

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹
PROJECT TYPE: Non-expedited Enabling Activity
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II		
Country(ies):	Global: 27 LDCs and SIDs: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timore-Leste	GEF Project ID: ²	4623
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00783
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Government Ministries	First Submission Date: Second Submission Date Third Submission Date Fourth Submission Date	26/08/2011 12/09/2011 16/09/2011 20/09/2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Name of parent program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	Focal Area Set Aside	Agency Fee (\$):	611,820

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) BD-5	Outcome (1) Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.	50% of those parties that revise NBSAPs successfully integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into development and sectoral planning frameworks,	GEFTF	5,940,000	5,083,637
Sub-Total				5,940,000	5,083,637
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	178,200 ⁵	0
Total Project Cost				6,118,200	5,083,637

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

⁵ The Project management is based on 3.0% of the total project cost

Project 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 GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs to revise the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
1. Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	Improved and more realistic decision making on BD conservation in Government Ministries resulting from knowing the current baselines	<p>b) Stakeholder inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities</p> <p>b) BD national plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>c) Assessment reports Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being</p>	GEFTF	561,000	493,638
2. Setting national targets, principles, & priorities of the strategy	TA	National implementation of the CBD is improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalized in the LDCs and SIDs at national and subnational levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans.	Targets & priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation compiled by 27 LDCs and SIDs	GEFTF	1,158,674	893,638
3. Strategy and action plan development	TA		NBSAP reports (with Sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in 27 LDCs and SIDs.	GEFTF	1,862,652	1,193,637
4. Development of	TA	Government BD budgets adjusted as a result of	<p>a) Capacity dev. Plan for NBSAP implementation</p> <p>b) Technology needs</p>	GEFTF	1,444,674	1,589,086

Implementation plans and related activities		knowing capacity and technology gaps.	assessment reports c) Communication strategy d) Resource mobilization plan for NBSAP implementation			
5. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	a) Informed professional entities (and the general public) are better able to lobby for or improve BD conservation b) The CBD COP uses results of the project for decision making to improve BD conservation in the LDCs and SIDs.	a) National Coordination structures : Operational BD coordination structures b) CHMs : Operational national CHMs c) Indicators and M&E approach document d) Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by 27 LDCs and SIDs	GEFTF	913,000	913,638
				SUB TOTAL	5,940,000 ⁶	5,083,637
		Project management Cost		GEFTF	178,200	
		Total project Costs			6,118,200	5,083,637

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co financing	Name of Co financier	Type of Co financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministries of Environment in 27 LDCs and SIDs	In-kind	4,863,637
GEF agency	UNEP WCMC	in kind/	120,000
Other	UNEP DEPIO	In-Cash	100,00
(select)		(select)	
Total Co financing			5,083,637

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

⁶ Appendix 1 shows cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity based on up to \$220,000 per Country. This is an indicative list of activities and the proportional allocation per component is considered indicative, which means that some countries may choose not to allocate along these lines, depending on how recently they did the last NBSAP and depending on the amount of work the different components require in their particular situation.

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Global	6,118,200	611,820	6,730,020
Total Grant Resources				6,118,200	611,820	6,730,020

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

This project is consistent with the **GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity** focal area strategies as follows:

- i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.
- ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.
- iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities
- iv) **Project objective:** With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs (CBD Parties) to revise the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

All of the 27 LDCs/SIDs have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and are therefore committed to implementing the Decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). This project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

- i. **COP Decision X/10-National Reporting⁷:** The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website⁸.
- ii. **Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs:** The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification⁹ 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 Targets¹⁰ for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- iv. **PRSPs:** Most of the 27 LDCs and SIDs have developed their initial PRSPs and later versions of them. Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into PRSPs and MDGs.

i) **PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Phasing of the Umbrella program for LDCs and SIDs.

⁷ - <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12276>

⁸ www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-10/official/cop-10-11-en.doc

⁹ - <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2011/ntf-2011-015-nbsap-en.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>

This UNEP Umbrella Program for LDCs and SIDs will be implemented in 2 phases of up to 30 countries each. This PIF represents Phase II with 27 countries at the time of first submission to GEFSEC and has a capacity for 30 countries. The 24 countries are: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timor-Leste.

