



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Kazakhstan</b>		
Country(ies):	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	GEF Project ID:	4719
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4877
Other Executing Partner(s):	Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture	Submission Date:	1 <sup>st</sup> submission: November 9, 2011 2 <sup>nd</sup> submission: December 12, 2011 3 <sup>rd</sup> submission: December 27, 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	27
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</li> <li>- By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</li> </ul>	<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 Kazakhstan's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Kazakhstan taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>1</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>2</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>3</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>4</sup>, among other relevant ones).</p>	27,400	34,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2014, the Kazakhstan NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Kazakhstan, 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; (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience; and (iv) Kazakhstani model of ecological network development</p>	108,400	120,000

<sup>1</sup> [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>2</sup> [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>3</sup> [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>4</sup> [geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		to the CBD COP	2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Kazakhstan 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"> <li>- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</li> </ul>	<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 Kazakhstan in a timely manner: (1) by 2012 Kazakhstan has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	70,200	83,500
<b>Subtotal</b>				206,000	237,500
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>5</sup></b>				14,000	27,500
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				220,000	265,000

<sup>a</sup> List 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 (\$)
Government of Kazakhstan	Forestry and Hunting Committee, Ministry of Agriculture	grant	170,000
CSO	Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK)	in-kind	30,000
UNDP	UNDP Country Office Kazakhstan: core funds	grant	20,000
UNDP	UNDP Country Office Kazakhstan: senior advisory services	in-kind	45,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			265,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Kazakhstan	220,000	22,000	242,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>						242,000

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

## D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co- financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	16	9,600	20,700	30,300
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,400	5,000	9,400
Travel*		0	1,800	1,800
Others**		0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,000</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>41,500</b>

\* 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:

The Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and UNDP will share the largest share of project management costs, including the salary of a Project Assistant (50% part-time for 2 years financed by UNDP at an estimated value of \$350/week) and the managerial inputs of the National Project Director (at an estimated value of \$2,500 or approx. 25 working full days throughout the duration of the project). The HR input is presented under “local consultants”, co-financing column and amounts to \$20.7K. The co-financing to the management of the project also includes travel (\$1.8K financed by UNDP), office facilities, furniture and some office equipment (estimated at \$5K).

GEF financing is being requested to finance the managerial part of the salary of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, as well as two computers (one for the project manager and one for the project assistant) plus software licenses and peripherals.

Refer to Annex C (Total Budget and Workplan) for details on the GEF and UNDP financing of management costs.

## 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):

Kazakhstan is the largest land-locked country in Central Asia. It covers 271,730,000 ha (or 2.72 km<sup>2</sup>) and spans 55026' - 40026' N and 46027' - 87018' E. More specifically, the country is located between the Siberian taiga, the Central Asian deserts, the Caspian Sea and the mountains of the Tien-Shan.

Kazakhstan harbours a great variety of landscapes and ecosystems. These include lowland deserts, steppes, montane forests, meadows and wetlands. Lowland plains characterized by steppes, semi-deserts, and deserts comprise 60% of the country's surface area, while arid foothills represent 30% and mountains 10% of its territory. The diverse terrain and climatic conditions contribute to a great diversity of ecosystems and species. Kazakhstan is considered to be the most important country from a biodiversity perspective among all Central Asian countries.

In particular, a unique mosaic of microclimates and habitats of Kazakhstan's Tien Shan mountains makes the area one of the world's most important centres of crop and plant genetic diversity, and the place of origin of the world's cultivated apples. Two of the world's major flyways and their respective branches, the Central Asian-Indian Flyway and the East African Flyway, converge in key Kazakhstan's wetlands: the Korgalzhyn and Alakol-Sassykol lakes, and the Ural River delta. Kazakhstan's territory includes parts of the Mountains of Central Asia Biodiversity Hotspot, the Altai-Sayan Global 200 Ecoregion, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The eastern and southern parts of Kazakhstan feature several mountain systems including the southwestern part of the Altai, the northern and western Tien-Shan and the Karatau Mountains. The Altai is characterized by a typically Siberian flora and fauna, found nowhere else in Central Asia. Generally, the biodiversity of the Kazakhstan mountains increases in richness from the northeast (Altai) to the southwest (West Tien-Shan and Karatau). Forests occupy only 4.5% of the country's surface, mainly in the northern part of the country and in the high mountain slope valleys and riparian areas. Mountain ecosystems, which cover about 7% of the country, contain more than 30 plant communities dominated by woodlands but sprinkled with shrub lands and mountain meadows. The varied terrain and climatic conditions contribute to a diversity of ecosystems and species. The fauna of Kazakhstan includes 178 species of mammals, 489 species of birds, 104 species of fish, 49 species of reptiles, and 12 species of amphibians. An estimated

6,000 species of vascular plants are found in Kazakhstan, along with 5,000 species of fungi, 485 species of lichens, 2,000 species of algae, and 500 species of bryophytes. Among the vascular plants, 14% are endemic to Kazakhstan. The Red Data Book of Kazakhstan lists 125 species of vertebrates (15%), 96 species of invertebrate, 287 species of higher plants (4.8%), and 85 species of insects.

Despite its large size, Kazakhstan has a population of only 16.6 million people. This is the lowest population density in Central Asia (about 6 persons per sq km). Urban residents comprise about 53% of the total population, with 47% residing in rural areas.

