



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 Montenegro		
Country(ies):	Montenegro	GEF Project ID:	4876
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5024
Other Executing Partner(s):	UNDP in close collaboration with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	Submission Date:	March 30, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	21,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Montenegro reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Montenegro taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	36,110	42,133
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2014, the Montenegro NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) 	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Montenegro anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities 	95,300	100,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		and has been submitted to the CBD COP	linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Montenegro 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 Montenegro 		
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 (beyond the project's proposed time-frame) 	3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. 3.2. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Montenegro in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.	59,500	70,000
Subtotal				190,910	212,133
EA Management Cost ⁵				19,090	27,867
Total EA Cost				210,000	240,000

^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	Government of Montenegro	Grant	235,000
Multilateral donor	UNDP CO Montenegro	Grant	5,000
Total Co-financing			240,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Montenegro	210,000	21,000	231,000
Total Grant Resources						

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	34	14,850	10,467	25,317
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		1,700	15,400	17,100
Travel		0	0	0
Others** : Miscellaneous expenses and project audit		2,540	2,000	4,540
Total		19,090	27,867	46,957

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

The GEF will finance 16 weeks of work for a Project manager and 18 for a Project Assistant. Exact rates are in Annex A. Most of expenses for the office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications will be borne by the Government of Montenegro. Only part of total expenses under this category will be requested from GEF financing, mainly for communication. Facility costs covered by GEF will also include phone, fax and internet expenses kept at approx. \$1.7K for the project duration. Audit was budgeted for at \$2K, also for the entire project duration, and For more details, refer to the Total Budget and Workplan in Annex C.

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):

Montenegro became the 192nd member of the United Nations on 28 June 2006 and an official candidate for membership of the European Union in 2010. Montenegro is a small (13,812 km²) mountainous country located in south-eastern Europe. It borders Bosnia & Herzegovina to the north-west, Serbia (Kosovo) to the north-east, Albania to the south-east and Croatia to the west. It has 293km of coastline along the Adriatic Sea. The maritime zone of Montenegro extends up to 12 nautical miles out to sea and is some 2,500 km² in extent. The terrain of Montenegro ranges from *high mountains* along its borders with Serbia (Kosovo) and Albania, through a *segment of the Karst* of the western Balkan Peninsula, to a narrow (2-10 km wide) *coastal plain*. The coastal plain disappears completely towards the hinterland, where Mount Lovcen and other ranges plunge abruptly into the inlet of the Gulf of Kotor. With 3,250 plant species, Montenegro is considered as one of the most floristically diverse areas of the Balkan Peninsula. It has a species-area index for its vascular flora of 0.837, the highest of all European countries (Stevanovic. *et al* 2000). Montenegro also forms part of the Mediterranean Basin 'biodiversity hotspot', one of 153 centers of globally significant floral diversity. The number of Balkan vascular floral endemics in Montenegro is very high, with 392 taxa (~7% of the total vascular flora) recorded, markedly in the high mountain areas of the country. Of particular global significance are the 46 locally endemic vascular plants, mostly comprising Tertiary relicts. The remaining flora of Montenegro includes around 1,200 species of freshwater algae, approximately 1,500 species of marine algae (300 of which are macro algae) and 589 species of bryophytes. In addition, some 284 species of lichens have been recorded, and some 2000 species of fungi. About 295 fish species have been recorded in the waters of Montenegro, of which some 90 species are freshwater and more than 205 marine. There are 56 species of amphibians and reptiles. The coastal region of Montenegro and its hinterland - the Skadar Lake, Lovćen and Prokletije - are considered the most significant centers of biodiversity of reptiles and amphibians on the Balkan Peninsula and in Europe. Of a total of 526 European bird species, 297 (or 57%) can be found regularly in Montenegro, with several additional species (~29 species) registered as occasional visitors. With 204 nesting bird species, Montenegro has a species-area index for nesting birds of 0.557, considerably higher than the figure for the entire Balkans (0.435). Lake Skadar, shared with Albania, is one of the most important wintering sites for waterfowl in Europe. Sixty five species of terrestrial mammals have also been recorded within the territory of Montenegro.

