



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Nigeria for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Nigeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	4671
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00769
Other Executing Partner(s):	Federal Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	2011-12-21
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Nigeria to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Nigerian Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	26,506	27,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	26,440	24,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

		enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Nigeria at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Nigeria		
3. Country Stakeholder Workshops (indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Nigeria commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Nigeria	74,812	80,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Nigerian BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	32,969	28,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Nigeria	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	37,273	40,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				198,000	199,000
EA Management Cost ²				22,000	20,000
Total EA Cost				220000	219000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Federal Ministry of Environment	In-kind	219,000
(select)		Grant	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			219,000

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

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

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		17,000	20,000	37,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		3,000		3,000
Travel*		2,000		2,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		22,000	20,000	42,000

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

The \$ 3,000 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>Nigeria is located in the western part of Africa between latitudes 4°16'N and 13°52'N; and between longitudes 2°49'E and 13°37'E. It occupies a total land area of 923,768 km² with a population of about 120 million people. By virtue of its geographical extent, it spans different climatic and ecological zones. The variable climatic conditions and physical features have consequently endowed Nigeria with a very rich biodiversity. The mean annual rainfall ranges from about 450 mm in the northeast to about 3500 mm in the coastal south-east, with rains falling within 90 to 290 days respectively. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the south to 30°C in the north with extremes of 14°C and 45°C and a latitude range of 0 – 1000m above sea level. (4th National Report 2010).</p> <p>Nigeria became a party to the CBD on the 29th August 1994. It has since participated actively in the activities of the Convention and is committed to its objectives. Nigeria equally signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety which is intended to conserve Biological Diversity from adverse impact of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). The country, therefore, accords very high priority to a successful implementation of all articles of the Convention as a responsible member of the global community and in pursuit of sustainable development. (4th National Report Nigeria)</p> <p>At the current annual growth rate of 3%, the country's population may reach 150 million by the year 2012. Consequently, the demand for food, fuel-wood and other biological resources will experience a corresponding increase and this will lead to increased pressure on land, water and other resources. Thus the high rate of population growth is crucial among the set of factors that degrade the environment and threaten biodiversity in Nigeria. In line with this, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has adopted various measures to address issues that can adversely affect its populace and natural resources.</p> <p>Although Nigeria derives about 80% of its external earnings from the oil sector, agriculture contributes about 38% of the Gross domestic product (GDP). About 70% of the population derives their means of livelihood from agriculture, and the economy is characterized by a large rural based traditional sector. Furthermore, most of the rural poor derive their livelihood from wild species of biodiversity. The urban population also benefit from the exploitation of the country's biological resources, particularly in the construction industry.</p> <p>The many variables involved that are potential threats to Nigeria's biodiversity must be managed in a comprehensive and well executed manner. The opportunity to revise the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) presents a good opportunity for the country to plan for its long term conservation future and address the need for updating NBSAPs as outlined in the new CBD strategic plan adopted at the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP – 10) adopted in Nagoya, Japan.)</p> <p>Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Nigeria has so far implemented 4 Enabling Activity projects. Appendix 4 shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what</p>
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	<p>they have accomplished in Nigeria. As a result of this planning process, Nigeria has to date been able to secure a total of 9 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of US\$ 12,743,950 with an additional \$8,556,045 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at http://www.gefonline.org/projectList/.</p> <p>Aside from the Enabling Activities, these projects have assisted Nigeria maintain its biodiversity endowment which is summarized as a variety of plant and animal species. There are about 7,895 plant species identified in 338 families and 2,215 genera. There are 22,000 vertebrates and invertebrates species. These species include about 20,000 insects, about 1,000 birds, about 1,000 fishes, 247 mammals and 123 reptiles. Of these animals about 0.14% is threatened while 0.22% is endangered.</p>															
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.	<p>Justification: Nigeria has ratified the CBD and as previously mentioned above, Nigeria is obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention. Most recently, during the COP 10, in decision X/10 (http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12276) the COP emphasized that national reporting is the obligation for all Parties under Article 26 of the Convention, and that timely submission of national reports by all Parties is essential for reviewing the implementation of the Convention as required in Article 23. Further more COP-10 urged Parties to develop their national targets by COP-11, and to revise their NBSAP (integrating their national targets) and adopt the revised NBSAP as a policy instrument mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity by COP-11 or COP-12. (http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/)</p> <p>Previously Nigeria has complied with COP decision and the following is a summary of Enabling Activities supported in the country. Details of what was accomplished can be found in Appendix 4.</p> <table><tr><th>Reports</th><th>Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</td><td>19-10-2006</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Revision of NBSAP</td><td>n/a</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1st National Report</td><td>05-08-2006</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2nd National Report</td><td>n/a</td><td></td></tr></table>	Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments	Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	19-10-2006		Revision of NBSAP	n/a		1 st National Report	05-08-2006		2 nd National Report	n/a	
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments														
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	19-10-2006															
Revision of NBSAP	n/a															
1 st National Report	05-08-2006															
2 nd National Report	n/a															