Baseline situation for NBSAPs and National reporting

a) Baseline for NBSAPs: Between 1998 and 2010, 143 GEF eligible countries developed their initial NBSAPs globally (including 62 LDCs and SIDs). These NBSAPs are due for revision for various reasons including the fact that some were completed many years ago and need updating due to emerging issues, while others did not follow the required instructions from the COP. For example many country NBSAPs did not have concrete action plans. 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. Unlike other GEF Phases, GEF 5 allows countries to access enabling activity funds either through Direct Access (countries apply directly to the GEF secretariat) or through GEF agencies.

b) Baseline for National Reporting: A total of 68 out of the 75 GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs (or 91%) applied for funding for 4th national report. It is expected that all 75 may apply funds for the 5th National Report because this time the funds are bundled together with those for revision of NBSAPs. The SCBD has issued a notification (footnote 9) to countries for the revision of NBSAPs and development of the 5th National Biodiversity Report, with a March 30th 2014 deadline for submission of the Report.

In this project, development of the 5th National Report by 27 countries will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. However, UNEP will ensure that countries will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the deadline of March 2014. The project is divided into 5 components along the lines of the individual NBSAPs that will be supported through this project.

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 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.

COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, & Priorities of the Strategy

Before the NBSAP is developed, countries will determine their 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, based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These issues include:

- i) The recently adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators require fresh consultations by countries;
- ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes, MDGs
- iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The LDCs and SIDs have many indigenous groups and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,³.
- iv) Gender considerations: -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

¹¹ www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-10/official/cop-10-11-en.doc

¹² <http://anubis.unep/anubis.php>

¹³ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b2-train-prepare-update-nbsap-revised-en.pdf>

¹⁴ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/lists/events-scbd.pdf>

now be included.

- v) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Initial NBSAPs were 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.

COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development: Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations and application of the resultant NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national 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 the countries have 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/strengthening of national coordination structures such as Biodiversity Units, CHM development and Development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National reports 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 Report¹¹ 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.

Format for 5th National Report: The 5th BD national report will address 3 areas (see footnote 8):

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being
- Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

Project Management: UNEP will manage the project through a Project Manager who will be hired by UNEP DEPI and based at UNEP headquarters. The role of the manager will be (i) to liaise with country teams to provide technical back up, i.e. provide one to one question and answer sessions; (ii) support countries with comments on technical input and content of the reports prepared; (iii) , keeping project database at UNEP using ANUBIS¹², and; (iv) assisting the Task Manager on all non oversight roles. A financial project assistant also hired by UNEP DEPI will assist the FMO to develop legal agreements with countries, disburse funds and support countries on questions on funds. Specifically, UNEP will manage the project in the following manner:

- i) UNEP will disburse funds to and support the countries to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and SCBD and guidelines given by the SCBD¹³.
- ii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD¹⁴.
- iii) UNEP will further give guidance and technical advice to country teams during implementation of the project as required and make comments on draft NBSAPs before they are submitted to the SCBD.

- iv) UNEP will provide brief six monthly updates on project implementation to GEFSEC, listing all countries and status of implementation of NBSAP and 5th National Report using the components in the project framework as the elements of a reporting dashboard.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The Project Steering Committee used for the umbrella proposal for 4th National Report will continue for this project. The PSC has membership from the GEF and CBD Secretariats, the IUCN, UNEP (UNEP-DEPI) UNEP DELC and World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC). The PSC will meet virtually or during other global events.

Modality of application for funds by individual countries: Following the endorsement of this Umbrella PIF for Phase II by the GEF CEO, UNEP will develop a full Project Document (Prodoc) which will include a template that countries will use to apply for funds for the project. This template will form part of the full Project Document. Thus although there will be one combined Prodoc, UNEP will receive 27 subsequent individual country requests. UNEP will further sign a legal agreement with each of the 27 countries for execution of the project. A special notification will be issued with necessary application instructions.