The oil & gas sector dominates Kazakhstan's economy with significant potential for further growth given the country's intent to join the top ten largest oil-producing countries by 2015. Development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, machine building, light and food industries is progressing but at a slower pace. Agriculture contributes 6.3% of Kazakhstan's GDP and employs 71.2% of its economically active population. For all significant positive results in economic development, the government still faces challenges with diversifying and moving away from the natural resource sector dependence in the country's economic base. Traditionally, non-industrialized regions are behind with the high poverty level up to 22.7%, while the national average poverty indicator in 2010 comprised 6.5%. The Kazakh Government recognizes that existing large differences in population incomes among regions are the signs of different economic dynamics of regions and ability of local authorities to provide adequate services to the population. Kazakhstan's HDI in 2010 was 0.714, which gives the country a rank of 66 out of 169 countries with income and education indicators propelling the HDI growth.

**Specific threats to Kazakhstan biodiversity** include: (i) Habitat / land use change due to water level fluctuations resulting from low levels of precipitation and withdrawal for agricultural and other purposes; extensive farming and land-use practices that cause shrinking of natural habitats for large mammals, insufficient to sustain steady reproduction. (ii) Overexploitation of natural resources and ecosystems attributable to overgrazing, especially around settlements; unsustainable resource use practices such as fishing and hunting; persisting poaching with more people having access to powerful machinery and weapons, thus improving access to vulnerable species such as saiga, sturgeon, etc; extensive and illegal felling of saxaul wooded areas and pine forests; (iii) Invasive species: replacement of native species of fish (marinka, perch, osman) due to introduction invasive species that gradually change hydrofauna of lakes Balkhash, Alakol, and others; invasive bird species (Indian myna, big titmouse) well adapted to continental climate outcompete native bird species such as starling, Siberian azure tit; (iv) Pollution includes industrial pollution leading to disruption of biological functions and destruction flora and fauna (e.g. oil industries in Atyrau, Mangystau, Aktyubinsk, West-Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda regions; an industrial complex in East Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Pavlodar regions; a processing industry of the South-Kazakhstan region); and historical pollution of agricultural lands by herbicides; (v) Climate change represents an additional threat to Kazakhstan's biodiversity. In particular, boundaries of wet areas are expected to shift north, increasing the country's overall aridness and potentially leading to the loss of some biodiversity; lower precipitation will negatively affect grassland productivity that may decrease anywhere from 30-90%.

To protect its biodiversity, Kazakhstan has established a system of protected areas covering 22,121,641 ha, or 8.1% of the total land surface. This includes five main categories of national-level protected areas—State Nature Reserves (Zapovedniks), State National Nature Parks, State Nature Rezervats, State Natural Sanctuaries (Zakazniks), State Reserved Zones—all of which are under the direct or indirect responsibility of the Committee on Forestry and Hunting (CFH). Of these five PA categories, the most important for nature conservation are the first three, all of which have administrative offices based in the vicinity of the PAs, as well as rangers ('inspectors') patrolling within the PAs. However, these 'managed' PAs cover less than 5 million ha, or 1.8% of Kazakhstan's territory. The remaining areas, representing more than 75% of the PA estate's surface area, do not have such management bodies and enjoy in practice only minimal protection.

Two institutions have primary responsibility for conservation of biological diversity in Kazakhstan. One is the Committee on Forestry and Hunting (CFH), which is one of several committees under the Ministry of Agriculture. At national level, CFH has a central unit, including deputies, head of departments and several experts. It also has oblast-level branches; however, its structure does not extend further to local levels. CFH is generally responsible for implementing national policy related to forestry, the protection and sustainable use of species and protected areas. It also has the responsibility to ensure the conservation of Kazakhstan's biological diversity and ecosystem health, which includes the country's steppe zones. CFH is also responsible for management of national-level protected areas.

In addition to the policy and operational roles played by CFH, the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) has important policy and monitoring responsibilities. MEP is responsible for overall policy related to environmental management, including sustainable development. It is also responsible for co-ordination with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Finally, MEP is responsible for performing environmental impact assessments related to PA establishment and expansion.

**Key barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in Kazakhstan** include: (i) Weak law enforcement, including incipient adoption of the 1999 National strategy and action plan on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (ii) the lack of mid-term and long-term government vision for the PA estate, including its management, expansion and development; (iii)

inadequate government structure for effective and sustainable biodiversity management.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	1999	submitted	Currently outdated
Revision of NBSAP		Not started yet	Funding being applied for under this project
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	01.11.2001	submitted	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	30.07.2002	submitted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	04.01.2006	submitted	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	08.07.2010	submitted	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): 01-Mar-2004		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY): 31-Dec-2006	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			<b>Dates</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable use of Biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Programme of Work on Protected Areas</li> </ul>			2004 – 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National capacity Self-Assessment See: <a href="http://ncsa.undp.org/report_detail.cfm?ProjectId=323&amp;statusId=1">http://ncsa.undp.org/report_detail.cfm?ProjectId=323&amp;statusId=1</a></li> </ul>			2003 - 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agricultural Biodiversity</li> <li>– Forest Biodiversity</li> <li>– Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing</li> <li>– Biodiversity for Development</li> <li>– Invasive Alien Species</li> <li>– Protected Areas</li> <li>– Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			2008 - 2010
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	Not applicable		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	n/a		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	n/a		
Note: There is no CHM site. The website of the Committee for Forestry and Hunting has a link to biodiversity and protected areas. Two staff members of CFH are regularly updating the content of the website. GEO portal is under development and will be created in 2013 by MOA. It is expected that Kazakhstan will tap into and contribute more effectively to global knowledge development on biodiversity management through a country driven CHM, for which funds are being sought under this project.			

