



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in the Federated States of Micronesia		
Country(ies):	Federated States of Micronesia	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5100
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNDP in collaboration with the Department of Resources and Development	Submission Date:	6 May 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate FSM'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	Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	- By mid-2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the sub-national level with national facilitation and assistance 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 FSM's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, FSM taps into useful information on, and participates into, regional and global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, the Micronesia Challenge Measures among other relevant ones).</p>	38,610	60,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	- By 2014, FSM's NBSAP is fully updated, is in line with the guidance in the CBD	2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and its four subset (State) Action Plans (NBSAPs) for FSM 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,	98,300	150,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rccap.unep.org

EA Component	Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for FSM are submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) developed for assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in FSM 		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment By 31 March 2014, the Fifth National Report is submitted to the CBD 	<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, regionally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the National Biodiversity Strategy; (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. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by FSM in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	63,240	60,000
Subtotal				200,150	270,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				19,850	34,724
Total EA Cost				220,000	304,724

^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 Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	State Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia: Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap State Governments*	In-kind	233,102
National Government	Department of Resources and Development, Division of Resource Management and Development	In-kind	41,622
CSO	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization	In-kind	30,000
Total Co-financing			\$304,724

* Sub-national, but not local.

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

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	Federated States of Micronesia	220,000	20,900	240,900
Total Grant Resources						

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	79	16,350	7,451	23,801
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0	0	0
Travel		0	0	0
Others**: Miscellaneous expenses and project audit		1,500	273	1,773
Professional services		2,000	27,000	29,000
Total		19,850	34,724	54,574

* 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:

n/a

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

Background:

The FSM is the largest and most diverse part of the greater Micronesian region and is comprised of four States, which are, in geographic sequence from west to east, Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae. The total landmass of the FSM is 438 square miles (702 km²), with a declared Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering over 1 million square miles (1.6 million km²). The FSM is comprised of 607 islands with land elevation ranging from sea level to the highest elevation of about 2,500 feet (760 m).

The FSM's natural heritage has supported, maintained and improved both the social and economic wellbeing of its people and cultures since the arrival of the first inhabitants. The importance of the nation's biodiversity cannot be understated and is present in every facet of a Micronesian's way of life including the provision of various natural resources for food, shelter, medicinal and traditional purposes. In the past, utilization of these resources was allowed under strict traditional and community management and is believed to have provided a balance with nature that allowed the biodiversity to be utilized in a sustainable manner.

The biodiversity and natural heritage of the FSM is both globally significant and the foundation for the country's long term economic self-sufficiency. The islands of FSM contain over 1,000 plant species, at least 200 that are found nowhere else on Earth. Its reefs, which provide coastal protection and the source of livelihood for a majority of Micronesians, are home to nearly 1,000 species of fish and more than 350 species of hard coral.

FSM also has particularly high species endemism, especially among the terrestrial biota. The high endemism within the nation is a direct result of the isolation of the islands to one another and to other landmasses in the greater Micronesian region. The conservation and preservation of endemic species is of particular importance to the nation. The conservation and sustainable management of all biodiversity of the nation is vital to the ongoing social, economic and cultural development of the FSM.

Economic Development Challenges and threats to biodiversity:

With a population of 107,000 people, the monetary economy of FSM is small and is largely dependent on aid provided through the Compact of Free Association with the United States of America (NEMS, 1993). The majority of activities are government services, wholesale and retail, and subsistence farming and fishing. The government services dominate the economy at 42%. The commercial tuna fishery (international and domestic) is the nation's second highest revenue earner with annual revenues between US\$13–20 million dollars (FSM Government Report, 1999). Tourism is an important component of the economy, with over fifty thousand tourists entering the country annually, contributing revenue earnings to the economy of the country (SPREP, 1993). Real GDP per capita is US\$2,030.

The same challenges that existed in 2001 when the first NBSAP was developed are in many respects still valid today, including the need to:

- Integrate environmental considerations in economic development;
- Improve environmental awareness and education;
- Improve the management and protection of natural resources; and
- Improve waste management and pollution control.

The FSM clearly still has a relatively rich biodiversity inheritance, including ethnobiological traditions. Nevertheless, this fragile biological inheritance is seriously threatened due to both natural and anthropogenic events. Significant declines in the biodiversity of the FSM are clearly evident.

