



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Guinea		
Country(ies):	Guinea	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4870
Other Executing Partner(s):	Office for Biological Resources and Protected Areas Management (OGDBAP), Department (<i>Ministère Délégué</i>) in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests, Ministry of Energy and Environment (MEE)	Submission Date:	1 st submission: Dec 20, 2011 2 nd submission: January 5, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	30,909

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Guinea's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Guinea's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Guinea taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	62,000	50,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 2014, Guinea's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the 	2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Guinea anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem	146,500	130,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	<p>goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Guinea is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating the challenges to 21st Century Protected Areas into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) With focus on the mining, forestry and agricultural sector, development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of an economy based on mining, forestry and agriculture, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use 		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment 	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and include: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Guinea in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p>3.4 A permanent framework for CDB reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring.</p>	73,775	60,000
Subtotal				282,275	240,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				13,816	73,000
Total EA Cost				296,091	313,000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

⁵ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Department in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests / <i>Ministère Délégué à l'environnement, aux eaux et forêts</i>	Grant	200,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Country Office Conakry	Grant	113,000
Total Co-financing			313,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Guinea	196,091	19,609	215,700
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR)	Guinea	100,000	10,000	110,000
Total Grant Resources				296,091	29,609	325,700

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	0	0	44,200	44,200
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		12,000	5,000	17,000
Travel*			8,800	8,800
Others: Government financed: National Project Director (estimated value of the managerial support provided throughout the duration of the project)		0	15,000	15,000
Other: Miscellaneous costs (bank charges, insurance, security)		1,816	0	1,816
Total		13,816	73,000	86,816

* Details to be provided in Annexes A and D. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

The bulk of the costs of executing the project on the ground will be covered by the co-financing from both UNDP and the government.

More specifically, UNDP will finance: (1) 25% of the time of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, referring to the managerial part of his/her TOR and equivalent to \$13K; (2) the costs of engaging a Project Assistant (\$31.2K); plus (3) some management related travel.

The government's contribution to supporting the costs of executing the project on the ground includes the time that National Project Director will dedicate to managing the project and ensuring governmental engagement (\$15K), plus office facilities among other items (\$5K).

The UNDP co-financing is detailed in Annex D, while that of the government's mentioned in the Letter of Endorsement.

Management costs covered by GEF include:

- \$3,000 for internet connection and other communication costs of the project management unit;
- \$4,000 for recurrent supplies (fuel, stationary, etc.);
- \$5,000 for laptops (x2) for the project coordination unit, plus software licenses, multifunctional printer, peripherals; and
- \$1,816 for bank charges, insurance, security, etc.

Refer Annex D, with the UNDP Total Budget and Workplan, for more information on the GEF and UNDP contributions to executing the project on the ground.

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):

The Republic of Guinea is located in the south-western part of West Africa. The country's territory counts on a surface area of 245,857 sq km and a 300-km long Atlantic coastline. Guinea shares land borders with Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The country has four distinct agro-ecological regions, even though altitude, topography, hydrology, vegetation, temperature and soil can vary considerably within these regions. These are: (i) Maritime Guinea or Lower Guinea; (ii) Central Guinea; (iii) Upper Guinea and (iv) Forest Guinea.

Guinea is by excellent a tropical country harbouring varied ecosystems. Coastal and marine ecosystems include vast mangrove plains and a few Atlantic islands. The climate is humid and hot in Maritime Guinea. The country possesses a relatively dense fresh water ecosystem with 1,161 rivers and drainage basins. There are also a number of varied terrestrial ecosystems, including vast savannah plains in the south and dense forests that can be both humid and dry. There are unique Afro-mountain ecosystems, such as the Nimba Mountainous Chain, in the extreme South, and the Fouta-Djallon, where the climate is mild and vegetation distinct. Because much of the soils are fertile and rains are abundant in several parts of the country, the landscape also incorporates vast agricultural mosaics and forest plantation ecosystems.

Guinea's rich heritage in biological diversity is unique in West Africa and it is globally significant. Records show that Guinea harbours 3263 faunal species and 3062 species of plants. Guinean ecosystems are part of two of WWF' Global 200 Ecoregions: the Afrotropical Ecoregion #1 *Guinean Moist Forests*; and the Freshwater Ecoregion #161 *Upper Guinea Rivers and Streams*.⁶ Furthermore, parts of Guinea compose the *Guinean Forests of West Africa hotspot*, as defined by Conservation International. Levels of endemism among fauna and flora species are high. For instance, there are at least 69 endemic plants species and many endemic animal species (20 osseous fishes, 1 reptile, 1 amphibian and 1 mammal). As much as 28% of the country's land surface harbours tropical forests. More specifically, humid forests are part of the species-rich Guineo-Congolian biome of great tropical forests. The forests of Ziama and Diécké rank e.g. 4 and 7 among the 12 major sites for the conservation of biodiversity in West Africa. Guinea also harbours a quarter of West Africa's total mangrove wetlands, which stretch from Senegal to northern Angola. Guinea is also the home of flagship species like the forest Elephant, the Lion, and the Chimpanzee. These are tokens of the country's biodiversity importance.

With a population of roughly 10 million people, Guinea is also endowed with major mineral, hydraulic, and agricultural resources. E.g., the country possesses over 30% of the world's bauxite reserves and is the second-largest bauxite producer. Yet, it remains a Least Developed Country (LDC) among the poorest countries in the world with a per capita income around \$452 (World Bank 2010). The 2010 UNDP Human Development Report placed Guinea 156th out of 162 countries. In the recent years, Guinea faced a complicated period of acute economic problems, instability among its neighbours and internal political instability over the presidential succession from a long-lasting authoritarian regime. Transition to civilian rule was ensured in end 2010.

In many respects, people in rural Guinea rely on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their survival. This is primarily through sectors such as agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. Forests in Guinea provide food, shelter, medicine, while also ensuring the maintenance of water flows into rivers and the control of the micro-climate. Mangrove areas along Guinea's coast serve as a rich a rich nursery area for fish, which is an important marine resource for the sub-region. Also, ecosystems services rendered by Guinea's rivers are hugely important for the sub-region. The Fouta-Djallon is considered the water tower of West Africa, where major international rivers such as the Niger, the Senegal and the Gambia have their sources. Although important, these ecosystem services are yet to realise their economic value through the effective contribution they make to the economy.

In spite of Guinea's impressive natural endowment, its biodiversity is under threat. Direct threats include habitat fragmentation and loss; hunting for bushmeat and pet trade; unsustainable removal of vegetation from forests; the expansion and extensification of the

⁶ Ecoregion #1 straddles Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, Togo; and Ecoregion #161 straddles Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

agricultural frontier and shifting cultivation and uncontrolled bush fires. This is compounded by the overexploitation of national resources. Dense humid forests in Guinea have e.g. suffered a dramatic change in recent decades, declining from the original 14 million ha to only 700,000 ha in 1989. Climate change is also bound to impact a number of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the country. The actual impact of this global phenomenon on the country's ecosystems remains however poorly defined.

At the same time, Guinea's protected area system offers some form of safe haven to a number of species and critical habitats. The protected area network is constituted of Ramsar sites, Classified Forests, Biosphere Reserves, Transboundary Protected Areas, Community Conservation Zones and Managed Natural Reserves. Overall, they cover approximately 17% of the national territory. Most protected areas are formally managed by the State. Management effectiveness is generally low and the finance dedicated to it largely insufficient to meet the management needs. In several biodiversity rich areas, including in protected areas, there are land conflicts involving mining interests and conservation, e.g. in the Mont Nimba Biosphere Reserve.

Recently, the government has created the Office of Biological Diversity and Protected Areas (OGDBAP - *Office Guinéen de la Diversité Biologique et des Aires Protégées*) under the purview of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. The new institution, which counts on a certain level of financial autonomy, functions now as the key protected areas authority in the country. OGDBAP's capacity to directly manage and to oversee the management of protected areas, as well as to formulate policies and legal frameworks relevant to protected areas, remains modest. Yet, their ability attract funding is in the increase. Efforts to support OGDBAP should be supported as way to strengthen a more cohesive and effective approach to protected area management in the country.

Expanded investment and economic development in Guinea's mining sector could potentially pose a significant threat to its natural resource base. In the absence of appropriate regulation and robust enforcement mechanisms, it could result in substantial biodiversity degradation. Mining-related infrastructure, such as roads, energy supply and ports are needed in order to support new mining investments and operations. These also pose an immediate threat to biodiversity in terms of cleared vegetation, habitat fragmentation and loss of critical wildlife habitat. Indirect negative impacts on biodiversity from mining can also result from migration and settlement of people attracted as workforce for mining operations resulting in increased pressure on local natural resources used for livelihood purposes. Efforts to mainstream biodiversity into the operations and governance of the mining sector in Guinea are yet to be seriously embraced by government, industry and civil society. Practical restoration actions are executed through open-pit mine restoration of the vegetative cover and the annual reforestation campaign for the creation of the Green Belt against desertification in northern Guinea. These efforts remain modest and limited in scale.