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

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

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

The most recent NBSAP for Kazakhstan was completed in 1999. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and

landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)

- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

**Proposed Response and Rationale:** This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional and global standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Kazakhstan is preparing itself to set a similar standard at the national level. 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 Kazakhstan’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

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

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

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

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

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

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

The 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, e.g. through the establishment of a Technical Working Group; (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; and (3) tapping into and contributing to global knowledge on biodiversity by creating a fully functional, iterative and open access CHM, which follows the best international practice on the matter. It is expected that both men and women will benefit from the capacity building benefits to be derived from this project.

**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**

Kazakhstan ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 1994 and it is making important efforts to fulfill its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity, more specifically in the area of biodiversity planning, and for which Kazakhstan needs external assistance to address.

The proposed **project strategy** is standard and in conformity with UNDP’s approach to EA in GEF5. The proposal has been adapted according to the country’s priorities and co-funding possibilities. In this light, The Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture will oversee project implementation and the project outputs will be taken up and supported. The process of NBSAP project implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, which is responsible for the overall coordination of Environment activities in Kazakhstan. In this regards all activities in the framework of the NBSAP will be agreed and implemented according to planned measures of other relevant Kazakhstani Environment projects/programmes, such as the steppe ecosystem conservation and preparation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Communication for the UNFCCC, in order to prevent duplication and overlapping of activities.

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	Approximate cost per activity (GEF Grant only excl. mgt costs)
1	I. Preparation	\$11,000 (5%)
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	\$17,400 (8%)
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	\$108,400 (53%)
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	\$37,080 (34%)
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	\$32,100 (16%)

**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 Kazakhstan’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, Kazakhstan taps into useful information on, and participates in, 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 end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

**Key Products or publications resulting from activities:**

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

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

### **I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision***

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

### **II. *Setting targets***

- **Setting targets and priorities:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11.

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

### **Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Kazakhstan, 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; (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience; and (iv) Kazakhstani model of ecological network development
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Kazakhstan is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.<sup>6</sup>

### **Key Outcomes:**

- By early 2014, Kazakhstan'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 Kazakhstan
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Kazakhstan
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Kazakhstan

### **In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Kazakhstan will strive to achieve the following outcomes vis-à-vis its CBD obligation and related processes:**

- By early 2014, the Kazakhstan 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 Activity (III)**

#### **III. *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. In connection with it, UNDP will avail country and regionally based expertise on (1) macro-economic management through the senior economist for Kazakhstan; and (2) macro-economic planning and (2) governance through senior policy advisors that may be associated to the project at critical stages.

<sup>6</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 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, Kazakhstan has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including the fight against poverty, natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, we 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 (refer to Annex E-I), 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 us to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.
  - ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
    - a. Identify and assess the 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.<sup>7</sup>
  - ✓ As part of this process, Kazakhstan will focus on the following sectors<sup>8</sup>:  
Agriculture,  
Forestry  
Hunting  
Livestock  
Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport  
Fishery  
Development Planning & Finance  
Water
  - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:  
Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning  
Development finance  
Climate change mainstreaming
  - ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
    - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
    - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders’ interests, and desired outcomes
    - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
    - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and

<sup>7</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

<sup>8</sup> The final definition of the sectors for which specific papers will be commission will occur during the stocktaking and target setting process. Nonetheless is expected that particular attention be places on those sectors that are have an importance for the economy or an increasing impact on biodiversity.

mechanisms of each sector

Throughout the entire process of NBSAP updating care will be taken to identify specific targets and practices for key productive sectors and define plans and mechanisms that will be developed for their achievement. This will be undertaken through two different processes, which will be key for ensuring the embedding and institutionalizing mainstreaming strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector.

The first process is through the active participation in the regional and national technical target setting meetings. The second is through the regular working meetings involving the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the Technical Working Group with representatives from the different sectors. The UNDP Senior Economist is also expected to be involved. The aim will be to actively discuss progress made in specific sectors regarding adjustment to sector planning to incorporate the newly determined NBSAP targets.

The second process will be through the commissioning of specific proposals for policies and procedures to be included into sectors.

CBD guidance on mainstreaming matters will be applied, in particular on impact assessment and biodiversity for development ([www.cbd.int/impact](http://www.cbd.int/impact) and [www.cbd.int/development](http://www.cbd.int/development)).

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

Refer to the TOR for the two output based consultancies described in Annex E-I on how climate change issues will be mainstreamed in to the NBSAP.

