



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 Morocco		
Country(ies):	Morocco	GEF Project ID:	4853
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4853
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMWE)	Submission Date:	March 14, 2012 April 12, 2012 (version 2)
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	26
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By mid-2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. By end 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed and agreed. 	<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 and agreed in a manner that is attuned to Morocco's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Morocco taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility², the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³ and the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	47,333	31,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By early 2014, Morocco's NBSAP is fully revised and updated, it is in 	2.1 A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Morocco, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated; it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic	93,933	31,000

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 (\$)
		line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	<p>Plan, such as: (i) valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity; (iii) safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; (iv) strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; (v) strengthening ecosystem resilience and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vi) creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation. This will include, inter alia, the following strategic studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem Valuation in Morocco Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco <p>2.2 Impacts of climate change impacts on biodiversity are identified and adaptation measures mainstreamed into NBSAP, through a strategic study with the following theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco <p>2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Morocco is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.</p>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2014, the plan for implementing the NBSAP is completed and includes capacity and finance needs assessment By 2014, the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted 	<p>3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Morocco in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	76,134	25,000
Subtotal				217,400	87,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				2,600	63,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	150,000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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.

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	Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMWE)	Grant	50,000
National Government	Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMWE)	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	50,000
Total Co-financing			150,000

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	Global	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources						242,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	0	0	38,000	38,000
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		1,100	17,000	18,100
Travel*				
Other**	Project Audit	0	2,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous	1,500	6,000	7,500
Total		2,600	63,000	65,600

* 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:

As much as 96% of all project management costs will be borne by the co-financiers, i.e. UNDP and government. The GEF is being requested to pay only for communication costs of the project unit and miscellaneous expenses. For details on the breakdown of all project management costs, refer to the Total Budget and Workplan in Annex C.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT
<p>Biodiversity significance:</p> <p>The particular geographic position of Morocco where humid and desert bio-climates as well as three bio-geographic regions meet result in tremendous ecosystem, species and genetic biodiversity. There are over 24,000 animal species (11% endemic) and 7,000 plant species (20% endemic), spread across diverse terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Terrestrial ecosystems of primary importance include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steppe and forest ecosystems in Morocco which occupy a very wide range of Mediterranean climate zones, and range in annual rainfall from 50 to 2000 mm. While grassland steppes extend over 3.3 million ha, forestland ecosystems cover 5.8

million ha and include over 60 tree species (consisting mainly of natural communities of hardwood such as Cork Oak, Pyrenean Oak, Argan and softwood communities of pine and cedar).

- Desert ecosystems that cover areas consisting of rocky outcrops and ergs (sand accumulations) and hold plants such as acacia (*A. radiana*, *A. ehrenbergiana*, *A. albida*). Although the development of vegetation is limited because of low rainfall (<50 mm), there are 730 different plant forms, including 60 endemic; more than 650 invertebrates; more than half of all amphibians and reptiles of Morocco (50 taxa), at least 40 of the most threatened mammals in the country, and over 250 bird species.
- Traditional agricultural ecosystems or agro-ecosystems covering 8.7 million ha, subdivided into different agro-ecological zones: the rainfed farming area or Bour favourable (> 400 mm rainfall); the Bour intermediate (300 to 400 mm); the unfavourable Bour (200 to 300 mm); the mountains (400 to 1000 mm); and the oases (<200 mm). In these environments, the most important components of biodiversity remain the varieties and landraces of wild crop relatives, combined with traditional ecological knowledge.

Marine and Coastal Ecosystems include:

- The marine ecosystems found along Morocco's coasts on the Alboran Sea (the westernmost portion of the Mediterranean) and the Atlantic Ocean. Almost all marine zoological groups, along with different types of algae and spermatophytes, can be found in the great variety of habitats in these regions, including rocky shores and sandy beaches, mudflats, maerl beds, sea grass prairies and corals. Morocco's marine area contains special physico-chemical and bio-geographical features – including a nutrient-rich upwelling off its Atlantic coast – which make it one of the most productive and speciose in the world. The variety and abundance of apex predators and other fish and cetaceans, and of sea birds and sea turtles are but a visible tip of this trove of biodiversity.
- Coastal ecosystems (estuarine and lagoon systems) which are environments generally brackish, more or less closed by continental waters. Many species, including many migratory ones, come here to grow, breed, to feed or just to rest. Morocco's major estuaries are those of the Wadi Moulouya on the Mediterranean coast and Wadi Sebu and Oum-er-Rbia on the Atlantic coast. The largest lagoon systems are in the Mediterranean, the Nador Lagoon (115 km²) and Restinga-Smir Lagoon, while on the Atlantic coast, the most important are the lagoons of Moulay Bousselham, Merja Sidi Boughaba, the Oualidia complex of Sidi Moussa, Khnifiss and the Bay of Dakhla.

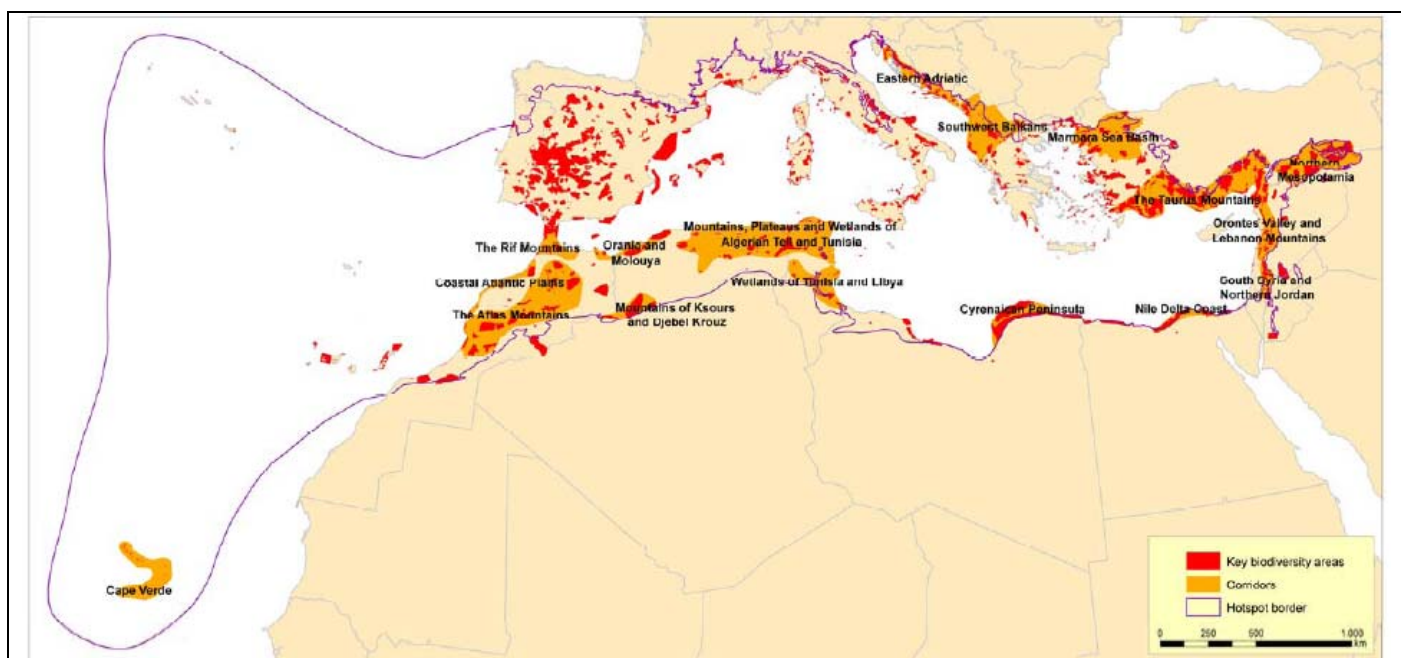
Inland water ecosystems include:

