internalize any negative externalities from their production costs.</p> <p>Industries are involved in utilization of biodiversity resources and hence they need to engage in sustainable production techniques, if the NBSAP is included into their production frameworks.</p>
<p>Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies:</p> <p>http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/directory/cat32.html</p>	
<p>African Human Right Heritage</p> <p>African Youth Partnership</p> <p>Center for Energy, Environment, and Sustainable development.</p> <p>Center for Gender Studies & Advocacy.</p> <p>Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation.</p> <p>Earth Organization Ghana Chapter.</p> <p>Ghana Health and Education Initiative.</p> <p>Ghana Tourism and Cultural Exchange Organisation</p> <p>WWF Ghana</p> <p>IUCN Ghana</p>	<p>Consumer related issues, public engagement and socio economic benefit actualization</p> <p>Offer an alternative source of direct and indirect technical information.</p> <p>Assist in lobbying the government to adopt conservation policies within its policy frameworks</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sectors</p> <p>There will be several measures taken to make sure the initiative is mainstreamed into other sectors</p> <p>The wide stakeholder base given on page 18 to 23 above includes all sectors which</p>	

	<p>are either affected or affect biodiversity conservation. The participation of all those sectors in consultation and data collection will be crucial to ensure that biodiversity issues are integrated into the various sectors, especially by inclusion of biodiversity into Ghana sectoral plans such as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, housing, and many others. In addition it will be important to pay attention to outcomes of policy inter relationships from Component 2 of this project such as</p> <p>The National Gender Policy whose overall objective is to reduce gender inequalities by giving women greater economic, social, cultural, and political power. Component 2 page 12 above elaborates on the importance of integrating biodiversity into various plans and policies</p> <p>Once the NBSAP and 5th national reports are developed, a vigorous communication will be carried out within the country, to ensure that the outputs and outcomes are widely publicized in all relevant sectors.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness: This project requests \$220,000 (excluding agency fees) from the GEF Trust Fund for support for revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th National Report. Planning for conservation, developing strategies and actionable plans and including planning for size of budgets required for various activities is the most important activity any country undertakes if meaning conservation is to follow.</p> <p>If well implemented the projects' outcomes will be far reaching and aligned with the GEF's mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame (Appendix 3). b) A project's web-based portal '5NR Portal' (www.cbd.int/nr5) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly. c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Ghanaian Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this

	<p>project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</p> <p>d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in Appendix 7.</p> <p>e) The M&E process will be ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in Appendix 8</p> <p>d) A budgeted M&E plan as shown in Appendix 5.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable

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)
Raymonod Babanawo	GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	08/15/2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/29/1994	MS. SALIMATA ABDUL SALAM
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		09/12/2012	Esther Mwangi	+254-20-7623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	138	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Project Assistant	111	72	full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
1 local consultant technical officer	400	63	Technical Assistance to provide technical backstopping to the project manager - support and coordination of all technical components.
International			

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

Climate Change

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

Land Degradation

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

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

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

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

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