- *Conversion and Degradation of Habitat and Ecosystems:* Primary causes include inappropriate farming practices (e.g. extensive burning & wildfires); agricultural degradation, soil degradation, deforestation; inappropriate and indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides; degradation of freshwater resources, watersheds and catchments ecosystems; degradation and deforestation of coastal and mangrove forests from inappropriate and greatly increased marine and coastal development; ship groundings; increasing urbanization and development; and increased and poorly planned infrastructure development (e.g. roads).
- *Over Exploitation and Unsustainable Harvesting Methods and Practices:* Primary causes include: destruction of coral reefs and associated ecological communities (e.g. coral extraction, reef anchors); and over exploitation of marine organisms (e.g. reef fish, sea cucumbers, giant clams).
- *Unregulated Exportation and Utilization for Social Functions:* Primary causes include: overexploitation and inappropriate development of coastal & marine ecosystems (including mangrove forests); over exploitation of forest resources; destructive and unsustainable fishing methods – e.g. dynamite, chlorine, fish poisoning plant (*Derris elliptica*) and small mesh gillnets; marine sand mining, dredging operations, causeway and sea wall construction; over exploitation of fish aggregation spawning sites; illegal bio-prospecting of genetic resources; loss of traditional ethnobiological knowledge; and illegal offshore and inshore fishing.
- *Waste Management:* Primary causes include: terrestrial and aquatic pollution (e.g. oil spills, coastal waste dumpsites); solid waste collection and disposal; hazardous waste usage and disposal; sewage collection, treatment and disposal; disposal of heavy equipment (e.g. cars);
- *Invasive Organisms and Pests:* These include the introduction of pests and diseases as well as direct negative impacts on native species and terrestrial and aquatic habitats by alien invasive species (e.g. *Mikania micrantha*, toad (*Bufo marinus*), rats and feral animals (e.g. pigs, wild cats).
- *Impacts from Climate Change:* Primary impacts include increased frequency and intensity of typhoons, sea level rise and coral bleaching and acidification. All of these impacts threaten biodiversity in the FSM. It is essential to take climate change and resilience into account in the new NBSAP of the FSM.

Administration: The national constitution of the FSM is the basis for all legal authority and decision making for the nation. The legislation and institutional framework of the Federated States of Micronesia includes, both National and individual State constitutions with each of the four States functioning as semi-autonomous governments. This structure makes it a prerogative of each State to enact their own legislation in line with their powers as mentioned in the FSM Constitution to address all issues relating to the conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring programs of the NBSAP is to be undertaken by the individual States, not the National government. Each State will develop a State BSAP consistent with the NBSAP.

The responsibility for environmental issues is shared between the FSM National Government and the individual FSM State governments. The States take the lead role in ensuring that development is avoided in vulnerable areas and ensuring that critical natural systems are protected. Each State has made efforts to control development and manage natural resources through the creation

of land use plans, coastal zone plans, legislation and regulations. The National Government provides guidance and technical assistance to the States when needed and requested on matters related to planning, economic development, natural resources, fisheries, and the environment.

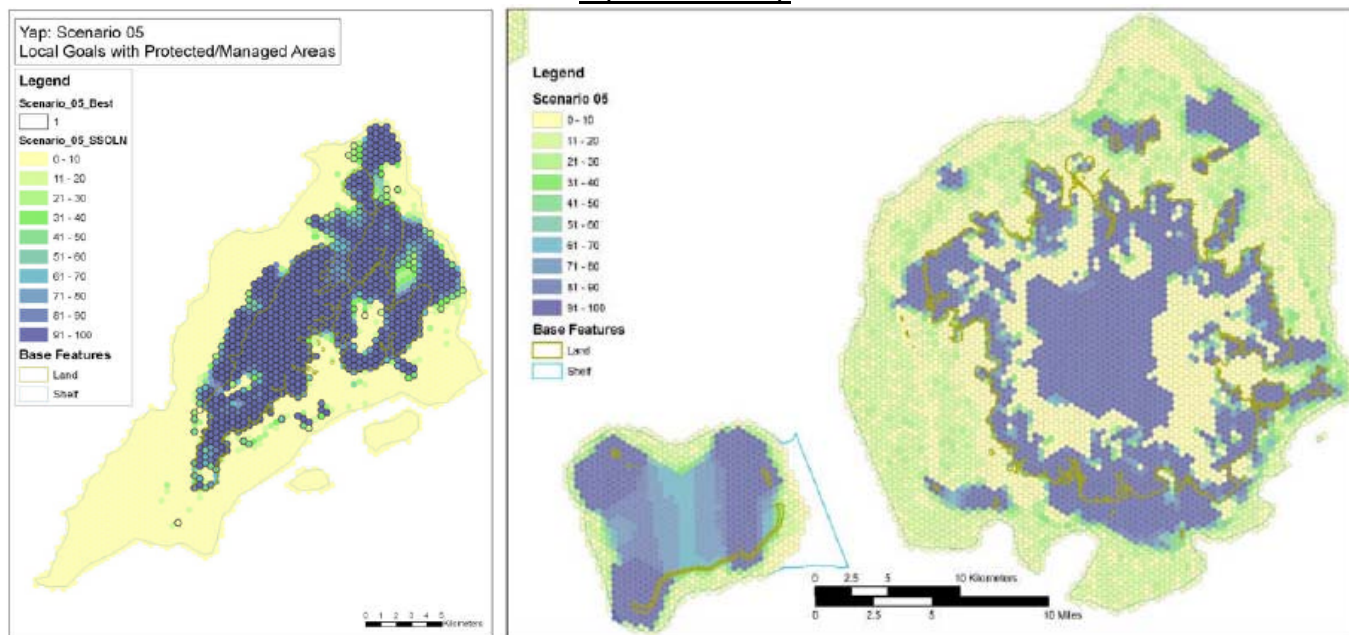
Protected area system:

FSM's has a total country area of 1.6 million km² in its Exclusive Economic Zone, and a land area of 702 km². Of this, 14% of the terrestrial area is protected, and 7 % of territorial waters are protected, with Chuuk State having 2% marine and 18% protection, Kosrae having 7% and 8% protection, Pohnpei having 29% and 20% protection, and Yap having 10% marine protection.

