



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Jamaica		
Country(ies):	Jamaica	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5192
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	Submission Date:	5192
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration(Months)	12
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$20,900

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	- By mid-2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Jamaica's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Jamaica taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	30,700	9,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	- By 2014, Jamaica's NBSAP is fully updated, is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Jamaica anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as:</p> <p>(i) mainstreaming;</p> <p>(ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services;</p>	86,090	12,000

¹www.bipindicators.net

²www.gbif.org

³www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴geodata.rrcap.unep.org

		has been submitted to the CBD COP	and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.		
			2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Jamaica is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3)National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment - By 31 March 2014, the Fifth National Report is submitted to the CBD - By 31 March 2014 CHM database is updated 	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2.National invasive alien species database updated for online access, and training on data entry provided</p> <p>3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Jamaica in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	84,800	5,000
Subtotal				201,590	26,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				18,410	4,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	30,000

^aList the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Jamaica, NEPA (Technical Oversight of the NBSAP update and Project Direction)	In-kind	30,000
Total Co-financing*			30,000

*Note This represents the minimum amount, but may be increased later.

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	Jamaica	220,000	20,900	240,900
Total Grant Resources				220,000	20,900	240,900

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COSTS

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	15.6	9,360		9,360
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			4,000	4,000
Travel		5,000		5,000
Others**: Project Audit		3,250		3,250
Direct Project Costs		800		800
Total		18,410	4,000	22,410

* Details to be provided in Annex A. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

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):

Background to Jamaica's biodiversity:

Approximately 70% of the island's surface area is covered by limestone. The remaining 30% is covered by igneous and metamorphic rocks, shale, and alluvium cover. Jamaica has been rated fifth in islands of the world in terms of endemic plants. There is also a high level of endemism for many species of animals including snails, terrestrial grapsid crabs, amphibians, reptiles, and land birds. The status of species of fungi, bacteria, viruses and some invertebrates is not yet well known. According to Jamaica's Conservation Data Centre database (CDC), at least 221 endemic species are classified as 'critically imperiled' and 'especially vulnerable to extinction'. Like all small island nations, Jamaica's biodiversity is especially vulnerable to extinction. Species thought to be extinct in Jamaica include: Monk Seal (*Monachus tropicalis*); Giant Galliwasp (*Celestus occidus*); Black Racer (*Alsophis alter*); Jamaican Rice Rat (*Oryzomys antillarum*); Jamaican Parauque (*Siphonorhis americana*); and Black-capped Petrel/Blue Mountain Duck (*Pterodroma Hasitata Caribaea*). Jamaica has an extraordinary richness of marine, coastal, freshwater, agri-biodiversity and forest biodiversity.

Economic Development Challenges:

Natural resources have played an important role in Jamaica's development in both the pre - and post-colonial periods. The island's major economic sectors, agriculture, tourism and mining, are all based on natural resources. The pattern of economic development and urbanisation has contributed substantially to the destruction of biodiversity. Initially, the increasing demand (in Europe) for sugar led to the development of estates for the cultivation of sugar cane in the lowland areas of the island. Later, agricultural production expanded to include crops such as bananas, coconuts, coffee and citrus. This agricultural development required the clearing of primary forests and was ecologically very destructive. While the main impact of sugar cane and banana cultivation may have been confined to lowland areas, coffee cultivation has caused substantial deforestation of the upland areas mainly as a result of the felling and clearing of forest vegetation in preparation for planting coffee.

In addition, the effects of chemical fertilisers and pesticides used in crop production have implications for the viability of non-target populations including crop pollinators. The impact of harmful agricultural chemical residues in surface and ground water on coral reefs is also of concern. The discovery of commercial deposits of bauxite in the 1950s triggered a major change in the pattern of resource exploitation. Large areas of vegetation were cleared to allow ore extraction and construction of the necessary physical infrastructure to support mining operations and transport of products. Mining and processing of bauxite ore also contribute to land degradation, and air and ground water pollution. During the 1950s, the Government provided incentives to encourage foreign investments through the "Industrialization by Invitation" programme. By the 1970s, this led to the transformation of the main urban areas into centres with industries of considerable size. Hotel construction proceeded rapidly in coastal locations such as Montego Bay and Ocho Rios. The need for land to support the growing manufacturing and tourism sectors contributed to the destruction of forest and mangrove biodiversity. Air, ground and coastal water pollution also occurred.

The negative impact of tourism and manufacturing on biodiversity has been exacerbated by the unprecedented urban growth and unplanned developments in the coastal areas between 1943 and 1975. Planned and unplanned urbanization and informal (squatter) settlement construction have resulted in the loss of prime agricultural land. In addition, alteration and destruction of coastal and marine

ecosystems are jeopardising biodiversity in these areas and beyond.

Most of the challenges facing Jamaica in the second half of the 20th Century persist today, except that they are even further aggravated by the impacts of climate change.

