



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Pakistan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Pakistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	5607
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00768
Other Executing Partner(s):	CLIMATE CHANGE DIVISION	Submission Date:	2014-02-03
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Pakistan 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 Pakistan 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	22,300	38,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is improved and	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of BD conservation	20,300	34,000

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 Pakistan at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	compiled by Pakistan		
3. Country Stakeholder Workshops (indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Pakistan 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 Pakistan	73,900	55,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Pakistan 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	26,500	48,000

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 Pakistan	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	57,000	50,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				200,000	225,000
EA Management Cost²				20,000	20,000
Total EA Cost				220000	245000

^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	CLIMATE CHANGE DIVISION	In-kind	245,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			245,000

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	Pakistan	220,000	20,900	240,900
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				220,000	20,900	240,900

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	144.00	16,000	9,000	25,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,000	1,000	5,000
Travel*			10,000	10,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		20,000	20,000	40,000

* 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:

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Background:



Source: http://www.lonelyplanet.com/maps/asia/pakistan/map_of_pakistan.jpg

Pakistan has a diverse and a great variety of landscapes ranging from mangroves in the south to Alpine tundra in the north. The northern highlands include parts of Himalayas, Karakorum and Hindu Kush mountain ranges. The Indus river plains, the center of ancient civilization like Taxila, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, now constitute the food basket of Pakistan. There are mountain ranges along the western border with Afghanistan, and sandy deserts along the eastern border with India south of Sutlej River. Over 90% of the country falls in dry and sub humid programme of CBD (source: Pakistan National Reports to SCBD).

However, variations in relief and climate have bestowed Pakistan with rich biodiversity with many ecosystems, habitats and species of global significance. Of the 79.9 million hectares of land area, only 22 million hectare (23%) are available for cultivation of which 18 million are canal irrigated and 4 million support seasonal agriculture based on rain and rainwater harvesting. The natural ecosystems of Pakistan have been widely and badly affected by human activity that very few truly natural habitats remain. Nine major ecological zones are recognized in Pakistan.

Species diversity

Pakistan has 195 mammal species (including 13 sub-species) of which six are endemic. There are 668 bird species, of which 25 are endangered. The reptile species are 177 in number of which 13 are endemic species. The reptiles include 14 turtles, one crocodile, 90 lizards and 65 species of snakes. There are 22 amphibians

	<p>of which 9 are endemic. Fresh water fish species are 198 with 29 endemics. So far more than 5000 species of invertebrates have been identified. There are over 5700 species of flowering plants with over 400 species endemic to Pakistan.</p> <p>Agro-biodiversity</p> <p>Pakistan is rich in indigenous crop diversity with an estimated 3000 taxa and around 500 wild relatives of crops. The civilization of Taxila, Harappa, and Mohenjo-Daro domesticated species such as wheat, eggplant, pigeon pea, and cucumber. Many wild and local cultivars survived up to the era green revolution. However, the agrobiodiversity has suffered serious erosion due to the introduction of higher yielding varieties and use of agrochemicals. The Indian sub-continent was the first to domesticate cattle, water buffalo, and chicken. Pakistan now has two breeds of buffalo, eight of cattle, one yak, 25 goat, 28 sheep, one horse, four camels, and three poultry breeds.</p> <p>Forest and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>The forest biodiversity includes Alpine tundra, cold conifer, temperate conifer, and warm conifer mixed forests. The vegetation in dry and sub humid lands is comprised of xerophytic shrubs and small trees, grasslands, and steppe. Riverine forests grow along the banks of rivers and mangrove forests are found in Indus delta and along the coast. Pakistan has a long coast line with sandy beaches providing nesting sites for turtles. Corals have recently been discovered along the Baluchistan coast.</p> <p>The major threats to terrestrial ecosystems are from overgrazing and deforestation due to high population pressure and increasing poverty. The diversion of water for irrigation has adversely impacted the ecology of the mangroves and riparian ecosystems. Game birds and animals are heavily hunted using modern technology and some species are persecuted for their depredation of livestock and crops. The fisheries from inland and marine ecosystems are harvested to the full limit and pressure is growing as the population grows. Pollution and disposal of untreated sewage and industrial effluent in the rivers and sea are major threat to the biodiversity.</p> <p>To mitigate the various environmental challenges that Pakistan faces, Pakistan became a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the 26th July 1994. Since the Enabling Activity (EA) genre of Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Pakistan has so far implemented 4 such projects Appendix 4 shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Pakistan. As a result of this planning process, Pakistan has to date been able to secure a total of 12 biodiversity (BD) projects, representing a GEF investment of \$13,287,452 with an additional \$22,578,321 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</p>
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS	Justification: The Government of Pakistan has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the

AND OBJECTIVES
(The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.