	3 rd National Report	n/a	
	4 th National Report	10-06-2010	
	2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out	n/a	See appendix 4 for what was accomplished
	National CHM	continuous	No indication of a chm.

a) Baseline for NBSAPs:
Nigeria received biodiversity enabling activity assistance initially in 1998 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were executed by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) with support from UNDPs country office. Under the guidance of the multi sectoral steering committee, an inter agency planning team managed the project activities with the assistance of national consultants.

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

Mainstreaming Biodiversity and the National Planning Process
A series of regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops was organized during 2008 and 2009, in response to decision VIII/8. The purpose of the workshops was to strengthen national capacity for the development, implementation, review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors and cross-sectoral strategies, such as poverty eradication strategies. This was accomplished through, for example, the exchange of experience in these areas and training in the use of relevant tools and mechanisms. (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-wafr-01/nbsapcbw-wafr-01-ng-01-en.pdf>). The workshops provided an opportunity for countries to identify ways and means of overcoming challenges in the mainstreaming of NBSAPs. Nigeria has so far been represented by the Federal Ministry of Environment in these workshops, within which the Ministry stressed the importance of Nigeria's natural resources and stated that the steps being taken to mainstream biodiversity conservation and the NBSAP within Nigeria is a continuous process that began as early as 1993 and has included: the broad participation of all relevant stakeholders from agencies of Govt, NGOs and CBOs and IBOs, the establishment of National Biodiversity Committee, Formulation of

	<p>Expert Consultation Group, and designating the Ministry of Environment as the focal point of CBD coordinates all the activities of other agencies.</p> <p>b) Baseline for National Reporting</p> <p>Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Nigeria has completed its First, Second, third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel. UNEP will ensure that the Nigeria will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.</p> <p>Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website. ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014. iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10. iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr05433.pdf and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS). v) The Nigerian government has declared the intention to pursue the vision of placing Nigeria among the 20 largest economies in the world by 2020 and the current administration is committed to the attainment of this vision. The visions objectives are to: (a) Make efficient use of human and natural resources to achieve rapid economic growth and (b) Translate the economic growth into equitable social development for all citizens. Furthermore, the development aspirations cut across four dimensions namely; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social - building a peaceful, equitable, harmonious and just society; • Economic - developing a globally competitive economy; • Institutional - having a stable and functional democracy; and • Environmental – achieving a sustainable management of the nation’s natural resources. <p>(http://www.npc.gov.ng/vault/Abridged Version of Vision2020.pdf)</p> vi) Nigeria’s Country Partnership Strategy (CPS II) aimed at achieving better governance across all of the Nigeria’s economic sectors will ensure
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	<p>that there will be an increased level of environmental governance and accountability in the country.</p> <p>vii) Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:</p> <p>i) GEF Strategic Goal: This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.</p> <p>ii) Focal Area Goal: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.</p> <p>iii) Focal area objective: The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities</p> <p>iv) Project Objective: With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Nigeria to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment: This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b) Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, & Priorities of the Strategy Before the NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <p>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;</p> <p>ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors</p>

