



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

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):	Environment Ministries in the participating countries	Submission Date:	24/01/2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration(Months)	30
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	n/a	Agency Fee (\$):	611,820

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(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,	GEF TF	5,940,000	5,313,637
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Subtotal				5,940,000	5,313,637

¹ It is important to consult the GEF Preparation Guidelines when completing this template

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the [Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

Project management cost ⁴	GEF TF	178,200	200000
Total project costs		6,118,200	5,513,637

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: 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	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	Improved and more realistic decision making on BD conservation in Government Ministries resulting from knowing the current baselines	<p>a) 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	576,130	600,000
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 including ABS issues (Nagoya protocol) compiled by 27 LDCs and SIDs	GEFTF	1,309,482	1,330,000
3. Strategy and action plan development	TA		NBSAP reports (with Sub national elaboration) integrated	GEFTF	1,704,996	1,220,000

⁴ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or cofinancing sources.

			into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in 27 LDCs and SIDs			
4. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	Government BD budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity and technology gaps.	a) Capacity dev. Plan for NBSAP implementation b) Technology needs assessment reports c) Communication strategy d) Resource mobilization plan for NBSAP implementation	GEFTF	1,494,896	1,225,000
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	854,496	938,637
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					5,940,000	5,313,637
Project management Cost ⁵				GEFTF	178200	200,000
Total project costs					6118200	5513637

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministries of Environment in 27 LDCs and SIDs	In-kind	4,863,637
GEF Agency	WCMC	In-Kind	150,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	Grant	50,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-Kind	450,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)		In-Kind	

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			5,513,637

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	global	6,118,200	611,820	6,730,020
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				6,118,200	611,820	6,730,020

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*				0
International consultants*	24.00	54,000	100,000	154,000
Total		54,000	100,000	154,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants*				0
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*				0
Travel*				0
Others**	UNEP enhanced oversight	178,200	200,000	378,200
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
Total		178,200	200,000	378,200

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields *(1) and *(2).

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

1. **Section 6** of the Project Document (PRODOC) describes in detail the process that will be followed in the project and gives the standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes for both UNEP and the GEF. In addition **Appendix 5** shows the costs associated with the M&E process. The following are the main features of the M&E process:-

- a. In -country Inception meetings will be conducted individually by all the 27 countries.
- b. Project supervision inside the countries will be the responsibility of the Executing Agencies. The Executing agencies will submit substantive and financial project reports every six and three months, respectively, to UNEP. UNEP will, in turn, report to the GEF Secretariat at a frequency to be agreed in the Global Coordination Committee (GCC). Monitoring will be guided by the Project Results Framework presented in **Annex A** which includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. In addition **Appendix 6** of the PRODOC shows the key deliverables and benchmarks.
- c. The Global Coordination Committee: The GCC will comprise of UNEP, UNDP, IUCN, UNEP WCMC, SCBD and the GEF Secretariat. It will be a coordinating committee to discuss and monitor the progress of the program and all the members of the GCC will attend the sessions at their own cost. Meetings will be at least once a year to receive reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP for adaptive management. The Chairmanship will be provided by the SCBD and UNEP. The committee will meet virtually or face to face, whenever possible during international events. This operational modality was adopted in past umbrella enabling activities and was found to be successful.
- d. There will be a Terminal Evaluation, managed by the Evaluation Oversight Unit (EOU) in UNEP. The standard Terms of Reference (TOR) for the terminal evaluation are included as **Appendix 11**. These TORs will be adjusted to the special needs of the project and country.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. The [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies](#):

2. This project is consistent with the **GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity** focal area strategies and details of how it fits are given in the PRODOC in section 3.2 under paragraph 19.

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.:

Consistency with National priorities

3. This is a global project but will be implemented in 27 LDCs/SIDs, all of which have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and are therefore committed to implementing the Decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). **Appendix 4** is a list of participating countries showing dates their CBD ratification. Thus the conformity with national priority is shown by countries' intention to respond to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:
 - i. **COP Decision X/10-National Reporting**⁶: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website⁷.
 - ii. Putting strategies and plans on the Nagoya protocol issues
 - iii. **Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs**: The project responds to the SCBD Notification⁸ 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.
 - iv. **AICHI targets**: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets⁹ for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
 - v. **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.
 - vi. **NPFE**: While this umbrella program was funded under focal area set aside funds- many of the 27 countries have held their NPFEs and mentioned that they will participate in the GEF 5 biodiversity enabling activities.

