



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (LAC)		
Country(ies):	Global: Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Belize; Bolivia; Colombia; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Guyana; Honduras; Jamaica; Paraguay; Peru, Saint Lucia; St. Kitts and Nevis; and St. Vincent and Grenadines	GEF Project ID: ¹	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6114
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environmental Ministries in the 17 participating countries	Submission Date:	8 May 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	186,533

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM²:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-EA: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities	Outcome 11.1 Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrated measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.	GEF TF	1,963,500	1,380,000
Total project costs		GEF TF	1,963,500	1,380,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To provide financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to develop high quality, data driven sixth national reports (6NR) that will improve national decision-making processes for the implementation of NBSAPs; that report on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and inform both the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2021 – 2030.

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Project inception	TA	<i>A functional, cross-sectoral steering</i>	1.1. The SC is formed, roles for the	GEFTF	255,000	300,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

meeting and identification of funding resources		<i>committee (SC) in each participating country is formed to prepare the 6NR, project timelines and methods are developed, funding is mobilized and training and capacity building activities are complete.</i>	preparation of the 6NR are assigned, and a production plan and timeline is developed. 1.2. Funding and resource are acquired, including the submission of a funding request and the identification of other funding sources. 1.3. Participation in training and capacity building opportunities on the use of the CBD online reporting tool and the development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.				
2. Assessment of progress towards each ABT and/or national equivalent	TA	<i>Stakeholder owned reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are produced and compiled.</i>	2.1. Scoping report/zero draft for each ABT and/or national equivalent is prepared and includes analysis on gender. 2.2. Consultations with stakeholders are undertaken. 2.3. Gender-sensitive reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are developed	GEFTF	1,190,000	770,000	
3: Production and submission of 6NR	TA	<i>A Stakeholder owned 6NR is produced and submitted to the CBD</i>	3.1. The draft 6NR is compiled, undergoes a technical peer review, results, guidance and date is incorporated, and finalized. 3.2. The 6NR is validated and officially submitted to the CBD.	GEFTF	340,000	210,000	
Subtotal						1,785,000	1,280,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	178,500	100,000
Total GEF Project Financing		1,963,500	1,380,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (N/A)

C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In kind	100,000
Governments	Environmental Ministries in the participating countries	In kind	1,280,000 ⁴
Total Co-financing			1,380,000

GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Global	N/A	Set-aside	1,963,500	186,533	2,150,033
Total Grant Resources					1,963,500	186,533	2,150,033

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

D. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 17</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 17</i>

E. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT?

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex B.

N/A

⁴ 60,000 from Argentina, 100,000 from Belize, 300,000 from Bolivia, 100,000 from Dominican Republic, 100,000 from Ecuador, 100,000 from El Salvador, 100,000 from Guyana, 100,000 from Honduras, 30,000 from Jamaica, 100,000 from Paraguay, 130,000 from Saint Lucia, 25,000 from St. Kitts and Nevis, 35,000 from St. Vincent and Grenadines. Please see LOE with co-financing indications in Annex 1 of the Project Document.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description. Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects; c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; d) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; e) global environmental benefits (GEFTF), and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Overview

The sixth national reports (6NR) to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will provide key sources of information from which final progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 can be reviewed. Countries are encouraged to initiate the process to prepare the 6NR as early as possible to ensure its submission by 31 December 2018. Given the time required to finalize a national report, Parties are encouraged to start preparing their national report using the CBD online reporting system (<https://chm.cbd.int/submit/onlinereporting>) as soon as possible. The reporting timeline is significant, in that it coincides with the Fifth Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. This information will provide the main rationale for the follow up work on the Strategic Plan beyond this decade and will help shape of the post-2020 global biodiversity agenda. It is therefore essential that these reports provide an accurate and up-to-date reflection of national and global progress to address the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs).

The thirteenth meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP 13) adopted 6NR guidelines and a reporting template. The sixth national report contains six sections: (a) information on the targets being pursued at the national level; (b) implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, and scientific and technical needs; (c) assessment of progress towards each national target; (d) assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target; (e) assessment of the national contribution to the achievement of each target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; and (f) updated biodiversity country profiles.

The CBD Secretariat has prepared a reference manual that complements guidelines for the 6NR and is intended to assist Parties in preparing their 6NR by the reporting deadline, in accordance with decision XIII/X and Article 26 of the Convention. The reference manual provides suggestions on the types of information Parties may wish to include in their 6NR and sources of information they may wish to draw on. This includes other reporting and assessment processes related to biodiversity, such as those related to other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, as well as relevant information managed or maintained by international organizations. It was made available in UNEP/CBD/COP/13/21 and a revised version will be available shortly.

This project proposes to enhance CBD's efforts to build national reporting capacity by providing targeted and timely technical and financial support to a wide range of GEF eligible countries in an effective and cost-efficient manner. The project objective is to support parties to develop high quality, data driven 6NRs, that are owned by stakeholders, and more accurately report on progress towards achieving the ABTs and implementing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) using nationally verified data, with the purpose of informing the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2021 – 2030. The project will include trainings and capacity building opportunities that are based on the information provided in the 6NR reference manual, and that are developed and executed in close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat. The project will also support Parties to assess each national target using a stakeholder consultation process, and to participate in a technical peer review process. This will help to ensure the preparation of a comprehensive report and create ownership of its conclusions.

Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:

Biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities around the globe. To address this problem, the CBD COP adopted a Strategic Plan in 2002 (Decision VI/26). In its mission statement, CBD Parties committed themselves to more effective and coherent implementation of the three CBD objectives with

the purpose of, achieving a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level by the year 2010, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth. These agreements became known as the 2010 Biodiversity Commitments, for which a set of targets and indicators were later established.

The targets associated with the 2010 Biodiversity Commitments inspired action at many levels; however they were not achieved at a sufficient enough scale to successfully address the pressures on biodiversity. While the commitments did result in some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, biodiversity issues were insufficiently integrated and generally not reflected into broader policies, strategies, programmes, actions and incentive structures. As a result, the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss were not significantly reduced at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continued to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remained constant or increased in intensity, mainly as a result of human actions. This loss has profound impacts on human wellbeing, and compromises the ability to adapt to future stressors and shocks.

COP 10 decisions recognize that achieving positive outcomes for biodiversity requires actions at multiple entry points. The new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (CBD COP decision XI/2) reflects this perspective by including 20 headline targets for 2015 or 2020, which are referred to as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT), and are organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise aspirations for achievement at the global level and a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. The decision invites Parties to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also considering how national actions contribute to the achievement of the global targets. NBSAPs are the key conduit for implementing the Strategic Plan and achieving the ABTs at a national level, and are a central policy-making tool for national biodiversity management. The Convention requires countries to prepare a national biodiversity strategy, or equivalent instrument, and to ensure that it, and the principles of conservation and sustainable use, are integrated into the planning and activities of those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. Consequently, post-2010, countries were called to revise their NBSAPs, or equivalent documents, with the purpose of setting national targets to attain the Strategic Plan, and prescribe national strategies and actions to achieve them. It is these targets whose implementation and attainment will be assessed during the 6NR process.