Threats to biodiversity:

Jamaica has a rich biodiversity inheritance, but, this fragile biological inheritance is seriously threatened due to both natural and anthropogenic events. Significant declines in the biodiversity of Jamaica are clearly evident, and key threats and pressures include:

- ***Unsustainable Mining and processing:*** Both mining and processing place serious and sustained burdens on the environment. On an annual basis, an average of almost 100 hectares of land are disturbed for bauxite mining while only 76 ha are restored. Bauxite mining continues to pose a threat to diversity within Jamaica.
- ***Improper Waste Disposal:*** Primary causes include: terrestrial and aquatic pollution (e.g. oil spills, coastal waste dumpsites); solid waste collection and disposal; hazardous waste usage and disposal; sewage collection, treatment and disposal; and disposal of heavy equipment (e.g. cars);
- ***Land clearing for agriculture and non-sustainable farming practices:*** Forest and aquatic biodiversity in Jamaica is at high risk from conversion to large-scale farms, overuse of pesticides and fertilisers, and industrial agricultural practices.
- ***Invasive Alien Species:*** Jamaica has a task force that focuses on monitoring and addressing threats from invasive alien species. The following Invasive Species are being monitored: Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), Red-Claw Crayfish, (*Cherax quadricarinatus*), White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Australian Box weed (*Pittospor umundulatum*), White Ginger Lily (*Hedychium coronarium*), Combed Fork Fern (*Dicranopteris pectinata*), Paper Bark Tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Wild Ginger (*Alpinia allughas*), Lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) and feral pigs. In addition, the Mason River Reserve ecosystem is threatened by the native invasive thicket forming fern species (*Dicranopteris pectinata*) and the alien invasive Strawberry Guava (*Psidium cattleianum*).
- ***Impacts from Climate Change:*** The primary impacts of climate change in Jamaica include increased episodes of coral bleaching, increase sea temperatures, increased sea acidity, increased frequency and intensity of storms during the hurricane season, and hotter inland temperatures, leading to hydrological changes.
- ***Coastal Spatial development and inappropriate land use:*** Jamaica's fragile marine and land-based biodiversity continues to be threatened by coastal construction projects which disturbs sensitive ecosystems. The threats of construction activities are mitigated through National Environment and Planning Agency's (NEPA) Permits and Licenses system which stipulates specific conditions for development, however, the activities have resulted in intense land degradation and fragmentation of habitats.

Administration and legislation:

Jamaica's biodiversity is managed under the (NEPA). The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) is an Executive Agency that became operational on April 1, 2001. NEPA represents a merger between the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA), the Town Planning Department (TPD) and the Land Development and Utilization Commission (LDUC). The Agency results from the work of the Government of Jamaica Public Sector Modernization Programme (PSMP). The aim of the merger is to integrate environmental, planning and sustainable development policies and programmes and to improve customer service.

Jamaica's current environmental legislation provides a basic framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. There are at least 52 pieces of legislation which have aspects that directly relate to the management of the environment. However, very few of these statutes deal comprehensively with the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as they are primarily sectoral in nature.

The legislative framework in Jamaica does not comprehensively protect ecosystem diversity, species diversity or genetic diversity. A new framework is needed that recognises the components of biodiversity and ensures the sustainable use of biodiversity in Jamaica. In this regard, Jamaica is in the process of reviewing or developing several pieces of legislation that are relevant to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. These include the review of the Forest Act (1996); the creation of a new Wild Life Protection Act, a new Fisheries Act and a new Watershed Act; and the creation of regulations under The Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act (2000).

Key acts that guide environmental laws and policies include:

The Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act, 1991; The Watershed Protection Act, 1965; The Beach Control Act, 1956; The Wild Life Protection Act, 1945; The Fishing Industry Act, 1975; The Forest Act, 1996; Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act, 2000; Town and Country Planning Act, 1948 (amended in 1999); The Quarries Control Act, 1983; Water Resources Authority Act, 1995; Forest Policy, 2001 (updated Forest Land Use Policy, 1996); National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) National Physical Plan, 1978; Ocean and Coastal Zone Policy; Policy for Jamaica's System of Protected Areas, 1997; Jamaica National Environmental Action Plan; Jamaica National Land Use Policy 1996; Management and Recovery Plans for Endangered Species. It is worth noting that there is currently no policy governing the protection of rivers and caves or offshore cays in Jamaica.

Protected area system:

In 2012, Jamaica's developed a protected areas action plan, in line with the CBD recommendations (<http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/country/?country=jm>). This report highlights key issues and next steps for Jamaica's protected area system.