B. PROJECT

OVERVIEW:

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

4. Biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities around the globe. To address this problem, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a Strategic Plan in 2002 and the 2010 Biodiversity Commitments, for which a set of targets and indicators were later established. The 2010 biodiversity targets have inspired action at many levels. However, such actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. Moreover there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies, programmes and actions, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. Even with the current linkages between

⁶ - <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12276>

⁷ www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-10/official/cop-10-11-en.doc

⁸ - <http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2011/ntf-2011-015-nbsap-en.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>

biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures. The 2010 biodiversity targets have not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly, as a result of human actions. COP 10 in Nagoya recognized that achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of the new Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2015 or 2020 (the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”), organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets.

5. This project responds to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (decision X). This is a commitment to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, a mission, and strategic goals and targets (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), a process that will inspire broad-based action by all participating Parties and stakeholders. CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya adopted the new CBD Strategic Plan with its 20 biodiversity targets for 2020. Target 17, which says - “By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan” addresses the need for updating NBSAPs. In addition the new strategic Plan addresses issues that should be incorporated in the revised NBSAPs including (a) an increase in terrestrial and marine protected areas; (b) ecosystem services; (c) incorporating livelihood issues as related to biodiversity; and (d) increase in resilience to climate change .
6. Specifically the project will integrate the obligations of these countries under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into their national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. This will also include consultations on the Nagoya protocol issues. The 3 main parts are:
 - (a) Enable GEF eligible LDCs and SIDs to undertake revision of the NBSAPs,
 - (b) Develop the 5th national report to the CBD. In accordance with Article 26 of the Convention and decision X/10 of the 10th Conference of the Parties, Parties are required to submit their Fifth national report by 31 March 2014. National reports are essential tools in allowing the Conference of the Parties to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, *inter alia*, by providing material for the preparation of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The Fifth national report provides a key source of information for a mid-term review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which will be undertaken at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
 - c) Development of the national CHM
7. The **umbrella set up** to cover 27 LDCs and SIDs in this project will provide an expedited mechanism for the development, submission and approval of countries’ proposals (individual funding requests of up to \$220,000) for their Revision of the NBSAPs and development of the 5th National Report to the CBD, providing the GEF and UNEP an opportunity for managing the biodiversity Enabling Activities

more strategically in partnership with the SCBD and other key global actors.

8. **Lessons learnt** from similar umbrella models: In the past enabling activities, the model of using an umbrella has been used during the development of the 3rd and 4th National Reports to the CBD, and also the development of the 2nd National Biosafety reports. There are several lessons learnt from this approach, which are beneficial to this project. Details are given in the PRODOC in paragraph 13.
9. Activities at country level will include (1) Stocktaking and Assessment;(2) Setting national targets, principles, & priorities of the strategy; (3) Strategy and action plan development; (4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities; and (5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange.
10. Refer to **Section 3 of the PRODOC** which gives a detailed account on each of the five components including activities, how they will be implemented and main outputs. Suffice it here to mention the component titles as follows:

COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:

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

COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development:

COMPONENT 4. Development of Implementation plans:

COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange:

Phasing of the Umbrella program for LDCs and SIDs.

11. This UNEP Umbrella Program was divided into 2 Phases of up to 30 countries each. This document is for Phase II which has the following 27 countries:

Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia.

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:

12. **In the absence of GEF funds**: If GEF funds are not provided, some countries might not do the project at all, while in other cases countries may be very late in submitting their 5th national reports and in revising their current NBSAPs . In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. For example, 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 Targets¹⁰ for biodiversity.

Cost effectiveness

- Countries will build on existing data: Building upon existing data rather than conducting similar

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

studies makes for good use of resources

- **Capacity building:** The project invests heavily on capacity building in the countries – and this capacity will be used by the countries for future planning
- **Important bedrock for BD conservation:** The revised NBSAPs form a foundation for BD conservation for the future. When this happens in many LDCs and SIDs simultaneously is an added advantage as the countries will learn from each other, facilitated by UNEP and international consultants.
- **Co-financing:** 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 Table C on page 3 above. This project is also supported by basic structures such as Biodiversity Departments or Units within the Government Ministries without which this project would not be possible. The GEF funds are therefore synergized by co-financing to go further than they would have done on their own.

