



**REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY  
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Indonesia</b>		
Country(ies):	<b>Indonesia</b>	GEF Project ID:	4980
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4804
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, BAPPENAS (National Development and Planning Agency), Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	Submission Date:	April 30, 2012
		Resubmission Date:	May 14, 2012 May 30, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	45,000

**A. EA FRAMEWORK**

**EA Objective:** To strengthen National biodiversity framework for implementation of Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) and integration Indonesia's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks in line with 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	1.1 By the end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.  1.2 By 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.	1.1 Report on review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes by referring to the thematic issues (agriculture, forestry, marine and fisheries and cross-cutting issues) through participative manner.  • Updated baselines for different Aichi targets in bioregion by taking into account the previous targets (IBSAP 2003-2020);  • Recent trends, challenges, constraints, opportunities and resource availability identified at bioregion level for different Aichi targets.  1.2 Updated National biodiversity priorities, targets and indicators in respond to the Global Aichi Targets and in a manner that is attuned to Indonesia's reality.	82,000	206,122
2) NBSAP update	TA	2.1 By the end of 2013, the Indonesia's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the	2.1. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Indonesia is submitted to the CBD. The NBSAP is developed in participative manner widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan covering (i) the valuing of biodiversity goods and services; (ii) the climate change impact on selected	250,250	329,796

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) that it is supported and validated by consultations process and specific assessment and approved by government	species and vulnerable ecosystem.; and (iii) mainstreaming.		
3) Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<p>3.1 By end of 2013, institutional framework for NBSAP implementation is developed</p> <p>3.2 By end of 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Indonesia in a timely manner</p>	<p>3.1 Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) national coordination structure; (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance; and (v) monitoring and evaluation mechanism.</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. The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	114,600	288,572
Subtotal				446,850	824,490
EA Management Cost <sup>1</sup>				3,150	166,510
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>450,000</b>	<b>991,000</b>

#### 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	National Development and Planning Agency	Grant	288,000
National Government	National Development and Planning Agency	In-kind	29,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	228500
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	48,500
National Government	Indonesia Institute of Sciences	Grant	337,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	60,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>991,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	250,000	25,000	275,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Indonesia	200,000	20,000	220,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>450,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>495,000</b>

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Project Manager (Government Official)	0	0	51,150	51,150
Local consultants*	0	0	15,360	15,360
International consultants	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		1,150	100,000	101,150
Travel		0	0	0
Other: Project Audit		2,000	0	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,150</b>	<b>166,510</b>	<b>169,660</b>

\* Local consultants for the co-financing includes (1) the time of the Project Manager and Project Director, estimated together as \$50K; and (2) the engagement of a Project Assistant, financed by the UNDP for 48 weeks at \$320/week.

**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 project management costs will be financed by government and UNDP. More specifically, the government will engage a project manager and a project director (TOR in Annex A; the costs of the former were estimated at \$50K and of the latter at \$15.4K). Government will also avail office facilities, equipment, transport and communications. The GEF project management budget will be used to purchase stationeries and mailing reports to key stakeholders, plus for the project audit, which will be included in the UNDP Country Office's annual audit plan.

**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):

Indonesia is known as a world's mega biodiversity country due to its extremely rich flora and fauna that span seven major biogeographic regions, including 1.86 million km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial area, 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup> of water area and 81,000 km of coast line. The country contains about 12% of the world's mammals (515 species), and 16% of the world's reptiles (781 species). 35 species of primate occur in Indonesia. In addition, 17% of the total species of birds (1592) and 270 species of amphibians are found in this country. In terms of species diversity, Indonesia is among the top five in the world and of these species, 55% are endemic plants (Newman 1999 in SoER Indonesia 2007). Indonesia is not only rich in genetic and species diversity, but it is also rich in ecosystem diversity, which includes natural diversity of the terrestrial landscape as well as water, in which organisms (plants, animals and micro organisms) interact with their physical environment (IBSAP 2003; Campbell & Reece 2007). The geological history of the formation of each island in Indonesia caused variations that affected the formation of ecosystems and the species of plants and animals that live in them, and has contributed significantly to the high rates of endemism.

The Indonesian archipelago is comprised of approximately 17,000 islands of which around 990 are permanently inhabited. In 2010, the total population of Indonesia reached 240 million which made Indonesia the fourth most populous country in the world. Even though the poverty rate fell by more than half in the 1990s, it was reported that 14.2% of the population were living under the poverty line in 2009 (UNDP, 2011). The large population will increase use of natural resources and biodiversity and pose threats to the sustainable use of the resources as well as cause habitat degradation and put pressure on the existence of key species. Other factors that have caused habitat damage and biodiversity loss are forest degradation, forest fires, habitat fragmentation, over exploitation, pollution and global warming. Between 1990 and 2010, Indonesia lost an average of 1.2 million ha of forest per year. Forest fires have caused significant damage, including long-term changes to forest structure and composition. Forest conversion has also led to the decrease in natural habitats for various rare plants and wild animals, or has fragmented habitat and broken forest into much smaller areas, resulting in habitat isolation. Habitat fragmentation and isolation will continue to push conflicts between human beings and wildlife.

In 1993, the Government of Indonesia developed the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia (BAPI) focused on prioritized in-situ conservation measures, both inside and outside of protected areas, as well as ex-situ conservation strategies. The document was updated in 2003 by developing *Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (IBSAP) as a legal document to encourage changes in attitudes and behavior of Indonesian individuals and society, as well as the existing institutions and legal instruments, to encourage greater concern with the conservation and utilization of biodiversity for the welfare of the community, in line with national laws and international conventions. Six bioregions: Sumatera, Java-Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua translated the strategies and action plans into their local development framework. However, seven years of IBSAP implementation has not been adequately monitored and evaluated.

### **Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity and synergies with other projects**

The management of biodiversity is undertaken by various institutions. The Ministry of Environment, as a National Focal Point to the CBD, has responsibility to mainstream CBD-related programs, including the NBSAP, and to coordinate implementation with other various institutions at national and local level. The National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS) is responsible for mainstreaming and coordinating the biodiversity programmes and budgeting into the national development planning system. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for conservation and use of agriculture resources. The Ministry of Forestry is responsible for the planning and management of forest areas and conservation and the use of forest biodiversity, while the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries has responsibility for coastal and marine resources conservation and utilization. Further, the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) and Ministry of Research and Technology have a role in conducting research related to biodiversity.

Since 2002, the government of Indonesia has been decentralizing natural resource management and environmental activities, including those related to biodiversity, to the local government at the provincial and district level. The central government is merely responsible for providing national policy/legislation/guidance related to biodiversity and to address strategic issues regarding biodiversity.

### **Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level**

As a party to the CBD, Indonesia has historically fulfilled its obligation in developing NBSAP and reporting to the CBD. However, the country is facing a number of barriers to effective implementation of the IBSAP, including the following.