Decisions of the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP). The Convention requires countries to prepare a NBSAP (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on BD. The following is a summary of Enabling Activities in Pakistan. Details of what was accomplished can be found in **Appendix 4.**

Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat or completion of project	Comments
Initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	17-10-2000	
Revision of NBSAP	n/a	The last NBSAP was done in 2000. 12 years later this should be revised to ensure Pakistan is compliant with CBD& CO P requirements.
1 st National Report	16-01-2008	
2 nd National Report	11-09-2001	
3 rd National Report	001-12-2006	
4 th National Report	08-01-2010	
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out	n/a	
National CHM	continuous	Role of the CHM is being played by the Climate Change Division in general

a) Initial NBSAP:

Pakistan received BD EA assistance initially in 2000 to support the preparation of the NBSAP and the First National Report to the CBD. These activities were executed by the Climate Change Division; a small multi-disciplinary working group

was established within the Division to guide national consultants in compiling information for the reports.

The current NBSAP submitted in 2000 is a first attempt to meet the planning requirements of the Convention. Preparation of the NBSAP has been carried out under an agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank under the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF). The World Conservation Union, Pakistan (IUCN-P) was selected as the lead agency in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature Pakistan (WWF-P).

This NBSAP sets out a strategy for action under 13 main components which correspond to the Articles of the CBD: planning and policies, legislation, identification and monitoring, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation, sustainable use, incentive measures, research and training, public education and awareness, environmental impact assessment, access issues, exchange of information, and financial resources. For each component, the issues relevant to Pakistan are identified and a list of objectives and corresponding actions are recommended to deal with the identified issues. Slowing the rate of BD loss in Pakistan will require policy and institutional reform as well as institutional strengthening to better understand the elements of BD and the most effective means for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of these elements. The active participation and support of local communities will be essential for *in-situ* conservation. The Plan calls for greater collaboration between government agencies, local communities and NGOs to work together as partners in biodiversity conservation.

Overall responsibility for implementation of the NBSAP fell on the Climate Change Division, which is also the national focal point for implementing the CBD. The Plan proposes establishing a small BD Secretariat within Climate Change Division using existing resources to coordinate NBSAP implementation and foster linkages between, and within, different sectors affecting biodiversity. The location and structure of the Secretariat was finalized by the Division itself. The Secretariat would report to a Federal Biodiversity Steering Committee and receive technical support from a broad-based, re-notified BD Working Group. Since most implementation measures will take place at the provincial level, the Plan also proposes Provincial Steering Committees to be constituted (or merged with those created under provincial conservation strategies).

Finally, the Plan provides an implementation schedule of proposed actions to prioritise those that could be implemented immediately and at low cost following government endorsement of the first Biodiversity Action Plan for Pakistan.

Since submission of the NBSAP report to the CBD in 2000 the baseline situation within which the NBSAP was developed has changed for Pakistan 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 biodiversity Targets came out with new BD targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. United Nations

Environment Programme (UNEP) will work with Pakistan to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Pakistan NBSAP.

b) Previous National Reports to the CBD

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, Pakistan has completed its, 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, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Pakistan will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that the Pakistan will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.

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

- i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific CBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the CBD website.
- ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent CBD 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 –
(<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PAKISTANEXTN/Resources/293051-1264873659180/6750579-1279901350261/PakistanCPSJuly2010.pdf>)
- v) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)
(www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2010/cr10183.pdf) and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) if available in the country.
- vi) Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Related projects (<http://www.gefonline.org/projectListSQL.cfm>)

The following list of related projects will be useful for the current project in the ways listed in column 3 of the table. Moreover, the current project will invite the project managers of the on-going projects to contribute in the consultations for the NBSAP based on information from their respective projects. Secondly a few of the project managers of on-going projects will be invited to be in the Project Steering Committee for the NBSAP project.