Economic Development Challenges: Montenegro has enjoyed strong economic growth in recent years, along with low inflation and a significant amount of direct foreign investment. The life expectancy at birth is 74, well above the global average of 69. One of the major successes has been the decrease in percentage of the population in poverty – in 2005, more than 11% of the population lived in poverty, while in 2008, less than 5% of the population lived in poverty. The gross national income per capita is \$6,750 (for 2010). The mortality rate of children under 5 has continued to decline annually for the past 20 years, and now stands at 8 per 1000, far below the average of developing countries in Central Asia of 23 per thousand. The country has also made important advances in the areas of price and trade liberalization, privatization and banking sector reform. One of the main challenges in economic development is the area of institutional reform, especially in the areas of corporate governance and competition. In addition, nearly a third of all adults are unemployed – this is by far the most important economic challenge facing the country.

On the basis of the available information, the following 6 main categories of threats to biodiversity can be identified:

1. *Uncontrolled urban and tourism development*, particularly on the coast and in Podgorica with which building of road and hydro-technical infrastructure is connected which lead to the loss, degradation and fragmentation of the remaining natural habitats, particularly coastal and wetlands habitats;
2. *Changes in land use practices*, associated with urban and tourism development and introduction of new practices in agricultural production leads not only to the loss of natural and semi-natural habitats but also to the loss of agro-biodiversity, that is, local varieties and breeds;
3. *Unsustainable and illegal use of natural resources* due to: (i): logging of natural forests, (ii) over-harvesting and unsustainable use of edible and medicinal plants, fungi and invertebrates, (iii) game hunting and (iv) fishing;
4. *Pollution* in the first place, freshwater and marine ecosystems waste waters and solid waste which apart from intoxication of organisms leads to eutrophication in those ecosystems;
5. *Introduction of alien, invasive species*, mostly for commercial reasons⁶, is a threat to biodiversity which has not been well studied yet⁷, but is expected to intensify in the near future;
6. *Climate change* represents a forthcoming threat to biological diversity which has a narrow variation amplitude, particularly in the temperature and water regime, and there must be a greater analysis of the existing and potential consequences from climate change^{8,9}.
7. *Habitat loss*: the most significant cumulative effect of the above mentioned threats to biological diversity is the loss of rare or endangered habitats and their associated rare, endemic or endangered species particularly on the coast as well as a reduction in the functionality and stability of ecosystems, particularly of forest and water ecosystems

A number of ministries and administrative bodies are responsible for environmental and protected areas management in Montenegro. The main responsibilities of the environment sector of the *Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT)* are to develop national strategies, policies, laws and standards for environmental protection. The *Environmental Protection Agency* performs executive tasks and, together with the Ministry, enables efficient and effective development and implementation of environment/nature policies. The Ministry also performs administrative supervision over the work of several public institutions, including *Public Enterprise National Parks* and *Nature Protection Institute*. The *Public Enterprise National Parks of Montenegro (PENP)* is the only specialized institution tasked with PA management in Montenegro. PENP is responsible for protection and management of the five Montenegrin National Parks - Durmitor, Biogradska gora, Skadar Lake, Lovcen and Prokletije (in process of proclamation). The responsibilities of the *Nature Protection Institute (NPI)* includes: the identification of natural assets that need special protection status; carrying out preparatory studies for establishing new protected areas, proposing nature protection measures and issuing decrees/resolutions on placing certain natural assets under protection; maintaining inventories of protected natural assets; conducting research and supervising conservation, restoration and protection projects; preparing plans and programs for the advancement of protected areas and species; and providing expert opinions on project documentation and physical plans. Other ministries whose competencies are closely linked to environment and nature protection include: *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development* in charge of forestry, agriculture and fishery, and water protection and use; and the *Ministry of Economic Development* with competences in the areas of economic development including industry, energy, and spatial planning and construction. The 2008 Nature Protection Law delegates competences for proclamation and management of certain categories of nature protected areas (namely for regional/ nature parks, natural monuments, and landscapes with outstanding characteristics) to *local government* level. Similar provisions were already in place under previous legislation, although the actual performance of municipalities in relation to these competences remains limited because of the lack of financial resources, technical facilities and human capacity. The administrative set up of the country includes national and local level governments, with local self-government structured into 21 municipalities.