- Large wetlands (80,000 ha and above, including lagoons and estuaries);
- Lakes / dams / oases concentrated mainly in the Middle Atlas, the largest of which is Aguelmame Sidi Ali, reaching 300 ha in area and 40 m deep (92 m for Lake of Isly);
- Rivers, springs and caves the largest of which lie in mountain chains. The Middle Atlas gives rise to three major rivers of the country (wadis Moulouya, Oum-er-Rbia and Sebu) and the High Atlas to wadis Dades, Ghériss, Guir, Souss, Tensift and Ziz and Draa. The High Atlas also supplies the major tributaries of the Oum-er-Rbia (Abid Oued Lakhdar and Tassaout) and tributaries of Souss (Aoulouz, Assif Aït Moussa, Assif n'Aït AI Haj) and Tensift (Chichester, N'fis, Ourika), and some tributaries of Moulouya. The Rif feeds, among others, the wadis Kert, Lau, Loukkos and Nkor. The Wadi Beht, a tributary of Sebu, and Wadi Bouregreg and its tributaries originate in the Central Plateau.

Biodiversity Hotspot:

Morocco is the south-western edge of the continental part of the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot. It plays a particular corridor role providing connectivity between northern Africa and the Iberian peninsula, as well as from the west-central and eastern Mediterranean to the hotspot's Atlantic islands in the west.⁶

⁶ Critical Ecosystems Partnership. Ecosystem Profile -- MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT, FOR SUBMISSION TO THE CEPF DONOR COUNCIL, JULY 27, 2011. Available at http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Mediterranean_EP_FINAL.pdf.



Developmental context and challenges:

Morocco's economy has been very strong over the past decade. With an annual GDP growth of nearly 6% and c. 9% unemployment, the economy is broadly considered as one of the most consistent in the region. However, there are numerous challenges facing the Moroccan government. One of the largest challenges in the next decade will be the conservation of water resources, particularly in the context of a changing climate. Some scenarios predict that Morocco's precipitation will decline by as much as 15% by 2020, placing enormous constraints on socio-economic development. Morocco also faces challenges in terms of human development, despite its progress over the past decade. Overall illiteracy rates and gender disparity in access to secondary education remain high and the country continues to suffer poor outcomes on infant and maternal mortality. 40% of the entire population is employed by agriculture, and the danger of drought is ever present in the country. Fishing is also critical to Morocco's economy, accounting for 16% of Morocco's total export value and supplying the largest fish market in Africa; fishing also accounts for a significant percentage of livelihoods and rural income of coastal communities. Equally important to the Moroccan economy are medicinal and aromatic plants -- Morocco has one of the richest medicinal and aromatic sectors in the world: nearly 400 species are recognized for medicinal and/or aromatic uses; the sector also offers significant further development and export opportunities, having witnessed already a 100% growth in exports between 2004 and 2009 providing for a global market estimated at USD 15 billion. Given the importance of agriculture, fisheries and medicinal/aromatic plants to Morocco's economy, and the importance of biodiversity in maintaining these three sectors, the process of revising Morocco's NBSAP will need to fully incorporate each of these issues, as part of its focus on mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors.

Threats to biodiversity:

Of the 7,000 species included in the national study on Morocco's biodiversity, 1,700 are considered rare and/or threatened. The causes are the numerous pressures on biodiversity in Morocco, including:

- **Habitat / land use change:** The primary drivers of biodiversity loss in Morocco are changes in habitat and land use. This includes conversion from natural land cover to intensive agriculture as well as deforestation, which alone affects 31,000 ha annually. In addition, the conversion of natural lands in coastal and along riparian areas for development purposes has led to significant losses of valuable habitats, and moreover caused increased levels of marine sedimentation that have impacted marine and coastal species and habitats.
- **Overexploitation:** Excessive grazing and soil erosion due to inappropriate land management practices is the main concern in the terrestrial realm, especially in mountain areas where important near-natural habitats remain. The huge fishing pressure and partly destructive practices by both national and foreign fleets represent significant challenges to the maintenance and conservation of key marine living resources and biodiversity, and by extension to the livelihood of the country's fishermen.
- **Invasive Alien Species:** Morocco has created a legal system to deal with measures of control of importation of plant and animal or their products. It has concentrated on all importation of species including those that are invasive and those that may not be invasive (importation of eucalypts (Myrtaceae), Rosaceae, parrots, parakeets, etc.).

- **Pollution:** In addition to the pressures from habitat and land use change, and coastal and riparian development, the marine realm is also experiencing pressures from various forms of pollution, including from agriculture (pesticide runoff), industrial waste, effluents from cities and developed areas along the coast, and from accidental oil and other spills.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change is increasingly becoming a threat to biodiversity in Morocco. In particular, hydrological stresses from extreme heat events and drought are stressing aquatic species, but also forest ecosystems and other grazing lands are highly exposed especially where their management is not sustainable. Some studies show that by 2020, there will be 15% less precipitation, requiring resilience and adaptation measures to be put in place as soon as possible to cope with the strain on human and natural communities alike.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity:

In Morocco, the principal agencies responsible for managing biodiversity include the

- Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment;
- High Commission of Water, Forest and the Fight against Desertification;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;
- Ministry of the Interior;
- Ministry of Housing, Urbanism and Urban Policy;
- High Commission of Planning;
- National Institute on Agronomic Research.

The most important national and international NGOs active in the field of biodiversity in Morocco are: Fondation Mohammed VI pour la Protection de l'Environnement, WWF International, ENDA Maghreb, SPANA, Association Marocaine de la Biodiversité, Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre (AESVT), and the Société Protectrice des Animaux et de la Nature (SPANNA).