### **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 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Kazakhstan in a timely manner: (1) by 2012 Kazakhstan has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

#### **Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):**

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

#### **In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Kazakhstan will strive to achieve the following *outcomes vis-à-vis* its CBD obligation and related processes:**

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

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

#### **IV. Developing implementation plans**

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

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
  - b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) implementation plan.  
Kazakhstan is working towards the strengthening of its protected area system through gap analysis, capacity building for a more effective management and by dealing with the challenges of sustainably financing the system. These are all aspects linked to the implementation of the PoWPA, to which Kazakhstan committed to adhering to. These elements will be duly incorporated into the implementation plans for the new NBSAP.
  - 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. We are 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 we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we 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 (e.g. from tourism and fisheries), meaning that the significance of these benefits do not feed back into environmental programmes
    - Protected areas are numerous and difficult to manage and patrol with existing resources
    - General lack of financial, human and information resources needed for an ecosystem approach
- V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting**
- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Kazakhstan will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
  - Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Kazakhstan is no exception. Through this project activity will Kazakhstan will develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable the country to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.

- 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, Kazakhstan will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

### **Immediate synergies with other related projects**

Synergies among this project and other will primarily be fostered with the following projects:

- *UNDP/Government of Kazakhstan project Integration of Climate Change Issues into Strategic Planning of Kazakhstan (on-going)*.

The project in question also deals with policy and strengthening of national capacity, in the same way that this Biodiversity Enabling Activities initiative also does, except that it deals with climate change. The project's approach is one of policy mainstreaming. Collaboration and synergies may be sought with respect the incorporation of climate change issues into Kazakhstan's NBSAPs. This is one of the key activities under Component 2. Furthermore, 'Climate change' is one of the development topics that will be targeted for mainstreaming under the activity on mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies.

- *UNDP/GEF project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Sector of Altai Sayan Ecoregion (recently completed)*

Altai-Sayan is one of Kazakhstan's most important regions from a biodiversity point of view. This project was one integral element of a tri-national initiative represented by three complementary projects in Mongolia, Russia and Kazakhstan that are adopting an ecoregional approach to the conservation of biodiversity in a globally significant international trans-boundary setting, the Altai-Sayan ecoregion. The demonstrate comprehensive approaches to sustainable and replicable conservation of biodiversity in two existing protected areas as a model for sustainability and management effectiveness of national PA systems in the Kazakhstani sector of the Altai-Sayan ecoregion. Building on the successes of the UNDP/GEF project, funds from the Germany's International Climate Initiative were leveraged to integrate climate change adaptation into the conservation strategies for the Altai-Sayam.

- *UNDP/GEF Integrated Conservation of Priority Global Significant Migratory Bird Wetlands Habitat: (completed)*

The Migratory Bird Wetlands project was instrumental in enabling government agencies, non-governmental entities, and local communities to maintain and improve the integrity and viability of Kazakhstan's priority wetland ecosystems. Activities took place in three demonstration sites. Although completed, this project produced a number of interesting results and generated a wealth of biodiversity information and data that will be useful in the update of Kazakhstan's NBSAP.

For both the Altai-Sayam and the Migratory Bird Wetlands projects, the results and data produced by the projects will be disseminated through the CHM. These will also be particularly important for the activity on incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs. The results will also guide the work of integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) implementation plan

- *UNDP/GEF project In Situ Conservation of Kazakhstan's Mountain Agrobiodiversity (on-going)*

The objective of the Mountain Agrobiodiversity is to conserve and sustainably use agro-biodiversity in two priority sites within Kazakhstan's Tien Shan Mountains by developing and applying new methods and tools for conservation. These include partnerships among conservation and land-use agencies, local governments, Special Protected Areas, local communities and the private sector. Collaboration and synergies with the project will be sought with respect to mainstreaming activities foreseen under Component 2.

- *UNDP/GEF Steppe Conservation and Management (on-going)*

The objective of the Steppe Conservation project is to expand the protected area system of Kazakhstan to ensure an improved coverage of steppe ecosystems. The project is helping Kazakhstan address Aichi Target 11. It is helping the country establish a more ecologically representative protected area system. This will be particularly important with respect to the integration of the the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) implementation plan, under Component 3.

- Plus one biodiversity project in the pipeline

This does not exclude other possible synergies with a number of different initiatives lead 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 27 months. The bulk of activities will be completed by end 2013, although the preparation of the Fifth National Report is expected to extend into 2014 with a minimal team.

The Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture (FHC MOA) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the national *Implementing Partner*. UNDP is the *GEF Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implementation management (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1994) between the UNDP and the Government of Kazakhstan, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by Forestry and Hunting Committee implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. FHC MOA will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The FHC MOA will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office. Additional support will provided

All consultants hired by the project will be recruited using standard applicable recruitment procedures under the NIM modality and will report directly to the UNDP CO and NPD.

Working closely with the FHC MOA, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers (with government's agreement); (iii) monitoring and oversight of financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day oversight and support to project.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the FHC MOA, and will serve as the project's assurance and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according the necessity, but not less than once in every 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and review/approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Implementation Unit* (PIU), composed by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the Project Assistant, plus the associated consultants, working groups and service providers. This unit will be located within FHC MOA, offices.

The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator is accountable to the FHC MOA and UNDP-CO, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. He/She will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

**Comparative advantage of UNDP in Kazakhstan with respect to this project:**

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects.

UNDP and Government of Kazakhstan have jointly implemented a sizable biodiversity programme during several GEF cycles. This has set the stage for the country to build on its biodiversity planning activities with action on the ground. UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Kazakhstan. This ensures that projects can effectively share costs and create technical synergies.