Parties are required by Article 26 of the Convention to submit national reports to the COP on measures taken to implement it, and the effectiveness of those actions in meeting the Convention's objectives. The 6NR will focus on monitoring the effectiveness of national strategies and actions in achieving National and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) and related biodiversity outcomes. This will require an assessment of progress on achieving national targets, using the global and/or national indicators of biodiversity status and trends. However, reporting places a significant burden on countries and results are generally superficial. A lack of spatial data analysis, root cause analysis, and monitoring changes in the status and trends of biodiversity at regular intervals is resulting a pervasive lack of evidence based evidence-based reporting and decision making. These gaps are compounded during assessments regarding the impact of NBASP actions, many of which are not financeable, measurable or sufficiently detailed to be enacted. Many parties will be challenged to populate the CBD online reporting system because of these issues and the variability in post 2010 NBSAPS and previous national reports. The 6NR approach necessitates new thinking about how to develop a dynamic reporting framework and decision support system that builds the capacity of countries to that facilitate dynamic monitoring, reporting and decision making to ensure they can to more efficiently and effectively undertake their national reporting obligations.

Most Parties have identified lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Meanwhile, technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited, and there is concern that insufficient scientific information for policy and decision-making is a further obstacle for the implementation of the Convention. Many countries do not find themselves able to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time for following up on their international commitments with sufficient technical quality. Without the benefit of external assistance and extra guidance, capacity in several countries is simply not sufficient for carrying out the assessment and consultation in a truly participatory fashion and with adequate

technical and scientific standards. This is particularly the case for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Because the global biodiversity strategic plan is ending in 2020, and because there is need to have quality reporting from Parties on progress in implementing the plan, COP 13 requested that the GEF “*provide adequate funding for the preparation of the sixth national report in a timely and expeditious manner*”. In particular, this project proposes to address the need to engage broad groups of stakeholders (including both men and women) at the national level in the process of developing data driven assessment process of progress towards ABT achievement. The project ensures that national biodiversity planning process will continue to contribute to the national policy agenda and be considered in decision-making processes both at global level and in participating countries. In addition, this project will reduce the barriers of Parties to integrate issues pertaining to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (the ‘Nagoya Protocol’). This project will also build the capacity of Parties to align reporting on implementation of the CBD 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (decision XII/7).

Baseline scenario or associate baseline projects

Parties view their capacities to undertake national reporting efforts as insufficient, both financially and technically. During national reporting discussions at COP 13, Parties requested that the CBD Executive Secretary, “*subject to the availability of resources, and, where possible and appropriate, in collaboration with relevant partners and related process, to organize capacity-building activities ... support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small islands developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the preparation of their 6NR*” (decision XIII/27, paragraph 6). In the same decision, Parties also requested that the GEF, “*provide adequate funding for the preparation of the 6NR in a timely and expeditious manner to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition*” (decision XIII/27, paragraph 3).

At COP 12, Parties requested the preparation of an assessment of capacity-building and awareness raising needs related to the coherent and synergistic implementation of the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level. The assessment was undertaken by UNEP-WCMC. Parties (UNEP/CBD/BRC/WS/1/INF/1) identified a number of capacity-building needs related to national reporting (Piloting Integrated Processes and Approaches to Facilitate National Reporting to Rio Conventions). These include:

- strengthening institutional capacity on the mobilization of information,
- managing and processing data for effective flow of information and knowledge,
- developing methods of data analysis, and
- drafting of national reports.

Similar capacity building needs have also been identified through previous GEF-funded support for national reporting in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). These capacity-building needs can be addressed via the 6NR support project, through providing technical support regarding the national reporting process as well as the development of the content of 6NRs.

To support the achievement of Strategic Plan, UNDP, UNEP, through its World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP -WCMC), and the Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) are also collaborating on the GEF-funded “*Global Support to NBSAP*” project. The project partners provide technical support and capacity building services to 128 GEF eligible countries during the NBSAP revision and early implementation process. As a result, the quality benchmark and policy relevance of the next generation of NBSAPs is improving and the level public participation in their preparation is increasing. These actions contribute to the global achievement of ABT 17, which states, “*By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.*” The project is measurably improving the incorporation of Aichi-inspired biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into NBSAPs by implementing two work streams: (1) the development and delivery of global learning materials, and (2) the delivery of direct technical support. The

delivery of one-on-one support and the peer review of NBSAPs are also the important tools to improve NBSAP quality and assist countries to align their NBSAPs with the ABTs. This project will utilize a similar project model and building on the strengths of this existing partnership in successfully building the capacity of GEF-eligible countries.

The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of the expected outcome and components of the project

Parties are required by Article 26 of the Convention to submit national reports to the COP on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The 6NR are due by 31 December 2018. Given the time required to prepare, approve and submit a national report, Parties are encouraged to start preparing their 6NR well before the deadline.

The 6NR should provide a final review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and towards the ABT, including relevant national targets, based on information concerning the implementation of NBSAPs and other actions taken to implement the Convention. Parties should provide updates since the last national report was submitted. This includes information on new, recently completed and ongoing actions or efforts. It also includes recent changes to the status and trends of biodiversity and related pressures.

Parties are encouraged to involve relevant stakeholders in the preparation of their national report. This includes national focal points for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol, as well as the national focal points for the biodiversity-related Conventions, the Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional conventions. Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as representatives from relevant sectors, business, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations should also be involved in 6NR preparation.

Countries to be supported under this MSP (LAC)

There are 143 Parties to the CBD that are GEF eligible to receive support for 6NR production. This 6NR project proposes to work with 17 countries, which will be supported through UNDP. These countries have acceded to the CBD and have submitted the previous national reports as per table 1.1 below

Table 1.1 Dates of accession/ratification and dates of submission of previous national reports to the CBD by the countries proposed to be supported under this MSP

Country name	Date of accession to the CBD	Date of submission of the 4th NR	Date of submission of the 5th NR
Antigua and Barbuda	29/12/1993 (ratification)	06/09/2010	01/10/2014
Argentina	20/02/1995 (ratification)	20/09/2010	24/08/2015
Belize	30/03/1994 (ratification)	10/8/2010	03/06/2015
Bolivia	01/01/1995 (ratification)	28/07/2014	27/03/2015
Colombia	26/02/1995 (ratification)	15/09/2010	28/03/2014
Costa Rica	24/11/1994 (ratification)	4/12/2009	01/05/2014
Dominican Republic	23/02/1997 (ratification)	17/03/2010	2/10/2014
Ecuador	29/12/1993 (ratification)	31/03/2010	31/03/2014
El Salvador	07/12/1994 (ratification)	30/03/2011	19/09/2014
Guyana	27/11/1994 (ratification)	22/12/2010	2/6/2015
Honduras	29/10/1995 (ratification)	19/01/2010	9/6/2014
Jamaica	06/04/1995 (ratification)	30/07/2013	30/05/2016
Paraguay	25/05/1994 (ratification)	No report found	16/08/2016
Peru	29/12/1993 (ratification)	05/01/2010	02/10/2014
Saint Lucia	29/12/1993 (accession)	24/06/2010	13/08/2015
St. Kitts and Nevis	29/12/1993 (ratification)	No report found	4/12/2015
St. Vincent and Grenadines	01/09/1996 (accession)	17/04/2010	8/10/2015