The Protected Area System:

Given the high levels of biodiversity and endemism within Morocco, the protected area system is highly inadequate. There has been virtually no growth in the protected area system since 1994. The current protected area system covers only 1.5% of the terrestrial area and 1.3% of Morocco's marine area, and the overall representativeness and connectivity of the legally protected area system is very low. While the 1996 National Protected Area Masterplan identified 154 Sites of Biological and Ecological Value (*SIBE Sites d'Intérêts Biologique et Ecologique*) only 10 national parks largely located in mountain areas have been legally declared covering 2.5 million ha (Souss-Massa, Toubkal, Tazzeka, Ifrane, Talassemtane, Al Hoceima, Khenifis, Haut Atlas Oriental, Iriqui, and Khénifra). In addition to these, 24 wetlands have been declared Ramsar sites, and there are several Biosphere Reserves:

- The Biosphere Reserve of Arganeraie (RBA), with an area of 2.5 million hectares in the South-West, declared in December 1998;
- The Biosphere Reserve of Southern Moroccan Oases (RBOSM), declared in 2000, of an area of about 7,200,000 ha;
- The Mediterranean Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve (RBIM), covering an area of nearly 1,000,000 ha, divided roughly equally between Morocco and Spain. The relevant part of Morocco is located at the Peninsula Tingitana (Province of Chefchaouen, Tetouan, Ffnideq, Fahs Anjra and Larache).
- A fourth Biosphere Reserve known as Biosphere Reserve of the Cédraie is envisaged in the Middle Atlas. It will include three national parks in Ifrane, the High Atlas Oriental and Khénifra once established on an area of about 500,000 ha and will declare the ecosystem "Cédraie of the Atlas" a World Heritage.

Improving the coverage, representativeness, connectivity and management of the protected area system will be amongst the major challenges facing Morocco in achieving several key targets of the CBD Strategic Plan and especially Target 11.

Barriers to implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan:

Some of the major obstacles in implementing the policies of the Convention on Biological Diversity include insufficient human and financial resources, and difficulties in prioritizing key issues and achieving consensus within the National Biodiversity Committee, and among other key sectors. Another obstacle is inadequate implementation of the most recent NBSAP, primarily because of a lack of coordination, which has led to problems in holding effective meetings, in prioritizing key actions from the NBSAP, and translating these actions into funding priorities. This proposal seeks to create an adequate multi-sectoral advisory committee for implementing the NBSAP, circumventing many of the previous problems. Only by involving key stakeholders and sectoral partners can the actions and plans be effectively implemented.

Other related biodiversity planning processes:

The formulation of Morocco's new NBSAP will of course build on prior biodiversity planning, CBD reporting processes and on the conclusions from previous capacity needs assessments. Then, Morocco 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 Environment and Sustainable Development Charter, launched in April 2011, set to guide all other environment-related framework.
- The National Strategy on Sustainable Development, which is currently being elaborated.
- The National Plan of Action for the Environment (PANE), to implement the national strategy through action programs that integrate environmental issues in various areas of importance to the socio-economic development.
- The "Green Morocco Plan", a comprehensive plan for 2010-2020 that focuses on a triple bottom line answer to food insecurity, adaptation of agriculture to climate change and sustainable growth of small farmers; the first pillar aims to develop the added value of agriculture and high productivity directed mainly towards exports. The second pillar aims to double the income for 800,000 farmers through the implementation of 400 social projects in 16 regions.
- The 2020 Strategy for Rural Development, which aims to: develop agricultural production, increasing employment opportunities and income in agricultural activities; diversify employment opportunities in the parallel activities of farming and rural activities; reduce the degradation of natural resources; increase the level of education and vocational training; improve facilities and services to improve the standard of living of the population; and address regional imbalances.
- The National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, which aims to control the process of land degradation, develop products that encourage the renewal of natural resources, and support programs aimed at improving the production potential.
- The National Strategy "Plan Halieutis", which envisages the valuation of Morocco's vast marine resources on a sustainable basis ; the development of new competitiveness of the fishing industry; and a three-fold increase of the GDP of the sector by 2020, thus making the sector an engine of growth of the Moroccan economy.
- The National Strategy on Tourism "Vision 2020" which addresses sustainability, regionalization, investment support, training and the integration of the new concept of sustainable regional development. Six major projects, driven and supported by the state, regions and the private sector, will be set up: (1) the Azur 2020 Programme, (2) the Cultural Heritage Programme, (3) the Eco & Green Programme, (4) the Entertainment & Recreation Programme, (5) the Programme for niches with high added value, and (6) the Biladi Programme.
- The National Energy Strategy, which is based on a comprehensive approach coupling market mechanism, socio-economic imperatives and policies of the country and places environmental protection at the centre of its priority goals. This involves looking for energy priority objectives such as promotion and use of renewable energy; massive introduction of natural gas development and use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in rural areas, the improvement of energy efficiency and promoting programmes to save energy based on wood.
- The National Plan to Fight Global Warming

A regional process of relevance in this context is the ongoing formulation of the IUCN regional programme for the Mediterranean and the sub-programme for North Africa, which was initiated during a consultation workshop in Rabat in mid 2011; the next step being the adoption of the IUCN's Global Programme 2013-2016 at the World Conservation Congress in October 2012.

The following GEF projects have had, or still have, important overarching biodiversity planning relevance in/for Morocco:

- UNDP (PIMS 3707, ID 3166, September 2009): Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative in Morocco.
- UNDP (PIMS 2563, ID 1820, February 2004): National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management. The NCSA directly feeds into the NBSAP planning and formulation.
- UNEP (ID 3008, August 2010): Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco.

Further details about these projects like about further projects that are more site- or topic-specific, can be found in the Section on "Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives" in this proposal.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
NBSAP, version 1	2002-10-24	Submitted	Outdated
NBSAP, version 2	2005-12-20	Submitted	Outdated
NBSAP, version 3	-	Not started	Funding sought through this project
Other Information about National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans : CHM Strategy and Action Plan	2010-01-14	Submitted	
1 st National Report	2003-04-25	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	2003-04-25	Submitted	
3 rd National Report	2005-07-18	Submitted	
4 th National Report	2009-03-31	Submitted	
Thematic Report on Protected Areas	2003-04-03	Submitted	
Thematic Report on Mountain Ecosystems	2003-04-03	Submitted	
Voluntary Report on Implementation of Expanded Programme of Work on Forests	2004-03-29	Submitted	
Report on Implementation of GTI Work Programme	2004-06-16	Submitted	
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): 27-Feb-2004		End Date (31-Dec-2006):	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (covering the Rio Conventions including CBD) 			2004-2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco, and Updating of the NBSAP. (UNEP, ID 3008, August 2010) 			2010-ongoing
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	ma.chm-cbd.net		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			Yes
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			1
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			42,992 visitors in the period of 7/1/2011 to 6/1/2012
Note: The UNEP project "Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco" is covering the development of an information system and data base, capacity building activities (networking/updating CHM), translation of website into Arabic, and support to the development of a regional CHM.			