Global Environment Benefits

13. The results will provide a simultaneous and comparable¹¹ 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 capacity building activities** that contribute to generate global biodiversity benefits. The project will include overarching themes which are conventionally referred to “global benefits” such as 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:

14. Full details for socio- economic aspects in this project are given in **Section 3.11, paragraph 59** of the PRODOC. Suffice it here to list the main aspects discussed in the PRODOC. -
- (i) ensuring inclusiveness for marginalized and poor communities in the consultations;
 - (ii) 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 PRODOC 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.
- i) **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 and the MDGs

¹¹ When countries develop the BD reports simultaneously it is possible to facilitate South-South and North -South lesson learning.

- ii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: In most of the participating countries, the population is highly stratified and contains various indigenous peoples and minority groups and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) 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 communities 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 placed in the final official documents. In addition, during the project implementation, there will be deliberate inclusiveness of both men and women in project formulation and implementation of the national consultation processes as well as collecting of gender disaggregated (information) data where necessary.

Environmental safeguards

Environmental safeguards for a project refer to the inclusion of measures to make sure the project does not to do any direct or inadvertent harm to the environment due to its activities and the *modus operandi* engaged throughout the project life span or beyond. The aim of this project is the exact anti-thesis for causing environment harm as it is addressing planning and strategies for making sure biodiversity is conserved and utilized in the best manner possible.

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:

15. Several risks may affect the implementation of this project.

Section 3.5 of the PRODOC outlines main risks associated with the project and gives risk mitigation measures to be applied.

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:

16. Section 5 of the PRODOC gives a table of stakeholders articulating their respective roles in the project. In the training modules developed by UNEP and the SCBD (which have been widely used by the SCBD in training country teams for the revision of the NBSAPs) an indicative exhaustive list of stakeholders is given. This list includes (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi-sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organizations (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. Each of the 27 countries will use the table given in **Section 5** of the PRODOC to document the relevant stakeholders for their country -out of the comprehensive list.

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

17. Refer to **Section 2.7** of the PRODOC for details about other interventions related to this project. In summary, at global level, this project will link up to, complement and build upon the progress and results of the following initiatives

- (a) *UNEP’s 2010 BIP Global Project - 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership*
- (b) The UNDP supported Millennium Development Project”.
- (c) Activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
- (d) New IUCN-supported initiative for 2011 and beyond.
- (e) The work on 5th national reports will build on what was done in 3rd and 4th national reports in each country.
- (f) In each of the 27 countries there are other country specific on-going projects especially on protected areas, invasive species, and marine related initiatives

C. GEF AGENCY INFORMATION:

C.1 Confirm the co-financing amount the GEF agency brings to the project:

18. UNEP will provide co-financing of \$ 500,000 for this project (\$450,000 kind and 50,000 in cash.)

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:

19. **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 ¹²
Environmental Governance	<p><i>Expected accomplishment a:</i> 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</p> <p><i>Expected accomplishment b:</i> 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 Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from</p>

¹² <http://intranet.unep.org/MTS/index.asp?id=prog>

	<p>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>
--	---

20. 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 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 conferencing, UNEP will monitor progress through the Global Coordination Committee. Extra in country support will be provided by the UNEP regional office staff. If requested UNEP could arrange to get international consultants for countries that need them.
- b) The UNDAF process: UNEP will make sure this project is anchored in the individual country UNDAF processes, and thus will expose the results to the rest of the UN players in the region. More explanation is given about this in the PRODOC in paragraph 47.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

EXECUTING AGENCIES:

21. In each of the 27 countries, the national Government, through the Ministry responsible for environment will be the executing agency. **Section 4** of the PRODOC gives a detailed account on the role of executing agencies, and other supporting institutions.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

22. UNEP is the GEF implementing agency for the project. The \$178200 shown in **Tables A and B** refers to 3% of the project cost and which will be used by UNEP DEPI for its PMU as explained in **Section**

4 part B of the PRODOC.