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Bolivia	01/01/1995 (ratification)	28/07/2014	27/03/2015
Colombia	26/02/1995 (ratification)	15/09/2010	28/03/2014
Costa Rica	24/11/1994 (ratification)	4/12/2009	01/05/2014
Dominican Republic	23/02/1997 (ratification)	17/03/2010	2/10/2014
Ecuador	29/12/1993 (ratification)	31/03/2010	31/03/2014
El Salvador	07/12/1994 (ratification)	30/03/2011	19/09/2014
Guyana	27/11/1994 (ratification)	22/12/2010	2/6/2015
Honduras	29/10/1995 (ratification)	19/01/2010	9/6/2014
Jamaica	06/04/1995 (ratification)	30/07/2013	30/05/2016
Paraguay	25/05/1994 (ratification)	No report found	16/08/2016
Peru	29/12/1993 (ratification)	05/01/2010	02/10/2014
Saint Lucia	29/12/1993 (accession)	24/06/2010	13/08/2015
St. Kitts and Nevis	29/12/1993 (ratification)	No report found	4/12/2015
St. Vincent and Grenadines	01/09/1996 (accession)	17/04/2010	8/10/2015

Therefore, **the objective** of this project is to provide financial and technical support to GEF eligible parties to the CBD in their work to develop high quality, data driven 6NRs that will improve national decision-making processes for the implementation of NBSAPs, that report on progress towards achieving the ABTs and inform both the GBO5 and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2012 – 2030. This objective will be achieved through the following components, outcomes and outputs.

Component 1: Project inception meeting & identification of funding resources

Outcome 1: A functional steering committee (SC) is formed to prepare the 6NR, project timelines and methods, funding is mobilized, where necessary, and training and capacity building activities are complete.

Output 1.1: The SC and coordination role(s) for 6NR preparation are assigned, and a production plan and timeline is developed. Activities include: (a) deciding on the working arrangements and methods for preparing the 6NR, including issues related to the use of the online reporting tool; (b) identifying the responsible actors and organizations for the different elements of the report; (c) identifying the relevant stakeholders for each national target or target component; and (d) holding the inception meeting.

Output 1.2: Funding and Resource are acquired, including the submission of a funding request and the identification of other funding sources. Activities include: (a) identifying of other sources of funding and in-kind support, and (b) identifying partner organizations, agencies and centers of excellence to support the project.

Output 1.3: Participation in training and capacity building opportunities for the project team and the steering committee. Activities include: (a) training in the use of the CBD online reporting tool, and (b) training in the development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.

Component 2: Assessment of progress towards each national target

Outcome 2: Stakeholder owned reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are produced and compiled

Output 2.1: A scoping report/zero draft for each ABT and/or national is prepared. Activities include: (a) preparing the initial draft elements of the national report, including data and progress assessments that are already available for each ABT and/or national equivalent; (b) identifying information gaps for each ABT and/or national equivalent that is required to undertake the assessment of implementation measures and the assessment of progress towards national targets required in 6NR sections II and III.

Output 2.2: Consultations with stakeholders are undertaken to verify data and progress assessments and address information gaps. Activities include: (a) facilitating a process that convenes experts from a full range of disciplines, including women, indigenous groups and business sectors, to determine the status of NBSAP implementation, identify data gaps and validate spatial information; and (b) working with experts during stakeholder workshops to draw conclusions on national progress related to NBSAP implementation and achievement of ABT, in support of Decision VII/25. Given the breadth of the national targets adopted by countries, multiple consultations may need to be undertaken, and can include national focal points for the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, national focal points for the other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional processes and agreements, representatives of other government ministries and local governments, representatives of indigenous peoples and local community organizations, research and academic bodies, the private sector, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishery, tourism or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Output 2.3: Gender-sensitive reports for each ABT and/or national target equivalent are developed, and are based on the information collected during the activities that are described above. Activities include: (a) developing progress assessments for each ABT and/or national target equivalent; (b) reviewing NBSAP implementation (c) reviewing actions to mainstream biodiversity (d) assessing of the effectiveness of the actions undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan and NBSAPS. The individual assessments serve as a series of small, stand-alone reports, which when combined, constitute the main body of the 6NR. This output builds the capacity of countries to facilitate dynamic monitoring, reporting and decision making to ensure they can more efficiently and effectively undertake their national reporting obligations. It also ensures that gender issues are mainstreamed.

Component 3: Sixth National Report production and submission

Outcome 3: A Stakeholder owned 6th National Report is produced and submitted to the CBD

Output 3.1: The 6NR is compiled, reviewed, revised and finalized. Activities include: (a) compiling the target level assessments into a comprehensive draft 6NR, and following all formatting requirements to ensure consistency across targets; (b) circulating the draft 6NR to the SC and UNDP/UNEP for a technical peer review; (c) revising the assessment to incorporate additional data sources and technical expertise; (d) facilitating additional stakeholder consultations, as needed; (e) developing a final 6NR report; and (f) obtain final approval from steering committee. Depending on the comments received during the review period, a country may wish to make the report available for a second round of peer review. Following the peer review the report will be revised and the final version produced

Output 3.2: The 6NR is validated and officially submitted to the CBD. Activities include: (a) official validation of the report by the government, which often requires approval from the Minister or Cabinet; and (b) submitting the 6NR as an official document to the CBD in accordance with Article 26. The 6NR should comply with national procedures for such submissions. If the 6NR is being prepared with the use of the online reporting tool, the report may be submitted directly to the Secretariat through this system. Parties not using the online reporting tool may send their 6NR to the main email address of the SCBD (secretariat@cbd.int). A national report submitted in document form should be accompanied by an official letter from the national focal point or the senior government official responsible for the implementation of the Convention.

Incremental reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing

The project seeks to offer instructive guidance and a suite of responsive technical support services for enhancing 6NR quality and catalyzing their transformative role as effective policy instruments, and thereby contributing to achievement of the Strategic Plan and related ABT. Parties are required by Article 26 of the Convention to submit national reports to the COP on measures taken to implement it, and the effectiveness of those actions in meeting the Convention's objectives. The 6NR will focus on monitoring the effectiveness of

national strategies and actions in achieving National and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) and related biodiversity outcomes. This will require an assessment of progress on achieving national targets, using the global and/or national indicators of biodiversity status and trends. However, reporting places a significant burden on countries and results are generally superficial. A lack of spatial data analysis, root cause analysis, and monitoring changes in the status and trends of biodiversity at regular intervals is resulting a pervasive lack of evidence based reporting and decision making. These gaps are compounded during assessments regarding the impact of NBASP actions, many of which are not financeable, measurable or sufficiently detailed to be enacted. Many parties will be challenged to populate the CBD online reporting system because of these issues and the variability in post 2010 NBSAPS and previous national reports. The 6NR approach necessitates new thinking about how to development a dynamic reporting framework and decision support system that builds the capacity of countries to that facilitate dynamic monitoring, reporting and decision making to ensure they can to more efficiently and effectively undertake their national reporting obligations.