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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 most recent NBSAP for Morocco submitted to the CBD in 2005, and although it clearly lays out priorities for biodiversity conservation, and contains a clear action plan for moving forward, it was developed before COP-10 and the range of historic agreements agreed in Nagoya including the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. It therefore does not include a range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP; these will be detailed in the description of the Key Activities under Component 3.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA

This project seeks to fully incorporate all newly required aspects into the NBSAP. This 'new generation' of NBSAP will help set a standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on fully realising the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and mainstreaming these into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies as well as into national accounting frameworks; safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; strengthening ecosystem resilience to climate change and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation; and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation.

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 Morocco'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 is conducted and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets.
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised and updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan.
- Outcome 3 – The national frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened.

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

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

The approach to building national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)⁷ under the GEF's cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁸:

"At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.

Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the "enabling environment", i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important."

In this light, this project will build national capacity in Morocco 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 Morocco. This approach ensures that national and international consultants, technical experts and advisors, stakeholders and government staff collaborate in a shared learning process.
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⁷ GEF, 2003: "Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building". Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: "Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper". GEF EO.

⁸ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: "Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations".

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 for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. 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 clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ 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. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Morocco'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	Distribution of GEF funding
1	I. Preparation	9.0%
	II. Setting national targets, principles & main priorities of the strategy	13.0%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	43.0%
3	IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities fvc vv	15.0%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	20.0%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participatory manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Morocco's reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5th national report, and through other means.

- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Morocco taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and 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 end 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 Morocco
- Biodiversity Targets for Morocco: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-II):

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, one or more of the national working groups, which will be under formation at this phase of the project, and the NBSAP International Advisor. It will involve the following steps:

I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision*

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.
- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. (refer to section B5).

II. *Setting targets*

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

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 2.1 A revised and updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Morocco, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated; it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as: (i) valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity; (iii) safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; (iv) strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; (v) strengthening ecosystem resilience and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vi) creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation. This will include, inter alia, the following strategic studies: Ecosystem valuation in Morocco; Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco.
- 2.2 Impacts of climate change impacts on biodiversity are identified and adaptation measures mainstreamed into NBSAP, through a strategic study with the following theme: Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco.
- 2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Morocco is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the

Key Outcome:

- By early 2014, Morocco's NBSAP is fully revised and updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, and has been submitted to the CBD COP.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco
- Sub-product 1: Study on ecosystem valuation in Morocco
- Sub-product 2: Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco
- Sub-product 3: Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco.

Key Activities (III)

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, the National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change, the International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance, and the NBSAP International Advisor. By then, several national (and possibly sub-national) working groups would be operational and will be able to participate fully in the preparation of the required project products.

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, national accounting and climate change plans through sectoral consultations supporting the NBSAP formulation.

While the project will focus on updating *all* aspects of the NBSAP, it will focus especially on the range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP. These include the following:

- Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, as well as into national accounting and reporting systems, as appropriate, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 2**). This was identified as a priority in Morocco's 4th National Report of 2009.
Morocco has initiated and implemented several programs that integrate the concerns of preserving natural resources and those related to improving the incomes of the poorest populations. As such, efforts were made to improve incomes of small farmers, especially in areas affected by the effects of drought and the most vulnerable populations. A special effort was also made to the development of local production and local products. Several handicraft businesses created by women and non-governmental organizations benefited from a microcredit system. For what concerns forest genetic resources, a national policy, focused on the integration of local populations living in forest areas and on strengthening the consideration of economic and social dimension of targeted local populations was developed. Development programmes from programming, planning to implementation were based on implication of local populations in the management of natural resources. Those principles guided the National Forest Plan that includes forest users rights while encouraging alternatives to relieve pressure on natural resources and the management plans of protected areas and reforestation, and other programs on: the development of oasis; the fight against desertification and mitigating the effects of drought; the scope for improving pastoral regimes; the scope of integrated rural development; the scope of development in bour; smaller micro-finance programs.
- Eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives including subsidies, and developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 3**).
- Achieving sustainable production and consumption and ensuring that the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 4**). This will be particularly important given the predictions for climate-related changes in precipitation and water runoff patterns in the coming years in Morocco, with the consequent implications for agriculture, forestry and related land uses.
- Reducing the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, so it is at least halved and where feasible brought

⁹ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of Morocco, not UNDP.

close to zero, and significantly reducing degradation and fragmentation, by 2020 (**Target 5**).

As for the forest sector, and noting that desertification is a key reason for forest loss, the strategic objectives on the horizon of 2014 focused on (a) combating desertification, (b) the maintenance and development of forestry resources and (c) human development in the areas of forest and its environments. To achieve these goals, several themes have been identified, for example, to secure all areas of forests; to reverse current trends of degradation of forest coverage by reforestation, renovation and improvement of pastures 500,000 hectares; to control water erosion on 1.5 million hectares; to enhance the contribution of forests to improve conditions livelihoods of local people; and to enhance the contribution of forest products to meet the needs of local industry and handicrafts.

- Managing and harvesting all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, to avoid overfishing and significant adverse impacts of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, by 2020 (**Target 6**).

Morocco has launched a national strategy called "Plan Halieutis", which envisages the development and achievement of a competitive new fishing industry, the valuation of the marine resources of the Kingdom in a sustainable way and a three-fold increase of the GDP of the sector by the 2020, thus making the sector an engine of growth of the Moroccan economy. The "Plan Halieutis" aims to increase the number of mainland jobs (industry and fish farming) to 115,000 as compared with 61,650 current position, as well as increase the value of exports of sea products to more than 3.1 billion dollars by 2020, compared to 2.1 billion dollars in 2007.

- Contributing to the CBD global target of ensuring that, by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland waters, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (**Target 11**). The target's measures correspond to fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. While both the NBSAP and the 4th National Report mention the importance of protected areas, there is not yet a clear plan for integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectors, a plan for integrating protected areas into climate resilience and adaptation plans, and a plan for increasing the protected area coverage required for attaining a fully representative and well-connected protected area system that contributes to the global CBD target.

Morocco has established a law on protected areas in 2010. This law aims to reclassify former protected areas and create new protected areas. Morocco has also established a strategy to establish new marine protected areas.

- Ensuring that by 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity (**Target 13**).
- Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being, by 2020 (**Target 14**). This is an issue of particular importance to Morocco, given how large a percentage of the population relies upon subsistence agriculture.
- Enhancing ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including through the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combat desertification, by 2020 (**Target 15**).