- *Protected area multi-stakeholder committee:* There is a Protected Areas Committee (PAC) which includes representatives from government agencies responsible for protected areas (Forestry Department, Fisheries Division, National Environment and Planning Agency and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust); Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change; Scientific Authority and The Nature Conservancy. The mandate of the PAC is to prepare a Protected Areas System Master Plan for Jamaica, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) guidelines and national needs to ensure an effectively managed and sustainably financed, ecologically representative protected areas system.
- Jamaica's current protected areas cover nearly 2,000 km² which is approximately 18% of the country's land area (Ecological Working Group 2009) as well as approximately 1,820 km² of marine area.
- Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean and is approximately 145km south of Cuba and 161km west of Hispaniola (Map 1). It is located at approximately 17022' North latitude and 77030' West longitude (National Environment and Planning Agency, 2003).
- The Policy for Jamaica's System of Protected Areas (1997) defines a protected area as an area of land or water that is managed for the protection and maintenance of its ecological systems, biological diversity and/or specific natural, cultural and aesthetic resources. This definition is currently under review. Jamaica's protected areas include a variety of "biologically important features such as ecosystems, communities, habitat types, as well as plant and animal species" (Ecological Working Group, 2009). Protected areas include a variety of categories with different protective regimes. These areas are declared under a number of Acts, the most important of which are the Forest Act, Fishing Industry Act, Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act (Table 1).
- Jamaica has a wide number of protected areas, shown here:

PA category/type	Quantity	Surface area, hectares*	Corresponding IUCN category	Management authority
Marine Park	2	20,069	II, VI	Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) but there are Memoranda of Understanding with Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).
National Park	1	49,520	II, VI	NRCA has an agreement with a NGO.
Protected Area	5	238,217	IV, VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRCA • NRCA and Jamaica National Heritage Trust
Environmental Protection Area	1	40,670	V, VI	NRCA
Forest Reserve	102	116,000	I, II, IV	Forestry Department and co-management (Forestry Department and Local Forest Management Committees)
Forest Management Area	2		V, VI	Private owners
Special Fishery Conservation Area ⁶	14	6900*	IV	Fisheries Division
Protected National Heritage Site	177	TBD	III, IV	Jamaica National Heritage Trust
National Monument	19	TBD	III, IV	Jamaica National Heritage Trust

⁶ Fish sanctuary was renamed as Special Fishery Conservation Area, in May 2012 under the Fishing Industry Act

Jamaica has completed numerous protected area assessments. The National Report on Management Effectiveness Assessment and Capacity Development Plan identified fourteen (14) major threats to protected areas in Jamaica. These include invasive alien species; forest clearing for agriculture; mining and quarrying; pollution; hunting and harvesting; timber harvest (illegal); timber harvest; (legal); encroachment (legal); encroachment (illegal); tourism; destructive fishing practices (e.g. use of dynamites, poisons, spear); over fishing; fires (human-induced); and global climate change (Figure 1) (Hayman, 2007). The most critical of these threats are invasive alien species, mining, clearing forest/vegetation, hunting, pollution, encroachment-illegal, tourism, over fishing, fires, tourism and climate change (Hayman, 2007). Threats to/pressures on marine protected areas include climate change, pollution, tourism, over-fishing and hunting and harvesting of *inter alia* corals, sea moss, sea turtles and sea fans (Hayman 2007). Protected areas that are both marine and terrestrial are affected by pressures/threats including invasive alien species, forest clearing, encroachment, harvesting, fires and tourism (Hayman 2007). Threats to/pressures on terrestrial protected areas include *inter alia* forest clearing, hunting, timber harvesting, invasive alien species, tourism, mining, fires and climate change.

There are thirteen (13) goals and thirteen (13) targets for the protected areas system which are aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). The goals and targets will be finalized when the process to review the draft Protected Area System Master Plan (PASMP) has been completed. The goals are as follows:

- To integrate protected areas into broader land and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function.
- To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management.
- To enhance and secure the involvement of local communities and other relevant stakeholders.
- To ensure the financial sustainability of the protected areas within the national system.
- To evaluate, monitor and improve protected areas management, status and trends.
- To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for the national protected area system.
- To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas.
- To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.
- To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas systems
- To identify and integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in protected area planning and management strategies.
- To address under-representation of marine, inland water, and terrestrial ecosystems and heritage sites in the protected area system.
- To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

Primary barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD in Jamaica:

The latest National Report for Jamaica identified a wide range of barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD. Many of these are directly related to the activities identified in this proposal, and include:

- Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weaknesses and lack of interagency coordination.
- Inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors and development
- Loss of biodiversity and corresponding goods and services not properly understood and documented
- Lack of financial, technical and human resources
- Weak enforcement
- Lack of understanding of how to address natural disasters and environmental change

Other related biodiversity planning processes:

In addition to the CBD reporting processes and the conclusions from previous capacity needs assessments, the preparation of Jamaica's new NBSAP will build on prior and ongoing biodiversity planning processes, including:

- ***Jamaica Ridge to Reef Watershed (R2RW) Project:*** The Ridge to Reef Watershed Project was a joint project between the National Environment Planning Agency and the United States Agency for International Development. The project included work with several communities including Cascade, Penlyne Castle, and Irish Town on reforestation projects. R2RW was designed to build upon the achievements of a previous project, CWIP, in terms of both establishing strong community partners to improve environmental management in selected watersheds and expanding the coastal mandate of CWIP into upland areas. The project addressed the degradation of watersheds in Jamaica by improving and sustaining the management of natural resources in targeted watershed areas that are both environmentally and economically significant. This has been an important initiative in partially addressing some of the gaps and challenges identified in the areas of sustainable tourism and coastal and marine resources. The NBSAP revision process will build on and strengthen this Ridge to Reef Watershed approach.