B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional LDCF/SCCF activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

In the absence of GEF funds: If GEF funds are not provided, countries would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective. Some countries might not submit their reports at all, while in other cases countries may be very late in submitting their reports. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets¹⁵ for biodiversity.

Fully Incremental: Enabling Activity funding is full cost funding provided by the GEF, i.e. fully incremental, and is therefore exempted from mandatory co-financing. Still, this project will demonstrate the ability to leverage a co-financing at country level through in kind contributions from the countries as shown in Section B. It also supported by basic structures such as Biodiversity Departments or Units within the Government Ministries without which this project would not be possible.

Global Environment Benefits

The results will provide a simultaneous and comparable¹⁶ snapshot of how countries are implementing CBD, and provide revised national biodiversity strategies and plans for the implementation of 2020 targets. This project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.”

Socioeconomic dimensions: This project is an enabling activity where practical interventions or basic research for new data from the field will not be done. However the project will ensure all norms regarding social and environmental safeguards including gender considerations by ensuring (i) inclusiveness of both men and women in project formulation and implementation of the national consultation processes; (ii) ensuring inclusiveness for marginalized and poor

¹⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>

¹⁶ When countries develop the BD reports simultaneously it is possible to facilitate South-South and North -South lesson learning.

communities in the consultations; (iii) collecting of gender disaggregated (information) data where necessary and (vi) in-depth analysis and articulation of relationship of BD conservation to human well being. In particular, issues on how biodiversity conservation, or lack of it, affects both men and women, and how it affects livelihoods and poverty levels of local rural communities will be brought out in the consultations and in the final reports. The main Project Document will take into account the new checklist for social and environmental safeguards recently introduced for all UNEP GEF projects by the UNEP GEF Coordination Unit.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
<p>Lack of capacity: Experience from the Fourth National Report Umbrella Projects (both UNDP's and UNEP's) showed that many countries do not have adequate capacity for the preparation of the reports to the CBD.</p> <p>In addition this project includes revision of the NBSAPs- which requires a different type of training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the collaborating entities, the SCBD, is doing a parallel training program for countries for the development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs. This project will work hand in hand with the SCBD training program using regional workshops which has already been commenced early in 2011. • In addition, UNEP will provide one-on-one training and question and answer facility to the countries during implementation of the project. UNEP will also provide comments on the quality of the reports and NBSAPs once the drafts are ready. <p>Information on operational procedures and substantive guidance prepared for the project will be in the CBD website.</p>

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They will also be active in checking 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.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

Initiative	Collaboration with GEF umbrella project
<p>1. New IUCN-supported initiative for 2011 and beyond. Building on the success of the initiative, IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature – which hosts the Countdown 2010 Secretariat – will launch a new initiative for 2011 and beyond which will continue raising awareness of biodiversity, and also reach out to the general public. The initiative will actively support its partners in the implementation of biodiversity targets and best practice to better protect and invest in biodiversity.</p>	<p>The proposed Umbrella GEF project will liaise with this IUCN initiative where the latter will be involved in on the ground consultations: The new initiative will be represented in the project PSC.</p>
<p>2. SCBD regional workshops: From March – November 2011, the SCBD has arranged a series of training workshops for</p>	<p>This is a direct collaborator of the GEF umbrella project as country teams will use</p>

country teams to be trained on revision of NBSAPs and development of 5 th national BD reports.	the gained know how to undertake the GEF project.
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C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