Given the complexity challenges faced by the country, resilience has been introduced at various aspects of public administration and policy development, depending on the state or community. For example, Pohnpei has several MPAs, established by state law in 1999 and 2001. In 2005, the Conservation Society of Pohnpei led a Rapid Ecological Assessment to assess the existing MPAs and identify potential new sites, based on habitat types and threat status. In 2011, two major conservation bills were signed into law in Pohnpei. The first bill amended the Pohnpei State Sanctuary and Wildlife Act adding four protected sites to become part of the Pohnpei protected areas network. The sites are Nan Wap reef, Senpehn mangrove reserve, Enipein mangrove reserve, and Pakin island reefs, and collectively the four sites amounts to over 1500 hectares of reefs and mangroves to the Pohnpei network. This law significantly increases the biodiversity conservation coverage in Pohnpei. Principles of resilience are being incorporated into guidance for developing state protected areas networks and work toward achieving the goals of the Micronesia Challenge (MC), an ambitious initiative by the jurisdictions of Micronesia to effectively conserve at least 30% of their nearshore marine resources and 20% of their terrestrial resources by 2020. The states are also working toward a standardized monitoring program, to measure some key regional indicators, to assess broad trends in the country, and track progress toward achieving the goals of the MC. Also as part of the MC, a communications campaign is being developed by a communications working group, which will incorporate the principles of resilience.

FSM has recently concluded an ecological gap assessment for the protected area system. Examples of key protection priorities for Yap and Pohnpei are shown below, with areas most important to protect shown in dark blue:

Gap Assessment Map



Primary barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD in FSM include:

- *Population growth:* Rapidly increasing populations especially in urban centers are leading to more consumptive lifestyles putting pressure on natural resource and exploitation/extraction;
- *Scientific knowledge:* Insufficient scientific baseline biological information on the status of biodiversity limits management scheme with respect to monitoring and adaptive management;
- *Legislative gaps:* Insufficient biodiversity legislation hinders enforcement and compliance.
- *Human resources:* Insufficient skilled/trained human resources impede the sustainability of natural resource management
- *Awareness:* Insufficient awareness leads to disconnected linkages and distortion of the balance between environment, economics and sustainable development

- *Funding:* Insufficient and unsustainable funding does not sustain the management of conservation activities

Other related biodiversity planning processes:

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

- A national-level and state-level ecological gap assessment for the country, conducted as part of the Early Action Grant project for FSM, supported by GEF and implemented by UNDP;
- The Micronesia Challenge, a regional conservation collaboration that aims to achieve 20% of terrestrial and 30% of marine protection by 2020;
- A regional Pacific-wide project on adaptation to climate change (GEF project identification 3101) – a project to implement long-term adaptation measures to increase the resilience of a number of key development sectors in the Pacific islands to the impacts of climate change. The key development sectors included in this project are water resources management; food production and food security; and coastal zone and associated infrastructure (roads and breakwater).
- A regional Pacific-wide project on international waters (GEF project 2131) aimed at providing support for discussions and negotiations between Pacific SIDS, other coastal states including Indonesia and the Philippines and fishing states, on a new regional arrangement for the conservation, management and sustainable development of transboundary stocks of highly migratory species.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	02 May 2002	Submitted	Currently outdated, as does not address Aichi Targets fully.
Revision of NBSAP	Not submitted	Not yet started	Funding being applied for under this project
1 st National Report	15 May 2001	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	21 March 2002	Submitted	
3 rd National Report	Not submitted		
4 th National Report	22 June 2010	Submitted	Although completed, the report does not fully consider the Aichi Targets and new CBD guidance. These will be included in the 5 th National Report under this project.

2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date: Jan 2005		End Date: Dec 2010	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions. 			Nov 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agrobiodiversity – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity – Marine and Coastal Biodiversity 			Oct 2010

3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	www.comfsm.fm/bchm/index.htm ⁶		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	1		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	Unknown		

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

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

⁶ Contact Gordon Segal, Director, Office of Information Technology <gsegal@comfsm.fm> for more details. Although the CHM is currently up-to-date, it will need to be updated as part of the NBSAP revision process.

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 realize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15). The most recent NBSAP for FSM was completed in 2001. 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) – although the previous NBSAP did address linkages between biodiversity and humans, its focus was on humans population growth as a primary threat to biodiversity, and did not include specific strategies for poverty alleviation and linkages with human wellbeing, including the identification of critical ecosystem services;
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3) – although there is a section on mainstreaming legislation, it does not address incentives and subsidies.
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) – FSM has recently developed a draft action plan for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, but still needs to assess specifically how the new proposed protected areas can address many of the Aichi Targets, including avoiding extinctions, safeguarding critical ecosystems, and strengthening climate resilience (in particular reef resilience);
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14) – the previous NBSAP did not identify areas of critical ecosystem services, nor did it address specific strategies for safeguarding these ecosystem services;
- 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) – this is particularly important in FSM, and will be a key feature of the revised NBSAP;
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20) – This was a major decision at CoP-11, and FSM will be identifying and mobilizing required resources to implement its revised NBSAP.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘next generation’ NBSAP will create a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets, and for changing the trajectory of development in FSM. 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 FSM’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

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

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

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

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

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal (mgt costs excl.)
1	I. Preparation	7%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	12%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	49%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	20%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12%

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 FSM 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, FSM taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

- By early 2012/3, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. It is very likely that the existing multi-sectoral advisory group that already exists in FSM will be tasked with this job
- By mid-2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

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

Key Activities (I-II):

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

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

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

For this specific task the project will closely collaborate with the currently on-going Micronesian Challenge and the GEF funded, UNDP implemented Early Action Project on Protected Areas in FSM, which has already identified many primary stakeholders in the biodiversity area and established mechanisms for exchanging information.