Guinea has adopted various policies, strategies, programmes, plans and laws. All these measures prescribe rules supporting the restoration of ecosystems and threatened species. In general, Guinea's efforts to mainstream the implementation of the CBD at the national level include the adoption of legislation and policies in sectors that either depend on or impact biodiversity. These frameworks include: the National Forestry Policy, the Village Communities Support Programme, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the National Environmental Action Plan, the National Forestry Action Plan, the Mangrove Management Plan, the Pastoral Code and the Forestry Code.

However, with a few exceptions, these policies and plans fail to explicitly consider the stakes for biodiversity in the country's development. Also, current practical measures are not sufficient to curb the loss of biodiversity. Better analysis of the stakes for biodiversity and the development of more effective policy instruments to protect and safeguard Guinea's biological endowment are needed for changing the paradigm of biodiversity management in the country.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2002-04-19	Submitted	Out of date.
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not started	Funding being requested for through this project.
1 st National Report	2002-04-19	Submitted	Incorporated in the 1 st NBSAP.
2 nd National Report	-	Not prepared	
3 rd National Report	2006-11-01	Submitted	Financed through UNDP /GEF umbrella.
4 th National Report	2009-06-30	Submitted	Financed through UNDP-UNEP /GEF umbrella
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out			
Start Date: 2004		End Date: 2011	

CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:		Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity needs Assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the needs for capacity-building in the area of taxonomy; Define the needs for capacity-building for the conservation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of the local communities; Identify the needs for capacity building for the implementation of general measures for in-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 		2002-2004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) See e.g. http://ncsa.undp.org/report_detail.cfm?Projectid=256 		2005-2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the global project Support to country action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas. See e.g. http://www.protectedareas.org/show/93CBE291-F203-1EE9-B698F8AEAC0C7DF3 		2008-2011
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	http://gn.chm-cbd.net/	
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?		2-3
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?		Info not available
Note: The maintenance of Guinea's CHM was provided by the national CHM focal point and by the focal point of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). The site was last updated in June 2010.		

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that "By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan." The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for Guinea was completed in 2002. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3).
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4).
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11).
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14).
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16).
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20).

Among all of Aichi Targets, the ones mentioned are particularly important for Guinea with respect to these gaps in the current NBSAP and how Guinea intends to manage its biodiversity and implement the CBD at the national level. Guinea's economy is highly dependent on mining, forestry and agriculture. The mining sector alone accounts for more than two thirds of the value of exports. In turn, agriculture and forestry are important for people's livelihoods and the fight against poverty. The current development paradigm does not consider the negative impacts that certain sectors may have on biodiversity. Nor does it consider the potential that the country's biological endowment may play in lifting rural people out of poverty through conservation and sustainable use. At the same time, sectors like mining may be able to generate significant resources for financing conservation and improved ecosystem management, if only the right incentives are in place. Generally speaking, the value of biodiversity into national

and local development and poverty reduction is currently under-realised, including the value of many services rendered by ecosystems and which are related to water, health, livelihoods and the carbon cycle.

Furthermore, Guinea's protected area system requires attention and active management to meet the 'challenges' of imposed on protected area systems in the 21st century. These are e.g. linked to increases in population pressure and climate change. Guinea's protected area estate may be extensive with a coverage of 17% of the country's land surface. However, low management effectiveness of these areas means that key ecosystems and species are not yet sufficiently protected.

Guinea would like to use the opportunity of revising its NBSAP through the GEF Enabling Activities as a 'transformational' effort with respect to the current paradigm of biodiversity management and its anchoring into development processes. This will require a critical review of past processes of biodiversity planning. It will also require the engagement of technical expertise available nationally and internationally in the designing of the new Strategy. Implementation plans will need to be realistic, implementable and tailored to the national reality. Finally, processes such as Convention reporting and the development, active use and updating of biodiversity exchange mechanism will need to become institutionalised.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into a revised and updated NBSAP. This 'new generation' NBSAP for Guinea will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, the role protected area networks in conservation and on sustainable production systems, ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and resilience plans. The new NBSAP will also look into how Guinea can leverage sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation, including through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

BD5 Objective: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the 'Project Development Goal'):

Focal Area Outcome 5.1: Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

The Project *Objective* is:

To integrate Guinea's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered 'foundation activities' within the framework of the GEF. The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depend on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective the national implementation of the CBD will be.

The UNDP/GEF project National Capacity Self-Assessment looked into the needs for developing national capacity to implement all three 'Rio Conventions' – including in an integrated way. A number of concrete recommendations were made, some of which will apply to this project with respect to how its activities will contribute to building national capacity:

At the individual level:

It is anticipated that all the individuals participating in the process of undertaking biodiversity planning to support the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 will develop their capacity significantly through the process. This includes

the establishment of working groups and the engagement of an optimal mix of local and international consultants. The Group of national experts in economic and development sectors and protected areas (see TOR in Annex A) will be guided by the experience of the International NBSAP Advisor and the specialised consultancies (Annex C-I and II). These group members will also benefit from being part of the national target setting exercise, as this is somewhat a novelty in Guinea. The process of taking stock of biodiversity planning will develop participants' evaluative and analytical capacity, while they participate in defining strategic priorities and set goals. The teamwork involved and the broad, interdisciplinary nature of these exercises will contribute towards the development of holistic thinking within the different disciplines involved in biodiversity management. This will be further enhanced by the widening of the discussion to include mainstreaming into national development planning – examining the links between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development, and the implications for different economic sectors and national development trajectories.

At the organizational level:

UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF-5 goes beyond the production of documents and the development of a website. Much of the importance of updating the NBSAP will lie in its ability to draw various levels and sectors of government into the process of tackling the key elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's and the Aichi Targets within a national context. The involvement of these role-players in this enabling activities project will develop their collective capacity as institutions and organisations by actively involving them in drawing out the implications of the targets for their respective institutional mandates and approaches to resource allocation. Organizational capacity will also be built through the process of developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for the maintenance of the national CHM with vital, up-to-date information. Specifically, organizational capacity will be built through taking stock of the existing NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation, setting targets and priorities, developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP, working out how to develop capacity further, developing the clearing-house mechanism, and developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD. More specifically, this project will be a capacity building opportunity for OGDBAP, which is a new institution in need of being supported and reinforced in its role, as well as for the Department (*Ministère Délégué*) in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests under the Ministry of Environment and Energy. These institutional stakeholders will be both agents of capacity building efforts, but also recipients of it.

At systemic level:

The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Guinea's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing policy – and even of becoming policy. The involvement of institutional stakeholders such as the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Mines and Geology and of the Ministry of Planning will be crucial in this respect. Furthermore, the involvements of a wide range of stakeholders including governmental, civil society and academia, will ensure that capacity development efforts effectively permeate the systemic level. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:

- assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation
- mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies
- incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs
- integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan
- securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation
- monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios.

Advancements in biodiversity planning⁷, which includes the process of developing the new NBSAP and related products (e.g. the CHM, national reports), are in and on themselves, a capacity development effort.

Generally speaking, wide stakeholder involvement and their effective participation in biodiversity planning are key conditions for the NBSAP to be nationally owned. Without ownership, the updated NBSAP and related products will likely fail to become an effective policy instrument, which is the idea envisaged in Aichi Target 17.

⁷ Biodiversity Planning can be defined as the process of incrementally addressing, in an iterative and cyclical manner, the priorities of the CBD through participative planning and strategizing activities. As discussed in early guidance on the theme, "Biodiversity planning [...] is a process, not an isolated event or product. It is adaptive, developing as it goes along and responding to change. It is cyclical insofar as the main components are reiterated over several years. A strategy needs not and should not try to do everything at once. It can grow in scope, ambition, and degree of participation as human, institutional, infrastructure, and financial capacities increase." From Miller & Lanou (1995) *National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences Around the World*. WRI/UNEP/IUCN; adapted from Carew-Reid et al. (1994) *Strategies for National Sustainable Development: A Handbook for their Planning and Implementation*. IIED/IUCN.

With respect to Guinea's Enabling Activity project, stakeholder involvement is particularly important for the Aichi Strategic Goal E on enhancing the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan. This relates to participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. Strategic Goal E includes some of the 'longer-term targets' of the Strategic Plan. Achieving the Goal should start with the development and initial implementation of a 'policy instrument', proposed as the updated NBSAP, to be developed in a participatory fashion.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal excl. mgt costs.
1	I. Preparation	10%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	12%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	52%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	10%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	16%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

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

Key Outcomes:

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

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea
- Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-II):

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Much of the

work will be done by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator with support from working groups. The “*Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea*” will be produced and key results socialized among the key stakeholders together with the results from the target setting exercise.