- **The Environmental Action (ENACT) Programme:** The Environmental Action (ENACT) Programme was jointly funded by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and the Canada International Development Agency (CIDA). It focused its capacity development initiatives around the following five main components: 1) Greening of Government; 2) Capacity Development for NEPA; 3) Local Sustainable Development Planning (LSDP); 4) Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (EESD); and 5. Environmental management in the private Sector. The Dolphin Head Trust also implemented a project entitled Bamboo Conservation and Utilization Facility. This was an initiative to provide women and youth in the Dolphin Head area with alternatives to environmentally destructive activities, while laying the foundation for re-forestation efforts. The NBSAP revision process will build on these important capacity-building efforts.
- **Climate change adaptation efforts:** The issue of the importance of climate change was expressed by Caribbean governments as early as 1997. This has been partially addressed by a project funded by the Canadian Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The project, "Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean" (ACCC) begun in 2001 and ended in September 2004. Outputs include: 1) Development of "Caribbean Risk Management Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation Decision Making"; 2) A draft regional Public Education and Outreach Strategy; 3) Business Plan for the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre; 4) Development and application of climate scenarios for Caribbean SIDS (to be completed under MACC). Work is also in progress at the Climate Studies Group in the Physics Department of the UWI, Mona, including: A Guide to assist CARICOM country environmental impact assessment (EIA) practitioners in the integration of climate change into the EIA process; Staff training and development at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) to strengthen their climate change capacity; Eight Students, including a Jamaican, participated in the Master's Degree course in climate change at the UWI; and Dialogue established with SPREP and the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Program (PICCAP) for collaboration on issues related to climate change. Despite this, the country lacks equipment needed to monitor and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

1) National Reporting to CBD

Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	July 2003	Submitted	Currently outdated, as does not address Aichi Targets fully and issues of traditional knowledge and climate change.
Revision of NBSAP	Not submitted	Not yet started	Funding being applied for under this project
1 st National Report	July 2003	Submitted	Currently outdated
2 nd National Report	October 2003	submitted	Currently outdated
3 rd National Report	December 2009	Submitted	Currently outdated
4 th National Report	Not submitted	Not submitted	The 4 th National Report does not fully consider the Aichi Targets and new CBD guidance. This document is currently being finalized for submission. The Aichi Targets will be included in the review of the NBSAP/5 th National Report to be prepared under this project.

2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out

YES ☒ NO ☐

Start Date: Sep 2004

End Date: Sep 2005

Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:	Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the 3 Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification) 	2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the First National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agrobiodiversity – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity – Marine and Coastal Biodiversity – Public Education 	2003

3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?

YES ☒ NO ☐

CHM link(s): http://jamaicachm.org.jm/ioj_wp/

Is the CHM website maintained up to date?

YES ☒ NO ☐

How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?

1

How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?

Unknown

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-Japan, 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 realize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15). The most recent NBSAP for Jamaica was completed in February 2003. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2) – Jamaica has identified that poverty is a major driver of biodiversity loss, the previous NBSAPs did not include specific strategies for poverty alleviation and linkages with human wellbeing, including the identification of critical ecosystem services;
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3) – although there is a section on creating positive incentives, the NBSAP did not address tackling harmful subsidies and perverse incentives;
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) – Jamaica has recently developed a draft action plan for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, but still needs to assess specifically how the new proposed protected areas can address many of the Aichi Targets, including avoiding extinctions, safeguarding critical ecosystems, and strengthening climate resilience (in particular reef resilience);
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14) – the previous NBSAP did not identify areas of critical ecosystem services, nor did it address specific strategies for safeguarding these ecosystem services; this is especially important in the case of Jamaica, which relies heavily on ecosystem services for drinking water and irrigation, for pollination and for storm surge control;
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 percent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16) – this is particularly important in Jamaica, and will be a key feature of the revised NBSAP;
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20) – This was a major decision at CoP-11, and Jamaica will be identifying and mobilizing required resources to implement its revised NBSAP.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘next generation’ NBSAP will create a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets, and for changing the trajectory of development in Jamaica. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

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

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

The Project Objective is:

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

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

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as

mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience

- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, NBSAP implementation, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are strengthened

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF. The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depends on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal will include:

- (1) driving a participatory and consultative process for preparing all of key products under the project; and
- (2) bringing professional expertise into the process, e.g. by planning a few highly strategic output-based consultancies, where one of the key aims is to build national capacity to carry out activities related to biodiversity planning.