<p>a) UNEP's role in past BD Enabling activities: This project is fully in line with the role of UNEP as a GEF Implementing Agency as it has in the past given support to development of <u>28 countries for NBSAPs</u>, and <u>another 28 countries</u> for Add-on Biodiversity Enabling Activities for CHM and Capacity Assessments for various biodiversity topics. UNEP also <u>supported 41 countries</u> to prepare 3rd National Reports using an umbrella MSP and most recently UNEP <u>supported 40 countries</u> for the preparation of the Fourth National Report.</p> <p>b) Development of training modules: In 2006, UNEP worked with the SCBD to develop 7 training modules for CBD national focal points including the module for the revision of NBSAPs which will be used by countries in this project (See footnote 13).</p> <p>c) UNEP- DELC: Through the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC) UNEP has a rich history assisting governments in obtaining environmental information for decision-making, enhancing global and regional environmental cooperation, developing and applying national and international environmental law, advancing national and regional implementation of environmental objectives, and bridging major groups and governments in policy development and implementation processes. UNEP DELC will be part of the PSC for this project.</p> <p>d) UNEP-WCMC: Through the Division of Early Warning and Assessments (DEWA) World Conservation Monitoring Center has a rich history of supporting the SCBD and national governments in the development of target indicators. UNEP-WCMC is currently developing guidelines for the inclusion of target indicator development within the NBSAPs guidelines being developed by the SCBD.</p>
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C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

<p>UNEP DEPI has provided cash co-financing which is part of the co-financing from WCMC for this project.</p> <p>In line with UNEP DELCs comparative advantage as outlined above in section C, the project will leverage in-kind co finance that will be channeled through UNEP DELCs work on UNEP's Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013 Environmental Governance Sub Programme. The work of UNEP DELC has four relevant accomplishments and outputs as outlined below in section C2 and a proposed MTS project¹⁷ which this project can engage as a source of in-kind co finance.</p>
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C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

1) **UNEP Medium-term Strategy-2010-2013:** The project falls under the following UNEP Sub-programmes as outlined in the UNEP MTS.

UNEP SUB PROGRAMME	Expected Accomplishments ¹⁸
Environmental Governance	<i>Expected accomplishment a:</i> The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under

¹⁷ As MEAs develop new targets (such as the proposed 2020 targets under the CBD to be agreed at CoP10 in Nagoya, with new indicators likely agreed in 2011) and as the focus of targets extends from biodiversity to ecosystem services and human wellbeing, there is a need to enhance indicator development and ensure harmonized and efficient indicator delivery to multiple end users. A project under UNEP's MTS 2010-2013 will extend the network established under the 2010 BIP, in order to: (i) ensure the development and delivery of the full suite of indicators for the CBD 2020 strategic plan, (ii) deliver annual assessments (data and storylines) for the MDG-7 indicators for which UNEP is responsible, (iii) work to harmonies the biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators used by a range of other MEAs, and (iv) maintain a network and communications portal for sharing indicator methodologies, data analyses, reports and lessons with a wide range of users across scales and sectors. <http://intranet.unep.org/MTS/index.asp?id=prog>

	<p>multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p>Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p>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>
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2) Project Execution modality

- a) Execution at National level: This is a global umbrella project for 27 LDCs and SIDs. Through a PMU based at its headquarters, UNEP DEPI will disburse funds and follow up the activities in the countries. Collaboration between UNEP and the SCBD will give guidance and knowledge material made available primarily through the SCBD website and through regional trainings which will be provided using non- GEF funds. Through e-mails and telephones and virtual teleconferencing, UNEP will monitor progress through the PSC.
- b) The UNDAF process: Through the UNEP DRC, and the one UN process, the project will be anchored in the UNDAF process, as soon as the PIF is endorsed by the GEF. In addition, the new NBSAPs will contain ways in which Biodiversity issues will be integrated in the national development plans and MDGs.

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 Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFF endorsement letter


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mostapha Zaher	Director General	National Environmental Protection Agency - AFGHANISTAN	AUGUST 23 2011
Pedro Samuel	CEO Environment National Fund	Ministério Do Ambiente – ANGOLA	AUGUST 12 2011
Diann Black-Layne	Chief Environment	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing	SEPTEMBER 19 2011