II. *Setting targets*

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

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

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

Key Outcome:

- By early 2014, FSM'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 FSM
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience to climate impacts in FSM
- Sub-product 3: The revised and updated protected area action plans includes strategies for addressing related Aichi Targets, such as avoiding extinctions, increasing representativeness, improving marine connectivity; designing protected areas for climate resilience; and safeguarding critical ecosystems, most importantly key fisheries habitat (e.g., mangrove, coral reef, reef grass beds, important aggregation spawning sites, etc.)

Key Activity (III)

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.

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, FSM has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including poverty alleviation, employment and sustainable livelihoods. The only effort to develop a rough estimate of the lower limit of the total economic value (TEV) of the protected area system was

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

done through a GEF-funded project “Strengthening PA system in FSM”. This economic valuation was done for the PAS in order to support the case for sustained public investment in protected area establishment and management. Based on the previous study, but by looking at other elements of ecosystem valuation not typically captured in the mentioned study, FSM will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow FSM to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

Specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
- b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
- d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁸ This aspect is deeply linked to several of the Aichi Targets (3, 4, 14, 16 and 20 to mention a few).

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

Agriculture
 Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
 Energy
 Fisheries
 Development Planning & Finance
 Water quality, security, planning
 Poverty alleviation
 Gender
 Climate change mainstreaming
 Land use planning and management, including spatial planning and infrastructural development

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
- Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) updating, where needed, the country’s ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water, soil formation, refugia to

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

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

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

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costing 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 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by FSM in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcomes:

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

Key Products or publications:

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP and fully address the Aichi Targets
- Fifth National Report for the CBD

Key Activities (IV – V)

IV. Developing implementation plans

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes, the Group of experts in economic and development sectors will play a pivotal role in the development of implementation plans for the NBSAP under Component 3. They will be assisted by the international service providers on environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming and on capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management. Collectively, these consultants, service providers and the working group will be responsible for preparing the required products according to their TOR (see Annex A, D and E) and for involving a wide range of stakeholders in the process.

The development implementation plan will include the following elements:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: FSM 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 of the system. These are all aspects linked to the implementation of the PoWPA, to which FSM committed to adhering to. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. FSM is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:

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

d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that FSM develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, FSM will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:

- Insufficiency mandate and attributions and functions of authorities responsible for biodiversity management to execute their programme of work in full;
- Inadequate level of expert knowledge in sphere of biodiversity management;
- Limited funding for direct implementation of NBSAP
- Lack of clarity on possible economic benefits derived from the sustainable use of biodiversity
- General lack of financial, human and information resources needed for an ecosystem approach
- Reduced capacity for research of the biodiversity components and monitoring
- Reduced management and financial capacities for development and maintenance of the protected areas system
- Underdeveloped financial incentive measures
- Lack of experience for biodiversity rehabilitation

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, FSM will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, FSM will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

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

- Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (GEF #4746): The aim of this recently approved project is to support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries. This will be particularly important when addressing Aichi Targets 6 and 7.
- Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (GEF #2131): The aim of this recently completed project was to support Pacific SIDS' efforts to reform, realign, restructure and strengthen their national fisheries laws, policies, institutions and programmes.
- Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (GEF #3101): The aim of this project, which is under implementation, is to implement long-term adaptation measures to increase the resilience of a number of key development sectors in the Pacific islands to the impacts of climate change. This will be particularly important when addressing Target 15.
- The Micronesia Challenge: Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF # 3626): The aim of this project is to develop a national incentive program for mainstreaming sustainable land management planning and practices in order to combat land degradation, conserve biodiversity of global importance and protect vital carbon assets. This will be particularly important when addressing Targets 2 and 3.
- Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries - under the

GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF # 2586): The aim of this project is to implement sustainable integrated water resource and wastewater management in the Pacific Island Countries - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability.

- The planned Ridge to Reef project for FSM (GEF5) will support protected areas management, expansion as well as effective biodiversity conservation outside protected areas. The NBSAP project will build strong synergies with this planned project development.

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

A National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will be established that ensembles relevant stakeholders and technical experts on BD issues and all the related projects in FSM will be represented on this group. Regular meetings will be held between the different projects to leverage synergies and ensure efficiency in implementing the projects. The studies conducted and information gathered under the other projects will be integrated into project implementation and into the strategic documents developed under this project. In particular, the Report on the State of Biodiversity and the two currently being developed documents, the Protected Area Gap Assessment and the National Financial Plan for the PA System will provide valuable information in the development of the NBSAP. Appropriate lessons from the region in dealing with biodiversity issues and related subjects will also be of importance and integrated into the implementation of the project and highlighted through the facilitation of the meetings.