Table of on-going related projects that will have links to the NBSAP project

Project	Description	Link to NBSAP revision and 5 th National Report
Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), Capacity Assessment for (Access and Benefits Sharing) ABS , Preservation of Traditional Knowledge and In situ Ex situ conservation in Pakistan - Add on	This project seeks to develop Pakistan's CHM and ex-situ capabilities.	More seed money included into CHM development will ensure its sustainability by ensuring that it is as advanced as can possibly be. Pakistan has completed this project in 2013, and therefore the basic CHM is already in place, meaning that the current project will build and further establish it.
Himalayan Jungle Project (HJP) http://wildlifeofpakistan.com/Projects/projects.htm	Worked with local communities in the Palas Valley situated in two districts, Kohistan and Batgram of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan. It aimed at protecting one of the richest areas of biological diversity in Pakistan. Its approach was to empower and enable local communities to establish sustainable, integrated natural resource management in the Valley and so to reduce any obligation to degrade the natural heritage	Working with local communities is a key aspect of NBSAP and 5 th National report development. The project can learn from the lessons of working with communities in this HJP project to ensure that local communities are involved in the NBSAP development.
Palas Conservation and Development Project (PCDP) http://wildlifeofpakistan.com/Projects/projects.htm	The PCDDP extends and expands the work and approach of the HJP, which was fully operational till 1994 and later on started till 1997 with the help of Birdlife International and 1997-2000 with WWF support. The PCDDP aims to safeguard biodiversity in Palas by enabling local communities to tackle the linked causes of poverty and incipient natural resource degradation, through an integrated and participatory approach to conservation and development.	The focus on local community participation is extended in the PCDDP project as it is an extension of the HJP project
Indus Dolphin Project (IDP) &	In 1977 the Indus Dolphin Project was born after Giorgio Pilleri's scientific expedition	The NBSAP seeks to focus on marine conservation the IDP project will be a good source of information for this

	<p>Marine Turtle Conservation Project http://wildlifeofpakistan.com/Projects/projects.htm</p>	<p>(1974) revealed that in the stretch of 170 km of the River Indus there were a total of only 150 dolphins. This discovery led the Government to mark it as an endangered species and declare the area between the Sukkur and Guddu barrages as Dolphin Reserve. The IDP still continues today and has resulted in controlling the decline of this endemic mammal. The numbers have now reached over 1,000 mark.</p> <p>The Sindh Wildlife Department started this project in 1980 to protect the turtles that come to nest on Karachi's beaches. The staff regularly collects turtle eggs from the beaches and shift them into secure enclosures. The hatchlings are then counted, weighed and measured and released into the sea. The project has managed to release 430,000 hatchlings into the sea and tagged 2,000 mother turtles.</p>	<p>activity.</p>
	<p>Kirthar National Park (KNP) http://www.unescap.org/dpad/vc/conference/bg_pk_57_ikh.htm</p>	<p>This park is one of Pakistan's Protected Areas and also a reason for many controversies. A plan to build the Indus Highway was initiated to link the Northern Areas to Karachi. Part of the road was to pass through the park, which would have seriously threatened its biodiversity. The issue was exposed by the media and NGO such as the WWF filed litigation cases against the construction through the park. These cases forced the Government to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment, which revealed that the economic benefits of the highway were far less than the negative impacts it would have.</p>	<p>A good example of the nexus between economics and development. The NBSAP & 5th national report project will seek to ensure that the NBSAP is mainstreamed in national development plans so as to minimize controversies such as the one that rose in the KNP</p>
	<p>Protected Areas Management Project - (PMAP) http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetail.asp?ProjectID=10</p>	<p>This project will help conserve nationally and globally important habitats and species in Pakistan's three Protected Areas of Machiara</p>	<p>A key aspect of the NBSAP and 5th National report development process is the gender aspect which the PMAP project focuses on.</p>