- **Stakeholder consultation and participation:** This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. Identification and engagement of relevant stakeholders in Guinea’s biodiversity planning process will be guided by the following principles.

Principle	Stakeholder participation will:
Value Adding	Be an essential means of adding value to the project
Inclusivity	Include all relevant stakeholders
Accessibility and Access	Be accessible and promote access to the process
Transparency	Be based on transparency and fair access to information; main provisions of the project’s plans and results will be published in local mass-media
Fairness	Ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way
Accountability	Be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
Constructive	Seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest
Redressing	Seek to redress inequity and injustice
Capacitating	Seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders
Needs Based	Be based on the needs of all stakeholders
Flexible	Be flexibly designed and implemented
Rational and Coordinated	Be rationally planned and coordinated, and not be ad hoc
Excellence	Be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement

The project will focus stakeholder engagement at two levels of intervention: (i) working with national and local public institutions and agencies in order to strengthen their capacity to develop biodiversity planning activities and to align project activities, in particular the NBSAP development, with government’s strategic priorities; and (ii) working directly with civil society organisations, formal and informal use rights holders, private landowners and individuals to mitigate impacts and optimise benefits of project activities. Specific issues of gender and/or traditional groups will be taken into account (see discussion on this further down). Due consultation with the National Council for Civil Society Organisations in Guinea (CNOSGC) will be carried out early in project implementation to ensure the effective participation of relevant NGOs and CSOs in it.

II. Setting targets

- **Setting targets and priorities:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11. The organization of the work will be guided by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and it will count on the active engagement of the Groups of national experts. In addition, an output-based consultancy (on ‘Target-setting, NBSAP, CHM development and National Reporting’) will contribute specifically in the final, editorial and technical quality control of the publication “Biodiversity Targets for Guinea” (see Annex C-I).

The following Aichi Targets are particularly important for Guinea and will be given priority in the work of developing national targets and indicators for monitoring their achievement:

- **Target 2:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- **Target 3:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.
- **Target 4:** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
- **Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and

equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

- **Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- **Target 16:** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.
- **Target 20:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Guinea anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Guinea is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP

Furthermore, under Output 2.2, two specific studies, which will feed into the NBSAP development process, will be carried out:

- Integrating the challenges to 21st Century Protected Areas into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)
- With focus on the mining, forestry and agricultural sector, development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of an economy based on mining, forestry and agriculture, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use

Key Outcome:

- By early 2014, Guinea's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP.⁸

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea
- Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century
- Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector

Key Activity (III):

III. Developing the NBSAP

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

The whole NBSAP development activity will count on the input from several consultants and specialised service providers. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator will exert leadership and organize the work and consultations involved, resulting in the finalization and validation of the key products and associated sub-products. In terms of international support, he/she will count on the specialized inputs from the International NBSAP Advisor, who will have 2-3 missions to Guinea throughout the development of the NBSAP.

An output-based consultancy on 'Biodiversity Mainstreaming' will be commended to focus on mainstreaming aspects related the mining, forestry and agricultural sectors and the development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis.

⁸ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Guinea, not UNDP.

Another output-based consultancy (on ‘Target-setting, NBSAP, CHM development and National Reporting’) will contribute specifically in the final editorial and technical quality control of the new NBSAP and related documents (see Service Provision TOR for these consultancies in Annex C-I and II).

The Group of national experts in economic and development sectors will play a pivotal role in the mentioned “*Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis*”. A senior group member among them will take the lead and work directly with the output-based consultancy, the International NBSAP Advisor and the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator in preparing relevant sections of the report, requesting inputs, data and information from other group members. This group will work together with them to organize due consultations, liaise with government, civil society and private sector stakeholders.

This work will have direct relevance for Guinea’s fulfilment of Aichi Targets 2, 3 and 4, whose goal is to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, but also to Target 14 on the role ecosystem services in development.

Furthermore, the project will allow the work initiated under the UNDP/GEF Global Project ‘Early Action Grant on the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas’ (PoWPA) to be taken further. This work, which will rely on the inputs of a national working group in collaboration with the project team and OGDBAP staff, will have direct relevance for Guinea’s fulfilment of Aichi Target 11.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of the NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are typically absent from Guinea’s existing NBSAP. In a step-wise manner, Key Activity III (*Developing the NBSAP*) will include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The global study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Guinea has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Guinea will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at the national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow Guinea to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples. TEEB-like analysis for Guinea will be part and parcel of the “*Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis*”.
- ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
 - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
 - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
 - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁹ The

⁹ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

mainstreaming policy analysis for Guinea will be part and parcel of the “*Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis*”.

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors:
 - Agriculture, including livestock management
 - Forestry
 - Mining
- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
 - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
 - Development finance
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Rural development and livelihoods
 - Local development and decentralization
 - Rights of indigenous groups
 - Gender
 - Population & urban planning
- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders’ interests, and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAP: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. Exploring the interface between climate change and biodiversity will be part and parcel of the two sub-products expected under this component and which will feed into the NBSAP: the “*Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis*” and the “*Study on the Challenges to Guinea’s Protected Areas in the 21st Century*”. The International NBSAP Advisor will play a key role in assisting the project in ensuring the incorporation of climate change issues into NBSAP by tapping into world class knowledge on the matter, including, but not restricted to the work of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG).¹⁰ More specifically, this step will involve incorporating relevant aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) updating the country’s ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature’s ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- Deepening the PoWPA approach into Guinea’s NBSAP development: A group of national experts in protected areas policies, strategies and strengthening will be established. Under the leadership from the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the support from the International NBSAP Advisor, this group will develop the “*Study on the Challenges to Guinea’s Protected Areas in the 21st Century*”. Emphasis will be put on the key challenges related to: (i) protected area management effectiveness issues in Guinea at site and system’s levels; (ii) the fragmentation of ecosystems; (iii) the role of government, local communities, private sector, research and other stakeholder in protected area management; the (iv) challenges and opportunities linked to finance, including climate finance; and on (v) emerging threats to biodiversity linked climate change and population pressures. This activity will have a direct bearing to the OGDBAP’s capacity building efforts. Their staff will be directly involved in the preparation of the mentioned study, which will be an essential part of the new NBSAP.

Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms

¹⁰ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-41-en.pdf, www.cbd.int/doc/publications/for-redd-en.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf.

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and include: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Guinea in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.
- 3.4 A permanent framework for CDB reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring.

Key Outcomes:

- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Guinea, based on best international practice on the matter

Key Activities (IV and V):

IV. Developing implementation plans

This key activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline. The Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant will play a key role in defining in terms of capacity, technology and finance needs how the implementation of the NBSAP will be made feasible. He/she will look at the current systemic capacity engaged in biodiversity management and outline realistic goals for how this capacity can be further developed in tandem with the effective implementation of the Strategy.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Guinea has carried a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the PoWPA, which contributed to advancing on the planning of the effective implementation of a national programme for protected areas in the country. Yet, results were limited in scope. One of the key constraints has been lack of funding, but also the difficult political transition that Guinea has been through in the past few years. This affected primarily the level of institutional instability and hindered the strengthening of the newly created protected areas authority, OGDBAP. The work to be developed under this project will focus on finalizing the PoWPA implementation plan for Guinea, including goals, objectives and next steps, and above all its full integration into the NBSAP. Guinea will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including the country's plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. The Group of national PoWPA experts Protected Areas policies, strategies and strengthening (composed of 4-5 short term experts) will play a key role in this work, under the guidance from the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the International NBSAP Advisor.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Guinea is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This

activity will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Target 20. It be lead by the International NBSAP Advisor and focus on the following elements:

- Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
- Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
- Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
- Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources

- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Guinea develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing and new guidance, Guinea will identify a number of relevant gaps, along with implementable capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps. The Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant together with the International NBSAP Advisor will play a key role in this. The assessment will feed into the Implementation Plan for the NBSAP.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Guinea will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. This will be part of the efforts to ‘institutionalize’ the national monitoring of and the reporting on biodiversity in Guinea. The development of a permanent framework for CDB reporting is part of this. This implies the effective management of data, HR (e.g. through the establishment of technical committees, arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring and the availability of finance for the purpose. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator will lead this activity in close cooperation with the senior management at the Office for Biological Resources and Protected Areas Management (OGDBAP). The Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant together with the International NBSAP Advisor will assist in the conceptualization of the Monitoring and Reporting Framework, which will need the approval of OGDBAP’s and Ministry of Energy and Environment’s senior level officials. The Technical and Editorial Support Working Group for CHM development and National Reporting will also play an essential role in tabling proposals and preparing the activity report.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Most of 2010 and early 2011 were complicated times for Guinea from a political point of view. Yet until June 2010, Guinea had managed to kept its CHM up-to-date. The maintenance of the CHM website was ensured by the national CHM focal point and the focal point of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). However, much can still be done, including in terms of a wider networking and organisation of data and information, linking up with centres of excellence, the systematic availability of key reports and news of interest to the public. The use of social media for scientific purposes will also be explored as a possibility. This project sub-activity will help Guinea develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable the country to effectively share information on biodiversity nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally. The Technical and Editorial Support Working Group for CHM development and National Reporting will play an essential role in tabling proposals and preparing the content for the website, under the leadership of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and with support from International NBSAP Advisor.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Guinea will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the strategic elements outlined in the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable the country to better track changes over time. Due to the short duration of the project, Guinea plans to complete this activity before 2014, in order to benefit from the technical assistance availed by the project.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