The project will focus on strengthening national capacity in Jamaica in the following manner:

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Jamaica. This approach ensures that national and international consultants, technical experts and advisors, stakeholders and government staff collaborate in a shared learning process.
Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned about developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and monitoring on biodiversity management. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the 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 for 2011-2020 become fully anchored into national development frameworks and that the system is capable of effectively and in those cases where relevant and possible real-time collecting, analyzing and feeding back the relevant information into the policy making. The method will utilize systemic and societal capabilities and harness those for policy making and monitoring and evaluation that will combine traditional with innovative mechanisms of data collection. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Jamaica'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"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into sectoral plans and strategies, and into national accounting frameworks ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into the NBSAP, including the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation and ecosystem resilience. ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan ▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

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 (mgt costs excl.)
1	I. Stocktaking and National Target Setting	13.2
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	34.6
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	52.1
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

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

Key Outcomes:

- By early 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. It is very likely that the existing multi-sectoral advisory group that already exists in Jamaica will be tasked with this job
- By October 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

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

Key Activities (I-II):

The existing multi-advisory group, and a stakeholder group of key sectors will play a pivotal role in preparatory and target-setting activities under Component 1. They will be assisted by the national coordinator and consultants, who will carry out the various products. The process of setting targets will be participatory and will include the views of a broad audience, e.g. through a national workshop. Key activities of this component include:

I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision*

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.
- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting

resilient landscapes that include production sectors. Inadequate stakeholder participation was also identified in the 3rd National Report as a barrier to effective biodiversity planning.

For this specific task the project will closely collaborate with the currently on-going GEF-funded, UNDP implemented Strengthening the Operational and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System Protected Areas in Jamaica project, which has already identified many primary stakeholders in the biodiversity area and established mechanisms for exchanging information.

II. Setting targets

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be initiated (if not completed) by CoP-11.

III. Defining Biodiversity Indicators

- Biodiversity indicators: Indicators for the Biodiversity targets need to be developed according to national priorities.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Jamaica, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as:
- (i) mainstreaming;
 - (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and
 - (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Jamaica is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP⁷, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:
- Local-level assessment of the value of critical ecosystems within Jamaica, and opportunities for capturing that value; and
 - Exploring and costing options for developing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies and for strengthening resilience for climate change in Jamaica
 - Revised and updated protected areas action plan

Key Outcome:

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

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Jamaica
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Jamaica
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience to climate impacts in Jamaica
- Sub-product 3: The revised and updated protected area action plans includes strategies for addressing related Aichi Targets, such as avoiding extinctions, increasing representativeness, improving marine connectivity; designing protected areas for climate resilience; and safeguarding critical ecosystems, most importantly key fisheries habitat (e.g., mangrove, coral reef, reef grass beds, important aggregation spawning sites, etc.)

Key Activity (III)

IV. Developing 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) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

⁷ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the FSM, not UNDP.

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

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, JAMAICA has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including poverty alleviation, employment and sustainable livelihoods. The only effort to develop a rough estimate of the lower limit of the total economic value (TEV) of the protected area system was done through a GEF-funded project “Strengthening PA system in JAMAICA”. This economic valuation was done for the PAS in order to support the case for sustained public investment in protected area establishment and management. Based on the previous study, but by looking at other elements of ecosystem valuation not typically captured in the mentioned study, JAMAICA will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow JAMAICA 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 full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
 - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
 - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁸ This aspect is deeply linked to several of the Aichi Targets (3, 4, 14, 16 and 20 to mention a few).

As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors and development topics:

- Agriculture
- Mining and processing, especially of bauxite and limestone
- Energy
- Fisheries
- Development Planning & Finance
- Water quality, security and planning
- Poverty alleviation
- Waste management
- Gender
- Climate change
- Land use planning and management, including spatial planning and infrastructural development
- Coastal and marine management and planning
- Public Education and awareness on Biodiversity issues
- Intellectual property rights
- Housing

⁸Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- Tourism
- Forestry

Specific steps in this process will include:

- Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues – this will include the existing protected areas committee of Jamaica;
 - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes;
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector.
- 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) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water, soil formation, refugia to threatened species, recreation, among others;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors; and
 - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

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

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 National invasive alien species database updated for online access, and training on data entry provided.
- 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Jamaica in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcomes:

- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment
- Fifth National Report to the CBD

Key Products or publications:

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP and fully address the Aichi Targets
- Updated and fully functional CHM for Jamaica, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report for the CBD

Key Activities (IV – V)

V. Developing implementation plans

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. The Biodiversity Specialist and the Institutional Strengthening Specialist will play a pivotal role in the development of implementation plans for the NBSAP under

Component 3. Collectively, these consultants will prepare the required products according to their TOR (see Annex A) and for involving a wide range of stakeholders in the process.