	<p>and spatial planning processes and the MDGs</p> <p>iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Nigeria population is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>iii) A fundamental characteristic of the NBSAPs should be the active involvement of all social groups in their elaboration. However, in order to ensure genuine representation, it is necessary to recognize that there is diversity within social groups due to their sex, age, ethnic group, income, occupations and civil status, among others. At the level of the Convention there have been various decisions on gender such as: Decision V/16: Article 8(J) which states: “Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and emphasizing that greater attention should be given to strengthening this role and the participation of women of indigenous and local communities in the program of work”. The Government of Nigeria through its National Gender Policy is committed to building a nation devoid of gender discrimination, guaranteeing equal access to political, social and economic wealth creation opportunities for women and men; and developing a culture that places premium on the protection of all including children. In furtherance of this goal, The Nigerian Government shall promote the full participation of women, men, girls and boys by involving both the public and private sectors as agents of development.(http://www.aacoalition.org/national_policy_women.htm).</p> <p>With respect to biodiversity conservation the gender policy acknowledges that with the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), more vigorous global and national attentions are now drawn to pursuing gender sensitive policies. Goal 3 of the MDGs, aimed at achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment, is not only of intrinsic value in itself, but also central to the attainment of all the other MDGs. To meet MDG 3 and all the other goals, there is the need to increase the capacity of development planners and other policy advocates to understand how gender relations work in their interface and at all levels. For instance, to achieve environmental sustainability, the roles that gender plays in the depletion and pollution of natural resources and the environment, and in particular, the constraints and competition in the access to and use of natural resources must be explored and addressed by complementary policies. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty/gender-conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents, the importance of the National Planning Commissioner as a stakeholder in this project, involved in the coordination of all of Nigera’s policies will be important in Mainstreaming Gender issues into the NBSAP.</p> <p>iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: The Niger Delta houses the largest mangrove forest block in Africa. The first NBSAP had a section on marine issues but needs a lot more articulation of coastal belt management to conserve the marine and mangrove related biodiversity. This will be done in the revised NBSAP.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development: Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through</p>
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national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.

COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans: Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation. On point (a) above, regarding capacity development, the SCBD since 2008 has been running regional and sub regional capacity building workshops on implementing NBSAPs in West Africa. These workshops have promoted the exchange of experiences and training on the use of relevant tools and mechanisms and provided an opportunity for Nigeria to identify ways and means to overcome obstacles associated with the implementation of NBSAPs. The Economic Community of West African States has also taken up a role in capacity building as outlined below in the section on stakeholders. As capacity building is a continuous process the exercise has been repeated in 2011 (<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2.shtml>).

In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. In response, the Executive Secretary for the CBD has organized a series of regional or sub-regional workshops on updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in 2011 and 2012.

COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange: This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures such as a Biodiversity Unit at the Executing Agency, strengthening of the CHM development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be constantly updated, permitting also on-line