Guinea is gradually building a relevant GEF portfolio of Biodiversity and related projects. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies with other related initiatives. These synergies will be created primarily with the following GEF projects:

- UNDP/GEF *Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Nimba Mountains through Integrated and Participatory Management*. The project has been under implementation since 2005 with a foreseen duration of nine years. It focuses on a biodiversity rich zone in the Southern part of the country (Guinée forestière). The Nimba project seeks to lift pressures on biodiversity posed by human settlements and mining activities with focus on one of the country's most important protected areas -- the Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve. Some results are begging to show, including through the involvement of local communities in alternative income activities.
- WB/GEF *Coastal Marine and Biodiversity Management*. The project started implementation in 2007 and seeks to establish two new coastal and marine protected areas working with local communities. The project has recently undergone a restructuring, including of its management arrangements, and it is expected to soon produce results. The Ministry of Decentralisation and OGDBAP are the current focal institutions.
- UNDP/GEF *Regional Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock of West Africa*. The project seeks to establish effective models for community based management of endemic ruminant livestock and their habitat at project pilot sites, and strengthen production, market, and policy environments in support of these breeds. Among the four participating countries, Guinea harbours the largest herds of West African endemic ruminant livestock, namely the N'dama cattle, Djallonke sheep, and the West African Dwarf goat. The project has been under implementation since 2008 with interesting results to show in terms of landscape management and mainstreaming work.

Collaboration with the above mentioned GEF projects ('Mount Nimba', 'Coastal & Marine BD' and 'Endemic Livestock') will be sought with respect to the 'mainstreaming' and PoWPA elements of the new NBSAP to be prepared. There are also important synergies to be sought with respect to stakeholder engagement, knowledge management in general and institutional learning.

In addition, this project will build further from the achievements of implementing the UNDP/GEF *Global project Early Action Grant for the PoWPA* in Guinea. It will do so by refining the contextual analysis at the level of the protected area system and by ensuring that the PoWPA implementation plan for Guinea (Activity IV) becomes an important part of the new NBSAP.

Other initiatives from which the project can benefit from the results produced and the lessons learnt – and with which collaboration and synergies will be sought – include:

- The RAPPAM evaluation which was carried out in February 2008 by IUCN and covered the main protected areas of the country which are presently managed.
- Previous and on-going work on forests and biodiversity supported by USAID, including at the regional level in the Mano River countries.
- Activities lead by NGOs and which relate to biodiversity management, including the following, to name a few: the multi-partner Coastal and Marine Regional Programme (PRCM), initiatives promoted by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) in the Guinée Forestière Zone and the Project for wetlands management / continental Ramsar Sites in Guinea, supported by the JRS Biodiversity Foundation – among others.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of two (02) years. The Office for Biological Resources and Protected Areas (OGDBAP) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the designated national Implementing Partner for it. The project will be nationally implemented (NIM)¹¹, in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1975) between UNDP and the Government of Guinea, and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2007-2011 (as well as the new CPAP being prepared).

As the national Implementing Partner, OGDBAP, under the purview of the Ministry of Energy and Environment (MEE *Ministère de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement*), which includes the Department in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (*Ministère Délégué à l'Environnement aux Eaux et Forêts*), will be held accountable for the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. OGDBAP and MEE will provide support to and inputs for the implementation of all project activities.

¹¹ Refers to UNDP's National Implementation Modality, which will become effective for all projects in 2012.

The Delegated Minister in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests will nominate a senior official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project and establish, in close collaboration with the UNDP Representation, the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The Committee will serve as the 'Project Board', as this is a UNDP requirement. The NPD will chair the PSC and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance with respect to project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds. However, the time that this senior official will dedicate to the project will be considered as part a Government co-financing contribution. This arrangement will ensure the effective involvement of national focal points for the CHM and Cartagena Protocol, as well as RAMSAR, CITES, the PoWPA, UNFCCC, UNCCD among others.

The NPD will be technically supported by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (functioning as the 'Project Manager' for approximately 25% of his/her time) and by the project's technical team (refer to Annex A for more detail).

The project will also count on UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and by the Environment Focal Point at the UNDP Country Office in Conakry (CO).

Working closely with the OGDBAP and MEE, the UNDP CO will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by the Project Board; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP's and GEF's rules, procedures and policies. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

The PSC will be convened by the MEE and the UNDP CO. It will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (or Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. It will meet according to necessity, but not less than once every 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the GEF proposal and UNDP project document (PRODOC).

The day-to-day administration and coordination of the project activities will be carried out by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (tasked with both with managerial and technical functions) with support from an Accountant and Administrative Assistant (financed by UNDP). Both will be located in offices availed by OGDBAP. The project's finance that will be managed in close collaboration with the UNDP-CO.

The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions and the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor to ensure synergies with related national programs and initiatives.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Guinea with respect to this project:

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries.

UNDP assisted Guinea in the preparation of its existing NBSAP as well as Guinea's First, Second, Third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD. The agency also assisted Guinea with capacity assessments related to the biodiversity and other Rio Conventions.

The Government of Guinea has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project due to UNDP's track record in assisting governments with the management of biodiversity. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of five GEF projects in Guinea in different focal areas, two of which are regional.

UNDP has an established Representation in Conakry with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. At least two professional staff and one support staff are directly in charge of the environment portfolio, in addition to senior management and operation support.

Moreover, the project will benefit from the support provided by a Francophone UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity.

UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening,

and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Guinea

The current UNDP Country Programme Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Guinea covers the period 2007-2011. Guinea has undergone a difficult transition around 2010-2011 and it is currently recovering from the crisis. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2007-2011. A new UNDAF and a new CPAP are currently under preparation. Environment and the fight against poverty will be important themes within these programming documents, although specific outcomes and targets for them are not yet formulated.

'Environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management' is one of the five strategic areas of action of the current UNDAF. Within the UN System in Guinea, UNDP is the lead agency for this strategic area, promoting, environmental protection and management and contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, forests) and to an increase in forest area and land management, both in mangrove areas and in the Guinée Forestière Zone.

As for the current CPAP, a key outcome is the support to the government for lifting certain barriers to the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of rural and urban people's livelihoods. More specifically, this project will contribute to establishing and operationalising the institutional and legal framework necessary for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as a contribution to the CPAP.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

The engagement of relevant stakeholder is embedded in the description of several activities within this project, which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Guinea to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- Ministry Energy and the Environment (MEE), and under it the Department in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests (*Ministère Délégué à l'environnement, aux eaux et forêts*)
- Office for Biological Resources and Protected Areas Management (OGDBAP)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Ministry of the Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of International Cooperation
- Ministry of Mines and Geology
- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Ministry of Decentralisation and Local development
- Ministry of Social Affairs, Gender and Childhood
- Ministry of Hospitality, Tourism and Handicrafts
- Permanent Secretariat for the Poverty Reduction Strategy
- University of Conakry, in particular the Faculty of Biology and the Higher Institute for Agronomic and Veterinary Studies of Faranah
- National Commission for Sustainable Development (*Commission Nationale pour le Développement Durable*)
- National Centre for Environmental information monitoring (COSIE - *Centre d'Observation pour le Suivi et l'Information Environnementale*)
- Centre for Environmental Studies and Research (CERE - *Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Environnementale*)
- Guinea's Maritime Observatory (*Observatoire Guinée Maritime*)
- National Fisheries Research Institute of Boussora (CNSHB - *Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussora*)
- Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG - *Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée*)
- Centre for the Management of the Environment of Mount Nimba and Simandou (CEGENS)
- National Centre for Environmental Observation and Monitoring (*Centre national d'observation et de suivi environnemental*)
- Community Production Centre (CPC - *Centre de Production Communautaire*)
- Environmental Research Institute of Bossou (focus on Chimps)
- National Coordination Committee for Herders in Guinea (CCNEG)
- Fauna & Flora International
- PRCM Secretariat