The UNDP Country Office in Kazakhstan counts on at least four professional and admin staff dedicated to the environment portfolio (plus support from operations and senior management). The Country Office is supported by the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit for Europe and CIS. Both will rely on UNDP's country-level coordination experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, gender issues, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation. All of these elements are all part of UNDP's programme in Kazakhstan.

## **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Kazakhstan**

In 2011, UNDP developed jointly with the government and partners developed a Country Programme Document for Kazakhstan for the period 2010–2015. The following strategic axis with its underlying national priorities and goals are particularly relevant for this proposal: “*To ensure environmental sustainability*”. Furthermore, this proposal fits into integration the principles of sustainable development into the country's policies and programmes and reverses the loss of environmental resources.

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

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Kazakhstan to access the funding.

A thorough stakeholder involvement plan will list the key stakeholders that are expected to participate in the project and propose a role for them in line with what they have to offer to and gain from the project. This list will include a number of line ministries and institutions responsible for sectors that are typically relevant for matters of biodiversity management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries). It will also include those sectors that impact biodiversity, e.g. oil and gas, mining, urban development and transport. The involvement of these sectors in the project is important for ensuring the strengthening of biodiversity mainstreaming into policies and practices of these sectors. Equally, the line ministries responsible for finance, planning and economic development will be important partners in the project due to the project's approach of anchoring the new NBSAP in national development.

Key government stakeholders will include the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), including the Committee of Forestry and Hunting (CFH), the Ministry of Environment Protection, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Agency for Land Resources Management, among others.

Research institutions and centres of excellence will also be involved, including the Eurasian National University and the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, among others.

Non-governmental / civil society partners include Association for Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan (ACBK), which is providing co-financing to the project, but also Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which are active in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion. Others will include the Biodiversity Trust Fund of Kazakhstan (BTF), REMIZ and a number of other organisations linked to the umbrella CSO EcoForum of Kazakhstan. NGOs and CSOs that participated in the preparation of previous national reports to the CBD remain relevant for biodiversity planning in Kazakhstan and will be engaged.

Engagement of local NGOs will be considered for all components, to provide support on ecological research and participatory approach in developing the biodiversity strategy, thus achieving informed conservation planning. Representatives of the bigger NGOs and CBOs will become members of the Project Steering Committee, and will thus have a complete insight into all aspects of project execution, and will have the opportunity to steer the process. The NGOs will be involved in the advocacy and public awareness activities.

### **Gender marking**

Women play a central role in the conservation, management and use of biodiversity, on which life depends. In Kazakhstan, the survival of rural communities, their well-being and empowerment depend on biodiversity. Recognizing women's roles as primary land and resource managers is central to the success of biodiversity policy. Without women's full participation in decision making we cannot hope to develop the solutions and innovations necessary for developing of the biodiversity strategy. In order to develop effective solutions for conserving biodiversity, we must fully analyze these gender-differentiated roles of natural resource management and ensure that women's and men's specific knowledge in these areas are being equally integrated into programs and policies. Furthermore, we must actively work to promote women's equal access to rights and engagement in decision-making processes on resource management.

The project coordination will ensure that will ensure that gender consideration become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>9</sup> More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

<sup>9</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

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:**

This project will address priority capacity issues that will contribute to other GEF projects in the area of biodiversity by updating the current baseline situation and developing a comprehensive strategy for biodiversity conservation and action plan at the national level. Another element that determined cost-effectiveness is that it will build upon the existing data rather than reinvest into the similar studies and thus optimizing its potential.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government investment 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 will include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the Forestry and Hunting Committee (Ministry of Agriculture) and at the Ministry of Environmental Protection in a number of project activities. These will include review of key documents, organization of and participation in consultations and in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the Forestry and Hunting Committee, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and others.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, 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 Kazakhstan wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. This requires expertise that is normally not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, 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 barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Kazakhstan source 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 a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the indicative activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous 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	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	\$1,000 for printing costs	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 8,000	

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

**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):**  
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Nurgali Ashim	Minister, GEF OFP	Ministry of Environmental Protection	Nov 8, 2011

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***


CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
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	<b>ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)</b>	
UNCBD	09/06/94	Mr. Ruslan Bultrikov