	<p>status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators.</p> <p>Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines (http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc), the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being • Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity. • Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals. <p>Project Execution: The Federal Ministry of Environment will be the national executing agency (NEA) and will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.</p> <p>At the NEA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in Appendix 9, and following the work plan shown in Appendix 10. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in Appendix 8 and the project deliverables are given in Appendix 7.</p> <p>Project Implementation by UNEP</p> <p>i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 shows co financing from Nigeria. This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in Appendix 6, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these cost benefits are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to Nigeria's needs.</p> <p>ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf).</p> <p>iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/).</p> <p>iv) Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).</p>
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	<p><u>UNEP's Comparative Advantage</u></p> <p>a) UNEP's role in past BD Enabling activities: This project is fully in line with the role of UNEP as a GEF Implementing Agency as it has in the past given support to development of <u>28 countries for NBSAPs</u>, and <u>another 28 countries</u> for Add-on Biodiversity Enabling Activities for CHM and Capacity Assessments for various biodiversity topics. UNEP also <u>supported 41 countries</u> to prepare 3rd National Reports using an umbrella MSP and most recently UNEP <u>supported 40 countries</u> for the preparation of the Fourth National Report.</p> <p>b) Development of training modules: In 2006, UNEP worked with the SCBD to develop 7 training modules for CBD national focal points including the module for the revision of NBSAPs which will be used by countries in this project.</p> <p>d) UNEP- DELC: Through the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC) UNEP has a rich history assisting governments in obtaining environmental information for decision-making, enhancing global and regional environmental cooperation, developing and applying national and international environmental law, advancing national and regional implementation of environmental objectives, and bridging major groups and governments in policy development and implementation processes. DELC will be part of the PSC for this project.</p> <p>e) As the United Nations lead agency in conservation issues, UNEP has a strong presence in Nigeria, considering that at the request of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, UNEP is conducting an independent assessment of the environmental and public health impacts of oil contamination in Ogoniland, in the Niger Delta, and options for remediation. (http://www.unep.org/nigeria/).</p> <p><u>Staff Capacity at UNEP:</u></p> <p>Due to the fact that UNEP will be supporting upwards of 77 countries for the revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th national report, (57 in the umbrella programme and at least 20 stand-alone countries), UNEP has established adequate capacity at its headquarters based in Nairobi (DEPI) with several staff members dedicated to follow up this and other similar enabling activities including a task manager, an FMO for financial issues and legal instruments, and 2 support staff. This administrative and technical capacity is important as it for ensuring that the country sticks to the project milestones which would in turn ensure that Nigeria and other countries complete its reporting requirement as per the COP 10 deadline.</p> <p>Fit with UNEP programme of Work</p> <p><u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u></p> <p>Expected accomplishment a: The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p>Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their</p>
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	<p>environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p>Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p> <p>STAKEHOLDERS:</p> <p>Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries such as the: Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and water resources, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy, and those dealing with health and agriculture, Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development. (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities. (b) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs such as The National Coalition on Affirmative Action (NCAA) made up of 150 NGOs working towards the entrenchment of Affirmative Action polices in the Constitution of Nigeria(http://www.aacoalition.org/), BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights, Communicating for Change (www.cfcnigeria.org), Heinrich Böll Foundation Nigeria, Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Nigeria etc (c) Universities, - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (d) Specifically Nigeria's National Planninc Commision's department of Economic Growth that deals with the co-ordination of all plans and policies of the Nation, co-ordination and harmonization of National plans and links with the State and Local Government, budget office of the Federation in the preparation of the Annual Budget, co-ordinates the monitoring and evaluation of the National Projects and Programmes will have a big role to play as the NBSAP and 5th National report can utilise the vast network of this national entity. (http://www.npc.gov.ng/home/artdetails.aspx?mCatID=68254&artID=9414) (e) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups such as the Ogoni will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs</p>
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	<p>of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiversity conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands International and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations. (C) At the supranational level the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) from 2007 has created and restructured departments with greater priority given to addressing environmental matters. ECOWAS is currently working directly with sub-regional and international partners to safeguard biological resources, while implementing Article 3.2 of its treaty on mainstreaming, harmonizing and coordinating activities related to agriculture, natural resources, industry, energy, commerce, among other sectors, in development and sectoral policies of member countries. (http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-wafr-01/nbsapcbw-wafr-01-04-en.pdf)</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness: The project demonstrates cost effectiveness in the following ways:</p> <p>a) It lays the foundational planning for conservation, which if well implemented has great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend on it in the future. In addition, Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>b) The project will not form new structures but will build on already existing biodiversity committees which were used during the development of the previous enabling activities. This saves on time and funds, and learning from previous biodiversity work done.</p> <p>c) The project can also take advantage of other GEF initiatives such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Ecosystem Management of Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase I: Tools and data generated from this project such as (a). Inventory and mapping of natural resources, analysis of their dynamics and evaluation of impacts on resource utilization changes, population's adaptation strategies and vulnerability. (b) Review of existing national and regulations and agreements on natural and environmental resources management. • Integrated Ecosystem Management of Trans boundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase II: Currently this project is being developed and will be rolled out in 2012 as a continuation of the phase I project above. • Support to Preparation of the Second National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety-Africa. This is an enabling activity just like NBSAP thus the lessons and ground work done for this project can greatly assist the NBSAP process. • UNEP has been doing an independent 14 month study, conducted at the request of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reveals the nature and extent of oil contamination in Ogoniland. The Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland

	<p>covers contaminated land, groundwater, surface water, sediment, vegetation, air pollution, public health, industry practices and institutional issues. This report represents the best available understanding of what has happened to the environment of Ogoniland and the corresponding implications for affected populations and provides clear operational guidance as to how the issues raised can be addressed in future. The recommendations set a good precedence of future UNEP work in the country and its recommendations will be useful for the revision of the NBSAP (http://www.unep.org/nigeria/).</p> <p>In the absence of GEF funds, Nigeria may eventually revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th national report through “self-financing.” However past experience has shown that this method would be the least effective in that countries do this at different timings, and do not necessarily follow the guidelines from the CBD. In such cases functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame (Appendix 3). b) A project's web-based portal '5NR Portal' (www.cbd.int/nr5) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly. c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Nigerian Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs. d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in Appendix 7. e) The M&E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in Appendix 8 d) A budgeted M&E plan as shown in Appendix 5.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	Not applicable
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

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

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mrs. Olabisi Bolanle JAJI	Director	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	06/23/2011


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	08/29/1994	MR. JOHN K. AUTA
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		December 21, 2011	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	167	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency
Administrative Support	69	72	Full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Local Consultants	753	72	Technical and data collection for all the five project components, facilitation of meetings, collation and report writing, provide technical backstopping to country on all 5 components to ensure technical validity of the project outputs.
International			
International Consultant (Indicators/Targets development & CHM)	1,453	20	Assisting the EA in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process as well as reporting, Assisting the EA on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM, as well as reporting..

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

Climate Change

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

Land Degradation

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

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

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

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

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