



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Mongolia for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Mongolia	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4663
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00760
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	Submission Date:	2012-03-23
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

<b>EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Mongolia to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD</b>					
<b>EA Component</b>	<b>Grant Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-financing (\$)</b>
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Mongolian Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	20,157	38,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	20,909	28,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Mongolia at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Mongolia		
3. Strategy and Action Plan Development	TA	3.1 Mongolia commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Mongolia.	110,223	108,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Mongolia BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	19,983	21,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Mongolia	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	28,728	24,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
<b>Subtotal</b>				200,000	219,000
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>2</sup></b>				20,000	35,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				220000	254000

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	In-kind	254,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			254,000

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

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

<b>GEF Agency</b>	<b>Type of Trust Fund</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Country Name/Global</b>	<b>EA Amount (a)</b>	<b>Agency Fee (b)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total (c)=(a)+(b)</b>
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Mongolia	220,000	22,000	242,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				220,000	22,000	242,000

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

<b>Cost Items</b>	<b>Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>EA Total (\$)</b>
Local consultants*		<b>16,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>
International consultants*				<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		<b>1,500</b>		<b>1,500</b>
Travel*		<b>2,500</b>		<b>2,500</b>
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (2)			<b>0</b>
	Specify "Others" (3)			<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

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

The \$ 1,500 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>Mongolia is bordered by Russia to the North and China to the South, with a vast geographical area of 1,564,100 km<sup>2</sup> which includes grassy steppe, mountains in the west and southwest, semi-desert and desert plains,; coniferous boreal and steppe forests in the north, scrub forests in the south, and the Gobi Desert across the south-central region. The global importance of many of these ecosystems is well recognized and 2 UNESCO World heritage sites and 11 RAMSAR sites have been designated within the country. Additionally, 70 Important Bird Areas (IBA) and 5 sites under the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership for Migratory birds have been recognized in Mongolia.</p> <p><b>Threats to Biodiversity in Mongolia</b></p> <p>The main threats to biodiversity include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock grazing</li> <li>Land use practices</li> <li>Mining development</li> <li>Hunting</li> <li>Climate change.</li> <li>Urbanization and Development: In the past 15 years a growing inflow of Mongolians from rural areas to urban areas has been on the rise, putting pressures on the nearby protected areas.</li> </ol> <p><b>Biodiversity projects in Mongolia:</b></p> <p>Mongolia became a party to the CBD on the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1993. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Mongolia has so far implemented 4 such projects. <b>Appendix 4 (a)</b> shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Mongolia. As a result of this planning process, Mongolia has to date been able to secure a total of 11 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 14,295,031 with an additional \$24,555,247 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at <a href="http://www.gefonline.org/projectList">http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</a> Appendix 4(b) is a list of these GEF funded biodiversity projects in Mongolia.</p>						
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b> (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.</p>	<p><b>Justification:</b> The Government of Mongolia has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in Mongolia. Details of what was accomplished can be found in <b>Appendix 4 (a)</b>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="415 1829 1385 1896"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="415 1829 732 1896">Reports</th> <th data-bbox="732 1829 954 1896">Date of Submission to</th> <th data-bbox="954 1829 1385 1896">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reports	Date of Submission to	Comments			
Reports	Date of Submission to	Comments					

	<b>CBD Secretariat or completion of project</b>	
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	10-02-1998	
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	10-02-1998	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	06-05-2003	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	15-10-2007	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	01-04-2009	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>	30-12-2001	See <b>appendix 4</b> (a) for what was accomplished
<b>National CHM</b>	continuous	No CHM Developed

**a) Baseline for NBSAPs:**

Mongolia received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 1997 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were coordinated by the Ministry of Nature and the Environment with the assistance of a small national team comprised of a national consultant, the National Committee for implementation of the CBD and other relevant NGOs.

Since its submission, the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Mongolia and thus the NBSAP is due for revision for various reasons including the fact that it was completed many years ago and needs updating due to emerging issues. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Mongolia to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Mongolia NBSAP.

**b) Baseline for National Reporting**

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Mongolia has completed its First, Second, and has completed its Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Mongolia will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that Mongolia will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.

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

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

iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) etc:

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMONGOLIA/Resources/Mongolia\\_P\\_RSP.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMONGOLIA/Resources/Mongolia_P_RSP.pdf) and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS).