1. Although the NBSAP is used as the main official guiding document for the Government to develop national programmes related to the utilisation and conservation of biodiversity under the 5-year National Medium-Term Development Planning, it has not yet monitored and evaluated the national, provincial and local development planning processes.
2. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism is not established yet.
3. Limited resources (financial and technical resources) have resulted in uneven implementation of the NBSAP.
4. Lack of awareness of high-level decision makers (parliament, ministry, province, etc.) about the value of biodiversity have resulted in biodiversity issues not being a priority and not considered as resources that are economically important or are mainstreamed into economic sectors.
5. Lack of synergies among the relevant national focal points of the Biodiversity-related Conventions.

This project aims to address these barriers by a) creating synergies among all relevant stakeholders through the formation of a multi-sectoral advisory group on NBSAP; b) establishing awareness of the value of biodiversity and its role as both an economic engine as well as a major element of climate resilience and adaptation; c) ensuring the institutional framework required for Indonesia's NBSAP is implemented and widely adopted throughout society.

In addressing those barriers, biodiversity baseline data and information in the existing IBSAP document requires updating. Furthermore, there is also a need to establish better baseline data and data management systems.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	15 March 2000	Approved	Submitted to CBD but outdated
Revision of NBSAP	20 October 2004	Approved and under implementation	It is being updated according to the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and waiting external funding support
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	29 April 1998	Approved	Submitted to CBD
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	11 March 2002	Approved	Submitted to CBD
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	28 November 2005	Approved	Submitted to CBD
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	8 September 2009	Approved	Submitted to CBD
1 <sup>st</sup> Biosafety Report	10 October 2007	Approved	Submitted to CBD
2 <sup>nd</sup> Biosafety Report	26 October 2011	Approved	Submitted to CBD
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out      YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: Mar 2003		End Date: Dec 2005	
CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			<b>Dates</b>
▪ Agricultural biodiversity			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
▪ Forest biodiversity			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
▪ Island biodiversity			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
▪ Marine and coastal biodiversity			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
▪ Communication, education and public awareness			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
▪ Climate change, desertification and biodiversity			Mar 2003 – Dec 2005
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s): <a href="http://www.indonesianchm.or.id">http://www.indonesianchm.or.id</a>			
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?			4 persons
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			3,431

**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), and the implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (target 16).

The most recent NBSAP for Indonesia was completed in 2003. Learning from the experience of BAPI 1993 (1st NBSAP) and

given the ongoing decentralization process, a greater attempt was made to apply, as far as possible, a participatory, bottom-up and transparent approach in the formulation of IBSAP. Such an approach also aimed at building of ownership, developing national consensus and moral bound towards the documents, so IBSAP documents is mainstreamed into stakeholders programmes. The participatory spirit of IBSAP formulation was upheld, as far as possible, during the 18 months period, from July 2001 to March 2003. Example of the participatory element is the membership of the Steering and the Technical Committees, which consists of representatives from various government agencies and non-governmental elements. The process included national workshops, regional workshops, outreach activities, Focus Group Discussions (FDGs), and thematics reports. Nonetheless, this version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the New 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 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 which 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 15)
- A plan for implementing Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (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)

As mandated by Article 18.3 of the CBD, Indonesia has established the National Biodiversity CHM in 2002, coordinated by Ministry of Environment as the National Focal Point to the Convention, officially launched to stakeholders in the same year. Pursuant to the objectives of the CHM establishment which, among other, are providing a mechanism for information exchange and knowledge sharing, Indonesia deems that the CHM serves as a central unified hub and a web portal of distributed data and information on biodiversity from stakeholders, both governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations. The establishment of the National Biodiversity CHM is not solely to implement the mandates of the Convention. It is also to implement Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 38/2007 on the Distribution of Government Authority among Government, Provincial Government and Regency/City Government and Minister of Environment Regulation No 29/2009 on Guidance for Local Biodiversity Conservation. One of the mandates arising from those regulations is the establishment of a data and information system through the CHM, which is one of Provincial Government's and Regency/City Government's responsibilities.

Further, in line with the mission of the CHM in contributing significantly to the implementation of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the National Biodiversity CHM is also to be used as a tool to support the implementation of the IBSAP, both at the national and local level. For this function, development and expansion of CHM networks will be required and this will be part of activities of the project. Since 2002, the Ministry of Environment has been developing collaboration with other governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations for CHM through MoUs. The Ministry of Environment manages the hub and the web site but with limited resources. Therefore, it is required to improve the management of the Biodiversity CHM at the national and local level through improvement of skill and number of human resources. The improvement is not merely for the existing National Biodiversity CHM, but also for the local CHM that is still in its early stage of development. The information included in the National Biodiversity CHM are Indonesian Profile, Policies-related to biodiversity, National Report, and some priority programmes, such as Biodiversity Park (a kind of small scale botanic gardens), publications, roster of expert lists, discussion forums, and calendars of activities.

**Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.** This project seeks to fully incorporate the above-mentioned missing issues into the NBSAP. This 'new generation' of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development and sector planning.

**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 Indonesia’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 updated by integrating new aspects of the CBD strategic plan

Outcome 3 – Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A, and to Annex A for more details.

**How the project plans to build national capacity**

Indonesia has previously undertaken assessments of existing capacity, including the National Capacity Self-Assessment process in 2005. Although some parts of the capacity development action plan have been implemented to better contribute to the UNCCD, UNFCCC and CBD requirements and targets, individual, institutional and systemic capacity constraints are still widely perceived. These constraints include:

- insufficient technical skills in specialised areas (e.g. biodiversity trade-off of sector development, biosafety, ABS and related traditional knowledge);
- the absence or inadequacy of holistic thinking within the different disciplines involved in environmental management;
- fragmented responsibilities across institutions for biodiversity management;
- insufficient coordination between government institutions;
- weak capacity at the provincial and local level for decentralised biodiversity and ecosystem planning and management;
- inadequate financial and technical capacity within community organizations;
- absence of measures of the impact of environmental interventions;

A number of these areas will be addressed through the project, which aims to develop capacity in Indonesia at the individual level, the organizational level and the systemic level. In order for this, the process will be led and coordinated by the three national agencies, namely the Ministry of Environment, BAPPENAS and LIPI. Examples of each of these in relation to the gaps identified above are outlined in the table below.