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

Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises

At a national level, the key strategies, policies and plans that are relevant for FSM's Enabling Activity Proposal:

- FSM's Strategic Development Plan (2004 – 2023)
- FSM's Energy Policy (2010)
- FSM's Agriculture Policy (2012-2016)
- FSM's Coconut Industry Reform – Biofuel Strategy (2013 – 2018)
- FSM's Forestry State-wide Assessment and Resource Strategy
- Micronesia Challenge Measures
- Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Areas Community Strategic Plan

This project is a follow-on to the existing NBSAP, and it is consistent with it. It will be guided by priorities in the above-mentioned strategies, policies and plans. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes. It also builds on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments, taking these one step further.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 30 months. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project will be administered by UNDP using the national implementation modality (NIM) project, in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 2006) between the UNDP and the Government of FSM, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Action Plan and FSM Country Matrix for 2013-2017. Under the NIM modality, the FSM National Department of Resources and Development (FSMRD) is the designated government institution responsible for the project towards the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The DRD will manage implementation of all project activities.

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

In working closely stakeholders the Department of Resources and Development, will be responsible for providing project oversight and assurance services for project implementation including (i) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (ii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by Project Board; and (iii) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with Government and/or UNDP/GEF procedures. A FSMRD staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility of project assurance activities and will be the point of contact between the

project and UNDP.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) which will be convened by DRD, and will serve as the project's coordination and technical advisory body. The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress and advice on technical matters concerning the project.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will also provide technical advice. The PSC may meet more frequently to discuss issues of technical nature and make recommendations which would be forwarded to the Project Board for final decision making. The following will be the composition of the PSC for the project:

The Project Steering Committee may be an existing or previously formed NBSAP Steering Committee. This committee may comprise of smaller thematic working groups. The thematic area groups may meet quarterly or on an ad hoc basis when need arises. The steering committee however meets at least twice per year to review and monitor the performance of the project. The PSC will include NBSAP stakeholder group, thematic area working group and some key people involved in planning and implementing NBSAP activities. This may include other key government Ministries and departments.

Until the PSC has met and has deliberated, the following are the proposed TOR for the Committee (the TOR may be amended by the committee):

- Provide policy and strategic oversight and support to the implementation of the project, in particular to the process of updating the NBSAP, developing the country's CHM and of completing and submitting national reports to the CBD with full government endorsement.
- Advise and ensure stakeholder involvement on matters of biodiversity sectoral and development mainstreaming, biodiversity valuation and on the nexus biodiversity-climate change.
- Review and provide advice on technical components of the Annual Work Plans.
- Provide inputs to the projects' APR/PIR.
- Support project evaluations, if applicable
- Deliberate on the TOR and membership for other committees and working groups that are expected to contribute to the implementation of project activities and the achievement of its outcomes.
- Discuss and make recommendations on any matter involving an alteration in the mandate, terms of reference, membership, or structure of the PSC.
- Any other relevant task as applicable.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Implementation Unit* (PIU), comprising of a Project Coordinator and a Project Assistant(s), who will be located within National and/or sub-national executing offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard Government recruitment procedures. The Project Coordinator will manage the administrative implementation of all project activities and will ensure that all reporting is submitted according to pre-agreed deadlines. The Project Coordinator will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

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

The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Asia and the Pacific. UNDP has an established national representation in the FSM UN Joint Presence Office, Kolonia, Pohnpei with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. It counts on a country development manager exclusively dedicated to FSM's affairs. This officer is supported by other programme, operations and Senior Management staff at UNDP Fiji Multi-country Coordinating Office's. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Regional Service Centre Bangkok. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

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

The project is in line with the endorsed UNDP Sub Regional Program Document for Pacific Island Countries 2013 – 2017, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013 – 2017 and the endorsed UNDAF Action Plan and Country Results Matrix of Pacific the Federated States of Micronesia. In particular, the project contributes to UNDAF Outcome 1 "By 2017 the most vulnerable communities across the PICTs are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society and communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation, mitigations and disaster risk reduction".

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project:

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

	National level	Chuuk State	Pohnpei State	Kosrae State	Yap State
Council and committees	The President's Environmental Management and Sustainable Development Council. "NBSAP PANEL" or current equivalent	TBD	Resource Management Committee	Resource Management Committee	Environmental Stewardship Committee
Terrestrial biodiversity	Department of Resources and Development, Division of Resource Management and Development, Agriculture Program	Department of Agriculture	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry Office of Economic Affairs, Division of Agriculture	Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority, Division of Forestry Department of Resources and Economic Affairs	Department of Resources and Development, Division of Agriculture and Forestry
Marine biodiversity	Department of Resources and Development, Division of Resource Management and Development, Marine Resources Program	Department of Marine Resources	Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority, Division of Marine Conservation	Department of Resources and Development, Marine Resources Management Division
Environmental quality	Department of Health, Education and Social Affairs	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Protection Agency	- Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority	Environmental Protection Agency
Non-governmental organizations	Micronesia Conservation Trust- College of Micronesia – FSM The Nature Conservancy	Chuuk Conservation Society	- Conservation Society of Pohnpei	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization Yela Environment Landowners Association	Yap Community Action Program Yap Institute of Natural Sciences
Bi/Multi-lateral Partners (in-country)	AusAid, JICA, Japan Embassy's Grassroots Program, PRC Embassy Assistance, USDA NRCS Office, USDA-Rural Development, Secretariat of the Pacific Community North Rep Office, International Organization for Migration/USAID				

The participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in FSM are active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation. Members of local communities have large influence over the long-term conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, their full involvement and participation in the revision of the NBSAP are very important to ensure common agreement and support to the NBSAP. This is also paramount to the success of the implementation of the NBSAP and in the overall objective - the conservation of biodiversity. In order to ensure the full involvement of local communities at a national level, community representatives (community leaders and NGOs) will be included in the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group. This is to ensure that community perspectives and knowledge are integrated into the national targets and the updated NBSAP, in particular on issues of protection of biological diversity in priority areas, forms of sustainable uses of biological diversity/natural resources, threats and factors threatening biodiversity. Further, the participation of local communities at a local level will be secured through UNDP-coordinated projects in the field and cooperation with environmental NGOs. The projects and NGOs are working with the municipalities and local communities and NBSAP topics will be included in their agendas when they organise working groups and public consultations.

The participation of indigenous and traditional groups in the project will be ensured through locally based CSOs. The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.⁹

Gender marking

FSM enjoys a relatively high degree of gender parity. The country complies with the UN treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the national

⁹ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

and state constitutions have articles stipulating that all the people have equal rights. Women and men share a high adult literacy rate. In response to the relatively low percentage of women in public service and leadership positions, the government of FSM has started to sensitize gender mainstreaming approaches in trainings to both public and private sectors.¹⁰

Consultation under this project will make a particular emphasis on including women from the beginning of the project, with an emphasis on women's NGOs (similar to the process of involving women's NGOs during the 44th session of the UN's CEDAW¹¹ in July 2009).

The project coordination will ensure that gender consideration become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹² More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

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

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

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

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

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

The project combines GEF funding with government and non-government co-financing in order to achieve the project objectives without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the DRD, a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, and reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the DRD and other state agencies regularly throughout the project.

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

The Government of FSM wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialized 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 FSM in sourcing the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

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

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

¹⁰ http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/gender/background/pdf/e09mic.pdf Country Gender Profile: Micronesia. 2009. JICA.

¹¹ "Gender Mainstreaming: The Role of Civil Society. Results of Monitoring the National Gender Mechanism" report by the Public Union for Gender Equality and Women's Initiatives, Baku, August 2010, paper copy

¹² See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP MCO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP MCO	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-MCO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports, including narrative and FACE Financial Reports	Project team/National Project Director	None	Quarterly, within 15 days of end of each quarter
CDRs – production/distribution CDRs – review and endorsement	UNDP_MCO Project Manager/National Project Director	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly as part of the QPR
Terminal Report	Project team/National Project Director UNDP-MCO	Printing costs only, if any.	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 for 3 years 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\$ 7, 000	

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

-- n/a--

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY (IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Andrew Yatilman	GEF Operational Focal Point	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	April 24, 2013


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
CBD	06/20/1994	H.E.Mr. Marion Henry, Secretary, Department of Resources and Development

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adrian Dinu, Officer-in-Charge and Deputy Executive Coordinator, UNDP - GEF		May 6, 2013	Sameer Karki, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+662-3049100 Ext.2729	sameer.karki@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Expert: Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes (managerial tasks corresponding to 9 out of 65 weeks)	650	9	<p><i>Objective:</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to the management of the project and its funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are implemented in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop detailed Annual Work Plans and Budgets (including activity descriptions and a chronogram), and submit these to the Project Board and to the UNDP Country Office for approval). - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Steering Committee or other applicable instance. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, field visits, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Steering Committee, Project Board and UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Steering Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. <p>Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Bachelor's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in FSM, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p>
Project Assistant(s) part-time, one per state, amounting in total to \$12,000 to be financed by GEF for the duration of the project.	150	70	<p><i>Objective:</i> The Project 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 government and UNDP requirements and procedures. The Project Assistant will ensure high quality and accuracy of work.</p> <p><i>Administrative/Financial Support for project:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of the project budgetary revisions/annual work plans (at least once a year). ▪ Preparation of quarterly advance requests in conjunction with quarterly progress reports and reporting in accordance with UNDP procedures. ▪ Preparation of payment requests (under 2500 USD). ▪ Preparation of travel requests for Project staff and Implementing Partner, in accordance with Government, rules and procedures.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical support for travel (tickets and hotel reservations). Assistance to the Project Coordinator 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. Assistance to the Project Coordinator 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. Organization and logistical support of the workshops, task meetings, delegations, field visits etc. Preparation of hand outs for workshops, briefings and meetings. Equipment inventory, preparation of reports on equipment condition. Maintaining the records pertaining to the issuance of project equipment to PIU experts; monitoring of such equipment. Collection and distribution of incoming mail, dispatching outgoing mail; locating files etc. Recording of the data related to the office car use. Unofficial translation and acting as a translator where necessary. <p><i>Procurement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Procurement plan in accordance with Government and UNDP requirements and Annual Work Plan of the project. Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in Government/ UNDP format and control the observance of contractual terms and conditions. Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in Government/UNDP format. 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 government and/or UNDP Procurement Committee. Carrying on negotiations with the suppliers of goods/works/services. Ensuring tender selection of the suppliers of goods/works/services in accordance with government and / or UNDP requirements and procedures. Collection and ranking the information on potential goods/services providers. Filing the catalogue on contracts and agreements. <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/procurement functions in an international company/project. Fluency in English.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Expert: Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes (managerial tasks corresponding to 9 out of 65 weeks)	650	60	<p>Play a leading and resource person role vis-a-vis the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group and in a number of national sub-national consultation processes for all relevant activities under the Enabling Activity project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop planning methodologies and processes for the sub-national technical meetings and consultations. - Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations. - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. - Together with support from technical staff review the consolidated results of the five regional consultations - Review the NBSAP update. - Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP. - Carry out consultations with provincial authorities and organize sub-national technical meetings and consultations and National Technical meetings. - Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical meetings. - Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities. - Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity. - Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP implementation plans.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks to be covered by GEF</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>Contribution to the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in FSM ➤ Biodiversity Targets for FSM: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for FSM ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in FSM ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. 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>
International			
Lead Int. Consultant	2,500	10	<p><i>Objective:</i> To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and develop national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in FSM that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. ▪ Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in FSM 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. ▪ Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. ▪ Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in FSM ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for FSM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in FSM <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced university degree in environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in FSM essential.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2013				2014				2015			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	COP 12	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			x	x	X	X	X					
		2. Identification of new stakeholders; consultations and awareness			x	x	X	X	X	X				
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being				x	x	X	X	X				
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations						x	x	X	X			
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations						x	x	X	X	X		
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						x	x	X	X	X		
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						x	x	x	x	X	X	X
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.								x	x	x	x	x
		9. Technology needs assessment									x	x	x	
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							x	x	x	x	x	
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation										x	x	x
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures				x	x	X	X	X	X			
		13. CHM development.									X	X	X	X
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach								X	X	x	x	x
		15. Fifth national reports						x	x	x	x	x		