Currently the national protected area system (PAS) covers 108,886 ha, or 7.88 % of the territory. The largest portion (85,695 ha or ~79%) of the PAS is represented by the 4 national parks (and their constituent nature reserves, 610ha in extent)¹⁰ – Durmitor, Skader Lake, Lovćen and Biogradska gora. A revision of the Law on National Parks is currently in process to provide for the proclamation of a fifth National Park – Prokletije, approximately 18,000 ha in extent. The remaining protected areas, comprising a total of 23,191ha (~21% of the PAS), include¹¹: 41 Monuments of Nature; four Areas with Exceptional Natural Features; and one area protected by Municipal decision. Montenegro also has one Ramsar site (Skadar Lake NP), one Biosphere Reserve (Tara River Basin – 182,899ha,

⁶ The most frequently encountered invasive species are as follows: Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), which is already resident, Chinese sumac (*Ailanthus altissima*), and in urban areas the Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). Presence of sea grapes (*Caulerpe racemosa*).

⁷ Only the inventory of invasive insects and fungi has been completed (see <http://www.europe-aliens.org/regionFactsheet.do?regionId=YUG-MN>)

⁸ Expected climate changes in Montenegro (the IPCC AR 4, and other sources) in the period to 2050: warming - rising temperatures of 1.8 to 2.2 0C especially during summer and a pronounced temperature contrast between land and sea, (ii) decreased amount of precipitation - the range between - 6% and - 14% especially during summer, while reducing relative humidity in the air and soil and increased evaporation, (iii) increasing the frequency of extreme climate phenomena and (iv) increase in sea level by about 18 - 22 cm

⁹ The necessity of making forecasting scenarios for climate change and other necessary measures concerning the impact of climate change on coastal and marine biodiversity of Montenegro are included in the document the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and UNEP RAC / SPA (prepared by V. Buskovic (2008)): *Vulnerability and impacts of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Montenegro*, National Overview

¹⁰ All current nature reserves are located within the boundaries of two national parks - Skader Lake and Durmitor – and are administered as an integral part of each NP.

¹¹ These categories of protected areas are still designated in terms of the previous Law on Nature Protection (No36/77 and 2/82).

including Durmitor and Biogradska Gora NP's) and two World Heritage Sites (WHS) – Durmitor (Durmitor NP) as a natural WHS and Boka Kotorska (15,000ha) as a natural and cultural WHS. Although there has been much progress in establishing protected areas, there remains much to be done in other areas of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including improving connectivity, protected area policy reform, sustainable finance, management planning and transboundary areas, among others.

There are a number of **barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD in Montenegro**, the most significant being:

Low political priority on the protection of the environment - although environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources are formally declared as priority in numerous official documents (The Declaration of the Ecological State, Spatial Plan of Montenegro, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, etc.), in practice they are positioned low in the political agenda since the economic sectors (tourism, energy, agriculture etc) considered as profitable are priorities. Interests of "development without barriers" are generally substantiated with strong financial and investment arguments that are stronger than environmental arguments including legal procedures and administrative measures that are considered as barriers to that kind of development.

Low level of limitations and incentives relating to protection of biodiversity/protection of nature - the current system of prohibitions and sanctions for the violation of regulations concerning nature protection (ranging from pollution to the direct use of biological resources) is not very efficient. As a result, these systems fail therefore to control and limit harmful activities that contribute to biodiversity loss. When applied, penalties are often perceived as "extra taxes" that complicate economic activities. In addition, there is a lack of incentives for investment in improvements of the state of natural resources for both economic sectors (agriculture, industry, tourism) and individuals that have to change their awareness and behaviour.

3Demographic, social and economic changes which influence biodiversity - significant demographic changes affected the region in past two decades (the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the migration of refugees and displaced persons etc.) consequently changed previous resident population of Montenegro (in ethnic, social and economic sense). On the other hand, internal migrations (e.g. from villages to the city and from the north to Podgorica and to the Coastal Area) have changed the demographic profile of rural settlements. here were significant changes in the age structure of the population, which further affects the labour capacities and economic potentials of the Montenegrin people. These changes affected traditional forms of the utilization of natural resources as well as traditional life style, especially in mountainous areas. Unfavorable economic conditions have resulted in an increase in the direct exploitation of biological resources. Further, the overharvesting/direct exploitation of biological resources much depends on accessibility whilst the unequal distribution of the benefits arisen from their exploitation is causing dissatisfaction among the local people.

Historically, there has been little participation of key stakeholders in decision-making process regarding use and management of natural resources. Existing mechanism for the management of protected natural assets do not meet basic rights and needs of the local population, whose livelihoods are linked to the use of natural resources. Although perceptions are changing with in rural areas, natural resources in public/state use are mostly seen as "nonentity" property that should be exploited "as much as possible". Further, the general public only declaratively supports the protection of the environment and biodiversity, but only few individuals and groups take an active role in it. This responsibility for catering for the environment and biodiversity is transferred to "someone other who is in charge for taking action", resulting in low public commitment, participation and feedback from public institutions to the general public.