- *Fondation Ensemble France* (implementing the project 'Management of the biological diversity of the transborder reserve of Pinséli' between Guinea and Sierra Leone)
- WWF - World Wildlife Fund
- JRS Biodiversity Foundation
- UN Agencies and multi-laterals: FAO and UNESCO, EU, IUCN BRAO
- Bilateral donors willing to support biodiversity management in Guinea
- Mining companies, especially those operating in biologically sensitive areas, such as Nimba and Simandou

More specifically, the participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured at every stage. The government of Guinea welcomes the efforts engendered by NGOs and CSOs active in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening current efforts. These organisations, either national or international, play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

In addition to NGOs and CSOs mentioned in the list further up, there are a number of smaller, community-based organisations that operate in Guinea. The GEF SGP has so far approved grants to 25 of them. Of these, the following are worth noting for the results produced:

- Association guinéenne pour la recherche et la promotion des technologies alternatives de gestion de l'environnement - AGRETAGE
- Carbone Guinée
- Fédération des Apiculteurs de Guinée - FAPI-GUINEE
- Union Nimba Environnement

The level of national projection and organisation sustainability of these locally-based CSOs varies considerably. For this reason, due consultation with the National Council for Civil Society Organisations in Guinea (CNOSGC) will be carried out early in project implementation to ensure the effective participation of relevant NGOs and CSOs in it.¹²

The participation of indigenous and traditional groups in the project will be ensured through locally based CSOs. The Peuhl make up 40 per cent of the population and they are primarily cattle herders. These groups are nomads and are predominant in the Fouta Djallon mountain plateau of the western interior. They are already being actively involved in biodiversity management through the 'Endemic Livestock' project. Other groups include the Malinké, Mandé, Soussou, Kpelle and Kissi, among others. Many of these groups live traditional lifestyles deeply linked to the use biodiversity as an intrinsic part of it.

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

It is worth noting that national capacity-building needs for the identification and valorisation of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices have been identified in Guinea. In 2005, the government adopted a strategy for local community participation in the collection and dissemination of data concerning biodiversity.

An inventory of the traditional ecological knowledge of artisanal fishermen was created. A national policy and a law on traditional medicine were also adopted. Guinea also developed a research programme for the study of traditional knowledge in the adoption, implementation and dissemination of innovations concerning agricultural research.

Gender marking

The Constitution of Guinea upholds equality between men and women as a fundamental right, but many forms of discrimination remain evident and prevalent with persistent bias in the social hierarchy favouring males.

Rural women contribute to the household by collecting wood and water, weeding the fields, planting garden plots, doing the cooking and cleaning, and looking after the children. Some of these activities have an impact in the management of biodiversity, although the specific links between biodiversity and gender in Guinea, either positive or negative, remain to be more closely established.

The existing NBSAP from 2002 had unfortunately ignored the need for mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the

¹² See e.g. Guinea report under www.civicus.org. See also sgp.undp.org and www.pmfguineefem.org.

¹³ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

implementation of the CBD.

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁴ More specifically two pieces of guidance are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of the country's biological endowment. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources in Guinea.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government contribution in order to achieve the project objective without duplication. The aim is to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas.

The government's contribution to the project includes office space and the time of a Project Director, as well as of other staff from both OGDBAP and MEE. This contribution equally includes the organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off of reports and work plans, and the review of the abridged APRs/PIRs for this project. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the OGDBAP and MEE and a number of partner institutions and organisations (refer to segment on 'Stakeholder Engagement') throughout the project duration.

The GEF's financing of consultation costs (e.g. workshops etc.) will be kept to a minimum, as government and UNDP can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups. The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will be further ensured through the collaboration with related initiatives.

The government of Guinea wishes the development of the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and PoWPA aspects of it. This requires expertise that is normally not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Guinea source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO or centre of excellence to assist in the development of the new NBSAP as an entire 'package' of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by the GEF through guidelines and the approvals of proposals. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previously developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$ 3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Risk Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly or bi-annually
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	\$ 1,000 for printing costs	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$ 2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		\$ 8,000	

Note: These costs are part and parcel of the project's budget. They may be funded by either GEF, UNDP or government funds.

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

Guinea is requesting a budget of \$309,091 from the GEF for this Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project, of which \$100,000 are being requested from the Biodiversity 'STAR' allocation in GEF5. The rest of the project's GEF funding (\$209,091) are being requested from the Focal Area Set Aside (FAS) for Biodiversity Enabling Activities. This latter amount is within the cost benchmark established by the GEF for the BD FAS.

Noting that (i) activities have been thoroughly described in this proposal, (ii) that they have been budgeted for in detail in Annex D, and (iii) that the role of consultants is clearly defined in Annex A, the total GEF request is necessary **due to the scope and innovative character of the activities** vis-a-vis the systemic capacity constraints that prevail in Guinea.

Many of the proposed activities linked to target setting, mainstreaming, ecosystem valuation and the incorporation of climate challenges and opportunities are complex with respect to current 'departing point' for biodiversity planning in Guinea. Implementing them will require a concerted effort in terms sourcing and analysing data, and in strategising towards defining how Guinea will manage its biodiversity endowment in the current decade. Ensuring technical quality control in all of these activities is necessary and costs generally a bit more than the norm, due to Guinea's post-crisis special circumstances.

At the same time, only \$67K of the GEF budget of \$296K will be spent on 'consultants'. UNDP will e.g. finance the International NBSAP Advisor for \$60K and the managerial part of the costs of engaging the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (\$13K). It should also be noted that, UNDP and the government of Guinea are **basically** matching up the GEF amount with an equal co-financing amount. Yet, the amount requested from GEF is considered the minimum necessary for achieving the stated objective and specific outcomes. **See additional explanation on this further down.**

Furthermore, activities will not only be innovative and slightly more complex than usual for a country like Guinea. They will also be transformational. The aim of Component 3 e.g. is to 'institutionalise' biodiversity planning capacity. Output 2.2 e.g. will include specific studies that go beyond the usual set of activities in BD Enabling Activities projects. These studies, focusing on mainstreaming and the protected areas, were considered not just highly strategic, but also necessary in terms of producing the

knowledge and a quality analysis for preparing a much more relevant NBSAP for Guinea. This is justifiable because Guinea is a country rich in biodiversity, but among the poorest LDCs on Earth.

Also, as an LDC, the costs of operating projects in Guinea are slightly higher than usual. Expertise within specific biodiversity themes is not always immediately available. Many items such as ITC equipment need to be imported. Infrastructure is run-down and services such as electricity supply, internet and printing are expensive. The country's elongated geographic form, the poor state of its road networks and the limited flight connectivity among the regions makes travelling in Guinea more costly than usual. Yet, the GEF's financing of these costs have been kept to a minimum. Instead, co-financiers will bear most of them.

The year of 2011 represented a "fresh start" for Guinea from a political point of view. The international community is being called upon to support Guinea's recovery and development. In the current reconstruction effort, there is a real risk of biodiversity issues becoming sidelined in the face of other pressing needs. This can be addressed through the timely investment in biodiversity planning and policy development that this project represents.

In response to a GEF Secretariat comment on the need to justify the costs of the proposal, the following is now added to this justification:

Within the Guinean context, a key innovative element in activities proposed by the project is e.g. the explicit inclusion of 'plans' in the NBSAP for achieving a number of relevant Aichi Targets. More specifically, these will include the following elements related to selected Aichi Targets:

- Target 2, with respect to the integration of the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting and reporting systems. Evidence on the value of biodiversity for Guinea's economy will corroborate the analysis.
- Target 3 with respect to creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies that affect biodiversity loss. This work will benefit from the two strategic studies foreseen under the project, as it will be elaborated further down.
- Target 4 with respect to identifying landscapes with potential for sustainable production and consumption with a view to ensuring that the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits.
- Target 11 on the PoWPA and renewed ambitious aims embraced by Guinea in this respect, noting that one of the strategic studies has a special focus on Protected Areas.
- Target 14 with respect restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, noting that the other strategic study has a special focus on biodiversity-centred development.
- Target 16 with respect the mobilisation of biodiversity finance, which is paramount for Guinea.

Further to the issue of the innovative character of the project in the Guinean context, it is important to note that standard BD EA project focus on three elements:

- (1) the quick update of the NBSAP line with the CBD's new Strategic Plan;
- (2) the implementation of guidance related to the Clearing House Mechanism; and
- (3) the 5th National Report.