### C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		December 27, 2011	Maxim Vergeichik, Biodiversity and Ecosystem management specialist for Europe and CIS United Nations Development Programme, Bratislava, Slovak Republic - EBD	+ 421 259 337 152	maxim.vergeichik@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>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (managerial tasks ~15% of time)	600	16	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To manage the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to daily project management and funding execution. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>▪ Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee.</li> <li>▪ Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.</li> <li>▪ Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>▪ Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP.</li> <li>▪ Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>▪ Supervise and guide the Project Administrative and Financial Assistant</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>▪ Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul>
National Project Director (an input of approx. 25 working full days @ \$100/day throughout the duration of the project)	n/a	n/a	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the national executing agency, the Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture. Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of the government.</li> <li>▪ Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP;</li> <li>▪ Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds under the project, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document;</li> <li>▪ Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.</li> </ul>
Project Assistant (financed by UNDP for 52 weeks @ \$350 per week)	n/a	n/a	<p><i>Objective:</i> The Administrative and Financial Assistant shall be responsible for day-to-day administrative and financial support for project activities and procurements of goods and services for the project including effective accounting of the project funds and financial reporting in line with UNDP requirements and procedures. The Administrative and Financial Assistant will ensure high quality and accuracy of work.</p> <p><i>Administrative/Financial Support for project:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation of the project budgetary revisions (at least once a year);</li> <li>▪ Preparation of advance requests as necessary and reporting in accordance with UNDP procedures.</li> <li>▪ Preparation of payment requests (under 2500USD).</li> <li>▪ Preparation of travel requests for Project staff, Implementing Partner, and UNDP in accordance with UNDP format, rules and procedures.</li> <li>▪ Logistical support for travel (tickets and hotel reservations).</li> <li>▪ Assistance to the Project Manager in maintaining regular contacts with Implementing Partner, UNDP, project partners and other organizations through direct contacts, collection of information and proposals, recording of incoming and outgoing correspondence, drafting letters and organization of meetings.</li> <li>▪ Assistance to the Project Manager in project monitoring activities by revising the existing materials, correspondence, reports, project activities, project inputs, budgets and financial expenditures in accordance with UNDP requirements; preparation and archiving the above correspondence and materials.</li> <li>▪ Organization and logistical support of the workshops, task meetings, delegations, field visits etc.</li> <li>▪ Preparation of hand outs for workshops, briefings and meetings.</li> <li>▪ Equipment inventory, preparation of reports on equipment condition;</li> <li>▪ Maintaining the records pertaining to the issuance of project equipment to PIU experts; monitoring of such equipment.</li> <li>▪ Collection and distribution of incoming mail, dispatching outgoing mail; locating files etc.</li> <li>▪ Recording of the data related to the office car use.</li> <li>▪ Unofficial translation and acting as a translator where necessary.</li> </ul> <p><i>Procurement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation of Procurement plan in accordance with UNDP requirements and Annual Work Plan of the project.</li> <li>▪ Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in UNDP format and control the observance of contractual terms and conditions.</li> <li>▪ Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in UNDP format.</li> <li>▪ Preparation (in consultation with the project experts) of the rationale on the selected suppliers of goods/services for review by the relevant UNDP units and UNDP Procurement Committee.</li> <li>▪ Carrying on negotiations with the suppliers of goods/works/services.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring tender selection of the suppliers of goods/works/services in accordance with UNDP requirements and procedures.</li> <li>▪ Creation of E-requisitions under signed contracts, monitoring requests for payment in Atlas.</li> <li>▪ Collection and ranking the information on potential goods/services providers.</li> <li>▪ Filing the catalogue on contracts and agreements.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Secondary education, preferably higher education in the field of Accounting, Finance or Administration. The relevant work experience shall exceed 3 years including at least one year's work experience in administrative/financial functions in an international company/project. Fluency in English. Knowledge of Russian and Kazakh is preferable.</p>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator (technical tasks ~85% of time)	600	72	<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.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Hold meetings with key stakeholder representing sectors targeted for mainstreaming with a view to embedding and institutionalizing sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector, assisting the sectors in the development of targets and policy mainstreaming proposals.</li> <li>▪ 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 final NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>▪ Submit a final draft to the NBSAP Principal Advisor for quality control and final review, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>Essential contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Kazakhstan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation. Managerial experience, especially with the management of projects. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<i>International</i>			
Principal NBSAP Advisor	3000	10	<p><i>Objective:</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"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the Project Manager, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Provide technical inputs in to activities related to economic valuation and mainstreaming, e.g. by reviewing technical proposals from sectors and by assisting the project in tapping into CBD guidance and international best practices on the matter.</li> <li>▪ 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 final NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>▪ Submit a final draft to the Project Manager, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Kazakhstan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Kazakhstan</li> <li>➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and 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. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.</p>

## ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Comp.	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	I. Preparation	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												
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations		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									
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations				x									
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.					x								
		9. Technology needs assessment					x								
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.						x							
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation						x	x						
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures							x						
		13. CHM development.							x						
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach								x					
		15. Fifth national reports									x	x	x	x	x

**ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</b>	<b>Impl. Agent</b>	<b>Fund ID</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</b>	<b>Atlas Budget Description</b>	<b>TOTAL Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 1 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 2 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 3 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget Notes</b>
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	2,500	2,500			a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	14,400	4,800	4,800	4,800	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	3,000	1,500	1,500		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	2,000	2,000		d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	3,000	3,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	500	300	200		f
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>27,400</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>27,400</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>4,800</b>	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	17,500	8,000	9,500		a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,600	12,300	12,300		b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	2,000	1,000	1,000		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	10,000	10,000		g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	4,000	3,000		h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	24,000	2,000	22,000		i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	1,000	500	500		j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	300	200	100		f
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>108,400</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>108,400</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	10,000	5,000	5,000		a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,800	12,400	12,400		b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	2,000	1,000	1,000		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	14,000	10,000	4,000		k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	0	2,000	2,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	2,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000	2,000			l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	1,200	700	500		j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	7,000		7,000		m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,500	1,000	1,500		n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	700	350	350		f
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>70,200</b>	<b>34,450</b>	<b>33,750</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>70,200</b>	<b>34,450</b>	<b>33,750</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
4. Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,600	4,300	4,300	1,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	3,000	3,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,000	600	400		o
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	400	300	100		f
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>14,000</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>
NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	18,200	9,100	9,100			p

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	1,800	1,800			c
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>34,000</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
						.				
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>220,000</b>	<b>99,750</b>	<b>110,450</b>	<b>9,800</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC</b>						<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>240,000</b>	<b>110,650</b>	<b>119,550</b>	<b>9,800</b>	