Morocco has set up a national strategy to combat climate change that is focused on mitigating greenhouse Gas emissions and vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change impacts. Several actions have been taken to preserve biodiversity, such as: reforestation of 50,000 ha/year according to the Reforestation Plan and its expansion to 1,000,000 ha by 2030, which also reduce emissions by 209 kT CO₂eq/year; the regeneration of cedar and Argane forests on 22,000 ha and 20,000 ha respectively; and the Green Morocco Plan which aims to strengthen the "Olive" programme thereby reducing capturing emissions of 109 kt CO₂eq/year in tree growth and 2025 kT CO₂eq/year through higher productivity of agricultural land.

- Assessing the resources needed for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and for substantially increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources in accordance with the agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 20**).

The following three elements will be dealt with in particular depth resulting in individual studies that will be integrated into the NBSAP:

- 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, Morocco has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Morocco will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and enlisting 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 us to “make the case” for biodiversity and 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.
 - e. This sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
 - f. A specific study report (Ecosystem valuation in Morocco) will be produced that will be incorporated into Morocco’s new NBSAP.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, 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.¹⁰
 - ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: Agriculture; Forestry; Medicinal and aromatic plants; Livestock and grazing; Tourism and Travel; Commerce, Trade and Transport; Energy; Fisheries; Mining, Oil and Gas; Development Planning & Finance; Water, including management of dams, irrigation, water supplies
 - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; Development finance; Poverty alleviation; Rural development and livelihoods; Food security; Water quality and security; Local development and decentralization; Local communities; Gender; Climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and resilience; Population & urban planning; Health provision, including traditional medicine
 - ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Explicitly identifying interests of key stakeholders, and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements,

¹⁰ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- programs and mechanisms of each sector
 - A specific study report (Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco) will be produced that will be incorporated into Morocco's new NBSAP.
- Recognising and responding to the impacts of climate change. The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into the NBSAP, such as:
 - a) assessing the impact of climate change on biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water provisioning;
 - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
 - d) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon storage and sequestration;
 - e) identifying areas of particular conservation and restoration potential for enhancing climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
 - f) This sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
 - g) A specific study report (Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco) will be produced that will be incorporated into Morocco's new NBSAP.
 - h) A specific study report (Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan) will be produced that will be incorporated into Morocco's new NBSAP.

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

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Morocco in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcomes:

- By 2014, complete the plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity and finance needs assessment.
- By 2014, the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- One overall and several straightforward and feasible specific NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Key Activities (IV – V)

IV. Developing implementation plans

This activity will focus on developing the plan for implementing the updated new NBSAP. This 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: This activity will ensure that work and progress on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. Particular emphasis will be placed on aspects of the CBD Aichi Target 11, including plans for expanding the protected area network, improving management effectiveness of existing protected areas, securing sustainable finance, 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 any Party

“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 proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Morocco is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:

- Determining the biodiversity financing baseline (past and current biodiversity investment) and the efficiency and effectiveness of resource utilisation
 - Determining the existing financing needs and gaps for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential traditional and innovative sources of revenue for filling the financing gap
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalising 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 Morocco develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Morocco will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps (from the National Capacity Self-Assessment report):

Biodiversity Capacity Gaps:

- The overuse of temporary ad-hoc decision-making bodies
- Lack of coordination between key agencies
- Insufficient protection and conservation finance and measures
- Low public awareness of environmental issues
- Lack of effective systems and adequate databases for sharing biodiversity information,
- Inadequate means of monitoring trends in biodiversity resources

Crosscutting Capacity Gaps:

- Weak planning capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors
- Inadequate institutional and legislative frameworks
- Weak EIA enforcement
- Inadequate knowledge base to handle emerging issues, such as climate change adaptation

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

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 national level, the National Environment and Sustainable Development Charter (NESDC, 2011) together with the National Plan of Action for the Environment (PANE, 2006) define the overarching environmental objectives and strategies for the Government of Morocco. Both in turn provide for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP version 2, 2005). This project is a follow on to the existing NBSAP, but it is consistent with it. It will be guided by

priorities in the NESDC and PANE.

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.

In addition, Morocco is currently formulating a National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD), which will cover a number of environmental and sustainable development aspects of public life in Morocco. This project will be an important policy contribution to the biodiversity aspects of the NSSD.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

UNDP has an active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Morocco. The country has recently concluded, or is in the process of implementing, a number of GEF grants, including the following key projects upon which this project will build and with which it will integrate where possible:

- UNDP (PIMS 4050, ID 2919, March 2009): Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Value Chains for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Morocco. A project to strengthen the capacity of government institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens to contribute to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation by increasing the value of wild crafted MAPs and their access to markets while ensuring production sustainability. Integration and use of the project results in the new NBSAP process is assured because the responsible UNDP national and regional support staff is co-responsible for both projects.
- UNDP (PIMS 2983, ID 2275, November 2006): The Middle Atlas Forest Restoration project, aimed at creating the appropriate technical and institutional enabling environment to promote a multi-functional forest management approach that secures long-term ecosystem integrity and services and sustains rural livelihoods. The project is developing and demonstrating an integrated ecosystem management system to restore the environmental and socio-economic functions of the Middle Atlas forest landscape. Integration and use of the project results in the new NBSAP process is assured because the responsible UNDP national and regional support staff is co-responsible for both projects.
- UNDP (PIMS 3707, ID 3166, September 2009): Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative in Morocco. The project addressed the objectives of the three GEF focal areas and the strategic priority on cross-cutting capacity-building, to improve Morocco's ability to meet obligations under the three Rio Conventions by integrating global environmental priorities into national policies, plans, and programs, particularly macro-economic and poverty-reduction strategies/programs. The capacity built and outcomes/reports produced during this project will make direct contributions to the formulation of the new NBSAP and to its subsequent implementation – especially with regard to biodiversity mainstreaming.
- UNDP (PIMS 2563, ID 1820, February 2004): National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management. The NCSA directly feeds into the NBSAP planning and formulation.
- UNEP (ID 3008, August 2010): Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco. This GEF biodiversity add-on project contained several main objectives, including capacity assessments for taxonomy and revision as well as for access and benefit-sharing, and the further development of a national CHM. The project had also intended to produce an updated NBSAP but this objective has been dropped. This project's work on the CHM relieves the present project of having to invest in this area.
- IFAD (ID 3989, June 2009): MENARID - A Circular Economy Approach to Agro-Biodiversity Conservation in the Souss Massa Draa Region of Morocco. The project aims at conserving agro-biodiversity and promoting the “produits de terroir” (Argan, dates, figs, saffron rose, and honey) through payments for ecosystem services in the target region. The execution of this project will likely be transferred from IFAD to UNDP before mid-2012 wherefore integration and use of the project results in the new NBSAP process is assured because the responsible UNDP national and regional support staff will become co-responsible for both projects.