The development implementation plan will include the following elements:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Jamaica is working towards the strengthening of its protected area system through gap analysis, capacity building for a more effective management, management effectiveness, connectivity planning, and by dealing with the challenges of sustainably financing of the system. These are all aspects linked to the implementation of the PoWPA, to which Jamaica committed to adhering to. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties “to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention.” In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Jamaica is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Jamaica develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Jamaica will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:
 - Insufficiency mandate and attributions and functions of authorities responsible for biodiversity management to execute their programme of work in full;
 - Inadequate level of expert knowledge in sphere of biodiversity management;
 - Limited funding for direct implementation of NBSAP
 - Lack of clarity on possible economic benefits derived from the sustainable use of biodiversity
 - General lack of financial, human and information resources needed for an ecosystem approach
 - Reduced capacity for research of the biodiversity components and monitoring
 - Reduced management and financial capacities for development and maintenance of the protected areas system
 - Underdeveloped financial incentive measures
 - Lack of experience for biodiversity rehabilitation

VI. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Jamaica will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Jamaica will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the

status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Jamaica and in the surrounding region. The project manager, the host organization and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this proposed project and the other projects benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- *Climate change enabling activity* (GEF 1882): This project's aims were to identify technology needs, capacity building to assess technology needs, and modalities required to capitalize on these capacities in order to be able to host climate change projects;
- *Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds* (GEF 4454): This project aims to reduce pressure on natural resources in the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds of the Blue Mountains by increasing the practice of SLM resulting in improved flow of ecosystem services that sustain local livelihoods. This will help identify strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity into various sectors, and identify how the ecosystem can be managed to sustain local livelihoods.
- *Strengthening the Operational and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System* (GEF 3764): The aim of this project was to consolidate the operational and financial sustainability of Jamaica's National System of Protected Areas, building on work from the GEF-funded Early Action Grant for Protected Areas. This will help address Aichi Target 11 more precisely, as well as to address a host of other Aichi Targets.
- *Piloting Natural Resource Valuation within Environmental Impact Assessments* (GEF 3049): This project aims to develop natural resource valuation (financial and economic) tools to be used to strengthen a holistic approach to the implementation of policies, programmes, plans and development projects with particular reference to strengthening the national implementation of MEAs. In particular, the project will incorporate natural resource valuation tools in the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), ensuring that governmental development policies are better informed of environmental values (i.e., biodiversity conservation, environmentally sound and sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies) to national economic priorities.

For all above-mentioned projects, the key idea is for them to assist the NBSAP process by providing data and sharing studies carried out in connection with the implementation of this project. Project officers and consultants for the above-mentioned projects will be invited to key events under the BD EA project, so that synergies and collaboration can effectively take place.

A National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group, building off of the successful protected areas committee, will be established that gathers relevant stakeholders and technical experts on biodiversity issues and all the related projects in Jamaica will be represented on this group. Regular meetings will be held between the different projects to leverage synergies and ensure efficiency in implementing the projects. The studies conducted and information gathered under the other projects will be integrated into project implementation and into the strategic documents developed under this project. In particular, the State of the Environment Report (2010) and the Protected Area System Master Plan (2013 draft) will provide valuable information in the development of the NBSAP. Appropriate lessons from the region in dealing with biodiversity issues and related subjects will also be of importance and integrated into the implementation of the project and highlighted through the facilitation of the meetings.

The list herein covers the initiatives which are immediately relevant for the BD EA project. This does not exclude other possible synergies with a number of different initiatives led by partners, either governmental, non-governmental, research centres, interest groups, private sector etc.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months. The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the Executing Agency. UNDP is the Implementing Agency for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1976) between the UNDP and the Government of Jamaica, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2012-2016.

The NEPA will nominate a high level official who will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. Project technical team will receive technical backstopping provided from the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Regional Office.

Working closely with the NEPA, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government (ii) the recruitment of project staff, if so requested by government, and advise on the contracting of consultants and service providers, especially international; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (v) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are

carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP Programme Associate will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and oversight of project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the NEPA, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in three 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.

NEPA will commence the project implementation prior to the signature of the project document. The activities will include the preparation of terms of reference for the project personnel and the setup of the PSC and the NPSAP update working group.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by the Enabling Activity Project Coordinator who will be located within NEPA offices. The project staff will be recruited using the applicable recruitment procedures for the NEX/NIM modality. The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities.

The Enabling Activity Project Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The Enabling Activity Project Coordinator is accountable to the NEPA, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The Enabling Activity Project Coordinator will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

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

The Government of Jamaica has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP has an established national office in Kingston, with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. It counts on three programme staff dedicated to the Energy & Environment portfolio, plus support staff, operations and Senior Management. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in the UNDP Regional Service Centre in Panama. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Jamaica:

The project is in line with the endorsed "Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) (2012 – 2016 between the Government of Jamaica and the United Nations Development Programme Jamaica Country Office. In particular, the project contributes to the Strategic Development Goal 4.5: "Environment and Sustainable Management," with the key outcomes of strengthening capacity development to mainstream environmental sustainability concerns at a national level.