	<p>ails.cfm?projID=87</p>	<p>in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Hingol in Balochistan, and Chitral Gol in the North-West Frontier Province. It will specifically benefit the poor and women of the custodian communities, who make the most intensive use of natural resources due to lack of other opportunities, by providing skills training and micro-credit. The project will seek to conserve natural habitats and arrest the decline of species; improve the capacity of government agencies and community institutions; improve collection of biodiversity data; and support environmental awareness campaigns for the general public, school children and tourists.</p>	
	<p>Conservation of Chilghoza Forest and associated biodiversity of the Suleiman Range, Balochistan http://wildlifeofpakistan.com/Projects/projects.htm</p>	<p>Spread over an area of 260km², the Suleiman Range Chilghoza Forest is the largest stand of pure Chilghoza pine in the world. In addition to serving as a critical habitat for the endemic Suleiman Markhor, the forest is an extremely vital watershed for the local residents. There are 50,000 local residents that earn a part, or all, of their income from this forest either through the sale of Chilghoza seeds or through timber related activities. In view of these threats, WWF-P undertook a pilot conservation initiative in 1992 in the Balochistan side of the forest. The five years of experience while working with the local tribal communities has led WWF-Pakistan to extend its outreach to a larger area (WWF, 2000a).The pilot project interventions and the development of rapport with the local communities provided inroads in the generally conservative, inward looking and suspicious people. Further, in the light of the success of the pilot phase and keeping in view the</p>	<p>One of the key stakeholders that the NBSAP and 5th national report project will engage is the WWF-P who have a lot of experience in floral and faunal conservation and can provide key information on the status, threats and biodiversity trends in Pakistan.</p>

		community's commitment and willingness to participate in the project interventions, WWF-P planned to extend its conservation and development programme through a long term strategy.	
	Sustainable Land Management to Combat Desertification in Pakistan (Phase-I&II) (UNDP)	The overall goal of the project is to combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan in order to protect and restore ecosystem and essential ecosystem services that are key to reducing poverty. The project will depend upon strong commitment of the Government of Pakistan and the involvement of key stakeholders, in particular those at the community level. The project will be implemented in two phases, with the first phase focused on creating an enabling environment for SLM and piloting innovation, and the second phase drawing lessons learned to deepen the policy and institutional commitment to SLM and completing demonstration projects that can later be scaled up and replicated.	Key components of this project such as stakeholder involvement, institutional commitment are vital to the development of the NBSAP and CHM which require that stakeholders and key institutions are linked up to ensure sustainability and mainstreaming of biodiversity.
	Tackling Climate Change Impacts on Mountain Ecosystems Critical for Economy	Under the Global Change Impact Studies Centre this project seeks to establish general understanding to facilitate implementation and coordination of research activities in Pakistan and to strengthen the collaboration in carrying out studies on climate change and identification of appropriate adaptation measures.	Continuous research and collaboration are the basis of the NBSAP revision and ensuring a vibrant CHM. Specifically this project will link with the NBSAP to provide specific data on Mountain Ecosystems.
	Establishment of National Biosafety Centre (NBC) Project	To establish a Biosafety Centre in Pakistan	Establishment of such a Centre will bridge the gap between the environment policy interface and ensure that policy makers will have legitimate information to make their decisions.
	National Conservation Strategy Resource Centre	This initiative will create a national resource center that will be the key sector in the conservation resource management.	This resource center will link up with the CHM as a key source of information. This also links with component 5 of the project to improve capacities.

Monsoon Tree Plantation Campaign	This project will reduce the rate of surface run off during the monsoon season so that instances of flooding and other biodiversity/climate change related impacts on the environment will be better adapted to by specific regions of Pakistan	Planting trees in the country
----------------------------------	---	-------------------------------

GEF Strategies

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

- i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.

It is anticipated that the NBSAP planning process and the development of the 5th national report will be instrumental in the realization of this goal as capacity will have been built in Pakistan and in the region for BD planning. This will further build onto the capacity already present in the country owing to the vibrant BD initiatives already ongoing as explained on pages 6 and 7.

- ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

This project is a planning and strategizing activity which, if well done and later implemented, will result in conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity. Although the project will not address ABS issues *per se*, it will lay strategies for maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

- iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities.

This project in particular integrates the CBD issues in National planning processes and poverty reduction strategies and MDGs. This will be done at national and in some cases sub national levels This will be addressed in Component 3.

- 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 Pakistan to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

Fit with UNEP programme of Work

SUB Programme: Environmental governance

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

	<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 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>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>

ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Pakistan population may be homogeneous but it is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation.

Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned biodiversity conservation related action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

In rural Pakistan gender inequality is witnessed in several domains, notably in access to education, decision-making and participation including in the management of natural resources. In Pakistan women have a high workload, especially in poor rural households. The availability of water and its proximity to the household are critical factors in determining women's workloads which could be further affected by poor environmental management policies. This project is a planning project and gender mainstreaming strategy will go into the new NBSAP on the following:

1. Ensure the inclusion of gender- specific concepts, activities and outcomes, including gender –disaggregated data collection.
2. ensure involvement of men and women in the various consultations
3. Ensure gender considerations on the access to biodiversity resources especially in the rural areas
4. Ensure strategies for capacity building take into consideration capacity built for men women and youth
5. Ensure that the strategy will address how each gender will be affected by the various policies for conservation laid out by Pakistan- including on their poverty alleviation and social economic status.

In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty- conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents. In addition the project will follow closely the recommendations given by the SCBD report on gender mainstreaming which can be found at

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf>.

iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: The coastline of Pakistan extends 1050km (Arabian Sea) which is a considerable environmental challenge for Pakistan. Updating the NBSAP with plans for these vital coastal resources is important to preserve this valuable habitat.

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

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

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

Furthermore this component will seek to improve the Pakistan CHM located on <http://biodiversitychm.gov.pk/> . While this national CHM is visually appealing it requires effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. These information services are outlined in the “Pakistan’s National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism

(CHM) Working Strategy for CHM Stakeholders” (http://biodiversitychm.gov.pk/downloads/CHM_Strategy.pdf). This working strategy contains guidelines and procedure for establishing and updating Pakistan National Biodiversity CHM, in compliance to relevant decisions of CBD on CHM. The COP of CBD in all its meetings realized that attainment of its three objectives would not be possible without generating and sharing information related to all aspects of biodiversity which is why this component is important to the project.

National Planning Process

The GEF enabling activities support countries with National planning process while at the same time building capacity in national staff. UNEP in conjunction with the CBD will provide necessary assistance to Pakistan, upon request regarding their national planning. The NBSAP planning process will address the three objectives of the Convention i.e.: Conservation of biodiversity, Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from the utilization of genetic resources. Involvement of multi sectoral national teams in the process is vital, bringing all relevant biodiversity related stakeholders so that they can provide inputs into planning process and this should catalyze more national inclusion of biodiversity within the governmental systems of the country.

This initial planning will be driven by the national body responsible for CBD implementation in Pakistan, which is also the executing agency involved in this project. Thus the executing agency will act as the focal point for coordinating these activities. The assessment stage of the national planning process will take stock of what is already known about the country’s biodiversity and national resources, and this assessment will bring together existing information and where possible provide new information.

In a nutshell this planning process will involve;

- gathering and analyzing data;
- identifying gaps and potential conflicts;
- reviewing the array of possible conservation measures;
- collection of data on the status and distribution of biological resources;
- identifying threats;
- assessing current capacities;
- collecting socioeconomic data useful in evaluating benefits of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity; and
- analyzing ways of mainstreaming biodiversity into national plans, sectoral plans, MDGs, economic vision plans etc.
- Estimating the current expenditures on biodiversity related activities.

The final phases of the national planning undertaken in components 3&4 will involve; Strategy / Action Plan Development and final Monitoring and evaluation part that should ensure sustainability of the whole programme. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b2-train-prepare-update-nbsap-revised->

[en.pdf](#)

Appendix 6 is “COST BENCHMARKS/OR SAMPLE BUDGET FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN BIODIVERSITY” which has the recommended or indicative costs for each of the Components. This project has kept the total budget to \$220,000, but costs for individual components varied slightly from those in Appendix 6 owing to Pakistan’s country needs.

Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines

(<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>),

the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;

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

Project Execution: The national executing agency (NEA) is the Climate Change Division which will host the Project Management Unit composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. Since biodiversity is not limited to one sector and has multiple managers therefore sectoral stakeholders analysis provides a picture of the inter and intra sectoral linkages and the required institutional arrangements which would emanate during the process. This project will ensure the involvement of the relevant sectors as follows:

- The Biodiversity Working Group (BWG) of Pakistan comprises of experts from various concerned ministries, provincial line departments, NGOs and Academia. The composition of BWG ensures that all the related institutions are represented and help in mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in their respective organizations. Moreover Planning and Development division dealing with all the development related activities shall be a part of the revision process ensuring mainstreaming in all the related sectors.
- Various representatives from different sectors are part of National and Sub-national consultations and discussions. The common platform for articulations would ensure their involvement and mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors.
- Interviews and discussions with sector specialists and managers would further ensures the involvement of key Sectors

The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

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

Project Implementation by UNEP

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in **Appendix 1**. **Appendix 2** shows co financing from Pakistan. 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 Pakistan's needs.