Morocco has also been involved in a number of further biodiversity-relevant GEF-projects that have a bearing on the NBSAP process but with which no immediate integration is expected:

- IFAD/UNIDO (ID 2632, October 2008): MENARID - Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco. The objectives of the project are to protect pastoral resources in the target region while improving the rural livelihoods of the poor, to combat desertification, mitigate the impacts of land degradation, and conserve natural ecosystem integrity.
- IBRD-WB (ID 4198, March 2010): MED Integrated Coastal Zone Management-Mediterranean Coast, to pilot the application of integrated coastal zone management in the project areas along Morocco's eastern Mediterranean coast.
- IBRD-WB (ID 3967, May 2011): Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Sectors. A project aimed at assisting in the mainstreaming of climate change in the national development planning process, through improving the understanding of climate change implications for high level strategic development planning, and enhancing the resilience of key development sectors - agriculture and water - through strengthened institutional capacity, knowledge management, and piloting innovative climate change adaptation and disaster

management options.

- The UNDP-GEF Community-Based Adaptation Pilot Programme being implemented in Morocco, in partnership with UN Volunteers and the GEF-Small Grants Programme. Among the 8 local initiatives funded by the programme, 2 projects involve biodiversity protection and promotion of climate change adaptation. The Laachoria community (Erfoud region) is strengthening their oasis agro-biodiversity, specifically the endemic and resistant Mejhoul palm tree, to increase local resilience and adaptive capacities. And two high altitude communities of the High Atlas mountains (Azilal region) are working towards the regeneration of the local juniper groves, a vital resource for their livelihood and a major asset for the ecosystem's resistance in the face of climate change.
- During the fourth GEF operational phase (July 2007 - June 2011), the GEF Small Grants Programme in Morocco has funded 27 projects to preserve biodiversity. Among these projects, four are located in protected areas including a RAMSAR site, six were implemented in the oasis barrier and 5 participate in the rehabilitation and protection of the Argan tree, an endemic and emblematic species of southern Morocco, in the Argan Biosphere Reserve.

Collaboration with all of the above projects will be ensured by using them as a source of knowledge and information for the overall biodiversity planning process. They project managers and staff of the above mentioned projects will be invited to Biodiversity EA project events. They will be requested to make presentations, showcase active projects and avail essential information and data for preparing the products foreseen under this project, in particular the new NBSAP. This will maximise exchanges and reciprocal input. In the case of already completed or less relevant projects, useful lessons will be extracted and projects also showcased.

For the sake of brevity not all nationally or internationally executed biodiversity projects are listed here.

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 26 months. The Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMWE) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1982) between UNDP and the Government of Morocco, and the Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2012-2016.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MEMWE implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MEMWE will provide support and inputs towards the implementation of all project activities.

The MEMWE will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD who is also the National Focal Point for Biodiversity will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a part of Morocco's contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a National Project Manager, as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP Country Office's Environment Focal Point and the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project.

Working closely with the MEMWE, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) recruitment of project staff; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; 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.

The National Biodiversity Committee will act as the National *Project Steering Committee* (PSC), and thus be responsible for the project's coordination and decision-making (Project Board). The National Committee for Biodiversity has the primary goal to monitor the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The National Committee for Biodiversity includes representation of a broad range of stakeholders in the field of biodiversity, including governmental, national and academic/research institutes, and NGOs. This arrangement will ensure the effective involvement of national focal points for the CHM and Cartagena Protocol, as well as RAMSAR, CITES, the PoWPA, UNFCCC, and UNCCD. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to 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 Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising an NBSAP

National Project Manager (NPM), who will be located within MEMWE offices. The NPM and further project staff including consultants will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The NPM is accountable to the MEMWE, UNDP and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The NPM will manage the implementation of all project activities, liaising and working closely with all partner institutions including the UNDP Country Office staff and UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor, to link the project and ensure synergies with complementary national programs and initiatives. The NPM will also be supported by contracted additional national and international consultants and service providers, detailed in Annexes A and D. Contracting of these consultants and service providers for the project will be done by the NPM, in consultation with UNDP and the MEMWE.

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

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Morocco in the preparation of its 4th National Report to the CBD.

The Government of Morocco has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in supporting the preparation of NBSAPs and National Reports. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in areas related to climate change, mainstreaming and biodiversity. UNDP has an established national office in Rabat, with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. At least three professional staff and one support staff are directly in charge of the environment portfolio, in addition to senior management and operation support. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a French-speaking UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Ecosystems and Biodiversity based in Bratislava, Slovakia. 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 Morocco

The project is in line with the recently endorsed UNDAF (2012-2016) which is aligned with national environmental priorities. In particular, the project contributes to UNDAF Outcome 5: The requirements of the "National Charter of the environment for sustainable development" are implemented in a way to ensure consistency between sectoral strategies and priorities in the field of environment, climate change, and risk management and by strengthening the territorial convergence on the most vulnerable zones and populations. Furthermore, the project is in conformity with UNDP Morocco's Country Programme Document 2012-2016: UNDP will support the development/coordination and implementation of national and territorial strategies with special attention to low carbon resilient climate change, gender and a focus on the most vulnerable populations and areas.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

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

National government departments:

- Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment,
- High Commission of Water, Forest and the Fight against Desertification,
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Housing, Urbanism and Urban Policy
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- Ministry of National Education
- Ministry on Higher Education, Executive Training and Scientific Research
- High Commission for Planning
- National Institute on Agronomic Research
- Agency for Social Development
- Agency for the Promotion and Social and Economic Development of the Prefectures and Provinces of North Morocco

- Agency for the Development of the Southern Provinces
- Agency for the Development of the Oriental region

Institutions:

- Scientific Institute of Rabat
- Agronomic and Veterinary Institute Hassan II
- National Institute of Agronomic Research
- National Institute of Fishery Research
- National School of Forest Engineers

Non Governmental Organisations:

- La Fondation Mohammed VI Pour la Protection de l'Environnement
- La Société Protectrice des Animaux et de la Nature (SPANNA)
- Association Marocaine de la Biodiversité (AMAB)
- Association Enda Maghreb
- Association Groupe de Recherche Pour la Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc (GREPOM)
- Association Ribat Al Fath Pour le Développement Durable
- WWF

International/bilateral cooperation agencies and international organisations:

- GIZ – German Agency for International Cooperation
- USAID – US Agency for International Development
- AECID – Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
- AFD – French Development Agency
- European Commission
- UNEP
- UNDP Project Managers, Country Office and Regional Service Centre
- FAO

The participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders in the implementation will be ensured in every stage of the project. NGOs and CSOs in Morocco are very 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.