<b>Budget Notes</b>	
a	Principle NBSAP Advisor (int.) approx 10 weeks @43000 per week divided among Components 1, 2 and 3.
b	Nat. Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (lumpsum \$52,800, of which approx. 82% of the work is technical and the rest managerial). The technical inputs share of the costs is broken down among all three components.
c	Domestic and international travel in connection with project activities.
d	Output based consultancy: Technical and Editorial Support Working Groups for Target-setting, NBSAP, CHM development and National Reporting. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-II.
e	Laptop computer for project staff, software license and peripherals.
f	Miscellaneous expenses, bank charges, insurance etc.
g	Output based consultancy (national and international): Support and knowledge management services for integrating the ecosystem approach into Kazakhstan's new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and into its Climate Response. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-I.
h	Technical and logistical support to consultations in connection with the NBSAP update.
i	Output based consultancy (national and international): Support and knowledge management services for integrating the ecosystem approach into Kazakhstan's new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and into its Climate Response. See brief Service Provision TOR in Annex E-I.
j	Supplies; mainly stationary and other consumable goods.
k	Output based professional services (national): Web-design support for the development of the CHM. Service provision TOR remains to be prepared by the EA Technical Coordinator.
l	Data projector.
m	Translation of the NBSAP and other documents. Audit.
n	Publications, desktop review of documents, mapping.
o	Publications, desktop review of documents, mapping.
p	Project Assistant approx. 52 weeks at \$350/week.



## ANNEX E. OUTPUT BASED CONSULTANCIES AND SERVICE PROVISION: TOR FOR LAUNCHING A REQUEST FOR QUOTES

### I. Support and knowledge management services for integrating the ecosystem approach into Kazakhstan's new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and into its Climate Response

#### (1) Summary

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

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

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

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

Hence, an international Request for Quotes is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialised national and, where needed, international consultants within the following areas of expertise:

- (A) The interface between biodiversity & climate change
- (B) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- (C) Ecosystems and protected area specialist

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

#### (2) Background

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

#### (3) Objective

Provide support and knowledge management services to the government of Kazakhstan, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the process of defining biodiversity targets and updating the country's NBSAP, as well as developing implementation plans to it, and in developing / upgrading the country driven CHM, with the following specific sub-objectives:

- (A) To identify opportunities for incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience into existing biodiversity plans, including for new and existing protected areas, as well as for other key areas of biodiversity and for sustainable use areas.
- (B) Identify and assess the full value of biodiversity and ecosystem services within Kazakhstan, and promote the incorporation of economic valuation of biodiversity into various sectors, including development plans and sectoral plans.
- (C) To ensure the integration of the Kazakhstani model of ecological network development into the new NBSAP, including a contribution to the development of national biodiversity targets in line with Aichi Targets for the purpose and of development of knowledge products for the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism.

#### (3) Scope of Work

*Block of Services (A) The interface between biodiversity & climate change*

This part of the consultancy will focus on: (i) vulnerability of Kazakhstan to climate change and the effectiveness of the current protected area network in safeguarding the biodiversity under different climate change scenarios; (ii) the role of protected areas in climate change mitigation – carbon sinks; (iii) designing the most cost-effective nature based adaptation measures to be implemented in Kazakhstan.

Specific Tasks will include:

- Identify the obvious information and knowledge gaps in Kazakhstan in relation to climate change and climate change in protected areas;
- Identify the impacts and risks of climate change to the ecosystems i.e. Species extinction, fire, weed spread, increased drought or flooding;
- Identify the degree/extent that these impacts and risks may have on the ecosystems in the short, medium and long term;

- Conduct a sensitivity analysis of wildlife, flora and fauna, habitats and water resources to different levels of climate change risk using the best fitting global climate change models and estimate in quantitative terms what this will mean for: (i) ecosystem integrity; (ii) wildlife viability and productivity; and (iii) vegetation viability and productivity;
- Highlight the potential ecological impact of these factors on the protected area i.e. Species extinction;
- Identify the social and economic costs of these changes on the protected area system including loss of economic benefits associated with PA tourism;
- Assess social and economic costs for 1) failure to adapt (the default situation) and 2) adaptation options
- Identify methods and interventions for how the impacts and risk of climate change can be avoided, remedied or mitigated, including the ecological, social and economic value of these interventions;
- Identify indicators and methods for measuring the extent of climate change impact on Kazakhstan's protected areas;
- Quantify the existing carbon sequestration (millions of tones CO<sub>2</sub>) that results from all existing and planned protected areas;
- Identify the opportunities for protected areas to sequester or off-set further carbon emissions and obtain revenue from such activities; and
- Provide recommendation about the interventions, procedures and institutional arrangements required for climate change considerations, including adaptation measures so that they are further enhanced and accounted for in protected area policies and management.

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

- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services. This may also include comparing valuation studies from ecosystems in neighbouring countries.
- Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
- Identify mechanisms for incorporating these values into national accounting practices.
- Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services, including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Develop a written report that summarizes all findings. This will be done under the guidance from the Enabling Activities Technical manager and in close collaboration with representatives from the target mainstreaming sectors representatives. Support will be provided by the (international consultant) Principal NBSAP Advisor and the UNDP Senior Economist. The key sectors and development topics, initially identified as:
  - Sectors: agriculture, forestry, hunting, livestock, tourism, trade, travel and transport (TTTT), fishery, development planning & finance and water;
  - Development topics: (i) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (ii) Development finance; and (iii) Climate change mainstreaming.