Modality of application for funds by individual countries:

23. Following the endorsement of this Umbrella program by the GEF Council, each of the 27 countries will apply for \$220,000 using the “Country Request Template” given as **Appendix 3** of the PRODOC. UNEP will further sign a legal agreement with each of the 27 countries for execution of the project. UNEP will also undertake to 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. UNEP will provide brief six monthly updates on project implementation to GEF Secretariat, 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

Participation of international institutions/consultants to give technical support to countries

24. 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. This process has been going on and will continue as per the schedule made for regional meetings by the SCBD.

25. UNEP may further work in collaboration with the SCBD in giving specific guidance to countries on how to develop the 5th national report. This will be through regional consultations similar to what was done for 4th national report. More details are provided in Section 2.7 of the PRODOC.

26. Thirdly, other international players may be engaged in providing technical assistance especially to check the quality of NBSAPs and National reports. Some of the institutions that have expressed interest include UNEP WCMC, UNEP Regional Offices, and IUCN. Interest has also been shown by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a regional body in the Pacific area. **Appendix 10** shows these institutions and how they have been involved in these processes in the past and how they could be involved in the life of this project. Countries will be at liberty to engage these institutions as consultants according to need and without involving UNEP DEPI.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

This proposal is on the whole aligned to the original PIF.

a) **Higher Co-financing:** At PIF stage total co-financing was given as \$5,083,637. This has increased to \$5,513,637. It is important to note that Co-financing letters from WCMC and UNEP combined the 2 phases of this umbrella program, so only 50% of the amounts therein apply to Phase II, while the remainder applied to Phase I.

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

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>


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 [OFP 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 Officer and GEF and CBD Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and The Environment_ ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	SEPTEMBER 19 2011
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 Murengeantwari	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urbanism – BURUNDI	JULY 08 2011
Gaourang Mamadi Garkelo	GEF OFP	MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES – CHAD	JUL 12 2011
Mr. Mohamed Abdouchakour	GEF OFP	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 OFP	SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DURÁVEL – GUINEA BISSAU	JULY 20 2011
Joseph Ronald Toussaint	GEF OFP/CBD OFP	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 OFP	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 OFP	MINISTERIO DAS OBRAS PUBLICAS 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 CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		01/24/2012	Esther Mwangi	254-20- 7623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
	Indicator/milestones	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Overall 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), develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD</p>	<p>By year 3 the project the following will have been done:</p> <p>Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.</p> <p>The 27 countries are enabled and informed for better decision making in BD conservation</p>	<p>In the past the GEF eligible countries have been supported to conduct country planning for BD conservation including initial NBSAPs, four rounds of national reports for biodiversity. This planning has been useful in guiding the countries and the COPs in BD conservation.</p>	<p>By end of project: The CBD COP is using the report from the LDCs and SIDS and the revised NBSAPs for planning processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Minutes of the PSC • Terminal evaluation • Project website at the SCBD • Interviews with government agents,, CBD focal points 	
<p>COMPONENT 1: STOCKTAKING AND ASSESSMENT</p>					

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
	Indicator/milestones	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Better decision making enabled on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Government Ministries resulting from knowing the current stocks and baseline</p>	<p><u>Indicators</u> <u>By year 3 of the project</u></p> <p>a) Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities</p> <p>b) Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>c) Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being</p>	<p>The last stock taking and inventory on biodiversity was done in 1998/1999 in most countries when the first NBSAPs were commissioned</p>	<p><u>BY End TERM</u></p> <p>The revised inventories and assessments in NBSAPs ready for use by countries for planning processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Terminal evaluation report • Project website • Interviews with CBD focal points 	
COMPONENT 2 : SETTING NATIONAL TARGETS, PRINCIPLES, & MAIN PRIORITIES OF THE STRATEGY					
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in countries at national and sub national</p>	<p>Specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation compiled by Year 3 by each country. The fifth national report developed before March 2014</p>	<p>In GEF 4 the participating countries attempted to develop 2010 targets but need to build on this process for 2020 targets.</p>	<p><u>BY End TERM</u></p> <p>All 27 countries have domesticated and elaborated on the 2020 AICHI targets including Nagoya Protocol issues for ABS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project website • Interviews with CBD focal points • Terminal evaluation report 	

