



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Kenya for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Kenya	GEF Project ID: ¹	4549
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00735
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Environment Management Authority	Submission Date:	26/08/2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	29,091

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Kenya to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Government of Kenya (GoK) Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	37,025	51363
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	52,893	45,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Kenya at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Kenya		
3. Strategy and action plan development (indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Kenya commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Kenya.	68,760	90,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 GoK BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	42,314	50,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Kenya	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	63,471	73,637
	TA				
	(select)				
Subtotal				264,463	310,000
EA Management Cost²				26,446	90,000
Total EA Cost				290909	400000

^a 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 Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment-National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	In-kind	400,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			400,000

² This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Kenya	290,909	29,091	320,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				290,909	29,091	320,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		20,208	35,000	55,208
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		6,446	15,000	21,446
Travel*				0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		26,654	50,000	76,654

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

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 \$ 6,446 required is for office equipment such as laptops and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Kenya became a party to the CBD on the 26th November 1997. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Kenya has so far implemented 6 such projects. Appendix 4 shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Kenya. As a result of this planning process, Kenya has to date been able to secure another 24 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 103,399,197 with an additional \$114,785,479 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is held at http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p>	<p>Justification: The Government of Kenya (GoK) has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Kenya. Details of what was accomplished can be found in Appendix 4.</p>		
	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project</p>	<p>Comments</p>
	<p>Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</p>	<p>26-05-2000</p>	
	<p>Revision of NBSAP</p>	<p>n/a</p>	
	<p>1st National Report</p>	<p>20-03-1998</p>	
	<p>2nd National Report</p>	<p>02-08-2005</p>	
	<p>3rd National Report</p>	<p>09-03-2006</p>	
	<p>4th National Report</p>	<p>19-08-2009</p>	
	<p>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</p>	<p>March 2009</p>	<p>See appendix 4 for what was accomplished</p>
	<p>National CHM</p>	<p>continuous</p>	<p>Kenya has a CHM website http://www.nema.go.ke/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=94 but it needs to be revamped and developed into a functional CHM</p>

<p>3. The national Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Kenya undertook its NPFE in 2 stages in March and April 2011, during which time relevant information was generated that will be used to shape the NBSAP Revision- see Appendix 11- Proceedings of the Kenya NPFE held in March 2011.</p>
<p>a) Baseline for NBSAPs: Kenya received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 1997 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were undertaken by a planning team under the overall coordination of the National Environment Secretariat, with the World Bank as the Implementing Agency. The First National Report was completed in 1998 and was submitted to the CBD Secretariat in March 1998, while the NBSAP was completed in 1999. (http://www.gefonline.org/ProjectDocs/Biodiversity/Kenya%20-%20Assessment%20of%20Capacity%20Building%20to%20conserve%20Biological%20Divers/BD-EA%20add-on%20Kenya%20(Rov).doc) . Since its submission, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Kenya and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Kenya to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Kenya NBSAP.</p> <p>b) Baseline for National Reporting Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Kenya has completed its First, Second, Third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by the GoK will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that the GoK will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.</p> <p>Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows: i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website. ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The</p>		

proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.

iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10. These targets are:

The 20 targets :-

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic goal D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: 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.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

iv) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs): Kenya has developed its initial PRSP (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr0511.pdf>) and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) (http://www.planning.go.ke/economic_recovery_2003.html).

Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into PRSP and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:

i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.

ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities

iv) **Project Objective:** With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Kenya to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

Fit with UNEP programme of Work

	<p><u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u></p> <p>Expected accomplishment a: The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements. Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p>Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p>Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>In the interest of involving as a many stakeholders and possible, all components will have some consultative meetings as required. The total funds for meetings will be around \$101,818. This amount will be distributed to all COMPONENT meetings and the exact amounts to go to each Component will be determined at the Inception workshop.</p> <p>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment: This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) 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. Part (a) will be done by national consultants (and NEMA staff) before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, & Priorities of the Strategy Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all</p>

stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:

i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;

ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs

iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Kenyan population is highly stratified and contains various indigenous peoples and minority groups and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.

iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Kenya's initial NBSAP included some aspects of marine and fresh water biodiversity but was heavy on land based biodiversity at the expense of the marine and coastal Biodiversity issues. This omission and other gaps in ecosystem and thematic coverage will be corrected.

COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development: Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans: Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach

strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation

COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange: This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures such as a Biodiversity Unit at NEMA, strengthening of the CHM development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be constantly updated, permitting also on-line status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators.

Regarding the CHM, it will be housed at NEMA and will be sustained through the following mechanism :

- a) The online part will be embedded in the current NEMA website so that NEMA will take responsibility of updating it alongside the rest to the NEMA website. Funds for this function normally come from the national budget.
- b) This project will also establish a physical document area to which stakeholders will be contributing to (and receiving from) for non electronic documents regarding biodiversity conservation in Kenya). A section of the NEMA library will incorporate this function to service especially the CSOs that are not well served by websites.

Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines

(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

- Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being
- Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.
- Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

Project Execution: NEMA will be the national executing agency and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at NEMA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

At NEMA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 9**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 10**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 8** and the project deliverables are given in **Appendix 7**.

Project Implementation by UNEP

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Kenya. This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 6**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these benchmarks are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to Kenya's needs.

ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf>).

iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>).

iv) Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:

NEMA is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project.

This will be done by making sure that:

- a) NEMA will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) NEMA will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Kenya itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.

Through its website, NEMA will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS: There will be a wide range of stakeholders in this proposals who are relevant and are taken from the recommendations made in the training manuals prepared jointly by UNEP and the SCBD <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b5-train-stakeholder-nbsap-en.pdf>

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation

	<p>are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.</p> <p>In Kenya indigenous peoples are normally represented by CSO groups that directly work with them- and so there will have to be facilitation for compilation of relevant information by the “indigenous groups related CSOs” which will, in turn, be brought to the main plenaries of the workshops.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness: This project requests \$320,000 from the GEF Trust Fund for support for revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th National Report. It will be highly cost effective in that it lays the foundational planning for conservation, which if well implemented has great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future. In addition, this project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>If GEF funds are not provided, the GoK would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective. Kenya might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity, meaning that as little as \$320,000 can leverage great gains for Kenya and for the CBD COP process in general.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame (Appendix 3). b) A project’s web-based portal ‘5NR Portal’ (www.cbd.int/nr5) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly. c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Kenya

	<p>Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</p> <p>d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in Appendix 7.</p> <p>e) The M&E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in Appendix 8</p> <p>d) A budgeted M&E plan as shown in Appendix 5.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	In the interest of involving as many stakeholders and possible, all components will have some consultative meetings as required. The total funds for meetings shown in Appendix 1 will be around \$101,818. This amount will be distributed to all COMPONENT meetings and the exact amounts for each Component will be determined at the Inception workshop.

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)
Dr. Ayub Macharia	Director General (National Environment Authority-NEMA)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & MINERAL RESOURCES	04/18/2011

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	11/01/1997	ALI MOHAMED
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
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Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		May 27, 2011	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.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>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	160	72	Total \$11,510. Overall project coordination at NEMA prepare reports and submit to UNEP
project assistant	118	72	Total: \$8,490 full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
1 project technical officer	152	72	Total: \$10,965 Technical Assistance to the project manager - support and coordination of all technical components. Assisting Kenya in developing indicators and targets.
National consultants for Technical issues under the 5 components	1,492	31.5	Portion of Project Manager costs related to the coordination and contribution to all technical components of the project
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development)	2,000	8	Total: 16,000 (GEF) Assisting the EA in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process as well as reporting.

International Consultant (CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity building)	2,000	10	Total: 20,000 (GEF) Assisting the EA on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM, as well as reporting.

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)