Most Parties have identified lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Meanwhile, technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited, and there is concern that insufficient scientific information for policy and decision making is a further obstacle for the implementation of the Convention. Many countries do not find themselves able to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time for following up on their international commitments with sufficient technical quality. Without the benefit of external assistance and extra guidance, capacity in several countries is simply not sufficient for carrying out the assessment and consultation in a truly participatory fashion and with adequate technical and scientific standards. This is particularly the case for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

<i>Current Baseline</i>	<i>Alternative</i>
<p>Without GEF funding, reports may be delivered, but there will likely be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal technical input • Minimal use of data, information and knowledge • Low levels of stakeholder engagement • No external expert review • Lack of full alignment with implementation approaches • Lack of full alignment with reporting processes to other conventions and processes 	<p>With GEF funding, countries will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be provided with full technical support • Be provided with support on data, information and knowledge related to key issues • Be able to fully engage with stakeholders • Be provided with external peer review and become part of a community of practice around all Aichi Biodiversity Targets • Have support to integrate national reporting into NBSAP implementation processes • Have support to fully align their reporting with other reporting requirements
<p>Minimal adherence to reporting deadlines: In the baseline scenario, countries typically will not adhere to reporting deadline of Dec 2018, which will limit the ability of Parties to determine national and global progress towards achievement of the ABT and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and to develop information for the GBO5 and the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Parties will receive sequenced technical support to develop high quality, data driven 6NR by the deadline, and the data can be used to inform GBO5 and the Strategic Plan.</p>
<p>Minimal technical input: In the baseline scenario, countries will generally be financially limited to development and use of data to inform national reporting. As a result, the 6NR will lack the sufficient technical stringency and analytical depth that is required. Many countries do not find themselves able to commit the necessary funds, planning, and time for following up on their international commitments with</p>	<p>Parties will receive financial resources and benefit from access to technical capacity building opportunities that will enable them to develop high-quality, data driven national reports. In GEF-eligible countries, this project will allow Parties to invest in developed more accurate data on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems, and to incorporate it into national reporting frameworks, and related</p>

<p>sufficient technical quality. Therefore, in many GEF-eligible countries, the 6NR would be developed with insufficient or inaccurate data on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>assessments of NBSAP implementation and ABT achievement.</p>
<p>Low levels of stakeholder engagement: In the baseline scenario, stakeholders will be minimally engaged in the national reporting process.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations will be undertaken to verify 6NR data and progress assessments and address information gaps. Experts will be engaged to draw conclusions on national progress related to NBSAP implementation and ABT achievement, in support of Decision VII/25. Given the breadth of the national targets adopted by countries, multiple consultations be undertaken, and can include national focal points for the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, national focal points for the other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional processes and agreements, representatives of other government ministries and local governments, representatives of indigenous peoples and local community organizations, research and academic bodies, the private sector, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishery, tourism or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication. Engaging a variety of stakeholders in the reporting process will also help to successful mainstream biodiversity into national development planning frameworks and sector planning processes.</p>
<p>No external peer review: 6NR reports will lack consistency and quality and there will be variability in the quality of data and types of expertise used to develop the assessment. Without this mechanism, stakeholders may not have the opportunity to comment on the report in its more final stages or work together to improve the accuracy and accountability of the report.</p>	<p>Parties will be provided the opportunity to circulate the draft 6NR to the SC and UNDP/UNEP for a technical peer review; and revise the assessment accordingly to incorporate additional data sources and technical expertise. Additional stakeholder consultations will be facilitated, as needed. Depending on the comments received during the review period, a country may wish to make the report available for a second round of peer review. This will ensure professional and consistent standards across 6NR, and that the best available data and expertise are being used to develop it. A checklist of will be developed and made available in multiple languages. This mechanism also allows peer-to-peer feedback.</p>
<p>Not fully aligned with implementation approaches</p>	<p>Improvements in reporting processes can support improved cooperation among different national entities. This will strengthen cooperation mechanisms and information management in general and lead to more efficient reporting, and more efficient use of reported information, including in the context of follow-up and review of SDG progress. If properly established, such processes assist not only the reporting process, but also support awareness raising</p>

	at the national level, and decision making relating to implementation of the Convention through improvements in information management and use
Not fully aligned with and benefiting from reporting to other conventions and processes	This project will assist in operationalizing coherence at the national level in reporting to conventions. Achievement of the ABTs is not only about CBD implementation, as each of the other biodiversity-related conventions also adopted ABT-related obligations. Sharing and accessing relevant information for biodiversity-related decision-making more broadly amongst national focal points, and working to ensure use of the same information processes, will provide opportunities to identify areas of duplication and generate options to harmonize and streamline processes for collecting, storing, sharing, analyzing and reporting biodiversity information by country.
Without the project, the sixth national report may be developed with insufficient or inaccurate data on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems, biodiversity strategy architects will continue to lack analytical and technical capacity, there will be limited stakeholder consultation, biodiversity will be insufficiently mainstreamed into key productive sectors and development plans, countries will continue to create financial planning for biodiversity strategy implementation based on incorrect assumptions and unrealistic projections, and strategies will quite likely lack sufficient policy traction at the national level and simply get shelved.	In the alternative, governments/countries will develop high quality sixth national report, which will be drafted in a participatory manner, based on sound assessments of the status of biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as sharp analysis of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss; attach due value to biodiversity and ecosystem services for a country's development; provide policy guidance on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into key sectoral and development plans, policies and practices; take climate change and resilience into consideration; include a sound a prioritized plan for addressing direct pressures on biodiversity; include national biodiversity targets and appropriate indicators for monitoring progress; integrate spatial planning considerations; identify issues requiring capacity development and urgent action; include a feasible resource mobilization plan; and have been adopted with the inclusion of Aichi-inspired national targets.

Global environmental benefits

There are two primary global environmental benefits to this project. First, it contributes to the global assessment of progress in achieving the ABTs, and to an understanding of the national contributions made to the Strategic Plan by doing so. The same information is also relevant to assessment of progress in addressing aspects of other international commitments including the SDGs). Second, it provide an important basis for consideration of the post-2020 global biodiversity strategy. The information developed during this project can be used not only to understand current biodiversity status and trends, but also to understand how well a country's actions are contributing to national and global conservation targets.

The results will provide a simultaneous and comparable snapshot of how countries are implementing CBD obligations, and the results of those strategies and actions. 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.

Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

Elevating biodiversity concerns into the policies and plans of government ministries and private sector companies is a goal that can take many years to achieve, and require tremendous amounts of energy and. This project builds the capacity of Parties to develop high quality 6NR that support ministries and CBD to communicate the value of biodiversity to improve ABT related outcomes to key sectors. These will be reports needed to make a compelling argument for conservation, influence development decisions and have the potential to improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty. The reports will be gender responsive.

Included in the 6NRs will be direct and explicit linkages to Sustainable Development Goals and to national development goals and planning.

Sustainability

Institutional Sustainability: The project's sustainability will be assured by building institutional capacity to develop high quality, data driven national assessments of progress to achieve national biodiversity targets and to report on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and implementing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the purpose of informing the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2021 – 2030. The stakeholder driven reporting process will ensure ownership of the outcomes and help Parties to further set and evaluate the importance of a national conversation strategy, and the elements it is intended to address. In most GEF-eligible countries, these committees and structures operated or are operating through previous GEF projects targeting enabling activities. Measures will be taken to ensure adequate representation of the stakeholder's responsible gender equality and the involvement of indigenous peoples and other emerging issues, and to the engagement of focal points of other multilateral agreements and processes. Project design is a direct response to needs identified in the capacity assessment carried out by WCMC in 2012 with respect to national biodiversity planning, as well as needs assessments during the "Global Support to NBSAP" project. Both projects highlight the concept that biodiversity planning is a cyclical and incremental process of capacity building.