Individual	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 local project staff (of which many are government employees) and national consultants, as well as the members of the multi-stakeholder working groups and the specialist sub-group of the working group. The specialist group, in particular, will benefit from being part of the national target setting exercise. The process of taking stock of biodiversity planning efforts will develop participants’ evaluative capacity, while participating in defining strategic priorities will develop their analytical capacity. The teamwork involved and the broad, interdisciplinary nature of the exercise will contribute towards the development of holistic thinking within the different disciplines involved in environmental 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.
Institutional	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 the 3rd 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 Aichi Targets, contributing to the achievement of national targets. The involvement of these role-players in this enabling activities project will develop their capacity by actively involving them in drawing out the implications of the targets for their mandates and approaches to resource allocation. Organisational capacity will also be built through the process of developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM with vital, up-to-date information. Specifically, organisational capacity will be built through stock-taking

	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, improving the clearing-house mechanism, and establishing institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting for CBD.
Systemic	<p>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) the climate change impact on selected species and vulnerable ecosystem and (iii) mainstreaming. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Indonesia's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation</li> <li>▪ mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ developing a strategy for financing NBSAP implementation</li> <li>▪ establishing biodiversity monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</li> </ul>

The target beneficiaries can be categories into “government”, “NGOs and CBOs” and “academic and research institutes.”  
The envisaged beneficiaries are:

Government	At least, 50 persons both at national and sub national level of government institution staffs, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Agency)</li> <li>2. Ministry of Environment</li> <li>3. Ministry of Forestry</li> <li>4. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>5. Ministry of Marine Affairs &amp; Fisheries</li> <li>6. Coordinator Ministry of Community Welfare</li> <li>7. Agencies for Local Environmental Affairs at provincial &amp; district levels</li> <li>8. Provincial government agencies</li> </ol>
NGOs	At least two representatives from each NGO or totally around 20 persons, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KEHATI – The Indonesian Biodiversity Association</li> <li>2. The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>3. WWF Indonesia</li> <li>4. Fauna and Flora International</li> <li>5. Wildlife Conservation Society</li> <li>6. Burung Indonesia (Birdlife International)</li> <li>7. Conservation International Indonesia</li> <li>8. Wetland International Indonesia Programme</li> <li>9. PILI – Indonesian Environmental Information Centre</li> <li>10. AMAN - Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago</li> </ol>
Academic and Research Institute	There will be seven academic representatives from main islands of Indonesia and three research institutes will be invited on capacity building activities. Estimated participants around 20 persons, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LIPI (Indonesia Institute of Science)</li> <li>2. Bogor Agricultural University, West Java</li> <li>3. Bandung Institute of Technology, West Java</li> <li>4. Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta</li> <li>5. Brawijaya University, East Java</li> <li>6. North Sumatera University, North Sumatera</li> <li>7. Lampung University, Lampung</li> <li>8. Mulawarman University, East Kalimantan</li> <li>9. Tanjungpura University, West Kalimantan</li> <li>10. Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi</li> <li>11. Tadulako University, Central Sulawesi</li> <li>12. Sam Ratulangi University, North Sulawesi</li> <li>13. Pattimura University, Maluku</li> <li>14. Cendrawasih University, Papua</li> <li>15. CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research) World Agroforestry Centre – South-East Asia</li> </ol>
Private Sector	Potential private sectors will be involved in the process of public consultation of the revised NBSAP, including but not limited to:



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) – Association of Palm Oil Producers in Indonesia</li> <li>2. APHI (Association of Indonesia Forest Concessioners)</li> <li>3. GAPPINDO (Indonesia Fisheries Company Association)</li> <li>4. AKKI (Association of Coral Reef and Ornamental Fish of Indonesia)</li> <li>5. PERTAMINA (National Oil and Gas Company)</li> <li>6. ASEBSI (Association Of Indonesian Fruits And Vegetables Exporters)</li> </ol>	
--	---	--

**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
1	I. Preparation (Review and stocktaking)	7.5 %
	II. National priorities, targets, and indicators updated	10.7 %
2	III. Strategy and action plan updated	39 %
	IV. Assessments on biodiversity valuation, mainstreaming, and climate change impact on selected species and vulnerable ecosystem	16.6 %
3	IV. Institutional framework for IBSAP implementation	8.9 %
	V. An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site	12.2 %
	The fifth National Report	4.4 %
	Project management	0.7 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**

**Key outputs expected under this component include the following:**

- 1.1 Report on review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes by referring to the thematic issues (agriculture, forestry, marine and fisheries and cross-cutting issues) through participative manner.
- Updated baselines for different Aichi targets in bioregion by taking into account the previous targets (IBSAP 2003-2020);
  - Recent trends, challenges, constraints, opportunities and resource availability identified at bioregion level for different Aichi targets.
- 1.2 Updated National biodiversity priorities, targets and indicators in respond to the Global Aichi Targets and in a manner that is attuned to Indonesia’s reality.

**Key Products:**

- Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Indonesia, and determination of the exact process for NBSAP update based on the lessons learned from the previous process
- Biodiversity Targets for Indonesia that are aligned with the national and sub-national contexts: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Targets

**Key Activities (I and II):**

**I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision**

This step consists of two interrelated processes: (i) taking stock of the existing programmes, plans, and policies and identifying barriers to its implementation; and (ii) stakeholder consultation and participation. These two processes will be integrated so that stocktaking of plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss will occur both in the preparation for, and as part of, a comprehensive consultation process that will build on those used for the previous NBSAP. Facilitators and specialists will be hired to support the stocktaking and consultation process. The

existing biodiversity working groups under CBD's framework will be revitalized to provide technical inputs into the process and new working groups will be formed as appropriate to deal with emerging cross cutting issues such as climate change and biodiversity, ecosystem valuation, and sector mainstreaming. As far as possible, the NBSAP process will be integrated into the consultation process for the next 5-year national medium-term development plan which will cover the period 2015 and 2019.

- **Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation:** This activity will focus on rapidly, but accurately, taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP and its implementation, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges. The stock taking will also include an analysis of current NBSAP implementation status, including identification of implementation barriers and ways for removing the barriers for the new NBSAP.
- **Stakeholder consultation and participation:** This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and key stakeholders representing the bioregional levels. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process throughout the NBSAP updating exercise in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. The national consultations will be carried out by involving representatives from sectoral institutions and bioregions. The consultation will cover issues regarding recent trends of biodiversity, challenges, constraints, opportunities and resources in accordance with Aichi Targets.

## **II. *Setting national priorities, targets, and indicators***

**Setting targets, priorities, strategy, and action:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets as well as strategy and action plan for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets. National target and priorities will be set up based on national priorities and condition by taking into account the gap between the previous NBSAP implementation and the Aichi Target. In this stage, the consultations process will involve all relevant stakeholders, such as relevant ministries, administrative leaders, and key stakeholders representing the bioregional levels.

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

### **Key outputs expected under this component include the following:**

2.1. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Indonesia is submitted to the CBD. The NBSAP is developed in participative manner widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan covering (i) the valuing of biodiversity goods and services; (ii) the climate change impact on selected species and vulnerable ecosystem.; and (iii) mainstreaming.