Poor harmonization of legal and inter-institutional responsibilities - Fragmented distribution of responsibilities and low level of inter-institutional coordination are causing: 1) an overlap of institutional responsibilities regarding biodiversity/natural resources management, and 2) a lack of efficiency in the execution of obligations regarding biodiversity protection / conservation and sustainable use. In addition to that, there is a gap between the reforms in the legislative framework for biodiversity / nature protection and socio-economic transition / reforms required by the EU accession process. For example, regulations for the development of management plans for protected areas do not require a participatory approach in its preparation, adoption and implementation.

Lack of public and political awareness of biodiversity and lack of public involvement in its protection - a low level of knowledge and awareness on a wide range of issues regarding biodiversity / nature protection is reflected in various aspects, such as inadequate solid waste disposal and lack of knowledge about the protected areas. Public awareness campaigns on these issues are rare, usually opportunistic and focused on specific issues (e.g. campaign against the construction of hydropower plants on Tara River). Further, there is low public support to initiatives for increased nature protection (e.g. lack of public support for establishing National park "Prokletije"), resulting in discouragement of the general public and lack of political interest and support. The establishment of new protected areas is considered as a "barrier" to local economic development of rural areas, negatively affecting the public opinion on these important assets.

The weaknesses in the systems of management and designation of protected areas - The low level of operational and managerial capacities of authorities in effectively managing the existing protected areas of Montenegro are important barriers to the conservation of the key natural values of the country. Further, the inability or the numerous barriers experienced in the designation of new protected areas, particularly those of large size, require more efficient models for their designation.

Other related biodiversity planning processes:

The preparation of Montenegro's new NBSAP is slated to build on prior biodiversity planning, CBD reporting processes and on the conclusions from previous capacity needs assessments.

Montenegro has been developing or is about to finalise the following further national-level policies, strategies and/or planning processes that are equally of relevance to the NBSAP formulation:

- The National Strategy of Sustainable Development, launched in January, 2007 and supported by UNDP, UNEP and the government of Italy, set out to explore sustainable development options for economic development, sustainable use and protection of natural resources and biodiversity, and social development.
- Strengthening the sustainability of the protected area system of Montenegro (PIMS 3688): a project aimed at mitigating threats to biodiversity within protected areas and improving management effectiveness
- Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of the PA System (Project 3947): A project aimed at catalysing the financial sustainability of the protected area system of Montenegro.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	07-30-2010	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	Not submitted	Not completed	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
2 nd National Report	Not submitted	Not completed	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
3 rd National Report	Not submitted	Not completed	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
4 th National Report	10-25-2010	Submitted	Although completed, the report does not fully consider the Aichi Targets and new CBD guidance.
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out			
		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date: Jan 2006		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. See e.g. http://www.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncsa/ncsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncsa-montenegro-fr-ap.pdf 			Nov 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Biodiversity - Forest Biodiversity - Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing - 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 type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):			Montenegro doesn't have website developed for these purpose
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			n.a.
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			n.a.

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

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

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that "By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan." The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b)

increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15). The most recent NBSAP for Montenegro was completed in 2010. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

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

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

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

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

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal (mgt costs excl.)
1	I. Preparation	9%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	10%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	50%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	16%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	15%

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 Montenegro 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, Montenegro 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 mid- 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By October 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

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

Key Activities (I-II):

The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes, the Group of experts in economic and development sectors and the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will play a pivotal role in preparatory and target-setting activities under Component 1. They will be assisted by the International NBSAP Consultant and an International service provider on environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming. Meetings, consultations, research (e.g. into global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators) and desk reviews (including policy analyses) will be carried out for producing the required products. The process of setting targets will be participatory and should count on the views of a wider audience, e.g. through a national workshop. Key activities are:

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 UNDP/GEF Projects on Protected Areas System which has identified the main stakeholders in the biodiversity area and established a good practice for exchange of information and stakeholder buy-in, which should ensure success of both projects.

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 Montenegro, 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 Montenegro is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP¹², incorporating recommendations of the following strategic studies:
- Local-level TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity¹³): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Montenegro
 - Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Montenegro

Key Outcome:

- By early 2014, Montenegro'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 Montenegro
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Montenegro

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.