The proposed project goes beyond the standard approach in the following way:

First, the focus is less on the NBSAP as a product, but more on the outcomes of this renewed biodiversity planning process. The focus is on anchoring the NBSAP into national development frameworks. More specifically, the project will produce and disseminate knowledge and data that will allow for the integration of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan into Guinea's NBSAP: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This is a novelty in Guinea. The following products (outputs) are particularly relevant in this context:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea
- Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea
- Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century
- Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector
- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Second, the focus of CHM related activities is on the iterative exchange of data, knowledge and analysis that will allow Guinea to tap into useful information on, and participate into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators. There is talk of an overhaul and modernisation of the national CHM, so that the country and the stakeholders involved in biodiversity planning

can fully exploit the benefits of the digital era. The key product is:

- Fully functional CHM for Guinea, based on best international practice on the matter

Third, the project is less concerned with the 5th national report as product, but more with the establishment of a permanent framework for meeting CDB obligations in terms of reporting. This framework is expected to include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, plus the necessary facilities and arrangements for data sourcing and monitoring. The key product is:

- Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Guinea in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

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)
Ahmadou Sébory TOURE	GEF Operational Focal Point	Department in charge of Environment, Water Resources and Forests / <i>Ministère Délégué à l'environnement, aux eaux et forêts</i>	December, 19 th 2011


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
CBD	May, 7 th 1993	BAH Maadjou

*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 Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		January 5, 2012	Fabiana Issler, Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity, Africa, UNDP / EBD	+27-12-3548182	fabiana.issler@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
UNDP financed: Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (managerial tasks - equivalent to approx. 25% of time, or 26 weeks @ \$500/week = \$13,000)	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to the management of the project and its funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop detailed Annual Work Plans and Budgets (including activity descriptions and a chronogram), and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Steering Committee or other applicable instances. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, field visits, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Steering Committee and UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Steering Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.
Government financed: National Project Director (support throughout the duration of the project)	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the designated national Implementing Partner, the Office for Biological Resources and Protected Areas Management (OGDBAP). Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of government institutions. - Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP; - Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders. - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.
UNDP financed: Accountant and Admin Assistant (104 weeks @ \$300/week = \$31,200)	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics; - Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance; - Provide inputs in a timely manner into the finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget, reviewing and analysing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals; - Take a proactive role in the organization of logistics for meetings, workshops and in connection with the contractual engagement of

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>national and international consultants, consultancy firms etc. with respect to all project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a contact database with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to achieving the objective and outcomes of the project. - Assists the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Any other duties assigned by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator that have direct relevance to the project.
<i>International</i>			
-	-	-	-
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (technical tasks - equivalent to approx 75%)	500	78	<p><i>Objective (technical):</i> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP, the maintenance of the CHM and the production of the 5th National Report to the CBD.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to UNDP, the GEF and the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. - Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the International NBSAP Advisor, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. - Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP International Advisor, key national implementing partners and consultants and to UNDP technical staff for review and support in finalisation. - Play a pivotal role in developing the substantive part of the project's work plan and coordinating the inputs and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. - Ensure that implementation adheres to the approved work plans and that it reaches the desired results. - Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. - Play a leading role in keeping the CHM up-to-date. - Prepare the project's monitoring reports, more precisely, the Abridged PIR, the Risk Log, the Terminal Report and the Lessons learned reporting. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fully functional CHM for Guinea, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Qualificaitons and experience:</i> Should have a relevant university degree, preferably with specialisation in environmental natural sciences, environmental planning, economics, social sciences, management, administration or related field, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues in Guinea. Minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience (e.g. in the coordination of donor funded programmes). Knowledge and understanding of environmental issues</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			in Guinea in general. Good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem management theme (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with good technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing.
Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant	800	10	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>Play a key role in defining, in terms of capacity, technology and finance needs, how the implementation of the NBSAP will be made feasible in Guinea. He/she will look at the current systemic capacity engaged in biodiversity management and outline realistic goals for how this capacity can be further developed in tandem with the effective implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>The Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant will make a significant contribution to the following Outputs of the project:</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and include: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Guinea in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014; and</p> <p>3.4 A permanent framework for CDB reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring.</p> <p>The development of Overall Implementation Plans for the NBSAP will also include the assessment and strengthening of capacity needs. The Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant, together with the International NBSAP Advisor will assist in the conceptualization of the Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the NBSAP. This will be supported by the Technical and Editorial Support Working Group for CHM development and National Reporting.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess extent of role clarity and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its COP guidance across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government, NGOs/CSOs, including women and indigenous groups. ▪ Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled. ▪ Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations. ▪ Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings. ▪ Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of CBD implementation at the national and sub-national levels. ▪ Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government and with the involvement of NGOs/CSOs, women's and indigenous groups. ▪ Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels. ▪ Generate recommendations to enable the rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. This will build upon the results of the UNDP/GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment exercise, but taken a few steps further. ▪ Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at all levels and involving all targeted stakeholders for capacity building. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> University degree (preferably advanced) in a discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration. Proven experience in Skills Assessment, Capacity Development and Training. Minimum 5 years experience in institutional/organisational development and change management.</p> <p>This post can be turned into an international (regional) consultancy if the sought profile cannot be found in Guinea.</p>
Group of national experts in economic and development sectors (4-5 short term experts)	1000	10	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>To assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and other project consultants in taking stock of the success of the existing NBSAP, developing national targets, in line with the global Aichi Targets, and updating Guinea's NBSAP. Key focus will be on Targets 2, 3 and 4, whose goal is to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, but also to Target 14 on the role ecosystem services in development.</p> <p>The group is expected to make a significant contribution to the <i>Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector</i>. This work falls under <u>Output 2.2</u> (The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Guinea is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP).</p> <p>The group will also contribute to <u>Output 2.1</u> (A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Guinea anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.); as well as <u>Outputs 1.1</u> (Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner); <u>Output 1.2</u> (In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Guinea's reality) and <u>Output 1.3</u> (The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means).</p> <p>Membership will include experts in the key productive sectors and related themes linked that are central to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Guinea, namely agriculture, including livestock management, forestry, mining and, if applicable, fishery. Other possible members (depending on available funding and opportunity) may include experts in Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, protected areas, food security, gender, climate change mainstreaming, population & urban planning. The group will be formed by 4-5 specialists in key domains. Experts will be both agents of capacity building, but also recipients of it, in an iterative process that seeks to develop national capacity at the individual, organisational and systemic level. Refer to relevant descriptions in the approved Enabling Activity Proposal.</p> <p><i>Key tasks of the group are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stocking of existing plans, policies and practices in Guinea that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. ▪ Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Guinea by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. ▪ Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ▪ Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP in each sector or topic. ▪ Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. ▪ Provide inputs of technical nature de help Guinea define a set of national targets, in response to the Aichi Targets, and a means to track the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at the national level. ▪ Take an active part in work of the technical and editorial group that will help Guinea develop its new NBSAP, CHM and the 5th National Report