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	0	0	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000	0	0	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,000	7,000	0	0	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000	8,000	0	0	d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000	0	0	e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	3,000	0	0	f
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,110	2,110	0	0	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	500	500	0	0	l
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1) - GEF						38,160	38,160	0	0	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	13,000	0	13,000	0	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	18,000	0	18,000	0	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000	0	10,000	0	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	17,100	0	17,100	0	d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	14,000	0	14,000	0	e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	9,000	0	9,000	0	f
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,500	0	12,500	0	h
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,700	0	3,700	0	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	0	1,000	0	l
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2) - GEF						98,300	0	98,300	0	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	7,000	0	0	7,000	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	13,000	0	0	13,000	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	8,090	0	0	8,090	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	0	0	10,000	d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000	0	0	6,000	e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000	0	0	6,000	f
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,500	0	0	12,500	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	650	0	0	650	l
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3) - GEF						63,240	0	0	63,240	
4. Project Mgt	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Local consultant	5,850	975	3,900	975	j
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Local consultant	10,500	1,750	7,000	1,750	k
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	100	1,300	100	l
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	0	1,000	1,000	m
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management) - GEF						19,850	2,825	13,200	3,825	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						220,000	41,435	111,500	67,065	

Budget Notes	
a	Int. NBSAP Consultant fee (lump-sum \$25K / or approx. 10 weeks) - budget spread among the three components
b	National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes (lump sum \$39K / or approx. 60 weeks) - budget spread among the three components
c	Travel for Int. NBSAP Consultant; Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity service provision; Capacity needs assessment for BD management service provision, and Local Travel.
d	Groups of Experts: (1) National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group; and (2) Economic and Development Sectors. Lump sum \$35.1K - budget spread among the three components
e	Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming service provision (lump sum \$25K) – budget spread among the three components
f	Consultations and meetings in connection with the biodiversity planning stock-taking and target setting exercises; NBSAP update exercise; NBSAP implementation plans and 5NR.
g	Two laptops for local consultants.
h	Capacity needs assessment for BD management service provision (lump-sum \$25K) - divided equally among components 2 and 3
i	Printing of 1000 copies of the NBSAP and related reports. May involve basic editorial work.
j	National Expert: Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes (managerial tasks corresponding to 9 out of 65 weeks @ \$650/week)
k	Project Assistant(s) part-time, one per state, amounting in total to \$10,500 to be financed by GEF for the duration of the project (approx 70 weeks @\$150/week).
l	Costs of communication, including telephone costs and internet service provision (in connection with project management). Stationary and other supplies (in connection with project activities).

ANNEX D. TOR FOR WORKING GROUPS SUPPORTED BY THE PROJECT

GEF financing: \$35,100 lump-sum (refer to Annex C. TBW, budget note “d”)

Government co-financing: approx. \$274,724 (includes people’s time, meeting costs, some travel and other sundries)

Non-government co-financing: approx. \$30,000 (includes people’s time, equipment and other sundries)

D-1)

Group of Experts in Economic and Development Sectors

To assist National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes and NBSAP Lead Consultant in taking stock of the success of the existing NBSAP, developing national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets and updating FSM NBSAP. The experts will cover the main sectors and areas linked to biodiversity conservation

- 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)

Contribution to the following Outputs:

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for FSM anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as:

- (i) mainstreaming;
- (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and
- (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for FSM are submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:

- Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)
- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) developed for assessing and capturing value in ecosystems’ goods and services in FSM

The group will be formed by 4-5 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 FSM that result in biodiversity conservation or loss.

- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in FSM 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.
- Submit all required information by team leaders for finalizing the NBSAP activities.

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

Contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in FSM
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for FSM
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in FSM

D-2)

National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group

The National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will be an essential vehicle for ensuring that the Enabling Activity project is successful in building national capacity for biodiversity planning. group will congregate representatives from key stakeholder institutions and national specialists. It will and provide support to the project activities from beginning to end. More specifically, the Working Group (or several sub-working groups under it) will ensure the process of wide stakeholder engagement and provide technical and policy inputs to the NBSAP review process, including by providing data and information to and by commenting the key products emanating from the Enabling Activity.

Contribution to the following Outputs:

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 FSM 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, FSM taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹³, Global Biodiversity Information Facility¹⁴ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre¹⁵, the Global Environment Outlook portal¹⁶, among other relevant ones).

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for FSM 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;

¹³ www.bipindicators.net

¹⁴ www.gbif.org

¹⁵ www.unep-wcmc.org

¹⁶ geodata.ricap.unep.org

- (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and
- (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for FSM are submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP, incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:

- Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)
- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) developed for assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in FSM

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.

Iterative and collective contributions to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in FSM
- Biodiversity Targets for FSM: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for FSM
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in FSM
- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

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

<i>Block of Services (A) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming</i>	Budget note “e”	Available budget \$25K
<i>Block of Services (B) Capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management</i>	Budget note “h”	Available budget \$25K

The complete **Requests for proposal** prepared by UNDP normally have the following structure:

- i. Instructions to Offerors
- ii. General Conditions of Contract
- iii. Terms of Reference (TOR)
- iv. Proposal Submission Form
- v. Price Schedule

In this annex, **only the TOR are described**. The remainder of the chapters of the Requests for proposal will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for proposal will include the following headings (Sections):

- (1) Summary and Background
- (2) Objective of the Consultancy
- (3) Scope of Work
- (4) Expected Results
- (5) Duty station
- (6) Requirements to the documents
- (7) Responsibility
- (8) Qualification requirements
- (9) Available information
- (10) Selection Process

TOR for the RFP

Technical Support Services for National Biodiversity Target-setting and the development of the NBSAP and related products in FSM

(1) Summary and Background

The Republic of FSM 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) FSM’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 RFP** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialised consultants within the following areas of expertise:

- (A) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- (B) Capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management

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.

[- More on 'Background' can be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for RFP]

(2) Objective

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

- (A) The Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist will be carrying out the tasks under two sub-activities:
 - i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP (under Component 3).
- (B) To objectively reveal FSM's capacity to effectively implement the obligations deriving from the ratification and accession of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

(4) Scope of Work

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

- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within FSM, 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.
- 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.
- Where appropriate, assist in identifying potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Identify priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP.
- Analyse internal sources of finance for action in the NBSAP including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments.
- Analyse external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP including i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
- Analyse innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) bank loans for investment projects. NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP.

Block of Services (B) Capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management

- Assess extent of role clarity and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its CoP guidance across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government.
- Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled.
- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.
- Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings.
- Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD.
- Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government.
- Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels.
- Generate recommendations to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation
- Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the municipal and central government levels.

The above services, including blocks A and B, comprise a minimum of 20 persons-week in total. This is but indicative. Each bidder will need to indicate the number of days of service the company can offer based on the scope of the consultancy.

Service providers will work together with the team of national and international consultants for the project in FSM, in particular the National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes, the Project Manager and the Project Assistant, who will play a leading role vis-a-vis project activities, in collaboration with in collaboration with the UNDP Programme Officer, the Project Director and the International NBSAP Lead Consultant.

(4) Expected Results

[The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes in collaboration with the UNDP Programme Officer, the Project Director, the Project Manager and the Project Assistant will elaborate more and finalise the expected results when composing the Request for Quotes' documentation]

Contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in FSM
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for FSM
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in FSM
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in FSM.
- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

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

(5) Duty station:

- Podgorica, Republic of FSM, for the mission part*
- Home based, for the completion of certain reports

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

(6) Requirements to the documents

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

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

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with UNDP (in consultation with the Project Manager), under the guidance from the International NBSAP Lead Consultant;
- 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 two blocks of services (or combines the required expertise in the presentation of individual consultants' profiles): (a) environmental or natural science; (b) economics, with focus on environmental finance; (c) national biodiversity valuation studies, payment for ecosystem services, sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity; (d) policy development, national accounting practices and methods; (e) human resource management or public administration.
- Valid certificates and licenses for consulting services in the field of biodiversity and or development.
- Available qualified personnel with university degrees in the required fields.
- Outline of proposed approaches for the two blocks of services
- List of rendered consulting services for the past 3 years.
- Ability to submit the 2 reference letters confirming the successfully rendered services for the last 2 years.
- Ability to write hold the trainings in English is a requirement.

(9) Available information:

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

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

(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, the winning service provider will be chosen.