¹⁸ <http://intranet.unep.org/MTS/index.asp?id=prog>

	Officer and GEF and CBD Focal Point	and The Environment_ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	
Mr. Steve Devonish	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Drainage – BARBADOS	SEPTEMBER 15 2011
Mamadou Honadia	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Durable – BURKINA FASO	AUGUST 23 2011
Epimaque Murengerantwari	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urbanism – BURUNDI	JULY 08 2011
Gaourang Mamadi Garkelo	GEF OFF	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES – CHAD	JUL 12 2011
Mr. Mohamed Abdouchakour	GEF OFF	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – COMOROS	AUGUST 23 2011
Pedro Garcia Brito	Director	MINISTERIO AMBIENTE – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	AUGUST 22 2011
Tewolde Berhan	Director General	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY - ETHIOPIA	JULY 27 2011
João Raimundo Lopes	Technical Officer and GEF OFF	SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DURÁVEL – GUINEA BISSAU	JULY 20 2011
Joseph Ronald Toussaint	GEF OFF/CBD OFF	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - HAITI	JUNE 14 2011
Mr. Farran Redfern	Acting Director	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - KIRIBATI	JULY 29 2011
Mr. Stanley Motsamai Damane	Director	MINISTRY OF TOURISM ENVIRONMENT CULTURE - LESOTHO	JUNE 29 2011
Dr. Alamir Sinna Touré	Chief Département Etudes et Planification	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT-MALI	JUNE 09 2011
Ms. Yumi Crisostomo	Director OEPPC	OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND POLICY COORDINATION (OEPPC) OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS	JUNE 30 2011
Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	GEF OFF	MINISTRY OF THE COORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS – MOZAMBIQUE	APRIL 25 2011
Hla Maung Thein	Director	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY – MYANMAR	JUNE 30 2011
Russ j Kun	Permanent Secretary	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY & ENVIRONMENT (CIE) – N AURU	JULY 08 2011
Malam Gata Zouladaini	Commissaire charge du developpement	MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES - NIGER	JULY 25 2011
Caroline Eugene	Environment officer	MINISTRY OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT – SAINT LUCIA	JULY 06 2011
Taule'ale'ausumai Tuifuisa'a laavsa Malua	CEO	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT – SAMOA	APRIL 14 2011
Lourenco Monteiro de Jesus	GEF OFF	MINISTERIO DAS OBRAS PUBICAS E RECURSOS NATURAIS DIRECCAO GERAL DO AMBIENTE-SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	JULY 07 2011
Ndiaye Cheikh Sylla	DIRECTOR	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE -SENEGAL	JULY 29 2011
Dr.Kolleh A. Bangura	DIRECTOR	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY – SIERRA LEONE	JUNE 14 2011

Dr. Julius Ningu	Permanent Secretary	VICE PRESIDENTS OFFICE - TANZANIA	JUNE 20 2011
Mario Francisco Correia Ximenes	GEF OFP	MINISTERIO DA ECONOMIA E DESNVOLVIMENTO GABIENTE DO SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DO MEIO AMBIENTE DIRECCAO NACIONAL DOS ASSUNTO AMBIENTAIS INTERNASIONAIS	SEPTEMBER 09 2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		08/26/2011	Esther Mwangi	254-20-7623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

Appendix 1: COST BENCHMARKS/OR SAMPLE BUDGET FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN BIODIVERSITY

THE TABLE BELOW INCLUDES ALL ACTIVITIES IDENTIFIED IN COP-10 GUIDANCE THAT WILL BE SUPPORTED BY GEF THROUGH THE NBSAP REVISION PROCESS.

PERCENTAGE ALLOCATIONS PER COMPONENT ARE INDICATIVE AND MAY VARY PER COUNTRY.

NBSAP REVISIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES COST BENCHMARKS

2) NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	Indicative GEF Budget (in US\$'000)
I. Stocktaking and Assessment (PERCENT OF BUDGET 14%)	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	10
	2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	5
	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	15
II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (PERCENT OF BUDGET 11%)	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations	25
III. Strategy and action plan development (PERCENT OF BUDGET 39%)	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations	50
	6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations	20

	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations	15
IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities (PERCENT OF BUDGET 14%)	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.	5
	9. Technology needs assessment	10
	10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.	5
	11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation	10
V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange (PERCENT OF BUDGET 22%)	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures	5
	13. CHM development.	15
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	10
	15. Fifth national reports	20
Total for NBSAP Revisions & Fifth national Reports		220

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