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit all required information by team leaders for finalizing the NBSAP activities. The group of experts will work extensively with all consultants responsible for specific products. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector
Group of national PoWPA experts Protected Areas policies, strategies and strengthening (4-5 short term experts)	1000	10	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>To assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and other project consultants in taking stock of the success of the existing NBSAP, developing national targets, in line with the global Aichi Targets, and updating Guinea's NBSAP. Key focus will be on Targets 11, on protected areas, but also Target 14, on the role ecosystem services in development.</p> <p>The experts will cover the specific themes and objectives related to the planning and implementation of the CBD's Protected Area Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in Guinea. Experts will be both agents of capacity building, but also recipients of it, in an iterative process that seeks to develop national capacity at the individual, organisational and systemic level. Refer to relevant descriptions in the approved Enabling Activity Proposal.</p> <p>The group is expected to make a significant contribution to the Study on 'Integrating the challenges to 21st Century Protected Areas into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's PoWPA'.</p> <p>The group will also contribute to <u>Output 2.1</u> (A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Guinea anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.); as well as <u>Outputs 1.1</u> (Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner); <u>Output 1.2</u> (In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Guinea's reality) and <u>Output 1.3</u> (The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means).</p> <p>Membership will include experts in different areas that are essential for the management of protected areas, e.g. PA design, site and PA system management, ecological monitoring, management of PAs in changing climatic regimes, policy, legal institutional and socio-economic frameworks for effective PA systems, PA finance, PA site governance, in particular the engagement of riparian community in PA management. The group will be formed by 4-5 specialists in key domains. The principles for selecting stakeholders as outlined in the approved Enabling Activity Proposal will apply: value adding, inclusivity, accessibility and access, transparency, fairness, accountability, constructive, redressing, capacitating, needs based, flexible, rational and coordinated, excellence. Else, the actual membership will be determined by available funding and opportunity.</p> <p><i>Key tasks of the group are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocking of existing plans, policies and practices in Guinea that result in biodiversity conservation or loss – the focus will be on protected areas (PA) management. The study will depart from the results of the recently concluded PoWPA Early Grants global project in Guinea. Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Guinea by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats, as well as the role played by PAs in averting those threats. Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective management of PAs in Guinea with focus on the systems and on sites.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The (UNDP) Capacity Development Scorecard for the Management of Protected Areas Systems will be applied in an analytical fashion to identify specific capacity barriers at the individual, organisational and systemic levels. Other tools, including on the PA finance and the site management effectiveness (METT) can also be applied across the entire system of PAs. The GEF SO1 Tracking Tools includes both and may provide a more in-depth insight into the status of the system, and of the barriers faced at different levels. ▪ The PoWPA E-learning Curricula for protected area management will be explored, in terms of how it can contribute to improving capacity for it in Guinea. These are available in French (www.cbd.int/protected). ▪ The group will ensure that Guinea taps into and participate in relevant knowledge fora and databases for protected area management. ▪ Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges to integrating the challenges to 21st Century Protected Areas into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's PoWPA in Guinea. ▪ Provide inputs of technical nature de help Guinea define a set of national targets in response to the Aichi Targets and a means to track the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at the national level. ▪ Take an active part in the technical and editorial group that will help Guinea develop its new NBSAP. ▪ Submit all required information by team leaders for finalizing the NBSAP activities. <p>The group of experts will work extensively with all consultants responsible for specific products.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century
<i>International</i>			
UNDP financed: International NBSAP Advisor (20 weeks @\$3000/week)	n.a	n.a	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>To provide technical leadership and support through advisory and capacity building services to the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP for Guinea.</p> <p>The International NBSAP Advisor will be an experienced expatriate, a Francophone and a consultant with wide experience in biodiversity management, including in Africa. He/she will render services to the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and the National Project Director as his/her main clients. The International NBSAP Advisor will be responsible for the technical quality control on the process of drafting and finalizing the NBSAP and a number of other related products.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical support and advise of high technical quality to other consultants involved in the NBSAP. ▪ Assist the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator in striking the right balance with respect to the scope of project, its duration and budget, and the tasks to be accomplished by the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and supporting the Coordinator in recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand. ▪ Help consultants and working groups in preparing and submitting all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to the Coordinator, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed upon or before the inception meeting. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or are affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. Guidance from the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) will apply. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week (GEF only)</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks (GEF only)</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submit a final draft to the Project Manager, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fully functional CHM for Guinea, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention (CBD). Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs at international level is an advantage.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014
			Q1	Q2	COP 11	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	x								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		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	x								
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations	x	x	x						
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations		x	x	x	x				
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations				x	x	x			
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations				x	x	x			
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.			x	x	x	x			
		9. Technology needs assessment			x	x	x	x	x		
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.			x	x	x	x	x		
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation			x	x	x				
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		13. CHM development.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		15. Fifth national report							x	x	x

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

[C-I]

Technical and Editorial Support Services for National Biodiversity Target-setting, for the development of the NBSAP and the CHM and National Reporting in Guinea

(1) Summary

Guinea is in the process of implementing a GEF biodiversity planning project whose objective is to integrate the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project:

- 1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- 2) Guinea's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- 3) National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms, including the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD, are established and strengthened

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

Hence, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialised consultants within the following areas of expertise:

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

Services may combine national and international expertise and quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

(2) Background

- To be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes -

(3) Objective

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Guinea, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project, with the following specific sub-objectives:

- (A) To identify opportunities for incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience into Guinea's national biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.
- (B) Identify and assess the full value of biodiversity and ecosystem services within Guinea, and promote, through the national target-setting exercise and the revision of the country's NBSAP, the incorporation of economic valuation of biodiversity into various sectors, including development plans and sectoral plans.
- (C) To provide web-design and editorial support for the finalisation and publication (including electronically) of documents in French produced by Guinea's Biodiversity Enabling Activities project and for the development of an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site for Guinea.

Block of Services (A) Biodiversity Valuation

- Based on existing data and fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Guinea and make recommendations for their protection management, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.
- Assess the extent to which the country's ecological gap assessment include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion, recommendations that should be realistically incorporated into Guinea's national biodiversity targets and revised NBSAP.
- Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water and nutrient recycling, in a geographically-based manner.
- Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors.
- Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs in French for Guinea's set of biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) (due before Sep 2012), for the country's new NBSAP (due by end 2013) and for its Fifth National Report to the CBD (due in March 2014).
- Develop a written report that summarizes all findings.

Block of Services (B) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming

- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services. This may also include comparing valuation studies from ecosystems in neighbouring countries.
- Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
- Identify mechanisms for incorporating these values into national accounting practices.
- Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services, including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs in French for Guinea's set of biodiversity targets (in line with the global Aichi Targets) (due before Sep 2012), for the country's new NBSAP (due by end 2013) and for its Fifth National Report to the CBD (due in March 2014).
- Develop a written report that summarizes all findings.

Block of Services (C) Web-design and editorial support with respect to documents in French produced by Guinea's Biodiversity Enabling Activities project and for the development of the country's CHM

- Web-design Support:
 - Analyse the existing CHM for Guinea, the current international and official guidance on the matter (see e.g. www.cbd.int/chm) and discuss options, through concrete proposals, for improving the site with the national CHM focal point, the CBD national focal point and key project staff and stakeholders.
 - Once these proposals are approved, implement improvements to the web-design of the existing CHM website for Guinea, aimed at increasing and improving its visibility with current and potential target audiences and the general public.
 - Roll-out a hands-on training programme on how selected focal points in Guinea will be able to manage and improve web-site contents and graphics in the future, as needed. This training is also expected to widen the understanding by these focal points and others on how Guinea can tap into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹⁵, Global Biodiversity Information Facility¹⁶ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre¹⁷, the Global Environment Outlook portal¹⁸, among other relevant ones).
 - The assignment will also contribute to developing the 'Guinea CHM Database' on a number of biodiversity themes deemed relevant. This includes providing training to focal points on how to periodically update relevant information in the CHM and its database.
 - All the activities will be carried out in a participatory and skill-sharing fashion to ensure sustainability of the contribution of this consultancy.
- Editorial Support:

¹⁵ www.bipindicators.net

¹⁶ www.gbif.org

¹⁷ www.unep-wcmc.org

¹⁸ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

- Provide any support needed in the final compilation and editing of materials for wide dissemination and publication in connection with the project.
- Once the content is approved for publication, develop the graphical design and ready-to-print versions of the mentioned documents, or ready-to-publish-electronically, as needed. In summary, these will be: (1) Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea (due by end of 2012); (2) Biodiversity Targets for Guinea (due before Sep 2012); (3) Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Guinea, complete with all due studies and implementation plans (due around mid-2014); (4) Guinea's CHM based on best international practice on the matter (where editorial support will be on-going throughout the duration of the project).

The above services, including all three blocks, comprise a minimum of 25 persons-week in total. This is but indicative. Each bidder will need to indicate the number of days of service the company can offer based on the scope of the consultancy.

Service providers will work together with the team of national and international consultants for the project in Guinea, in particular the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, who will play a leading and coordinating role vis-a-vis project activities, and the International NBSAP Advisor.

(4) Expected Results

Contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea
- Biodiversity Targets for Guinea: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Guinea
- Sub-product 1: Study on the Challenges to Guinea's Protected Areas in the 21st Century
- Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector
- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Guinea, based on best international practice on the matter

– Number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –

(5) Duty station:

- Conakry, Guinea, for the mission part*
- Home based, for the completion of certain reports

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

(6) Requirements to the documents

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in French in MS Word (2007 or later). Used font: Arial, size: 12; Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.

– May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, under the guidance from the International NBSAP Advisor;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

(8) Qualification requirements

- As minimum 5 years of work experience (preferably more, given the complexity of the services in question) in the relevant field for the three blocks of services: (a) environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation; (b) national biodiversity valuation studies, payment for ecosystem services, sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy development, national accounting practices and methods; (c) web-design and editorial support with respect to documents in French produced by Guinea's Biodiversity Enabling Activities project and for the development of the country's CHM.
- Valid certificates and licenses for consulting services in the field of biodiversity and or development.
- Available qualified personnel with university degrees in the field of biodiversity management, economics, journalism and web-design.
- Outline of proposed approaches for the three blocks of services

- List of rendered consulting services for the past 3 years.
- Ability to submit the 2 reference letters confirming the successfully rendered services for the last 2 years.
- Ability to write hold the trainings in French is a requirement.

(9) Available information:

Complete Project Document for the UNDP/GEF PIMS 4870 “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Guinea”

– *Relevant hyperlink to the project document to be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes* –

(10) Selection Process

The selection of the company will follow an open competitive process in line with UNDP procurement standards. The successful company would be required to enter into a standard UNDP Institutional Contract. The contract will be awarded according to the cumulative analysis scheme: proposal with the overall highest score after adding the score of the technical proposal and the financial proposal will be chosen.