The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes, the Group of experts in economic and development sectors and the National Target Setting and NBSAP Update Working Group will play a pivotal role in the NBSAP development activities under Component 2. They will be assisted by the International NBSAP Consultant, an international service provider on environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming and an international service provider on capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management. Collectively, these consultants, service providers and working groups 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 NBSAP development process.

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, Montenegro has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its own national development goals, including poverty alleviation, employment and sustainable livelihoods. The only effort to develop a rough estimate of the lower limit of the total economic value (TEV) of the protected area system was done through a GEF-funded project "Strengthening PA system in Montenegro". 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, Montenegro 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

¹² The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Montenegro, not UNDP.

¹³ www.teebweb.org

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 Montenegro 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.¹⁴ 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
Forestry
Hunting
Livestock
Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
Energy
Fishery
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 the country’s ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water, soil formation, refugia to threatened species, recreation, among others;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature’s ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and

¹⁴ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- 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 costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Montenegro 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: Montenegro 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 Montenegro 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. Montenegro 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 Montenegro develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Montenegro 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, Montenegro will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes will be in charge of this aspect, working closely with key officers from the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism and with advice from the international service provider on capacity needs assessment for biodiversity management.
- 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, Montenegro will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation. The National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes will be primarily responsible for it.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

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

- Two GEF projects related to planning and management of protected areas, namely: (i) *Catalyzing financial sustainability of protected areas* (PAF) creating a legal framework to enhance the financial sustainability of protected areas and ensure their income, and (ii) *Strengthening the sustainability of the system of protected areas of Montenegro* (PAS) aiming to expand the protected areas system and strengthen the institutional capacity for protected area management in the country.
- WWF project *Dinaric Arc Ecoregion* implemented in cooperation with partners in the following countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania. One of the main project results will be PoWPA methodology (assessment of deficiencies, financial viability, and control efficiency) that is applied to a certain extent in European countries. In short, the project includes support through a comprehensive analysis of biodiversity in the ecoregion as well as capacity building for protected area management. This will be particularly relevant for the strategic study “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)” to be carried out in connection with the BD EA project. It will also be relevant for the following activity under Component 3 of this project; “Activity IV - b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan”.
- ENVSEC initiative (UNEP, UNDP, OSCE and NATO) aims to provide a framework to address transboundary environmental

issues and promote peace and stability through cooperation in environmental protection and sustainable development.

- IUCN Green Belt - this initiative is focused on the first cross-border network of habitats across Europe, in the death zone ("Iron Curtain"), which separated the "East" and "West", from Barenovog Sea to the Adriatic Sea. Areas that will form the core of this band being a big cross-border national parks and areas of protection of international interest

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 Montenegro 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 is 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 Montenegro's Enabling Activity Proposal:

- Montenegro's National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) is based on the globally accepted principles of sustainable development, defined through the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, Johannesburg Declaration and Implementation Plan, as well as on the principles of the UN Millennium Declaration from which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived. These include taking a precautionary approach to development, internalizing environmental costs, and reconciling local and global priorities.
- Montenegro's 2010 – 2015 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) represents an important strategic framework to meeting Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) commitments, although now outdated as discussed earlier.
- Montenegro's National Forest Policy and Strategy provides long-term benefits through its position to increase forest protection, and thus increase carbon sequestration.
- The proposal also aligns closely with priority activities identified in the National Integrate Coastal Zone Management Strategy (2008), the National Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, and the Spatial Plan on the Maritime Public Domain (2007). Each of these has important implications for delivering global biodiversity benefits.

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 implemented by UNDP using the direct implementation modality (DIM) project¹⁵, in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 2006) between the UNDP and the Government of Montenegro, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2012-2016. Under the DIM modality, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (MSDT) as the designated government institution responsible for the project towards the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The MSDT will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

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

¹⁵ The Government of Montenegro requested the project to be directly implemented by UNDP. Please refer to the Letter of Endorsement to this project.