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

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

UNEP's Project Oversight and Mode of Operations

Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, UNEP will use project Agency fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iii).

UNEP will deliver its oversight activities for this project using its staff based at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi as it does not have a country office in Pakistan.

UNEP's oversight and monitoring of the on ground activities will be carried out through various methods including;

- (a) attending important meetings,
- (b) periodic email and telephone follow ups,
- (c) UNEP templates on technical reporting and financial reporting which are periodically submitted to UNEP by the NEA and
- (d) Use of UNEP's online project management tools ANUBIS to ensure country compliance with reporting.
- (e) Sometimes using international consultants.
- (f) Supplementary monitoring will be provided by UNEP MEA focal point for Asia.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:

Capacities built by the project

This project will involve national staff and stakeholders to develop their own capacities for planning and strategizing for conservation. Use of international consultants will be minimal, so as to ensure retention of expertise acquired in national planning in the country. Realization of the project outcomes and the sustainability of the project will be enhanced by the utilization of the various capacities built by this project. The CBD has already trained national staff in regional workshops on how to undertake the planning process; including setting national targets for Biodiversity based on the 2020 BD targets. Once this project is completed, there will be added capacity to undertake sustainable conservation at national and sub national levels, and ensure mainstreaming into sectors and development plans.

Realization of the project outcomes and the sustainability of the project will be

enhanced by the utilization of the various capacities built by this project. The capacities to be developed include

- a) Capacity for data collection: Lack of capacity to identify the relevant data to collect, and how best to collect it usually hampers planning for BD conservation. The executing agency will develop TOR for use by national officers who will collect and collate the necessary data. Consultants may be engaged to coach such national officers on how to store the data in national database such as the CHM for future reference. Ministry staff will get on the job learning on data collection and collation.
- b) Capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for biodiversity – based on wide multi sectoral considerations
- c) Integration of gender perspectives in BD conservation: This project will have gender experts to facilitate the sessions discussing gender and other social and human rights issues into the NBSAP. Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in BD conservation. The main tool to be used will be the SCBD gender guidelines
- d) Capacity for Multi sectoral consultations: This project will bring national staff in several ministries to have multi -sectoral consultations together with other stakeholders. Thus capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for BD in such ministries as Industry, Health, Energy, and Agriculture etc. which traditionally do not address biodiversity issues. Various sectors including agriculture, forestry, mining, housing, etc will have their capacities for discussing biodiversity issues developed in a multi sectoral set up. In particular focus group discussions will be used, led by qualified consultants. The tools to be used will be “sectoral policy papers” which will be perused for information on biodiversity conservation- and how it can contribute to the new look NBSAP.
- e) Fifthly, Pakistan Ministry Environment of works very closely with national and international NGOs and there by the NGOs gain needed capacity in environmental planning.

The above capacities will be utilized in ensuring that the outcomes of the project are realized. This will result in improved and enhanced status of biodiversity, give measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use at national and sub national levels, and ensure mainstreaming into sectors and development plans.

In addition the capacity to collect relevant data and stock taking will give a more realistic decision making on BD conservation in Pakistan Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline. Knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps will influence better budgeting in Pakistan for BD issues compared to before.

Other strategies for Sustainability of the project

The executing agency is the national authority in charge of environmental matters

in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The Executing agency will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Executing Agency will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Pakistan will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.
- c) Registering the project with the UNDAF process in the country is another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding of its outcomes
- d) Through its website, the Executing agency will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders.
- e) The already developed CHM needs to be embedded in the CHM in the Ministry website ensuring that it will be maintained through the national budget in future.

STAKEHOLDERS:

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of.