Sustainability through strengthening Networks: The technical sustainability of the outcomes of the project is dependent on the maintenance and management of the national, regional and global communications infrastructure. This project will be executed at country level but may have participation of various regional and global actors such as UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, and SCBD as deemed necessary. Networks will also include actors relevant to issues of gender equality.

Anchoring the project in the UNDAFs

UNDP will make sure this project is anchored in the individual country UNDAF processes, and thus will expose the results to the rest of the UN players in the region. This is crucial to making sure that the outputs and outcomes are visible to many other development agencies and therefore stand a better chance to attract more national and regional support in the future.

While the number of countries may pose a challenge for this mainstreaming due to differences UNDAF cycles, it will still be possible to capture and include it sometime within the 24 months of the project duration. A typical UNDAF framework runs for 5 years and has five pillars including (a) Human rights; (b) Gender mainstreaming; (c) Environment Sustainability; (d) Capacity development; and (e) Results based management. This 6th NR project is based on the environment angle but addresses all the others- and so it will be easy for any country to articulate and mainstream the project in UNDAF. Further, the completed 6NRs will be used as a key document in the drafting of UNDAFs and therefore play a key part in informing UNDAFs, though the various stakeholders involved in the compilation of the 6 NRs. Each of the 17 countries will interrogate their own UNDAF documents and make sure the project answers to their requirements.

Potential for scaling up

The proposed project builds on the positive results of previous projects, including the enabling activities funding and technical support packages provided to Parties during the post-2010 NBSAP revision process. All

project activities are designed with maximum replicability as an integral aim. Integral project components, such as the consultation teams, the multi-sectoral stakeholder groups, the technical peer review framework and the thematic biodiversity committees, have been used in previous GEF-funded projects that are focused on enabling activities project. These approaches will be replicated and refined in this project, and the scaled up for use during other GEF supported enabling activities.

The project is also already drawing interesting lessons on the importance of inter-agency collaboration and on the need to involve the Convention in partnerships. During the development of the Third and Fourth National reports, and implementation of the 'Global Support to NBSAP' project, UNDP and UNEP had a similar mode of using an umbrella program encompassing many countries. This modus operandi has several advantages which could be replicated in other GEF and non-GEF projects that involve mandatory enabling activities. The advantages include:

- The umbrella approach is aimed at reducing transaction costs of individual country requests, providing the GEF, and UNEP an opportunity for managing the biodiversity Enabling Activities more strategically in close partnership with the CBD and other key global actors.
- A second aspect that is already being replicated from previous umbrella projects is parallel training for country teams for issues pertaining to the project and organized by the SCBD.

2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

3. *Stakeholders*. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes /no) and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? If yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

Countries are expected to involve a wide multi-sectoral group of stakeholders in the various stages of consultations, and where possible, are encouraged to include the entities listed in Table 3.1. During the funding of previous enabling activities, GEF eligible countries conducted stakeholder mapping exercises for biodiversity issues. Participating parties may re-engage those working groups during the 6NR reporting period. Where there are emerging issues, such as gender equality, additional stakeholders will be invited to participate in the process.

The stakeholder engagement process should start with the CBD national focal points, the NBSAP responsible authority or whoever has responsibility for NBSAP coordination, the preparation of CBD national reports; and thereafter it should expand to include a much broader range of national actors. Existing guidance repeatedly emphasizes that during the transition from biodiversity planning to biodiversity implementation (and related progress assessments and reporting), then everyone with a stake in the outcome of the NBSAP needs to be engaged. At the country level, UNDP and UNEP generally recommend instituting a national steering committee that includes representatives of all sectors. These could include line ministries, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non- governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, and others. Each country's list will be different, but comprehensive. The NBSAP Forum will be key to ensuring disclosure, participation and inclusiveness. This project will create the means for ensuring that, at the country level, the development of the 6NR will be a widely inclusive and participatory process.

The project will follow SCBD training modules recommendations for stakeholder engagement, which include involving the following sets of actors:

- national ministries that are responsible for managing the environment portfolio in each participating country;

- national ministries responsible for production sectors (e.g., fisheries, forestry, agriculture)
- national ministries responsible for development sectors (e.g., infrastructure, mining, energy, transportation)
- national ministries responsible for finance, budgeting
- other national stakeholders, including multi-sectoral government ministries, local authorities, local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities;
- private sector entities;
- local communities and indigenous peoples;
- international NGOs, such as BirdLife International, IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund;
- multi-lateral agencies, such as FAO, the World Bank and others. Section 5 gives a detailed identification of relevant institutions and their expected roles in the consultations.

The project will also draw on the guidance and engagement of a number of regional partners that work together with UNDP, UNEP and the CBD Secretariat in different ways (the list is not exhaustive). From Mesoamerica and South America: REDPARQUES, CATIE, IUCN WCPA regional vice chairs, WWF, TNC, Birdlife International, GIZ regional offices, Government of Brazil. From the Caribbean: IUCN regional office implementing BIOPAMA, TNC, and UNEP-CEM/CaCMP.

Table 3.1: Potential stakeholders

<p>Government ministries: Ministry of Environment Ministry of Energy, Mineral Resources: Ministry of Fisheries Ministry of Health/Public Health Ministry of Housing Ministry of Trade/ Commerce Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance Ministry of Energy Ministry of Women’s Affairs/responsible for gender issues Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Industrialization Ministry of Information and Communication Ministry of Lands Ministry of Labor Agricultural extension agencies, National focal point(s) for Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>
<p>Legislature- For example, Parliaments, Congressional Bodies, Senates, Member of Parliament</p>
<p>Judiciary Civil Courts, Criminal Courts, Police, Roll of Advocates, Judges, Magistrates</p>
<p>Taxonomists, National Museums, Zoological /Botanical gardens, Herbaria, Arboreta, germplasm and seed bank managers, plant and animal breeding bodies etc, Universities, Forest Associations, Wild Life Protection Services</p>
<p>Communication Print, Audio & Visual Media</p>
<p>Private Businesses/Sector/Industry:</p>

Oil Industry, Pharmaceuticals, Financial Institutions, Telecommunication Companies, Food and Beverage Companies, Extractive/Mining companies, agrobiotechnology industry associations,

Academia & Research Institutions:

Public and private agricultural research bodies, Colleges, polytechnics and universities or training establishments,

Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies:

Indigenous, minority and local community associations, Farmer Associations, Human rights groups, Conservation NGOs, Bilateral aid groups, NGOs working in the area of gender and environment

4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account (yes /no)? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect of CBD implementation and it is enshrined not just in the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 itself (refer to COP 10 Decision X/2, article 8), but also in a number of other COP decisions. Quoting the mentioned article, "Recalls decision IX/8, which called for gender mainstreaming in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and decision IX/24, in which the COP approved the gender plan of action for the Convention, which, among other things, requests Parties to mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives, and requests Parties to mainstream gender considerations, where appropriate, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its associated goals, the ABT, and indicators." The project will be a vehicle for further implementing these decisions. The reporting template will consider gender when assessing process in achieving the ABDT and/or national target equivalent. All Parties will be encouraged to undertake strategies and actions that highlight women's role in conservation/sustainable use and that address the need for a more gender-equitable sharing of its benefits.

5. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

Socio-economic benefits

This project is an enabling activity where practical interventions or basic research for new data from the field will not be done. However the project will ensure all norms regarding social safeguards will be employed in the following ways;

- In-depth analysis and articulation of relationship of BD conservation to human wellbeing. In particular, issues on how biodiversity conservation, or lack of it, affects both men and women, and how it affects livelihoods and poverty levels of local rural communities will be brought out in the consultations and in the final reports, along with measures identified to address issues, where possible.
- Issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in during NR6 preparation. In addition, during the project implementation, there will be deliberate inclusiveness of both men and women in formulation and implementation of the national consultation processes as well as collecting of gender disaggregated (information) data where possible.
- Integration of national biodiversity into poverty eradication and development plans: It will be necessary for the assessments to look at how NBSAPs were integrated into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs and SDGs
- Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: In most of the participating countries, the population is highly stratified and contains various indigenous peoples and minority groups and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Environmental safeguards

Environmental safeguards for a project refer to the inclusion of measures to make sure the project does not cause any direct or inadvertent harm to the environment due to its activities and the modus operandi engaged throughout the project life span or beyond. The aim of this project is the exact anti-thesis for causing environment harm i.e. the project addresses planning and strategies for making sure Biodiversity is conserved and utilized in the best manner possible.

6. *Risks*. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Risk	Level	Risk Mitigation
The third, fourth and fifth national reporting projects to the CBD showed that many countries were slow to prepare and remit this information to the GEF implementing agency. Often requests were incomplete or contained inconsistent texts.	Medium	The financial and technical support packages are designed to support countries to develop timely, data driven national reports. Working with SCBD, UNDP and UNEP will ensure there is better articulation of the requirements and needs of each country during the project. As part of their contribution to this project, UNDP and UNEP will prepare a capacity building and guidance package to assist countries to complete the SCBD developed template addressing and related to country requests after engagement and consultation with the relevant participating countries.
Previous national reports often missed the opportunity to involve civil society in consultations.	Low	A major component of this project is technical support related to stakeholder engagement in the reporting process. Countries also received funding to undertake this exercise during the post-2010 NBSAP revision process and demonstrated significant improvement in doing so. UNDP and UNEP will ensure that individual country proposals contain a comprehensive list of the stakeholders that will be engaged in the process. In partnership with the SCBD, experts will be engaged to train country teams on how to facilitate a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process.
The third, fourth and fifth national reporting projects to the CBD showed that many countries do not have adequate capacity to prepare CBD reports, and Parties generally do not review key issues such as gender when preparing their national reports, as this is not explicitly referred to in the decision, guidelines or template.	Low	The project will build on the capacity building program that SCBD, UNDP and UNEP implement to support parties with NBSAP revision and implementation. In addition, UNDP and UNEP -WCMC will maintain a technical support facility through the NBSAP Forum to support countries during project. UNDP will also provide a technical peer review of the draft reports. The operational procedures and substantive guidance will also be located on in the CBD website in multiple languages.
There is a risk that countries will not review gender issues substantially.	Low	UNDP will ensure that gender issues are fully mainstreamed into the 6NR.

7. *Cost Effectiveness*. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The proposed project will ensure that the investments already placed in national reporting (3-5NR) and NBSAP development, revision and implementation, including GEF funding, UNDP and UNEP co-financing, and government co-financing, will achieve the intended result of achieving the Strategic Plan and the related Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and that help to transform the biodiversity, finance and development trajectories and


provide a pathway toward sustainable development. By collecting and reporting on foundational conservation data, it lays the foundation for more efficient execution of future conservation strategies and actions. By collaborating through the NBSAP Forum, and the existing partnership channels and capacity building and technical support networks developed during the “*Global Support to NBSAP*” project, this project will ensure that all tools developed will be rapidly accessible to every GEF-eligible country. An emphasis on webinars and digital learning and communication tools helps promote a low-carbon approach to distillation and dissemination of lessons, and provides a platform for further expanding learning within countries. Additional cost savings will be achieved by rolling out regional groupings of multiple countries simultaneously. This enables effective oversight by the implementing agencies, and enhances lesson learning quicker while the countries are executing a similar project at the same time. The umbrella program mechanism is highly cost effective, as it saves countries the time and expense of developing single country projects, and improves the efficiencies for the implementing agencies and the GEF Secretariat. In addition, this project is an intervention that serves to align 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.

If GEF funds are not provided, the countries would “self-finance” the preparation of the 6NR. Past experience has shown that this method is very ineffective, and that many countries may not develop the 6NR, or will 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 Strategic Plan and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper production of GBO5 and possible development of post-2020 global biodiversity strategy

8. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:

This project relies on coordination with the ministries that are responsible for managing the environment portfolio in each participating country. However, during consultations, stakeholders and discussants will come from a very wide institutional and sectoral spectrum. Table 3.1 of section 3 above provides a list of stakeholders and includes Government Ministries or departments. The importance of involving all these government based institutions and other non-government stakeholders are that the results from the project will be firmly embedded in the country fabric, and necessary policies are made for Biodiversity conservation. The project will collaborate with the following projects:

- Global Support to NBSAP Project, which works at the global level to develop and deliver global learning materials and direct technical support to further achievement of ABT 17. The delivery of one-on-one support, the peer review of NBSAPs and moderation of the NBSAP Forum are important tools that the project uses to improve NBSAP quality and assist countries to align their NBSAPs with the ABTs. Both projects have the same implementing agencies and similar methods will be deployed by both projects.
- All of the GEF-financed NBSAPs, including those countries supported by UNDP, UNEP or FAO through national projects, through the umbrella projects with UNEP, or directly by GEF. This project adds direct value to this substantial portfolio of BD EA projects by ensuring consistently and high quality. 
- Other Global Biodiversity Enabling Activities: This pertains to past initiative, but are worth mentioning because this project drew on the full range of national and global experience to develop and provide information, tools, training, and communication needed to develop and implement NBSAPs, and to ensure a smooth transition between the development and implementation stages. (1) Biodiversity Planning Support Programme: Activities included the development of information services, preparation of technical and advisory materials, training, and enhancing horizontal exchange and co-operation among Parties. Information exchange mechanisms established will foreshadow, and be maintained in the

long term by, the activities of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). (2) National Reporting to the CBD (3NR and 4NR umbrellas): [SEP]

- PoWPA Early Action Grant: Lessons learning and collaboration will be ensured through the e-learning modules and the strategy for stakeholder engagement, which were highly successful in the PoWPA EAG project. [SEP]

9. Institutional Arrangement. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

This project will be implemented following the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). This modality was considered as the most flexible and effective mechanism based on (a) the short time frame until 31 December 2018; (b) the small size of individual country requests (not exceeding \$100,000 per country) and (c) the large number of countries to be assisted under this project (~17 per MSP, up to 65 countries under UNDP).

Project will be coordinated through the Project Management Unit (PMU) established for this project with: (i) a full time project technical coordinator and; (ii) a full-time project support staff. Overall implementation oversight will be provided by a designated senior technical advisor of UNDP/BPPS/SD. Necessary human resources and procurement support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Programme Management Support Unit staff. Implementation support services will be treated as direct project costs unequivocally linked to its implementation.

The funding destined to countries under this umbrella project (i.e. \$ 100,000 per country) will be operationalised by the UNDP/GEF unit upon receipt by the PMU of a satisfactory workplan and budget from the countries. UNDP Country Offices (CO) will provide procurement support and disburse funds to service providers based on the approved work and budget plan. These costs will be charged directly to the project on actual cost basis by the COs.