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 operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Jamaica to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

National Environment and Planning Agency; Fisheries Division; Maritime Authority; Maritime Police; Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard; National Council on Oceans and Coastal Zone Management; Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society; Montego Bay Marine Park Trust; Caribbean Area Coastal Management Foundation; Friends of the Sea, Portland Environment Protection Association, University of the West Indies (Centre for Marine Sciences, Discovery Bay Marine Laboratory, Port Royal Marine Laboratory); Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association and Tourism Products Development Company

The participation of NGOs and CBOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Jamaica are active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy 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. Members of local communities have large influence over the long-term conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, their full involvement and participation in the revision of the NBSAP are very important to ensure common agreement and support to the NBSAP. This is also paramount to the success of the implementation of the NBSAP and in the overall objective - the conservation of biodiversity. In order to ensure the full involvement of local communities at a national level, community representatives (community leaders and NGOs) will be included in the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group. This is to ensure that community perspectives and knowledge are integrated into

the national targets and the updated NBSAP, in particular on issues of protection of biological diversity in priority areas, forms of sustainable uses of biological diversity/natural resources, threats and factors threatening biodiversity. Further, the participation of local communities at a local level will be secured through UNDP-coordinated projects in the field and cooperation with environmental NGOs. The projects and NGOs are working with the municipalities and local communities and NBSAP topics will be included in their agendas when they organise working groups and public consultations.

Gender marking

Jamaica enjoys a relatively high degree of gender parity in the region. The country complies with the UN treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the national and state constitutions have articles stipulating that all the people have equal rights, including marriage and inheritance rights. Women and men share a high adult literacy rate.

Consultation under this project will make a particular emphasis on including women from the beginning of the project, with an emphasis on women's NGOs (similar to the process of involving women's NGOs during the 44th session of the UN's CEDAW⁹ in July 2009).

The project coordination will ensure that gender consideration become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁰ 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 proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with government co-financing in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff, a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on Combined Delivery Report (CDR), , and reviewing Annual Project Reports/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR). In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the NEPA and other state agencies regularly throughout the project.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government-internal, other national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The Government of Jamaica wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge/capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific

⁹“Gender Mainstreaming: The Role of Civil Society. Results of Monitoring the National Gender Mechanism” report by the Public Union for Gender Equality and Women's Initiatives, Baku, August 2010, paper copy

¹⁰ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist JAMAICA in sourcing the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

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

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$3,000	Within first month 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
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any.	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	\$3,250 for 1 year To be included in the CO audit plan.	Once in project lifetime
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 6,250	

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

-- n/a--

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):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Leonie Barnaby	GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change	June 7, 2013


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP/GEF Officer-in-Charge		July 22, 2013	Lyes Ferroukhi Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+507 302- 4576	Lyes.Ferroukhi@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator Technical input corresponding to 70% of the incumbent's time (36.4 person weeks); the rest 30% (15.6 person weeks) will be managerial inputs.	600	52	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee. - 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. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. <p>Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</p> <p><i>Objective (technical):</i> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. ▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished with the support of key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Committee, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting. ▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the

			<p>final NBSAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Submit a final draft to the Project Committee, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. ▪ <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Jamaica ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Jamaica: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience to climate impacts in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 3: The revised and updated protected area action plans includes strategies for addressing related Aichi Targets, such as avoiding extinctions, increasing representativeness, improving marine connectivity; designing protected areas for climate resilience; and safeguarding critical ecosystems, most importantly key fisheries habitat (e.g., mangrove, coral reef, reef grass beds, important aggregation spawning sites, etc.) ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Updated and fully functional CHM for Jamaica, based on best international practice on the matter ➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Should have an advanced degree in Natural Resource Management with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Proven track record in Project Management and drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention and previous experience in the development of NBSAPs are assets.</p>
Biodiversity Specialist	1,100	40	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of causes and consequences of threats to biodiversity ▪ Review of biodiversity and ecosystem services ▪ Development of specific proposals for addressing biodiversity issues within the NBSAP ▪ Development of proposals for indicators related to biodiversity <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest. 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Jamaica's reality. 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.

			<p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Jamaica taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre , the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Jamaica, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Jamaica is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Jamaica in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Jamaica ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Jamaica: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience to climate impacts in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 3: The revised and updated protected area action plans includes strategies for addressing related Aichi Targets, such as avoiding extinctions, increasing representativeness, improving marine connectivity; designing protected areas for climate resilience; and safeguarding critical ecosystems, most importantly key fisheries habitat (e.g., mangrove, coral reef, reef grass beds, important aggregation spawning sites, etc.) ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Updated and fully functional CHM for Jamaica, based on best international practice on the matter ➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB
Institutional Strengthening Specialist	1,000	20	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of institutional context and identification of institutional stakeholders ▪ Development of plan for institutional strengthening ▪ Development of proposals for national coordination structures and CHM ▪ Development of proposals for indicators related to institutional capacities <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest.</p>