Indigenous peoples of Pakistan

The government of Pakistan does not recognize indigenous peoples but refers to them as tribal. According to the last census (2008), the national population comprises several main ethnic groups: Punjabis, Pashtuns, Sindhis, Seraikis, Muhajirs, Balochis and others. Tribes are included with „others“, along with the Jhabels, Kihals, Mores and Kutanans. The main groups of tribal peoples in the country are the tribal fishing peoples, the pastoral groups of the Middle Indus Valley, the Baloch tribes, fisherfolk of coastal areas, tribal peoples of Sindh, tribal peoples of Gilgit-Baltistan, tribal peoples of Chitral Valley, tribal peoples of Pothohar Region, and the tribal peoples of North-west Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

International Conventions on indigenous peoples

The only international convention specific to indigenous and tribal peoples ratified by Pakistan is the ILO Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations in 1960. Pakistan has so far not signed the ILO Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples. In 2007, the country voted for the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the UN General Assembly. <http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/pub/documents/tnotes/pakistan.pdf>

Umbrella organizations for indigenous peoples

There are a number of organizations in Pakistan that focus on issues of indigenous and tribal peoples, including the first to do so – DAMAAN Development Organisation. Sindhu Bachao Tarla is an umbrella organization of the people affected by the Taunsa Barrage Remodelling and Rehabilitation Project. The Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum is an alliance of the fishing peoples of coastal and inland fishing zones. The Task Force for Environment and Cultural Heritage (Teach) involves academics, politicians and civil society on indigenous culture and knowledge protection issues. International organizations indirectly addressing or providing spaces for indigenous and tribal issues in their programmes are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Representation of the indigenous peoples in consultations

Representatives of the above named umbrella groups will be invited to the consultations in this project to represent the needs of indigenous peoples in such areas of rights and access to natural resources, how they will be affected by the conservation strategies planned and how they can participate in conservation using their own traditional sustainable mechanisms.

(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.

Stakeholders and their roles in the project

Potential Stakeholders	Actual stakeholders specific to Pakistan	Expected Roles
Government Organs:	Ministry of Finance , Revenue , Planning and Development Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Communications Ministry of Climate Change Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Housing & Works Ministry of Industries Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	The Climate Change Division will; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate NBSAP revision and fifth national report development by being the focal point of the project and ensuring linkages between the projects goals and the other stakeholders • Lead efforts in adopting and adopt the completed revised NBSAP as its primary planning tool with the Minister being the principle advocate within the government and amongst other ministries for NBSAP and conservation implementation

		<p>Ministry of Information Technology Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination Ministry of Law & Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources Ministry of Ports and Shipping Ministry of Privatization Ministry of Railways</p> <p>Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Textile Industry Ministry of Water & Power Ministry of National Heritage and Integration.</p> <p>Ministry of National Food Security and Research Ministry of Education and Training</p>	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for Involvement of the NBSAP development into daily workings/mandates of the other ministries which should increase political support for biodiversity conservation and also incorporate and mainstream the NBSAP into their policy making frameworks. • Build the financial basis to help include NBSAP implementation into national budgeting process, other domestic sources of support, and external funding for NBSAP implementation • Develop and implement policy and regulatory frameworks, including monitoring and compliance with Protocol related matters
	<p>Legislature-</p>	<p>The Parliament of Pakistan officially termed the Majlis-e-Shoora is the federal and supreme legislative body of Pakistan. It is a bicameral (National assembly and Senate) federal legislature that consists of the Senate and the National Assembly, the upper and lower houses, respectively.</p> <p>Committees on natural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. • Discussion and approval of the NBSAP if required • Reviewing and adopting new NBSAP related legislation

	resources and environment	
Communication Print, Audio & Visual Media, incl.: newspapers	<p>Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Ministry of Information Technology</p> <p>Aside from government agencies; Pakistan has a large selection of print media, Audio and Visual media such as: Daily Nai Baat, Business Recorder Daily Times, Dawn, The Friday Times, Lahore Post, The Frontier Post, The Nation, The News International, Pakistan Observer, The Post, The Star, The Statesman, The Lahore Times, Daily Pakistan, PTV Home, ATV, ARY Digital, Indus Vision, Dhoom TV, Prime TV, AAJ News ,Geo News, News One</p>	<p>In conjunction with the other stakeholders participants from the communication world have the opportunity to convey to the nation and globally the NBSAP revision ,development process and implementation process</p> <p>These entities are also a good source of resources for public educational purposes.</p>
Private Businesses/Sector/Industry: Forestry, Agricultural, Mining, Oil and Gas retailers etc.	Pakistan private and corporate sector	Industries and financial institutions are involved in utilization of biodiversity resources and hence they need to engage in sustainable production techniques, if the NBSAP is included into their production and corporate frameworks.
Academia & Research Institutions:	Quaid-i-Azam University, International Islamic University, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Hamdard University, National University of Science and Technology, Agriculture Research Institute, Applied Economic	Biodiversity & development research and training including laboratory analytical functions to support policy and regulatory agencies