*Block of Services (C) To ensure the integration of the Kazakhstani model of ecological network development into the new NBSAP, including a contribution to the development of national biodiversity targets in line with Aichi Targets for the purpose and of development of knowledge products for the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism*

- Analyse the present state of natural resources in Kazakhstan (the area, the types of biodiversity).
- Analyse the current state of biodiversity; develops a work plan on how to improve conditions for achieving multiple ecological benefits.
- Identify / confirm the threats and causes of threats to biodiversity and develops proposals to address them.
- Supervise the development of specifications and first drafts of biodiversity standards, targets and guiding principles to be taken into account in the new NBSAP.
- Ensure the full mainstreaming of Kazakhstani model of ecological network development into the new NBSAP
- Analyse the key project stakeholders, including ngos/csos; assesses their capacity and identifies capacity building needs;
- Define project risks and risk mitigation strategies; and
- Develop recommendations on introducing principles of biodiversity conservation.

*Support Services: Mapping and GIS upon request for inclusion into publications and development of geo-referenced database*

Main tasks:

- Prepare various maps at the adequate scale and size defining required for the different studies under this consultancy. These may include a number of features, such as biomes, vegetation, land use zones, hydrology, climate and climate sensitivity, variability, and other geographical features – such as administrative divisions, urban areas, roads, bridges, rivers, and canals.
- Deliver the map information in geo-referenced formats to allow for further GIS data modelling by the project team once the consultancy is over.

The above services comprise a minimum of 40 persons-week in total, depending on the mix of national and international expertise containing in proposals for qualified service providers.

Service providers will work together with the project team in Kazakhstan, in particular the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, who will play a coordinating role vis-a-vis project activities, the Technical Working Groups at the national level and the International Principal NBSAP Advisor.

**(4) Expected Results**

*Contribution to the following deliverables:*

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Kazakhstan
- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Kazakhstan

- Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan
- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

*Leading role in the preparation of the following deliverables*

- Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Kazakhstan
- Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Kazakhstan

*– Number of minimum effective working, including missions, days and schedule of payment to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes –*

**(5) Duty station:**

- Primarily Almaty, Kazakhstan, but may also include participation in workshops outside the capital city\*

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

**(6) Requirements to the documents**

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in English or Russian [to be confirmed when TOR are validated] in MS Word (2007 and later).  
Used font: Arial, size: 12
- Maps are to be delivered in geo-referenced format;

Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.

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

**(7) Responsibility**

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

**(8) Qualification requirements**

- As minimum 5 years of work experience (preferably more, given the complexity of the services in question) in the relevant field for the three blocks of services: (a) environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation; (b) national biodiversity valuation studies, payment for ecosystem services, sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity, policy development, national accounting practices and methods; (c) ecology; plus attached expertise in mapping and GIS.
- Valid certificates and licenses for consulting services in the field of biodiversity and economics.
- Available qualified personnel with university degrees in the field of biodiversity management, economics, natural resource management and GIS.
- Outline of proposed approach for the three blocks of services
- List of rendered consulting services for the past 3 years.
- Ability to submit the 2 reference letters confirming the successfully rendered services for the last 2 years.
- Ability to hold the trainings in Russian is a plus (else translation services may be required)

**(9) Available information:**

Complete Project Document for the UNDP/GEF PIMS 4877 “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Kazakhstan”

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

**(10) Selection Process**

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

**II. Technical and Editorial Support Working Groups for Target-setting, NBSAP, CHM development and National Reporting**

**(1) Objective and Group Composition**

To support and assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, who will play a coordinating role vis-a-vis project activities, and the International Principal NBSAP Advisor in taking stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and related biodiversity planning activities, developing national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets, updating Kazakhstan’s NBSAP, developing content to the CHM, as well as collating information and preparing analyses for the national reporting process.

## **(2) Scope of Work**

The experts will cover the main sectors and areas linked to or relevant for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport, Fishery, Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, Food security, Gender, Climate change mainstreaming, Population & urban planning.

The group will be formed by 2-3 specialists in key domains. The key tasks of the group related to all described areas and sectors are:

- Stocking of existing plans, policies and practices in Kazakhstan that result in biodiversity conservation or loss.
- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Kazakhstan by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats.
- Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.
- Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP in each sector or area.
- Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges.
- Ensure that Kazakhstan taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>10</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>11</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>12</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>13</sup>, among other relevant ones).
- Discuss and plan the content of Kazakhstan's CHM and prepare the content for it, in close collaboration with webdesign consultants
- Collect, where applicable, and collate the necessary information and analysis for the Fifth National Report,
- Make recommendations for ensuring that the conditions are for institutionalizing the national capacity for CBD reporting processes in place
- Submit all required information by team leaders for finalizing the NBSAP activities, the CHM development and national reporting.

The group of experts will work extensively with all consultants responsible for specific products.

*Contribution to the following deliverables:*

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Kazakhstan
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Kazakhstan
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Services Valuation in Kazakhstan
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan
- Fully functional CHM for Kazakhstan, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report to the CBD

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<sup>10</sup> [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>11</sup> [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>12</sup> [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>13</sup> [geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)