### **Key Products:**

- The Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Indonesia
- Sub-product 1: Assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem valuation in Indonesia
- Sub-product 2: Strategy on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity into National Development and Sector Planning of Indonesia (national environmental policy specialist)
- Sub-product 3: Assessment on the impact of climate change on selected species and vulnerable ecosystem (climate change specialist)

### **Key Activities (III):**

## **III. *Updating the NBSAP***

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (ii) Achieving sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through national consultations. The original NBSAP process involved extensive regional consultation that proved to be very effective in enabling the input of different sectors and civil society as well as diverse levels of Government and widely different provinces and islands. For the update, Indonesia will use the sectoral approach in collecting related data and information with each sector providing data and information at the bioregion level, ensuring the integration of the NBSAP process in the consultation and development process for the next

5-year national medium-term development plan.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of the NBSAP, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from Indonesia's NBSAP. These include the following:

1. *Assessing and integrating the biodiversity value through economic valuation:* Indonesia has not yet linked the value of biodiversity to its own national development goals, including poverty eradication and the creation of sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, the project will be able to demonstrate the benefits and real values of biodiversity at the national level, and better integrate ecosystems and biodiversity management in the national medium-term development plan, 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 also can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, existing studies 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 us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

- Specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify and assess the range of values of key biodiversity within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity;
- 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 the biodiversity, and those that degrade biodiversity through unsustainable use;
- c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key biodiversity (using methods appropriate to each service).
- d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted biodiversity including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

2. *Mainstreaming biodiversity into development into sectoral and local planning:* 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.<sup>2</sup> As part of this process, the activity will focus on the following sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (including aquaculture). The Project will also focus on the following development or cross cutting areas /topics, among others:

- ✓ Poverty alleviation
- ✓ Rural development and livelihoods
- ✓ Local development and decentralization
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Climate change

Specific steps in this process will include:

- ✓ Forming partnerships among relevant stakeholders impacting biodiversity
- ✓ 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 institutionalising these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector.

3. *Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs:* The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:

- a) Identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
- b) Assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of selected species and vulnerable ecosystem;

<sup>2</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- c) Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

### **Component 3. Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms**

#### **Key outputs expected under this component include the following:**

- 3.1 Institutional frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) national coordination structure; (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance; and (v) monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
- 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. The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

#### **Key Products:**

National Institutional Framework including:

- National Coordination structure
- Needs assessment on implementation of the NBSAP
- Resources mobilisation strategy
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Communication and outreach plan
- Fully upgraded and functional CHM for Indonesia, based on best international practice on the matter
- The Fifth National Report to the CBD

#### **Key Activities (IV and V):**

##### ***IV. Developing Institutional Framework for NBSAP implementation***

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, and expected outcomes and timeframes. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- (1) *National Coordination Structure*: A national coordination structure will be developed to ensure implementation of the NBSAP both at the national and local level. It will include key institutions to safeguard the implementation according to their roles and function. The activity will be initiated by identifying the existing key institutions and their roles and functions related to the NBSAP followed by establishment of the coordination mechanism. Specific mandate and assignment of each key institution will be elaborated in order to obtain clear rules of responsibility
- (2) *Needs assessment on implementation of the NBSAP*: 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 develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities.
- (3) *Resources mobilization*: 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. Indonesia is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. Building on the inputs from the regional consultation that included the identification of potential costs and funding sources (Component 1) , as well as on the analysis of economic valuation studies and the climate change assessment (Component 2), this activity will therefore focus on the following:
  - ✓ Identifying the current financing for biodiversity conservation in Indonesia and existing financial gap for

implementing the NBSAP

- ✓ Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps, including relevant sub-national, national and international donors; trust funds, civil society and other financing mechanism that can be adopted in the short, medium and long term
- ✓ Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
- ✓ Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources

(4) *Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism:* Monitoring and evaluation is crucial to measuring the effectiveness of the up dated action plan for the NBSAP. This project will develop NBSAP monitoring and evaluation mechanism, including its responsible institutions, their roles as well as the monitoring and evaluation time lines. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism used for assessing the achievement of NBSAP targets will be based on sets of indicators resulting from component 1 output 1.2 of the proposed project.

(5) *Communication and outreach strategy:* An expert in communication will be hired to develop a communication and dissemination strategy for the NBSAP that includes developing effective tools for disseminating knowledge at the level of local communities and national and provincial institutions.

## V. *Clearing House Mechanism and reporting*

1. *Improving the clearing house 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, just 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. Indonesia is no exception. The country established the CHM in 2002, however, it requires substantial improvements in order for it to be able to effectively facilitate the implementation of the IBSAP at the national and local levels. This aspect of the project will help Indonesia to develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM, and strengthen institutional capacities for its implementation thereby enabling effective information sharing at the national, regional and global level. 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.
2. *Developing a framework for reporting to the CBD:* Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Indonesia will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

## **Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD**

The project is in line and will support the achievement of the following national strategies and priorities:

1. National Medium Term Development Planning 2010-2014
2. Indonesia Biodiversity and Strategic Action Plan 2003-2020 (will be updated)
3. Strategic Plan of Ministry of Environment 2010-2014
4. Strategic Plan of Ministry of Forestry 2010-2014
5. Strategic Plan of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 2010-2014
6. Strategic Plan of Ministry of Agriculture 2010-2014

The Government will shortly launch the next 5-year National Medium Term Development Planning process. The project will ensure that the NBSAP process will be fully integrated in the development planning process as well as in the 2015-2019 plan itself.

## **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

Indonesia has built a large GEF portfolio of Biodiversity and related projects, funded by the GEF and other donor agencies. The Ministry of Environment and BAPPENAS in close coordination with the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project will ensure synergetic effects with other related initiatives. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects and in the following manner:

1) Direct links will be established with the on-going GEF projects, including the GEF/UNDP Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management (SCBFWM), the GEF/ADB Citarum Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project and GEF/SGP funded projects, in order to utilise knowledge and experiences gained from the projects as well as the stakeholder networks established within the project.

2) Linkage will also be established between the project and Project Preparation Grant (PPG) activities of the newly approved projects, namely the GEF/UNDP Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation and the GEF/WB Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes.

3) Knowledge and lessons accumulated from the recently completed projects such as the GEF/UNDP Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project Phase II (COREMAP II) will be mined and fully utilized for the NBSAP update process.

4) Indonesia has a number of REDD+ pilot initiatives including the UN-REDD national programme and various initiatives under the Letter of Intent agreement between the Norwegian and Indonesian governments. The project will ensure involvement of the national REDD+ office so that capacity development and pilot activities for REDD+ will be fully aligned with the CBD objectives and will directly contribute to the Aichi targets.

5) The UNDP's global and regional projects around the world related to biodiversity financing and green commodities such as transforming productive practices in the coffee sector by increasing market demand for certified sustainable coffee will provide important contributions to the mainstreaming activities under Component 2, as they represent concrete examples and models, as well as methodologies for valuing biodiversity and ecosystems and assessing biodiversity investment.