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

#### **Justification for the project**

- a) Initial NBSAP done in 1996: The Initial NBSAP was completed in 1996 and so is outdated- which means there will be a complete overhaul of the initial NBSAP in many cases.
- b) Size of the country : Mongolia is a large country – 3 times the size of France- this increases travel costs especially where consultations will be done in national and sub national levels.
- c) Varied ecosystems that affect the indigenous people: Consultations on Biodiversity will not only have to take measures to include the forest, steppe, mountainous and desert biodiversity, but also the agricultural and herding sector which supporting many of the rural folk in Mongolia.
- d) An emerging market Mongolia has been named as one of the emerging markets- with a high GDP, but its un regulated mining and hunting sectors deserve extra sessions in the biodiversity consultations- hence extra project

funds

- e) The emerging issues which were not addressed in previous version of NBSAP makes this project almost as involving as doing a new NBSAP. See a list of emerging issues in Section C, Component 2 (parts i-iv).

#### **Fit with the GEF Strategies**

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

- i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.
- ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.
- iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities
- iv) **Project Objective:** With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Mongolia to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

#### **Fit with UNEP programme of Work**

##### **SUB Programme: Environmental governance**

**Expected accomplishment a:** The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.

Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System

**Expected accomplishment b:** Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws

Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced

**Expected accomplishment (c):** National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work

Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes

**Expected accomplishment d):** Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making

Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international



	<p>policy processes. (2) Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p><b>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:</b> This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b) Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, &amp; Priorities of the Strategy</b> Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;</li> <li>ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs</li> <li>iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Mongolian population is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In August 2010, the government of Mongolia strongly reaffirmed its commitment to obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), further stating that 'protecting the rights of national minorities stand[s] as a priority'.</li> <li>iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein,</li> </ul>

issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.

iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Mongolia is a land locked country with no marine and or coastal biodiversity needs but the country has important aquatic resources that need to be conserved as precipitation is very low in Mongolia.

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

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

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

**Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines**  
(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

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

**Project Execution:** Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism will be the national executing agency (NEA) and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

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

#### **Mainstreaming project results in all sectors**

There will be several measures taken to make sure the initiative is mainstreamed into other sectors

- 1) The wide stakeholder base given on page 12 includes all sectors which are either affected or affect biodiversity conservation. The participation of all those sectors in consultation and data collection will be crucial
- 2) The project will also integrate BD issues in national planning, poverty reduction strategies, economic strategies, and MDGs and Climate change plans. This will be done in Component 3.
- 3) Once the NBSAP and 5<sup>th</sup> national reports are developed, a vigorous communication will be carried out within the country, to ensure that the outputs and outcomes are widely publicized in all sectors including media.

#### **Linkage to other related initiatives:**

Appendix 4b has some 11 former GEF projects. The current project will have linkages with these projects in various ways including:-

- a) Linkage with past enabling activities: Mongolia has previously engaged in similar enabling type activities such as the 1<sup>st</sup> NBSAP, the 1, 2, 3 & 4<sup>th</sup> National reports to the CBD, Capacity building for biosafety implementation, and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), all of which are listed in Appendix 4b. These enabling activity projects have alternated in cycles dependent on the directions from the CBD COP. This project will build on the previous experiences and lessons learned in developing of previous enabling activities to develop the revised NBSAP, the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report and the CHM. In particular, outputs from such previous enabling

activities give needed baselines for analyzing future changes, trends and status of biodiversity. Former enabling activities also provide structures such as BD committees, project steering committees and multi sectoral discussion panels, which will be useful for the current project.

- b) Linkage to the Protected Area projects: The PA system in Mongolia covers 22 million hectares, equivalent to almost 14% of the country's territory. These PAs contain much of the countries flora, fauna and important biodiversity. Two key projects that will contribute to the NBSAP and 5<sup>th</sup> National Report development with respect to protected areas will be (i) the "Strengthening of the Protected Area Network in Mongolia" (SPAN) whose objective is to catalyze the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of Mongolia's protected areas system; (ii) Developing a Model Conservation Programme – Conservation of the Gobi Desert Using Wild Bactrian Camels as an Umbrella Species whose objective is to ensure the long-term conservation of the Great Gobi ecosystem and the keystone species it supports through improving participation of local communities in the management of the Special Protected Area. Both of these protected area projects have already been commenced and their main outputs developed and; (iii) "Revitalization of Mongolia's Protected Areas through Effective Forest Management of Bogd Khan Uul." The current NBSAP project will benefit from several outputs from these projects and which will be taken into account in the new BD strategy, including and not limited to issues on capacity in protected area management, designing and institutionalizing of protected area management plans, financing options for protect area management, and mainstreaming of protected area inhabitants and stakeholders.
- c) Linkages regarding participation of indigenous and rural communities in BD management: In section B above, under project justification, the project design acknowledges that Mongolia has varied ecosystems that affect the indigenous people. These ecosystems such as forest, grassland and mountain ecosystems have been the focus of various GEF projects e.g. (i) "Community-based Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mountain Landscapes of Mongolia's Altai Sayan Eco region" and; (ii) "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia" An overarching objective with these projects, which will greatly assist in the revision of the NBSAP and the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report is the goal to increase public engagement in the management of varied ecosystems as a catalyst to increase government and private sector support to co-manage the natural heritage. These past GEF projects will be invited at various stages of the current NBSAP revision to contribute from their experiences particularly on how indigenous people, private sector and rural communities should be factored in BD conservation strategies.
- d) Linkages on capacity assessment and development: Although completed a number of years ago, the capacity assessment project in Mongolia titled "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in