[C-II]

Biodiversity Mainstreaming: With focus on the mining, forestry and agricultural sectors in Guinea, development of a ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis

-- *The complete TOR for the Request for Quotes for this output-based consultancy will be fully developed upon project inception and should follow the structure of the one above. The objective, scope of work and key result are described below.* –

(3) Objective

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Guinea, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the updating of the country’s NBSAP, with focus on a key sub-product expected from the process: The *Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector*.

(3) Scope of Work

The work under this consultancy will build on two cross-cutting themes under the CBD, which are of high relevance for Guinea: (1) Impact Assessment; and (2) Biodiversity for Development.

Impact Assessment is process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action. It is used to ensure that projects, programmes and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. Work under the Convention seeks to support efforts to adequately reflect biodiversity considerations in impact assessments. Guidance developed under the Convention helps to decide which aspects of biodiversity may need to be monitored and how to carry this out in a cost-effective way.

Biodiversity for Development is a joint initiative involving the CBD Secretariat and UNDP. The aim is to ensure that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integral to national and regional economic and social development policies, legal frameworks, development plans and implementation systems.

The CBD provides access to a number of guiding and training materials aimed at developing the capacity of Parties to more effectively assess the impact of different productive sectors on biodiversity and make a win-win link between these and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Some, but not all of this material, is available in French. They can be explored by departing from the following sites: (1) www.cbd.int/impact and (2) www.cbd.int/development.

A key output expected from the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project for Guinea is the ‘anchoring’ of the new NBSAP into national development frameworks for the country. This implies the full integration of new aspects of the CBD strategic plan into Guinea’s NBSAP, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

More specifically on the mainstreaming part, a group of national experts in economic and development sectors will play a pivotal role in the development of the “*Study on ‘biodiversity-centered’ sectoral development analysis*”, which will be key sub-product of

Guinea's new NBSAP. A senior group member among them will take the lead and work directly with the members of this output-based consultancy, the International NBSAP Advisor and the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator in preparing relevant sections of the report, requesting inputs, data and information from other group members. This group will work together with them to organize due consultations, liaise with government, civil society and private sector stakeholders.

This consultancy will play a pivotal role in structuring the study, sourcing data and training the nationals to become more knowledgeable on the impacts of productive activities on biodiversity and on the theme 'biodiversity for development' ("B for D" as called in short).

Specific Tasks will include:

- Become familiar with the descriptions of Key Activity III (*Developing the NBSAP*) in the GEF proposal for the Biodiversity Enabling Activities for Guinea and derive from there the tasks that pertain to this consultancy
- Analyse data and technical information, including economic, relevant for the tasks: in particular for impact assessment and the development of targets and strategies related to biodiversity links to the following key productive sectors: (i) Agriculture, including livestock management; (ii) Forestry; and (iii) Mining. As part of the analysis, also look at the links between the following development areas / topics and biodiversity, but without losing the focus on the key sectors; (a) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (b) Development finance; (c) Poverty alleviation; (d) Rural development and livelihoods; (e) Local development and decentralization; (f) Rights of indigenous groups; (g) Gender; and (h) Population & urban planning.
- Based on the above, prepare and deliver (in French) training sessions lasting 5 days for a target audience comprised of government officials, technical staff in government and NGOs/CSOs engaged in the project, women's and indigenous groups' leaderships. The training will focus on "Biodiversity-centered Sectoral Development in Guinea". Where applicable, the materials from the mentioned CBD websites will be drawn in, presented and discussed. Training sessions are expected to be lively, interactive, and include case-studies focused on real-life issues and solutions, always contextualised to the reality in Guinea.
- Lead focused working sessions with the Group of national experts in economic and development sectors. These sections will include the outlining of the study "*Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector*".
- Play a leading role in preparing the above mentioned publication, but in collaboration with the National Experts' Group, the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the International NBSAP Advisor.

(4) Expected Results

Completion of the following project deliverables:

- Training session on "Biodiversity-centered Sectoral Development in Guinea" for an audience of key NBSAP stakeholders.
- Sub-product 2: Study on 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis: the role of mining, forestry and agricultural sector

ANNEX D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount 2012 (USD)	Amount 2013 (USD)	Amount 2014 (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	10,000	3,500	5,000	1,500	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000	5,000	5,000		b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	10,000			c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000	3,000	3,000		d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	2,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	73200	Premises Alternations	1,000	1,000			f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	5,000			h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	i
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					62,000	35,500	19,000	7,500	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71200	International Consultants	20,000	10,000	10,000		j
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						20,000	10,000	10,000	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						82,000	45,500	29,000	7,500	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	19,000	6,650	9,500	2,850	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000	20,000	10,000		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000	20,000	10,000		m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000	1,000	1,000		n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,500		2,500		o
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000	3,000	1,000		p
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	10,000			h
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					146,500	81,650	55,000	9,850	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71200	International Consultants	20,000	10,000	10,000		j
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						20,000	10,000	10,000	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						166,500	91,650	65,000	9,850	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000		8,000		q
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	10,000	3,500	5,000	1,500	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	r
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000		2,000	1,000	d

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount 2012 (USD)	Amount 2013 (USD)	Amount 2014 (USD)	Budget Notes
and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	3,000			s
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	73300	Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq	1,500	500	500	500	t
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	13,275	5,000	5,000	3,275	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000		5,000	2,000	h
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					73,775	22,000	38,500	13,275	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71200	International Consultants	20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	j
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						93,775	27,000	48,500	18,275	
Project Management	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	u
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	v
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	5,000			w
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,816	516	800	500	i
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					13,816	7,516	3,800	2,500	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,000	4,550	6,500	1,950	a
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	31,200	10,920	15,600	4,680	x
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	8,800	4,400	4,400		b
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					53,000	19,870	26,500	6,630		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						66,816	27,386	30,300	9,130	
	SUB-TOTAL GEF					296,091	146,666	116,300	33,125	
	SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC					113,000	44,870	56,500	11,630	
	GRAND TOTAL (in cash)					409,091	191,536	172,800	44,755	

Budget Notes	
a	Individual Contract: National Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator. Managerial tasks are equivalent to approx. 25% of the time (\$13K) and will be financed by UNDP. Technical tasks are equivalent to 75% and will be financed by GEF (\$39K). This latter portion of the costs have been spread over all 3 components. Refer to Annex A for the TOR outline.
b	International and domestic travel in connection with consultancies and project activities. A total of \$23K will be financed by GEF and \$8.8K by UNDP. This will include international travel by the project's International NBSAP Advisor. A minimum of three missions are foreseen in 2 years (approx. \$8K each). The remainder of the funds are for domestic travel for key project stakeholders in connection with project activities.
c	Output based consultancy: Technical and Editorial Support Services for National Biodiversity Target-setting, for the development of the NBSAP and the CHM and National Reporting. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex C-I. The budget for this consultancy is \$50K, though the actual costs may be less. This will depend on decisions emanating from competitive bidding procurement processes.
d	Consultations, meetings and stakeholder engagement.

Budget Notes	
e	Furbishing of project office.
f	Repair of project office, including small generator if needed.
g	Professional translation services, audit services.
h	Project publication typesetting and printing costs. These are spread over all three components as follows: Component 1 (\$5K), where the key products are the "Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Guinea" and the "Biodiversity Targets for Guinea"; Component 2 (\$10K), where the key products are the NBSAP and two Strategic Studies; and Component 3 (\$7K) where the key products are the "NBSAP implementation plans" and the "5NR".
i	Bank charges, insurance, security, unexpected expenses etc.
j	UNDP financed: International NBSAP Advisor (20 weeks @\$3000/week) divided equally among all 3 components
k	Group of national experts in economic and development sectors (4-5 short term experts) (overall \$1000*10 weeks)
l	Group of national PoWPA experts Protected Areas policies, strategies and strengthening (4-5 short term experts) (overall \$1000*10 weeks)
m	Output based consultancy: Biodiversity Mainstreaming: With focus on the mining, forestry and agricultural sector, development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development analysis. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex C-II. The budget for this consultancy is \$30K, though the actual costs may be less. This will depend on decisions emanating from competitive bidding procurement processes.
n	Communication services in connection with activities (\$2K).
o	Spare and additional IT equipment in connection with Component 2 activities (\$2K).
p	Mapping and data sourcing expert services in connection with NBSAP preparation (\$4K).
q	Local Consultant: Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant (10 weeks at \$800/week)
r	Professional webdesign, domain and hosting services for the CHM (\$12K).
s	Establishment of a server at the National Directorate for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (\$3K).
t	IT maintenance services (\$1.5K)
u	Internet connection and other communication costs of the project management unit (\$3K).
v	Recurrent supplies (fuel, stationary, etc.) (\$4K)
w	Laptops for the project coordination unit (x2), software licenses, multifunctional printer, peripherals (\$5K).
x	UNDP financed: Accountant and Admin Assistant (104 weeks @ \$300/week)