UNDP/GEF will provide on a periodic basis overall reporting to the GEF Secretariat on the progress of the global project and country level activities, as well as funds disbursed. **For more details on implementation arrangement and coordination and steering mechanisms, please refer to section VIII Governance and Management Arrangement Section of the Project Document.**

10. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The proposed project builds on the efforts of SCBD, UNDP and UNEP to develop new and innovative knowledge management tools to enhance global learning about the development, implementation and reporting on biodiversity strategies and actions, and to circulate them throughout the world. These efforts are ensuring that national biodiversity reporting and planning documents become more relevant policy instruments and are mainstreamed into other sectoral plans, strategies and policies.

The face of capacity building activities is rapidly changing. Practitioners interface with each other and with resources and services differently than they have in the past. Many practitioners complain of information overload, e.g. the availability of endless amounts of information with too little direction on accessing and deploying the information that will be most useful for their particular context or challenge. Similarly, while one-off workshops were once considered sufficient for knowledge transfer and capacity building, more and more practitioners are demanding targeted and responsive guidance. In terms of innovation, the methods and knowledge management means applied and facilitated by this project respond exactly to those challenges.

The implementing agencies will partner with SCBD to ensure each Party has opportunities to build their capacity to use of the CBD online reporting tool and to development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP. Learning and knowledge exchange will primarily

take place online, and build on SCBD learning tools and the NBSAP Forum's existing community of practice. These existing mechanisms provide a wealth of interactive possibilities for sharing and multiplying knowledge, and for reaching out to very large audiences to share online learning modules, resources and best practices, and to interact with practitioners from around the world.

11. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The project is constant with national strategies and plans, and reports and assessments, The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets coupled with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) applies to all biodiversity-related MEAs. NBSAPs are the primary means of its implementation. Currently, most GEF-eligible countries worldwide have worked with UNDP and UNEP review and revise their NBSAPs, in line with the Strategic Plan and the related ABT. This project is an opportunity for enhancing synergies with the GEF-funded projects in Section 8 that further the biodiversity-related Conventions. The project builds on the investment to develop post-2010 NBSAPs by ensuring that the strategies and actions within them are being effectively implemented, that outcomes can be measured using data, that planning processes can be revised accordingly and that policy and decision-makers can integrate this information into appropriate policies, institutional processes and national sectoral action plans.

All of the 17 countries have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and are therefore committed to implementing the Decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). This project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

- COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for sixth National Report is given at the SCBD website.
- Notification for 6th National Report: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 6th National Reports. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed sixth National Report to the CBD is 31st December 2017.
- AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Target 17 for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- NBSAPS and PRSPs: Most of the 17 countries developed their initial PRSPs and later versions of them. NBSAP were integrated into PRSPs, MDGs and now probably SDGs. This 6NR project will articulate how the countries faired in this area.

12. M & E Plan. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the project will be undertaken, as described below.

The PMU will conduct quarterly monitoring of progress of national level activities. Quarterly monitoring will include a dashboard that shows:

- a) Number of countries with steering committees formed and with concrete plans and timelines
- b) Number of countries with secured funding and resources in place
- c) Number of participants trained on the CBD online reporting tool
- d) Number of countries that have produced scoping reports
- e) Scope and depth of national consultations that have taken place within each country

- f) Number of countries that have produced a report on each Aichi Biodiversity Target
- g) Number of countries that have produced a draft National Report, and the level of stakeholder consultation
- h) The number of countries that have submitted their 6th National Report

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Technical Project Coordinator, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR in 2018 covering the period from the project start and June 2018. The Technical Project Coordinator will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board (also known as The Global Coordination Committee - GCC). The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Technical Project Coordinator will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

Final Report: The project’s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁵ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Report	Technical Project Coordinator	None	None	Within two month after project signature
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements	UNDP-GEF	None	None	Quarterly, annually

⁵ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁵ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
as outlined in the UNDP POPP				
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework <i>(add name of national/regional institute if relevant)</i>	Technical Project Coordinator	None	<i>add</i>	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Technical Project Coordinator and UNDP-GEF	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Technical Project Coordinator	US 20,000	\$ 10,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Technical Project Coordinator	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Technical Project Coordinator UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	<i>None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO</i>	<i>add</i>	<i>Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.</i>
Project Board (also known as the Global Coordination Committee) meetings	Project Board Technical Project Coordinator	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	At minimum annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None	<i>None</i>	Troubleshooting as needed
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP-GEF	USD 15,000	<i>None</i>	At least three months before operational closure
TE reports into English	UNDP-GEF	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	.
Audit	UNDP-GEF	USD 3,000	<i>None</i>	Annual
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 38,000	USD 10,000	

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


A. Record of Endorsement⁶ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

Name	Position	Country	Ministry	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mrs. Diann Black Layne	Director, Department of Environment	Antigua and Barbuda	Ministry of Health and the Environment	3/17/2017
Dr. Diana Celia Vega	GEF Operational Focal Point for Argentina	Argentina	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable	3/10/2017
Mrs. Sharon Ramclam-Young	Chief Executive Officer	Belize	Ministry of Natural Resources	3/9/2017
Ivy Eliana Beltrán Jauna	GEF Operational Focal Point for Bolivia	Bolivia	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua	3/2/2017
Laura Camila Bermúdez Wilches	GEF Operational Focal Point, Office of International Affairs	Colombia	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	3/10/2017
Rubén Muñoz Robles	GEF Operational Focal Point	Costa Rica	Ministry of Environment and Energy	3/6/2017
Patricia Abreu Fernández	Vice-minister for International Cooperation, GEF Operational Focal Point	Dominican Republic	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	3/15/2017
Srta. Diana Priscila Martucci Larrea	Coordinadora General de Planificación Ambiental	Ecuador	Ministerio del Ambiente	3/3/2017
Lina Pohl	Minister	El Salvador	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	3/7/2017
Mr. Kemraj Parsram	Executive Director, GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD Focal Point	Guyana	Environmental Protection Agency	3/10/2017
Dra. Rosibel Martínez Arriaga	GEF Operational Focal Point Honduras	Honduras	Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas	3/13/2017
Gillian Guthrie (Miss)	For Permanent Secretary, GEF Operational Focal Point - Jamaica	Jamaica	Ministry of economic growth and job creation	3/17/2017
Ethel Estigarribia	Operational Focal Point, Directora, Oficina Nacional de Cambio Climático	Paraguay	Secretaría del Ambiente	3/13/2017

⁶ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

José Antonio Gonzalez Norris	GEF Operational Focal Point	Peru	Ministerio del Ambiente	3/31/2017
Caroline Eugene (Ms.)	GEF Operational Focal Point	Saint Lucia	Ministry of Education, Innovationm Gender Relations and Sustainable Development - Department of Sustainable Development	3/9/2017
Lavern Queeley	Director, Economic Affairs and PSIB/GEF Operational Focal Point	St. Kitts and Nevis	Ministry of Sustainable Development	3/10/2017
1. Janeel Miller-Findlay; 2. Laura Anthony-Browne	1. GEF Operational Focal Point; 2. Director of Planning	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry and Labour	3/6/2017

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁷ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		05/08/2017	Midori Paxton Senior Technical Adviser	347-249-6178	midori.paxton@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (*Applicable only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to this project template.