Biodiversity” and supported by the World Bank, will provide insight into the main issues to be discussed by the NBSAP project where capacity assessment is concerned, especially for the four priorities areas that the WB project addressed including:

- a) Implementation of general measures for in-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use
- b) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity important for agriculture
- c) Incentive measures
- d) Preservation/maintenance of biodiversity related knowledge of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles

### **Project Implementation by UNEP**

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

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

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

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

### **Sustainability plan**

Capacities developed:

The fulfillment of the outcomes of this project and the sustainability of the project, will be enhanced by the fact that various capacities will be developed and which will contribute in short and long term sustainability of the outcomes as follows:

- a) Multi -sectoral consultations: Capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for biodiversity – based on wide multi-sectoral considerations. This will be based in various sectors including agriculture, forestry, mining, housing, etc will have their capacities for discussing biodiversity issues developed in a multi sectoral set up.
- b) National staff in ministries will have their capacity built for biodiversity data collection and collation storage into the CHM for future reference.

	<p>c) Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in biodiversity conservation. This is an area where countries have not been fully detailed or serious enough even when they mention them in the documents. This project will have gender consultants to facilitate the consultations.</p> <p>d) Capacity for multi-sectoral consultations. Staff from The above capacities will be utilized in ensuring that the outcomes of the project are realized.</p> <p><b><u>Other sustainability strategies</u></b></p> <p>The executing agency will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by the country itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.</li> <li>• Listing this project in the UNDAF process is another mechanism that will be used for its sustainability as it enters the matrix that is available to all UN Agencies and other development workers.</li> <li>• Financial sustainability will be maintained by having a budget from the government to sustain and perpetuate the outcomes of the project in Mongolia.</li> </ul> <p><b>STAKEHOLDERS:</b></p> <p>Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.</p>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p><b>Cost effectiveness:</b> This project requests \$220,000 from the GEF Trust Fund for support for revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th National Report. <u>Mongolia is an emerging market economy</u> listed among the emerging markets countries in February 2011 when Citigroup analysts determined it to be one of Global Growth Generators countries with the most promising growth prospects for 2010-2050. It is anticipated that this project will yield great value for the country in that it will be it lays the foundational planning for conservation, which, if well implemented, will have great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future. In addition, this project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF’s mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental</p>

	<p>costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>If GEF funds are not provided, the Mongolia would “self-finance” for the preparation of their Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs to achieve the outcomes of this project. However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective. Mongolia might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</li> <li>b) A project’s web-based portal ‘5NR Portal’ (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly.</li> <li>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Mongolia Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</li> <li>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as sown in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</li> <li>e) The M&amp;E process will be ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 8</b></li> <li>d) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 5</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS</b></p>	<p>N/a</p>

<b>FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	
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**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Enkhbat Altangerel	Director	MINISTRY OF NATURE, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	04/26/2011


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	30/09/1993	MR. DORJGURKHEM BATBOLD
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		03/23/2012	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

**ANNEX A**



**CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager	139	72	Total \$10,000. Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Administrative Support	83	72	Total: \$6,000 full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local consultants	138	493	Total: \$68,117 -Consultants will be hired to collect data -facilitate consultations -compile sectoral reports -mainstream BD conservation in national planning - develop the NBSAP and 5 <sup>th</sup> National reports
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development, CHM, Institutional Strengthening, capacity building)	1,538	13	Total: 20,000 (GEF) Assisting the EA in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultations and validation process as well as reporting. If desired, international consultants could be engaged for training local staff on the development of the CHM.

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

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

### Climate Change

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

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

### Land Degradation

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

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

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

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

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