#### **Project implementation arrangement:**

The project will be implemented over a period of 2.5 years. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *National Executing Agency* in cooperation with the National Development and Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and Indonesian Research Institute (LIPI). UNDP is the GEF *Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is National Implementation Modality (NIM), in line with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2015 considering the limitation of budget and timeframe to update the NBSAP. Moreover, in 2014, NBSAP has to be integrated into Medium-Term National Development Planning of 2015-2019.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MoE implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The MoE will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. In addition, the Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI) will be responsible for leading the implementation of component 1 and the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS) will be responsible for component 2.

The Project Board (PB) is the highest decision-making body in the project. It consists of BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia Institute of Science and UNDP. The PB will provide overall direction and review of the project implementation, reviewing and approving the Annual Work Plan (AWP) proposal, and reporting on the project implementation. The PSC will be chaired by the National Focal Point of CBD the Deputy Minister for Environmental Degradation Control and Climate Change, MoE. The PSC will meet as necessary, but not less than once in 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The MoE will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will serve as a secretary for the PB and will be responsible for the implementation of the entire project. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team / project technical officer (national/international – t.b.d.) as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office. All consultants hired by the project will be recruited using standard UNDP-CO recruitment procedures and will report directly to the NPD.

Working closely with the Implementing Institutions (MoE, BAPPENAS, and LIPI), the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) procurement of financial and audit services for the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and

contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PB; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors and evaluators; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Management Unit* (PMU), which will be located within the MoE office, comprising a Project Manager (co-financed by the MoE) and Project Financial and Administration Assistant (co-financed by UNDP). The Financial and Administration Assistant will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the MoE and the PB for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and technical team/working groups.

#### **UNDP's comparative advantage for Biodiversity Enabling Activities**

UNDP has a major ecosystems and biodiversity programme with a large portfolio of biodiversity conservation and management projects globally and across Asia. 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. These projects helped countries prepare their original Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, their reports to the CBD COP, from the first to the fourth and assess capacity needs in a number of countries. Indonesia accessed funding for its fourth national report through the GEF UNDP-UNEP project. The monitoring of this global project was carried out by the Indonesia Country Office. The UNDP Country Office is supported by the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit for Asia and Pacific, and will rely on UNDP's country-level coordination experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, gender issues, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation. All of these elements are all part of UNDP's programme in Indonesia. The UNDP Country Office's Environment & Energy Unit counts on 5 professional staff, plus senior management, operations and support staff. The Country Office will assign an experienced biodiversity conservation programme manager within the Energy and Environment Unit, guided by the head of the Unit and supported by the alternates, administrative assistant, and the UNDP finance office.

#### **Project's alignment with UNDP's Programme for Indonesia**

UNDP's strategy in environment and energy is to support transition to low carbon and climate resilient development, which includes maintaining biodiversity and essential ecosystem services. UNDP has a large presence in Indonesia and, in its country operations, the project fits within the UNDAF (2011 – 2015), in particular Outcome 5: Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities, Sub-Outcome 11: Strengthened capacity for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, including ecosystems and natural resources management and energy efficiency. UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD), covering 2011-2015, in particular Country Programme Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity of GOI to manage natural resources and energy. In particular, the project will contribute to the CPAP outcome 2.1: Responsible national institutions and relevant stakeholders are more effective in managing environmental resources and addressing environmental pollution by implementing the intended output of Government, private sector and CBO partners have coherent and effective policy frameworks, action plans, implementing arrangement and funding arrangement to sustainably manage terrestrial ecosystems.

#### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. 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 Indonesia to access the funding. This plan will include the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- The National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS)
- Ministry of Environment
- The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Forestry
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Provincial agencies under respective ministries
- Provincial and district governments
- Chambers of Commerce relating to the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity;



- Non-governmental Organizations related to CBD objectives (e.g. WWF, TNC, Birdlife, KEHATI, CI, CIFOR, ICRAF);
- Indigenous Organizations (AMAN - Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Indonesia – Indonesia Customary Community Alliance);
- Academic institutions;
- Trade associations and professionals related to the CBD objectives.

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Indonesia are very active in the environment arena. They 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 order to ensure that indigenous communities’ issues are fully reflected, the project will ensure the participation of the AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Indonesia – Indonesia Customary Community Alliance), an Indonesian NGO that focuses on defending customary communities’ rights.

### **Gender marking**

Indonesia has a very high life expectancy for women – 72 years (vs. 68 years for men), and also enjoys a high female adult literacy rate of 87% -- among the highest in the region. However, gender is very much an issue in Indonesia – the country ranks 94<sup>th</sup> among 157 countries in the gender-related development index. Although the Marriage Law of 1974 stipulates joint ownership of property, there are very few cases of joint titling registration. Agriculture and fisheries are of high importance to women – 75% of rice producers are women and women engage extensively in fisheries processing and marketing.<sup>3</sup>

There are numerous World Bank gender-related programs in Indonesia already, including but not limited to: a) female migrant workers’ program (a project to analyze various existing migrant women’s issues, and contribute towards the capacity strengthening of relevant institutions to assist women migrants; b) a women-headed household empowerment project (to strengthen and empower women heads of households); c) a women legal empowerment program aimed at creating awareness on legal issues related to women and conducting gender-oriented legal training; and d) marginalized groups and women campaign (aimed at targeting the benefits of development projects, especially community-based projects). This project will work closely with these existing programs, to ensure that gender is fully incorporated into the enabling activities outlined in this proposal.

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>4</sup> More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP’s 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 project is designed to be cost-effective in several ways. Firstly, the project approach is formulated to ensure that the revised NBSAP becomes a relevant policy instrument, which will be effectively integrated into the 5-year national medium-term development plan and subsidiary provincial and sector plans, development finance, as well as plans, strategies and policies aimed at managing climate risk; and that convention reporting and the CHM frameworks are produced in a cost-effective manner and with technical quality. The project implementation period coincides with the consultation and development process for the next 5-year national medium-term development plan which will cover the period 2015 and

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.jica.go.jp/activities/issues/gender/pdf/e10ind.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).



2019. This presents an unparalleled opportunity for achieving synergies between the NBSAP and the development plan in a cost effective manner. Secondly, the cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government, national and international experience in implementing similar projects. The project closely builds on and is aligned with the government's past, on-going and planned activities related to the CBD, including GEF financed biodiversity projects. Consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. Thirdly, the project's approach and emphasis on national capacity building and biodiversity financing will enhance the sustainability of the project impacts beyond the project timeframe. With its fast growing economy and correlating pressure on biodiversity in the country, it is critical for Indonesia to take necessary and bold actions immediately to safeguard its biodiversity resources and ecosystem functions. Furthermore, the project is considered cost-effective in that it seeks to produce the updated NBSAP which that will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national strategy and action plan for achieving the Aichi Target. This is expected to generate positive influence in biodiversity planning throughout the Asia Pacific Region. The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of previous developed NBSAPs, Capacity Assessments and CHMs. Much relevant information for the compilation of an updated NBSAP has been generated by previous and on-going biodiversity projects in Indonesia. The missing step is the actual compilation and strategizing, which the project will enable.