			<p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Jamaica's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Jamaica taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre , the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Jamaica, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An updated CHM website that is appropriately linked to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Jamaica ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Jamaica: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Jamaica' Protected Areas in the 21st Century ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Updated and fully functional CHM for Jamaica, based on best international practice on the matter
<i>International</i>			
NBSAP International Advisor	3000	8	<p>Objectives: To provide overall technical support through advisory and capacity building services to the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Jamaica. The NBSAP International Advisor will be an experienced expatriate consultant, with wide experience in biodiversity management and policy, and preferably with experience working in the Caribbean region. He/she will be responsible for the technical quality control during the formulation of the NBSAP and for the timely finalisation of the NBSAP and a number of related products. The NBSAP International Advisor will render services to the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator as his/her main clients.</p> <p>Key tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the overall guidance of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, national execution partners and the UNDP technical staff, ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap for the project. - Assist the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator in developing a detailed work plan on that basis, in executing the project's scope and budget, in identifying further implementation partners, and in coordinating the efforts allocated to the different activities and deliverables including the input and outputs of the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and providing support in the

			<p>recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide oversight, technical guidance and support to the consultants and working groups involved in the NBSAP, ensuring high technical quality of project deliverables. - Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP. - Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP. - Submit draft, revised and final versions of the new NBSAP and of all NBSAP-related studies and reports to the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per the agreed timelines. - Ensure the timely completion of the new NBSAP and its timely submission to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Jamaica ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Jamaica: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience to climate impacts in Jamaica ➤ Sub-product 3: The revised and updated protected area action plans includes strategies for addressing related Aichi Targets, such as avoiding extinctions, increasing representativeness, improving marine connectivity; designing protected areas for climate resilience; and safeguarding critical ecosystems, most importantly key fisheries habitat (e.g., mangrove, coral reef, reef grass beds, important aggregation spawning sites, etc.) ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Updated and fully functional CHM for Jamaica, based on best international practice on the matter ➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB <p>Selection criteria: The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level, in both the field and policy arenas. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation) in the biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation/mitigation areas. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Solid knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs, especially at the international level, is an advantage. Full proficiency in English.</p>
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ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

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

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Implem. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and National Target Setting	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000	3,000	5,000	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,200	4,400	8,800	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	1,500	2,500	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	4,000		d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	1,000	e
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					30,700	13,400	17,300	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						30,700	13,400	17,300	
Comp 2.Strategy and Action Plan Development	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000	3,000	5,000	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	22,000	7,333	14,667	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	21,840	6,720	15,120	f
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000	3,000	3,000	g
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,500	1,900	3,600	h
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	15,000	5,000	10,000	i
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic& Audio Visual Equip	5,350	5,350		j
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	900	400	500	k
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	1,000	e
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					86,090	33,203	52,887	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						86,090	33,203	52,887	
Comp 3. Development of Implementation, Institutional Monitoring Reporting and exchange	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000	3,000	5,000	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	8,800	2,933	5,867	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,000	6,500	13,500	l
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,500	1,860	3,640	m
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000	2,600	5,400	i

	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	18,000	18,000		n
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000		5,000	o
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000		10,000	p
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	1,000	e
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						84,800	35,393	49,407	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						84,800	35,393	49,407	
Project Mgt	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,360	2,880	6,480	q
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	1,500	3,500	r
	NIM	62000	GEF-1003	74100	Audit	3,250		3,250	s
	NIM	62000	GEF-1003	74599	Direct Project Cost	800	300	500	t
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (ProjMgt)						18,410	4,680	13,730	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						18,410	4,680	13,730	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	86,676	133,324	

GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						220,000	86,676	133,324	
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Budget Notes	
a	Int. Cons. (short-term): NBSAP International Advisor - 8 weeks at \$3000/week, totaling \$24,000, spread over the project's three Components.
b	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Biodiversity Specialist. Remuneration (\$44K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
c	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager, Biodiversity Specialist and International NBSAP Advisor (for Component 1)
d	Budget reserve for the Inception Workshop.
e	Bank charges, insurance and miscellaneous charges.
f	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (technical inputs, corresponding to 70% of the incumbent's time).
g	International travel costs of International NBSAP Advisor
h	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager, Biodiversity Specialist and International NBSAP Advisor (for Component 2)
i	Communication and feedback meetings with Government, NGOs, civil society and international cooperation
j	Communication and audiovisual equipment for NBSAP updating and dissemination
k	Office supplies.
l	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Institutional Strengthening Specialist Remuneration (\$20K) for component 3.
m	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity, Institutional Strengthening Specialist and International NBSAP Advisor (for Component 3)
n	IT equipment upgrade for CHM. This amount also includes laptops, printer and other peripherals for NBSAP consultants.

o	Web design and development services for updating the CHM site
p	Printing of final version of ENBPA
q	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (managerial inputs, corresponding to 30% of the incumbent's time).
r	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (for Project Mgmt)
s	Audit costs.
t	Direct Project Costs