	Research Center, Hyderabad, Centre of Excellence In Geology, Soil Research and Survey Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Fisheries Research and Training Institute,	
Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies:	Civil society in Pakistan comprises nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, think tanks, trade unions, cultural groups, and informal citizen organizations.	Consumer related issues, public engagement and socio economic benefit actualization Offer an alternative source of direct and indirect technical information. Assist in lobbying the government to adopt conservation policies within its policy frameworks

Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sectors

Biodiversity objectives remain weakly integrated in government, business and community activities. This means that development and land use that takes place on the land that lies outside protected areas (eg. tourism, mining, agriculture, forestry, fisheries) continues to undermine biodiversity, often through habitat conversion and fragmentation. Implementing the CBD will therefore require the integration of biodiversity objectives in national development policy and planning, and routine natural resource use practices. Environmental Impact Assessments increasingly incorporate biodiversity surveys but are not systematically applied and tend to be limited to large donor funded projects. Furthermore, Environmental assessment and integration tools are seldom used at the policy and plan formulation stage when strategic decisions are made which shape patterns of development and investment. Policy, planning and legal frameworks need to be reviewed to identify significant impacts on biodiversity, promote ‘win-win’ approaches which support both development and biodiversity objectives, and provide a supportive environment for sustainable natural resource management.

Pakistan was reviewed by International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in a study on mainstreaming Biodiversity in development policy and plans <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G01228.pdf>. The current project will use this report as a baseline to mainstreaming and to build on the structures named therein.

The wide stakeholder base given on page 22 above includes all sectors which are either affected or affect biodiversity conservation. The participation of all those sectors in consultation and data collection will be crucial to ensure that biodiversity issues are integrated into the various sectors, especially by inclusion of biodiversity

	<p>into Pakistan sectoral plans such as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining, housing, and many others.</p> <p>2. Mainstreaming in sectoral plans</p> <p>Mainstreaming means integrating or including actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in strategies relating to production sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and mining. Mainstreaming also refers to including biodiversity considerations in poverty reduction plans and national sustainable development plans. By mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes, Pakistan will recognize the crucial role that biodiversity has for human well-being</p> <p>Mainstreaming in this project will entail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding and acceptance of the importance of a healthy environment to well-functioning production sectors. This will require an extensive strategy of communication, education and public awareness. • A mechanism to bring together representatives of various sectors in order to coordinate activities and address common concerns. This mechanism may take the form of, for example, a committee, a coordinating body (such as a steering group) or an inter-sectoral group. <p>There are several strategies to undertake mainstreaming on the national level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporating biodiversity into national development and/or poverty reduction strategies • <input type="checkbox"/> Using other tools and strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity such as economic Vision document of Pakistan • In production sectors there should be plans for Sectoral strategies, action plans and programmes for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <input type="checkbox"/> Industry standards, codes of conduct, guidelines and good practices o <input type="checkbox"/> Certification schemes o <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem approaches specific to a given sector <p>Further information on mainstreaming can be obtained from the SCBD website. Once the NBSAP and 5th national reports are developed, a vigorous communication will be carried out within the country, to ensure that the outputs and outcomes are widely publicized in all sectors including media.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness: This project requests \$220,000 (excluding agency fees) from the GEF Trust Fund for support for revision of the NBSAP and development of 5th National Report. Cost effectiveness will be achieved by the following:</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, this project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF's mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits.</p>

	<p>b)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>c) The project funds will also build on the extensive work done by the SCBD in training national teams on how to revise the NBSAP. Past experience with self-finance” for the preparation of national reports has not worked in most developing countries- hence the need for GEF funding. Pakistan might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&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, Pakistan 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 sown in Appendix 7. e) The M&E process will be 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.
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

APPLICABLE):	
--------------	--

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)
Muhammad Khalid Siddiq	Additional Secretary	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	18-9-2013


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	26-7-1994	MR. NAEEM ASHRAF RAJA
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		February 03, 2014	Esther Mwangi Task Manager	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

	\$/	Estimated	
--	-----	-----------	--

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>Person Week</i>	<i>Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	138	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Project Assistant	83.3	72	full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
1 project technical officer	388	72	technical Assistance in UNEP to provide technical backstopping to the project manager - support and coordination of all technical components.
Technical coordination			
International			

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,](#)