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

<b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i></b>	<b>Time frame</b>
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$8,000 - \$15,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	None	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	Yearly

		CO audit plan.	
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		~ US\$ 17,000	

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

As described earlier, Indonesia is a major storehouse of biodiversity, ranking as one of the World's 17 megadiverse countries. It is the fourth most populous country in the world and the 16<sup>th</sup> largest, comprising approximately 17,000 islands. Administrative system is decentralized with 33 provinces of which 5 have autonomous status, including power of management of natural resources. Given the highly decentralized nature of the country's administration, it is vital that provincial governments play a vital role in the development and implementation of the NBSAP. Without their full participation and buy-in, the NBSAP is unlikely to be implemented. As the last NBSAP was formulated back in 2003, the country will need to work on the substantial revision of the document incorporating a number of issues that have emerged since that time. The updated NBSAP does not include a plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national *or* sub-national development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.

In addition the existing NBSAP does not include all the Aichi Targets and stocktaking and capacity assessments for these needs to be undertaken. Other targets require updating to reflect sub-national current conditions, challenges, potentials and priorities of different states. Furthermore, there is a need to focus on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral and development planning and practices. This will strengthen biodiversity planning elements with respect to sustainable use and the management of negative impacts on biodiversity deriving from economic activities. Moreover, there is a need to include valuing of ecosystem goods and services as part of the NBSAP work, as this is a key tool for mainstreaming. Including exercises that focus on ecosystem valuation will help countries with producing the knowledge base and analyses necessary for fulfilling Aichi Targets 1, 2 and 3 under The Aichi Strategic Goal A (Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society). Equally, such studies will help countries with other Targets, such as 14 (on ecosystem services and restoration) and 20 (on biodiversity finance). Lastly, there is a need for incorporating challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This speaks directly to the achievement of Aichi Target 15 (on resilience and ecosystem carbon stocks), but also to Target 10 (on coral reefs and other climate-vulnerable ecosystems).

As a result the overall costs of the NBSAP update are greater than in many countries. In order to ensure that national priorities and requisites are adequately addressed and to produce the additional products which facilitate actual implementation of the NBSAP, a supplementary funding of \$ 200,000 is requested from the Biodiversity STAR allocation to Indonesia, making the total project amount to US\$ 450,000.

**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)
Dana A. Kartakusuma GEF Operational Focal Point for Indonesia	Assistant Minister for Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environment	4/30/2012


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	3 Dec 2004	Mr. Arief Yuwono, Deputy Minister of Environmental Degradation Control & Climate Change, Ministry of Environment
UNFCCC	23 Aug 1994	Mr. Rachmat Witoelar, President's Special Envoy for Climate Change/Executive Chair
UNCCD	31 Aug 1998	Dr. Eka W. Soegiri, Director of Watershed Planning & Evaluation, Ministry of Forestry
STOCKHOLM	28 Sept 2009	Ms. Masnellyarti Hilman, Deputy Minister for Hazardous

CONVENTION		Substances, Hazardous Wastes and Solid Waste Management, Ministry of Environment
------------	--	---

**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, GEF Executive Coordinator, UNDP		May 30, 2012	Midori Paxton, Regional Technical Adviser – EBD, UNDP	+66818787510	midori.paxton@ undp.org

## CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Project activities under each module	2012		2013				2014			
			Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	X	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	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	X	X	X					
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Updating national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations		X	X	X						
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Updating the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations			X	X	X	X				
		6. Developing strategy for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and local development planning					X	X	X	X	X	X
		7. Assessing the new aspects of the CBD strategic plan (biodiversity valuation and climate change)					X	X	X	X	X	X
3	IV. Developing Institutional Framework for NBSAP implementation	8. Developing National Coordination Structure.			X	X	X	X	X	X		
		9. Developing Resources Mobilization Strategy		X	X	X						
		10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.				X	X	X	X			
		11. Developing Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism						X	X	X		
		12. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation						X	X	X	X	X
	V. Clearing House Mechanism and Reporting	13. CHM development.					X	X	X	X		
		14. Fifth national reports			X	X	X	X	X			

## CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
National Project Director/Chair of Steering Committee (Co-financed by the Ministry of Environment; costs estimated at \$15.4K and included in Part I, Table D)	N/A	N/A	<p>NPD will be represented by Deputy Minister for Environmental Degradation Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment. The responsibility of the NPD is to give a direction to the overall project implementation in the country in coordination with two other high level representatives from National Development Planning Agency and Indonesian Institute of Science. More specific, the responsibilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop common understanding of what needed to expedite the implementation of the project;</li> <li>• To ensure that the expected results of the project are of satisfactory substantive quality and that they contribute to the achievement of the intended outcome identified in the UN One Plan. This will be discharged through the (i) approval of project work plans, TORs, reports, (ii) follow-up on the implementation of recommendations made by regular project reviews and/or external evaluations, and (iii) conduct of internal reviews, evaluations and advice on the main outputs of the project.</li> </ul> <p>To ensure that project resources, national as well as international, are effectively utilized for their intended purposes through the (i) verification of project budgets and payments, (ii) approval of budget revisions within the agency flexibility limit, (iii) follow-up on the implementation of recommendations made by external audits and (iv) conduct of internal audits as/if needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures that counterpart funds are made available by the Implementing Partner in sufficient quantities and in a timely manner to support project implementation.</li> <li>• Ensures that project parties, particularly national parties (including the Implementing Partner) fully participate in project implementation, effectively collaborate in project activities and duly benefit from project results.</li> <li>• Ensures that the results achieved and lessons learned by the project are properly documented, proactively disseminated to and duly shared with all project parties, particularly national parties.</li> <li>• Provide regular updates to the Steering Committee.</li> <li>• Establish effective communication and decision making amongst actors involved in the project;</li> </ul>
Project Manager/ Chair of Technical Committee (Co-financed by the Ministry of Environment; costs estimated at \$50K and included in Part I, Table D)	N/A	N/A	<p>Project [Manager/Coordinator] is Assistant Deputy for Biodiversity and Land Degradation, Ministry of Environment. The responsibility of the Project [Manager/Coordinator] is to undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including project management and funding. In doing the responsibilities, the project [Manager/Coordinator] will coordinate with two other directors from National Development Planning Agency and Indonesian Institute of Science. More specific, the responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the NPD for approval;</li> <li>- Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Steering and Technical Committee.</li> <li>- Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Steering and Technical Committee and the UNDP.</li> <li>- Maintain records of Steering and Technical Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> <li>- To review TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project</li> </ul>
Project Assistant (Co-financed by the UNDP)	320	48	<p>To assist the project manager in day-to-day management of project implementation including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure full compliance of financial activities with GoI and UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies;</li> <li>- Prepare quarterly advance requests to get advance funds from UNDP in the applicable formats;</li> <li>- Ensure that office/programme disbursements are supported by the necessary documentation, payments made on a timely basis, the preauthorization is on file, and incoming invoices are numbered sequentially;</li> <li>- Coordinate with government officers in the preparation of activity and financial reports;</li> <li>- Prepare and ensure that all reports are submitted in formal and in timely manner;</li> <li>- Set up accounting system, including reporting forms and filling system for the project, in accordance with the project document and the NEX procedures;</li> <li>- Work closely with UNDP CO and treasurer in monitoring programme and project financial status;</li> <li>- Carry out other relevant financial tasks as required by the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> a minimum Bachelor degree in management, finance or related field with minimum 3 years experiences; demonstrate good knowledge on general accounting, financial monitoring and reporting, and other related tasks in a non-profit organization or donor institutions; and proficient in Bahasa Indonesia and English language, both spoken and written.</p>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Technical team (Co-financed by the Ministry of Environment; BAPPENAS, and LIPI)	N/A	N/A	<p>The technical team will consist of representatives from MoE, BAPPENAS, and LIPI. The duty of technical team in principle is to give technical assistance to the project manager in day-to-day project implementation. The specific tasks including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Manager/Coordinator and UNDP.</li> <li>- To ensure that the activities, outcome and outputs of the project are relevant to the project's objective;</li> <li>- To ensure the consultants works are in line with the project work plan;</li> </ul>
Environmental Policy and Institutional Capacity Adviser	1,000	25	<p>To lead the overall process of the stocktaking through focus group discussion, involving working group members of relevant stakeholders, and other measures.</p> <p>The specific tasks including:</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To review the BAPI and IBSAP 2003-2020 implementation by referring the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report and sectoral as well as other relevant parties' programs implementation between 2003-2012;</li> <li>- To research policy gaps and barriers the existing policies, plans, programs, and cross-cutting programs as well international agreement related to biodiversity issues;</li> <li>- To liaise with the biodiversity conservation specialist in identifying the biodiversity threats, the biodiversity conditions and trends, and barriers in managing the biodiversity as well as the recommendation to overcome the barriers;</li> <li>- To review the institutional of biodiversity management in Indonesia, and recommend improvements;</li> <li>- To review the institutional framework for IBSAP implementation and recommend improvements;</li> <li>- To review the monitoring mechanism for IBSAP implementation and recommend improvements;</li> <li>- To drafting and finalize the report of stocktaking activities encompassing three above components.</li> <li>- To participate in all relevant NBSAP preparation meetings to capture stakeholder feedback.</li> <li>- To work together with a lead writer.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on review and stocktaking of the IBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation.</li> <li>2. Report on capacity needs assessment for IBSAP effective implementation.</li> <li>3. Reports on stakeholder consultation meeting on the achievement plan of the Aichi Targets.</li> <li>4. National targets and priorities for the implementation of IBSAP and the Aichi Targets</li> <li>5. ToRs for thematic FGD and workshops</li> </ol> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in bioinformatics/environmental policy/public affairs on environmental, preferably with exposure to biodiversity issue with minimum 5 years experiences in related issue. 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 technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the Convention related to biodiversity issue are essential. Have a good leadership, good written and spoken English.</p>
Biodiversity Specialist	750	16	<p>To lead the overall process of setting national priorities, targets, and indicators in response to the Global Aichi Targets through focus group discussion, workshop and other measures. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To work with bio-informatics/environmental policy/public affairs specialist to research policy gaps and barriers the existing policies, plans, programs, and cross-cutting programs as well international agreement related to biodiversity issues;</li> <li>- To Lead the process of designing national long-term vision, national strategy, main priorities, national targets and indicators</li> <li>- To design and test explicit biodiversity criteria in performance evaluation systems for provincial officials.</li> <li>- To work with international consultants to ensure national biodiversity policies and legislation are reflected in the NBSAP and its mainstreaming process.</li> <li>- To work together with a lead writer.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p>



<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on status and trend of Indonesia Biodiversity: effective conservation and sustainable use of BD resources.</li> <li>2. ToRs for thematic FGD and workshops.</li> <li>3. FGD and workshop reports.</li> </ol> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in natural resources/environmental science, preferable with exposure of biodiversity issue, with a minimum of 5 years experiences in policy and legislation area. Knowledge and understanding of the Convention related to biodiversity issue are essential. A good leadership, coordination, communication, and writing skills are essential.</p>
NBSAP Process Specialist	1,000	45	<p>To lead the overall updating IBSAP process. The tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Serve as a lead writer;</li> <li>- To coordinate with other consultants and compile all of theirs outcomes &amp; outputs</li> <li>- To develop an update IBSAP document</li> <li>- To participate in all relevant NBSAP updating meetings to capture stakeholders feedback.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Updated IBSAP (the 3rd IBSAP).</li> <li>2. Quarterly and Annual project reports.</li> <li>3. Guidelines for IBSAP monitoring &amp; evaluation/reporting.</li> <li>4. National strategy and action plans for the implementation of IBSAP and the Aichi Targets.</li> <li>5. Policy brief on the implementation of IBSAP &amp; Aichi Targets.</li> <li>6. ToR for FGD and workshop.</li> </ol> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Doctoral degree in biodiversity related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the Convention related to biodiversity issue are essential. A good leadership, coordination, communication, and writing skills are also essential. Excellent writing and speaking in English.</p>
Public Policy & Development Planning Specialist	750	15	<p>To advise on biodiversity policy in both the preparation of the NBSAP and NBSAP mainstreaming at provincial levels. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review all key policies and legal documents relevant to biodiversity conservation and management, including international policies and legal document</li> <li>- Carry out and/or supervise specific policy studies as requested by the NPD.</li> <li>- Research policy gaps, barriers and incentives frameworks in the extractive another high biodiversity impacts sectors.</li> <li>- Ensure national biodiversity policies and legislation are reflected in the NBSAP and its mainstreaming process.</li> <li>- Work together with a lead writer.</li> </ul> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strategy document on mainstreaming BD into national development planning.</li> <li>2. Policy brief on mainstreaming BD conservation &amp; sustainable use into national development planning.</li> </ol>