Working closely with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) implementing the project; (ii) providing project assurance services to government (iii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iv) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; and (v) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

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

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Implementation Unit* (PIU), comprising of a Project Manager and a Project Assistant, who will be located within UNDP offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The Project Manager will manage the administrative implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

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

The Government of Montenegro has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Europe and the CIS. UNDP has an established national office in Podgorica with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. It counts on at two professional officers dedicated to the Energy & Environment portfolio, plus support staff, operations and Senior Management. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Regional Service Centre Bratislava. 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 Montenegro:

The project is in line with the endorsed "Integrated United Nations Programme, Results and Budgetary Framework (2010 – 2015) for Montenegro" (Montenegro's equivalent of the UNDAF) which is aligned with national environmental priorities. In particular, the project contributes to the Strategic Development Goal 3: "Balanced and equitable regional economic growth based on sustainable planning and use of natural resources that will provide high quality of life and long-term economic opportunities for its inhabitants" with an outcome stated as: "Established system for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, effective prevention, control and reduction of environmental risks, and enhanced environmental awareness and participation by children, young people and adults".

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project:

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

- Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
- Nature Protection Institute
- Public Enterprise National Park
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- MAFWM – Forestry Administration
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Finance – Real Estate Administration
- University of Montenegro – Marine Biology Institute
- Local Government – Kotor, Podgorica, Andrijevic and Kolascin
- UNEP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas
- UNDP GIS Project
- National NGOs: NGO Centre for Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro, NGO Green Home, NGO Natura.
- WWF Dinaric Arc Ecoregion Project/Mediterranean Programme Officer
- Representatives of local communities such as Katun

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 Montenegro are active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the

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

Gender marking

In Montenegro, females have a higher life expectancy average rate (77 years) than men (72 years). However, there are many gender-related issues that remain problematic in Montenegro. Montenegro has taken positive steps to implement its gender equality commitments but a comprehensive approach to combating violence against women and a law on protection against domestic violence are essential to ensuring fundamental rights and security for women, according to a recent OSCE gender advisor. Despite this, there have been positive steps in Montenegro towards implementing its gender equality commitments with the approval of the Law on Gender Equality in 2007, and the five-year action plan for the Achievement of Gender Equality in 2008. The most recent review of gender issues in Montenegro¹⁶ found that there have been recent advancements in gender parity in political participation, stating that “The Law on Gender Equality obligates the Government to apply gender equality principles in nominating officials for positions and obligates political parties to take measures to ensure gender-balanced representation on election lists. In reality, however, women are uncommonly represented at the highest levels of government.”

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 CEDAW¹⁷ in July 2009).

The project coordination will ensure that gender consideration become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁸ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

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

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

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

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

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

The project combines GEF funding with government co-financing in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the MSDT, 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

¹⁶ http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Montenegro_Gender_Assessment_2010.pdf

¹⁷ “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

¹⁸ 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.

addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MSDT 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 Montenegro wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Montenegro in sourcing the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

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

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	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\$ 5,000	

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 (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Andro Drecun	Deputy minister GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	02/14/2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	06/03/2006	Milena Kapa

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		March 30, 2012	Johan Robinson Regional Technical Advisor, EBD, UNDP Environment Finance Group, Bratislava Regional Centre	+421 2 59337 299	johan.robinson@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager (part-time)	464.0625	16 weeks financed by GEF (the remainder of the person's time, or 11 weeks, will be covered by co-financing)	<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 executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop detailed Annual Work Plans and Budgets (including activity descriptions and a chronogram), and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval). - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the 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 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. <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 Montenegro, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p>
Project Assistant (part-time)	412.50	18 weeks financed by GEF (the remainder of the person's time, or 13 weeks, will be covered by co-financing)	<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 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 (at least once a year). ▪ Preparation of advance requests as necessary and reporting in accordance with UNDP procedures. ▪ Preparation of payment requests (under 2500 USD). ▪ Preparation of travel requests for Project staff, Implementing Partner, and UNDP in accordance with UNDP format, rules and procedures. ▪ Logistical support for travel (tickets and hotel reservations). ▪ Assistance to the Project Manager in maintaining regular contacts with Implementing Partner, UNDP, project partners and other organizations through direct contacts, collection of information and proposals, recording of incoming and outgoing correspondence, drafting letters and organization of meetings. ▪ Assistance to the Project Manager in project monitoring activities by revising the existing materials, correspondence, reports,

Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<p>project activities, project inputs, budgets and financial expenditures in accordance with UNDP requirements; preparation and archiving the above correspondence and materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 UNDP requirements and Annual Work Plan of the project. ▪ Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in UNDP format and control the observance of contractual terms and conditions. ▪ Preparation of the documentation on procurement of goods/works/services in 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 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 UNDP requirements and procedures. ▪ Creation of E-requisitions under signed contracts, monitoring requests for payment in Atlas. ▪ 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 functions in an international company/project. Fluency in English.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Expert Biodiversity Management and Consultation Processes	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. <p>Contribution to the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Montenegro ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Montenegro: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Montenegro ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in Montenegro ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<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			
International NBSAP Lead Consultant	2500	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 Montenegro that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. ▪ Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Montenegro 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 Montenegro ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Montenegro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro ➤ Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in Montenegro <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 Montenegro essential.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	COP 11	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	COP 12	Q4
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			x	x								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			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							
	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	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					
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations					x	x	x					
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						x	x	x	x			
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.								x	x	x	x	
		9. Technology needs assessment									x	x		
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							x	x	x	x		
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation										x	x	
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures				x	x							
		13. CHM development.												
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach										x	x	x
	15. Fifth national reports							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)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000			a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000			b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000			c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000	8,000			d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000			e
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	3,000			f
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	2,110	2,110			g
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						36,110	36,110	0	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						36,110	36,110	0	0	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	13,000		13,000		a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	18,000		18,000		b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	8,000		8,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	17,100		17,100		d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	14,000		14,000		e
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	9,000		9,000		f
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,500		12,500		h
DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,700		3,700		i	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						93,300	0	95,300	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						95,300	0	95,300	0	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	7,000			7,000	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	13,000			13,000	b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000			5,000	c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000			10,000	d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000			6,000	e
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000			6,000	f
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,500			12,500	h
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						59,900	0	0	59,500	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						59,500	0	0	59,500	
Project Mgt	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,425	2,475	2,475	2,475	j
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,425	2,475	2,475	2,475	k
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	1,700	700	500	500	l
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	540	200	200	140	m
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	550	850	600	n
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						19,090	6,400	6,500	6,500
	DIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 0012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,000	1,667	1,667	1,667	o
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						5,000	1,667	1,667	1,667	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						24,090	8,067	8,167	7,857	

SUB-TOTAL GEF			210,000	42,510	101,800	65,690	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC			5,000	1,667	1,667	1,667	

GRAND TOTAL (in cash)			215,000	44,177	103,467	67,357	
------------------------------	--	--	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	--

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 / or approx. 54 weeks - budget spread among the three components
e	Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming service provision (lump sum \$25K / or approx. 10 weeks) – 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/or approx. 10 weeks) - divided equally among components 2 and 3
i	Printing of 1000 copies of the NBSAP and related reports. May involve basic editorial work.
j	Project Manager (lump sum \$7,425 / or approx. 16 weeks financed by GEF).
k	Project Assistant (lump sum \$7,425 / or approx. 18 weeks financed by GEF).
l	Costs of communication, including telephone costs and internet service provision.
m	Stationary and other supplies for the office.
n	Project Audit
o	Project Assistant (lump sum \$ 5,000 / or approx. 13 weeks financed by UNDP)

ANNEX D. TOR FOR WORKING GROUPS SUPPORTED BY THE PROJECT

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

Government co-financing: approx. \$97,500 (includes people’s time, meeting costs, some travel 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 Montenegro 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 Montenegro 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 Montenegro 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 Montenegro

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 Montenegro that result in biodiversity conservation or loss.
- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Montenegro 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 Montenegro
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Montenegro
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in Montenegro

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 Montenegro 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, Montenegro taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹⁹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility²⁰ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre²¹, the Global Environment Outlook portal²², among other relevant ones).

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

¹⁹ www.bipindicators.net

²⁰ www.gbif.org

²¹ www.unep-wcmc.org

²² geodata.ricap.unep.org

(iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Montenegro 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 Montenegro

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 Montenegro
- Biodiversity Targets for Montenegro: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Montenegro
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in Montenegro
- 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

The complete **Requests for Quotes** 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 Quotes will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for Quotes 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 RfQ

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

(1) Summary and Background

The Republic of Montenegro 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) Montenegro'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 Quote** 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 Quotes -]

(2) Objective

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Montenegro, 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 Montenegro'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 Montenegro, 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 Montenegro, 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 Montenegro
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Montenegro
- Sub-product 1: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystem's goods and services in Montenegro
- Sub-product 2: Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to Climate Change in Montenegro.
- 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 Montenegro, 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 Quotes –

(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 Montenegro”

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

(10) Selection Process

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