Gender marking

There have been significant gender reform measures within the past decade in Morocco, and the situation for women and girls has improved significantly. For example, recent legislation recognizes sexual harassment in the workplace, and a new unit to investigate domestic violence has been created. As a result, Morocco has one of the highest gender rankings in Northern Africa. However, some problems persist. In theory, Moroccan women have the same ownership rights as men, but tradition often limits those rights. Also, despite a favourable legal framework, women’s access to land is often restricted, particularly in rural areas. However, the Moroccan government recently launched numerous micro-credit initiatives aimed at women, and hundreds of thousands of women have benefited from these programs.

The project coordination will ensure that that gender considerations become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed^[1]. More specifically two pieces of guidance 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.

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

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.

^[1] 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.

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

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 UNDP co-financing and a government investment in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the MEMWE, a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, work plan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, and reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MEMWE 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 Morocco 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 Morocco source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO to assist in NBSAP update as an entire 'package' of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing 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 previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following Inception Workshop
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
Combined Delivery Reports	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 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 7,000	

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

-- n/a--

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Mohamed Benyahia	GEF Operational Focal Point	MEMWE	March 5, 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/21/95	Latifa Lakfifi

*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		April 12, 2012	Yves de Soye, Regional Technical Advisor and Financing Specialist, Ecosystems & Biodiversity	+421 2 59337 332; +421 911 360 250	yves.desoye@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 Project Management			
Local Consultants			
National Project Director In-kind contribution	1000	10	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the national executing agency, the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (MEMWE). Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following key tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project and the engagement of the government; - Guide and oversee the work of the Project Manager on a daily basis together with UNDP; - Certify the work plans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds under the project, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders; - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.
NBSAP National Project Manager 25% management (28 weeks covered by UNDP co-financing) 50% technical (54 weeks)	1000	82	<p><i>Objective:</i> The NBSAP National Project Manager (NPM) will oversee and undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and budget execution; and lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Morocco, having overall responsibility for its quality and timely finalisation.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the project's scope, budget, outcomes, outputs and activities are executed and objectives met in a timely and appropriate manner. - Identify and coordinate with other initiatives, programmes, national and international organisations and persons of relevance to the project's objectives. - Select suitable further project implementation partners, where required, and develop an overall implementation plan. - Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished, in association with the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners. - Lead the development of detailed work plans and budgets, for submission to UNDP and national execution partners and others as appropriate. - Prepare the different project monitoring (technical and financial) reports required by UNDP and GEF. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the UNDP and national execution partners. - Develop TORs for consultants, experts and working groups as well as specifications of materials required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor. - Lead the recruitment of the other consultants and experts involved in the NBSAP, and serve as their team leader facilitating, coordinating and monitoring their work and input, in association the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners. - Hold meetings with key stakeholder representing sectors targeted for mainstreaming with a view to embedding and institutionalizing sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector, assisting the sectors in the development of targets and policy

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>mainstreaming proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP. - Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP. - Ensure the timely drafting, completion and submission as well as a high technical quality of all consultancy and project deliverables, in association with the Project Steering Committee, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor. - Ensure the timely submission of the new NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Morocco and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Morocco by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Morocco, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Morocco ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco ➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco ➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> The NPM should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, with a minimum of 10 years experience in national or international project management, including at least 3 years at the senior level, and a track record in biodiversity management and policy. The NPM should also have: good leadership, coordination and facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Morocco; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences; good knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP development is an advantage.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
Local Consultants			
Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation	900	20	<p>Play a leading and resource person role vis-a-vis the National Target Setting and in a number of national sub-national consultation processes for all relevant activities under the Enabling Activity project, and be the lead author for the Fifth National Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Morocco by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>the threats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Morocco that result in biodiversity conservation or loss, and identify the challenges and key barriers in the policy environment impeding effective biodiversity management. - Identify options for overcoming existing barriers and challenges and the key gaps in the existing NBSAP - Develop methodologies and processes for the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations, including for the participatory validation of the national targets and the draft NBSAP, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the new NBSAP. - Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. - 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 and regional consultations - 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 and its implementation plans - Function as the lead author of the Fifth National Report to the CBD. - <i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Morocco and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Morocco by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Morocco, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Morocco ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco ➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco ➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Good facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Morocco; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences; knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP and National Report development is an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Biodiversity and	900	4	<p>Objectives: The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to the production of a report (under Component 2) on "Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Climate Change			<p>ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco”.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review, assess and expand on existing data relating to the full range of climate change impacts on, and the specific vulnerabilities of, biodiversity, ecosystems and their functioning, ecosystem services, economic sectors and human communities in Morocco, in a geographically specific manner. Identify further work required in this regard. ▪ Identify areas important for improving nature’s ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors. ▪ Assess the extent to which the country’s ecological gap assessment includes the predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion, recommendations that should be realistically incorporated into Morocco’s national biodiversity targets and revised NBSAP. ▪ Identify areas offering opportunities for cost effective and robust ecosystem-based adaptation measures and make recommendations for their management ▪ Based on existing data (e.g. from the WCMC work on carbon sinks and the Protected Area Database) and fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Morocco and make recommendations for their protection and management, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country’s revised NBSAP. ▪ Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. ▪ As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs for the development of Morocco’s new biodiversity targets, its new NBSAP and its Fifth National Report to the CBD, and the PoWPA Action Plan. ▪ Develop a written report that summarizes all findings. ▪ Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biodiversity targets for Morocco, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in the natural sciences and have significant technical experience on the climate change-biodiversity interface, internationally and in the region of not Morocco. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Capacity Development	900	8	<p><i>Objective:</i> To objectively reveal Morocco’s capacity to effectively implement the obligations under the CBD, and to consolidate and prepare project components related to capacity needs and capacity development.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework, the current national and provincial