<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>3. Policy brief on mainstreaming BD conservation &amp; sustainable use into sectoral &amp; local development planning.</p> <p>4. ToR for FGD and workshop.</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master in legislation, environmental management, or related field with a minimum of 10 years experiences in policy and legislation area. Experience in working with ODA projects and donors; Excellent writing, coordination and collaboration skills. Able to work independently. Fluency in spoken and written English is essential.</p>
NBSAP Reviewer Consultant	2,000	6	<p>The consultant will ensure a high degree of accuracy and technical quality of the draft updated NBSAP in Bahasa Indonesia and in English.</p> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <p>1. Review result on Updated IBSAP (the 3rd IBSAP).</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a PhD in natural resources management, public policy or related filed, with a minimum of 10 years experiences in the same field; knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in Indonesia are essential; proven track record of drafting and reviewing relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation); proven ability to verify and analyze information; excellent writing skills; able to work independently; and fluency in spoken and written English is essential.</p>
Knowledge Sharing Management Consultant	750	30	<p>The consultant will develop a communication and dissemination strategy for the NBSAP that includes developing effective tools for dissemination and knowledge at the level of local communities and national and provincial institutions; and strengthen communication strategy for CHM implementation.</p> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <p>1. Communication and outreach strategy plan for IBSAP implementation.</p> <p>2. Strengthening CHM institution strategy and effective knowledge sharing mechanism.</p> <p>3. Communication materials to promote IBSAP among decision makers and public.</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master in Communication, Politic and Social Science, Public Affairs or related filed, with a minimum of 7 years experiences in the same field. Excellent writing, public communication and IT skills. Able to work independently with minimum supervision. Fluency in spoken and written English is essential.</p>
National Report consultant	625	10	<p>The consultant will assist the government to timely submission of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report to the COP of CBD as well as facilitation of stakeholders meeting, data collection, provide details consultation record and drafting the CBD Implementation progress report.</p> <p><i>Key outputs:</i></p> <p>1. Fifth National Report</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master in environment policy, NRM, communication or related filed,</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			preferable with exposure of monitoring and evaluation of natural resource management and policies, with a minimum of 10 years experiences in the same field. Excellent writing, communication and presentation skills. Having experiences working with government institutions both at national and sub-national level. Excellent knowledge on environmental and biodiversity issues in Indonesia. Fluency in spoken and written English is essential.

## Annex C

### OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

#### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)
- GEF5 Focal Area Strategy ([download](#))

## TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

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	71300	Local Consultants	37,000	9,250	22,200	5,550	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	25,000	6,250	15,000	3,750	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,000	2,000	3,000	0	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training and workshop	15,000	3,750	9,000	2,250	d
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>					<b>82,000</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>11,550</b>		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	68,250	17,063	40,950	10,237	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	25,000	6,250	15,000	3,750	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	65,000	16,250	39,000	9,750	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	20,000	5,000	12,000	3,000	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training and workshop	72,000	18,000	43,200	10,800	i
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>					<b>250,250</b>	<b>62,563</b>	<b>150,150</b>	<b>37,537</b>		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	28,750	7,188	17,250	4,312	j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	21,100	5,275	12,660	3,165	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	17,750	4,438	10,650	2,662	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipment	12,000	3,000	7,200	1,800	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	10,000	2,500	6,000	1,500	n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	75700	Training and workshop	25,000	6,250	15,000	3,750	o
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>					<b>114,600</b>	<b>28,651</b>	<b>68,760</b>	<b>17,189</b>		
Project Management	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	1,150	288	690	172	p
		62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional services	2,000	0	1,000	1,000	q
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>					<b>3,150</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,172</b>		
<b>GRAND</b>					<b>450,000</b>	<b>112,752</b>	<b>269,800</b>	<b>67,448</b>		

<b>TOTAL (in cash)</b>									
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Budget Notes</b>	
a	<u>Output 1.1-1.2:</u> Technical Assistance: (i) Environmental Policy Adviser (25 weeks @ \$1,000) - setting up methodologies for review and stocktaking and setting of national targets and prepare inputs technical meetings and consultations; (ii) Biodiversity Specialist (16 weeks @ \$750) - to analyze status and trend of biodiversity, effective conservation and sustainable use of BD resources as inputs to national stocktaking, targets and update priorities.
b	<u>Output 1.1-1.2:</u> Inter-islands airfares, local transport, per diems for national consultants, experts for 6 bioregions and participants for technical meetings on review and stocktaking as well as national target setting.
c	<u>Output 1.1-1.2:</u> Printing draft and final report on stocktaking review and national targets as well as translated into English version.
d	<u>Output 1.1-1.2:</u> Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with relevant experts, consultants and government staffs, and a series of meetings to obtain feedback from key stakeholders on draft stocktaking review results and national targets including professional fee for resource persons (if required).
e	<u>Output 2.1-2.2</u> Technical assistance: (i) NBSAP Process Specialist (45 weeks @ \$1,000) - to lead updating process of NBSAP, development of IBSAP M&E, writing policy brief and provide periodically project reporting; (ii) Public Policies and Development Planning Specialist (15 weeks @ \$750) - to develop strategy document on mainstreaming BD conservation into national development planning, develop policy framework on mainstreaming BD conservation & its sustainable use into sectoral & local development planning. (iii) NBSAP Reviewer consultant (6 weeks US\$ 2,000) – to provide technical inputs on the draft updated IBSAP and ensure high degree of accuracy and technical quality.
f	<u>Output 2.1-2.2:</u> Inter-islands airfares, local transport, per diems for national consultants, experts for 6 bioregions and participants for technical meetings on economic valuation of BD and assessment of climate change impact on selected species and vulnerable ecosystem; updating NBSAP through stakeholder consultation meeting, workshop and FGD.
g	<u>Output 2.1-2.2:</u> Assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem valuation in Indonesia (\$ 35,000); Assessment on the BD and climate change impact (\$ 20,000); English language technical writing service (\$10,000)
h	<u>Output 2.1</u> Printing services for draft and final version of updated NBSAP
i	<u>Output 2.1-2.2:</u> Workshops and meeting for the process of updating NBSAP, review the results of BD Economic valuation and climate change impact with relevant experts, consultants and government staffs, as well as professional fee for resource persons (if required).
j	<u>Output 3.1-3.3</u> Technical assistance: (i) Knowledge Sharing Management consultant (30 weeks @ \$750): to develop outreach and communication strategy plan for IBSAP implementation, strengthening CHM for user-friendly and easily-updatable BD data and information, administrative support for all data consolidation for CHM and produce project communication materials ; (ii) National Reporting consultant (10 weeks @ \$625); to provide technical inputs and oversight to BD monitoring systems and develop Fifth National reports.
k	<u>Output 3.1-3.3:</u> Local transport for technical meetings on development institutional framework for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange information mechanism. It will also support inter islands travel costs for experts from 6 bioregion.
l	<u>Output 3.1:</u> Review of BD financing and strategy for resource mobilisation for IBSAP implementation including guidelines for engagement of the private sector (\$ 12,250), English language technical writing services (\$ 5,500)
m	<u>Output 3.1-3.2:</u> Purchase computer and IT equipments for data consolidation and for strengthening CHM implementation
n	<u>Output 3.1-3.3:</u> English language editing, designing and printing of CHM guidelines, 5th national report; awareness and communication activities. Limited dissemination of component 3 knowledge products to key stakeholders/partners.
o	<u>Output 3.1-3.3:</u> Workshops and meeting for development of institutional framework of NBSAP implementation, revitalize the CHM institution as well as M & E mechanism with relevant experts, consultants and government staffs, as well as professional fee for resource persons (if required).

**Budget Notes**

p	Project management support (purchasing stationeries and mailing reports to key stakeholders). The government and UNDP also provide co-financing for this project cost.
q	Audit cost