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
	Indicator/milestones	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans					
COMPONENT 3: STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT					
Outcome 3 The governments, CBD COP, development partners and other stakeholders start using the new NBSAP	Completed NBSAPs in place by the end of 2014 from all 27 countries and Over 60% of them commissioned by the Ministries concerned	Initial NBSAPs completed in the countries between 1998-2007 and need updating.	<u>BY End TERM</u> The COP and all stakeholders have access to completed revised NBSAPs from participating countries and 5 th national reports in this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project website • Interviews with selected • Actual NBSAP document • The 5th national report submitted to the CBD 	
COMPONENT 4) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES					
Outcome 4: BD Country budgets adjusted as a result of knowing costs of capacities required ,	By year 3 of the project the following will have been done: a) Capacity Development Plan For	Most of the countries in this project conducted the capacity and	<u>By End project:</u> By end of project the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project website • Interviews with CBD focal points 	

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
	Indicator/milestones	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
technology, and conservation gaps	NBSAP Implementation. b)Technology Needs Assessment Reports. c)Communication Strategies are completed d)Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	technical needs assessment starting in 2002- but now need to repeat to update according to emerging scenarios.	countries are ready to roll out with implementation of new NBSAPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terminal evaluation report • TE report 	
COMPONENT 5: INSTITUTIONAL, MONITORING, REPORTING AND EXCHANGE					
Outcome 5. a) Informed professional entities (and the general public are better equipped and able to improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decision making to improve BD conservation guidance.	By end of project a) National BD Coordination Structures more strengthened and Operational (b) National CHM Operational c)Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline	The current national BD structures require strengthening. All the participating countries have submitted their 4 th national report to the CBD	<u>BY End of project</u> -Stronger BD conservation institutions with operational CHMs compared to baseline -General public and stakeholders better informed about BD conservation and country specific targets -A monitoring system in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project website • Interviews with CBD focal points • Terminal evaluation report • TE report 	

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
	Indicator/milestones	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
			for following progress of NBSAP implementation		

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat** and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

REVIEW SHEET FROM GEF SECRETARIAT HAD NOTHING TO ADDRESS

RESPONSE FROM THE GEF COUNCIL

Comment from the GEF Council	Response from UNEP
<p>We would like to emphasize that in the present proposal in general, and specifically under its “Component 2: National Targets, Principles & Priorities of the Strategy”, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) needs to be taken duly into consideration. The ongoing ratification and implementation processes of the Protocol need to be aligned with and integrated in the revision of the NBSAPs. Processes under the NBSAP revision, such as stocktaking of relevant policies, stakeholder identification / consultations, CHM development etc. should be designed and carried with components that address the provisions and specific requirements of the Nagoya Protocol as well as particular actors relevant for its implementation (e.g. Intellectual property offices, private sector, R&D institutions, etc.). This “integrated approach” would allow for creating synergies and support mainstreaming of ABS issues into the different policy areas that are relevant for the mutually supportive implementation of the three objectives of the CBD – and not only targeted on conservation and sustainable use (for example, ABS as a potential mechanism to finance biodiversity conservation and help implementing the Aichi targets).</p>	<p>We have integrated consultations on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) needs into the project write up.</p> <p>a) See added text in the PRODOC in the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project summary on page 2, • Paragraph 5 page 9 • And in Components 2 paragraph 27 part (g). <p>b) In the Request for CEO approval document issues regarding Nagoya protocol have been inserted as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 3 (ii) • Paragraph 6 • Log-frame Target for outcome 3 on page 18

**No comments were received from the GEFSEC or From GEF agencies for Phase II PIF

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
Project officer	825	144	At UNEP DEPI the project officer will have oversight to the project and will liaise with country teams to provide technical back up, i.e. provide one to one question and answer sessions. UNEP will also support the country with comments on technical input and content of the reports prepared as well as keep project database at UNEP using the web based project management tool ANUBIS.
Admin project staff	206	144	To assist the project officer on admin and financial matters
Technical assistant	206	144	to assist the project officer with technical matters
International			
Justification for travel, if any: Local travel is included to get to various institutions that hold BD information and to meeting venues.			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
International			
Consultants for technical support 5 th national report and CHM and NBSAPs	2,250	24	To give technical assistance to countries on how to develop the 5 th National report. This could be in regional workshops. International consultants to assist in areas of the NBSAP development and quality checking and setting of targets/indicators - for NBSAPs .
Justification for travel, if any: international and in country travel included in the cost for international consultants			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

N/A

B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

N/A

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Cofinancing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total		0	0	0	0	0

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A