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>institutional capacities and operational procedures, and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine the level of willingness to implement a harmonized legal and policy framework as well as actions on the ground that protect, sustainably use and safeguard biodiversity, 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 CBD regional and global 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 gaps and the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels. - Based on international best practice, generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels, and to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. - Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan aimed at an effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the national and sub-national government levels. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Morocco and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP, especially with regard to the assessment of capacity needs <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (Masters) in a relevant discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration, and/or a minimum of 5 years professional experience in institutional/organisational development and change management. Proven experience in skills assessment, capacity development and training.</p>
International Consultants			
NBSAP International Advisor	3000	8	<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <p>To provide overall technical support through advisory and capacity building services to the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Morocco. The NBSAP International Advisor will be an experienced expatriate consultant, with wide experience in biodiversity management and policy, and preferably with experience working in the Arab States region. He/she will be responsible for the technical quality control during the formulation of the NBSAP and for the timely finalisation of the NBSAP and a number of related products. The NBSAP International Advisor will render services to the National Project Director and NBSAP National Project Manager as his/her main clients.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the overall guidance of the National Project Manager, national execution partners and the UNDP technical staff, ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap for the project. - Assist the National Project Manager in developing a detailed work plan on that basis, in executing the project's scope and budget, in identifying further implementation partners, and in coordinating the efforts allocated to the different activities and deliverables including the input and outputs of the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and providing support in the recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide oversight, technical guidance and support to the consultants and working groups involved in the NBSAP, ensuring high technical quality of project deliverables. - Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP. - Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP. - Submit draft, revised and final versions of the new NBSAP and of all NBSAP-related studies and reports to the National Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per the agreed timelines. - Ensure the timely completion of the new NBSAP and its timely submission to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Morocco and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Morocco by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats ➤ Biodiversity targets for Morocco, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Morocco ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco ➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Morocco ➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fifth National Report <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level, in both the field and policy arenas. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation) in the biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation/mitigation areas. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Solid knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs, especially at the international level, is an advantage. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance	3000	8	<p><i>Objectives:</i> The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to: (i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2); ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies (under Component 2); and iii) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation, to include an assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance and sources of funding (under Component 3).</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Morocco, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services, the national TEEB valuation results (if any), and valuations of protected areas, medicinal and aromatic plants, and any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon). ▪ 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, 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. ▪ Implement the mainstreaming component of the project ▪ Identify priority biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP ▪ Analyse existing internal sources of finance for NBSAP implementation 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 all existing external sources of finance for NBSAP implementation (bilaterals and multilaterals, foundations, NGOs, private sector etc.) ▪ Analyse the range of potential further sources for NBSAP implementation (fiscal measures, tourism, infrastructure levies, bank loans, etc.) and provide recommendations for accessing these. ▪ NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise biodiversity finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Morocco ➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Morocco ➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Morocco ➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP, in particular the assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in economics, environmental economics or a related field, with exposure to biodiversity valuation and financing issues at the international level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports		X	X	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness		X	X	X								
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being			X	X								
	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								
2 NBSAP Update	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations				X	X	X	X	X	X			
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations					X	X	X	X	X			
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations					X	X	X	X	X			
3 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanism	IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities	8a. Develop overarching and specific implementation plans							X	X	X			
		8b. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.							X	X	X			
		9. Technology needs assessment												
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.								X	X			
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilisation for NBSAP implementation							X	X	X			
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		13. CHM updating												
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach								X	X			
		15. Fifth National Reports							X	X	X			

ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party	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	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000	8,000			a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,333	5,333			b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,400	3,600	900	900	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000			d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	4,000			e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	4,000			f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000			q
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,600	10,600			g
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					47,333	45,533	900	900	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	8,000	8,000			h
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					8,000	8,000	0	0	
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000			d
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	2,000	2,000			e
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	74100	Professional Services	5,000	5,000			i
Gov Cost Sharing Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)					9,000	9,000	0	0		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						64,333	62,533	900	900	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	16,000		16,000		j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	3,600		3,600		k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,333	5,333	13,000	6,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,000		5,400	3,600	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000		10,000		h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	11,500	3,500	8,000		e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	11,500	3,500	8,000		q
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					93,933	12,333	68,000	13,600	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	8,000		5,000	3,000	h
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					8,000	0	5,000	3,000	
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	71600	Travel	2,000		2,000		d
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	2,000		2,000		e
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	74100	Professional Services	5,000		5,000		i
Gov Cost Sharing Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					9,000	0	9,000	0		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						110,933	12,333	82,000	16,600	
Comp 3. National	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	a

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party	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
frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,200		3,600	3,600	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	24,334	5,334	13,000	6,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	8,000		4,000	4,000	j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,600		1,800	1,800	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	9,000		5,000	4,000	d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000		5,000	3,000	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000		5,000	3,000	q
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					76,134	5,334	41,400	29,400	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	4,000			4,000	h
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					4,000	0	0	4,000	
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	2,000			2,000	e
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	71600	Travel	2,000			2,000	d
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	74100	Professional Services	5,000			5,000	i
	Gov Cost Sharing Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					9,000	0	0	9,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						89,134	5,334	41,400	42,400	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,100	300	500	300	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	500	500	n
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					2,600	800	1,000	800	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	b
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74100	Professional Services	2,000	600	600	800	p
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					30,000	8,600	13,600	7,800	
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	m
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	11,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	o
	NEX	30071	Programme Cost Sharing GOV1	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	n
Gov Cost Sharing Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					23,000	7,000	8,000	8,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						55,600	16,400	22,600	16,600	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	64,000	111,300	44,700	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						50,000	16,600	18,600	14,800	
SUB-TOTAL GOV COST SHARING						50,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						320,000	96,600	146,900	76,500	

Budget Notes	
a	Int. Cons. (short-term): NBSAP International Advisor - 8 weeks at \$3000/week, totaling \$24,000, spread over the project's three Components on a weighted pro rata basis (Yr1 C1 8,000; Yr2 C2 4000 + C3 4000; Yr3 C2 4000 + C3 4000)
b	Nat. Cons. (long-term): NBSAP National Project Manager - 82 weeks at \$1000/week, totaling \$82,000; on a weighted pro rata basis, 28 weeks of the incumbent's time dedicated to managerial tasks financed by UNDP (Yr1 8 weeks; Yr2 13 weeks; Yr3 7 wks) and 54 weeks to technical tasks and financed by GEF and spread over the project's three Components (Yr1 16 weeks across C1-3; Yr2 26 weeks across C2-3; Yr3 12 wks across C2-3).
c	Nat. Cons. (long-term): Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation - 20 weeks at \$900/week, totaling \$18,000, spread over the project's three Components on a weighted pro rata basis (Yr1 4C1+1C2+1C3, Yr2 6C2+4C3, Yr3 2C2+2C3)
d	Domestic travel by stakeholders in connection with national consultations
e	National consultations in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR
f	Functioning of national and thematic working groups in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR
g	Acquisition of Laptops (2@US\$1400), software licenses (2@US\$800), portable hard drive (2@US\$200), printer (2@US\$300), data projector (1@US\$800) and mobile phone contracts (1@US\$2000) and other peripherals (@US3000) for project staff including a reserve computer that may be used by project consultants.
h	International travel costs to bring international consultants to country.
i	Translation of key documents and web design services
j	Int. Cons. (short-term): International Specialist - Environmental Economics & Finance - 8 weeks at \$3000/week, totaling \$24,000, spread as follows: 2/3 in Yr 2 Component 2, 1/6 in Y3 C2 + 1/6 in Yr 3 C3
k	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Biodiversity and Climate Change - 4 weeks at \$900/week, totaling \$3,600
l	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Capacity Development - 8 weeks at \$900/week, totaling \$7,200, equally spread across Yr 2 and Yr 3
m	Communication costs of the project unit
n	Bank charges, insurance, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.
o	Contribution to the costs of utility bills and security services in government premises
p	Project audit
q	Inception workshop