⁷ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

See below

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLAWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

List of annexes

- Annex 1: Project Logical Framework
- Annex 2: Detailed GEF and Co-Finance Budgets
- Annex 3: Workplan and Timetable
- Annex 4 & 5: Structure and Format of the 6th National Report and its Submission
- Annex 6: Terms of Reference of Key Personnel
- Annex 7: Reporting Requirements and Responsibilities
- Annex 8: M&E Plan

ANNEX 1: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Objective:</u> To provide financial and technical support to GEF-eligible Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their work to develop high quality, data driven sixth national reports (6NR) that will improve national decision-making processes for the implementation of NBSAPs; that report on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) and inform both the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO5) and the Global Biodiversity Strategy of 2021 – 2030.</p>	<p>Number of countries that have produced their 6th National reports and submitted them to the CBD Sec</p>	<p>In the past the GEF eligible countries have been supported to conduct country planning for BD conservation including initial NBSAPs, four rounds of national reports for biodiversity. This planning has been useful in guiding the countries and the COPs in BD conservation.</p>	<p>17 National reports produced and uploaded on the CBD website by end of project</p>	<p>1. Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrated measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets during the NBSAP process.</p> <p>2. The 17 countries are enabled and informed for better decision making in BD conservation</p>
<p>Outcome 1: A functional steering committee is formed to prepare the 6NR, project timelines and methods are developed, funding is mobilized and training and capacity building activities are complete</p>	<p>Percentage of countries with functional steering committees</p>	<p>All the participating countries do not have functional project steering committees for the production of the 6th NR</p>	<p>At least 80% of the countries have functional steering committees by midterm of the project and 100% by project end</p>	<p>Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation Interviews with government agents, CBD focal points</p>
<p>Outputs:</p>				<p>Relevant key institutions will be willing to second their staff for membership of the steering committee</p>

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS															
	<p>1.1. The SC is formed, roles for the preparation of the 6NR are assigned, and a production plan and timeline is developed.</p> <p>1.2. Funding and resource are acquired, including the submission of a funding request and the identification of other funding sources.</p> <p>1.3. Participation in training and capacity building opportunities on the use of the CBD online reporting tool and the development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.</p>																		
<p>Outcome 2: Stakeholder owned reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are produced and compiled</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="373 1323 714 1680">Percentage of all identified stakeholders registered in a comprehensive stakeholder inventory involved in producing and compiling of ABTs and/or national equivalent</td> <td data-bbox="373 1050 714 1323">0%</td> <td data-bbox="373 714 714 1050">100%</td> <td data-bbox="373 378 714 714">Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation Interviews with government agents, CBD focal points</td> <td data-bbox="373 84 714 378">Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="714 1323 941 1680">Percentage of countries that have produced reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent</td> <td data-bbox="714 1050 941 1323">0%</td> <td data-bbox="714 714 941 1050">At least 80% of the countries have produced reports for each national targets by midterm of project time frame and 100% by project end</td> <td data-bbox="714 378 941 714"></td> <td data-bbox="714 84 941 378"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="941 1323 1266 1680">Number of countries with reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent include a gender section</td> <td data-bbox="941 1050 1266 1323">0</td> <td data-bbox="941 714 1266 1050">17</td> <td data-bbox="941 378 1266 714"></td> <td data-bbox="941 84 1266 378"></td> </tr> </table>	Percentage of all identified stakeholders registered in a comprehensive stakeholder inventory involved in producing and compiling of ABTs and/or national equivalent	0%	100%	Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation Interviews with government agents, CBD focal points	Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues	Percentage of countries that have produced reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent	0%	At least 80% of the countries have produced reports for each national targets by midterm of project time frame and 100% by project end			Number of countries with reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent include a gender section	0	17					
Percentage of all identified stakeholders registered in a comprehensive stakeholder inventory involved in producing and compiling of ABTs and/or national equivalent	0%	100%	Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation Interviews with government agents, CBD focal points	Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues															
Percentage of countries that have produced reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent	0%	At least 80% of the countries have produced reports for each national targets by midterm of project time frame and 100% by project end																	
Number of countries with reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent include a gender section	0	17																	
<p>Outcome 3: A Stakeholder owned 6th national Report is produced and submitted to the CBD</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1266 1323 1497 1680">Percentage of the number of countries submitting 6NRs to the CBD</td> <td data-bbox="1266 1050 1497 1323">None of the participating countries have submitted the 6th NR to the CBD</td> <td data-bbox="1266 714 1497 1050">50% of the countries submit 6NRs to the CBD by midterm and 100% at project end</td> <td data-bbox="1266 378 1497 714">Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation</td> <td data-bbox="1266 84 1497 378">The ongoing training by SCBD will support countries and contribute to better articulation of country requirements for the</td> </tr> </table>	Percentage of the number of countries submitting 6NRs to the CBD	None of the participating countries have submitted the 6 th NR to the CBD	50% of the countries submit 6NRs to the CBD by midterm and 100% at project end	Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation	The ongoing training by SCBD will support countries and contribute to better articulation of country requirements for the													
Percentage of the number of countries submitting 6NRs to the CBD	None of the participating countries have submitted the 6 th NR to the CBD	50% of the countries submit 6NRs to the CBD by midterm and 100% at project end	Project reports. Minutes of the PSC. Terminal evaluation	The ongoing training by SCBD will support countries and contribute to better articulation of country requirements for the															

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>3.1. The draft 6NR is compiled, undergoes a technical peer review, revised and finalized.</p> <p>3.2. The 6NR is validated and officially submitted to the CBD.</p>			Interviews with government agents, CBD focal points	project

ANNEX 2: DETAILED GEF AND CO-FINANCE BUDGETS

Please see attached Project Document.

ANNEX 3: WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

		Months																									
	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1. Project inception meeting and identification of funding resources	1.1. The Steering committee is formed, roles for the preparation of the 6NR are assigned, and a production plan and timeline is developed																										
	1.2. Funding and resource are acquired, including the submission of a funding request and the identification of other funding sources.																										
	1.3. Participation in training and capacity building opportunities on the use of the CBD online reporting tool and the development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.																										
	2.1. Scoping report/zero draft for each ABT and/or national equivalent is																										
	2. Assessment of progress towards each ABT and/or																										

		Months																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
national equivalent	Activity prepared.																									
	2.2. Consultations with stakeholders are undertaken																									
	2. 3. Reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are developed																									
3: Production and submission of 6NR	3.1. The draft 6NR is compiled, undergoes a technical peer review, revised and finalized.																									
	2. Technology needs assessment																									
	3.2. The 6NR is validated and officially submitted to the CBD																									
UNDP Closure	Final inventory of non-expendable equipment																									
	Equipment transfer letter																									
	Final expenditure statement																									
	Independent terminal evaluation report																									

ANNEX 4: STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF THE 6TH NATIONAL REPORT AND ITS SUBMISSION

Component	Activities	Deliverables/Outcomes	Benchmarks
<p>1. Project inception meeting and identification of funding resources</p>	<p>1.1. Deciding on working arrangements and methods for preparing the 6NR, identifying the responsible actors and organizations for the different elements of the report; (c) identifying the relevant stakeholders for each national target or target component; and (d) holding the inception meeting.</p> <p>1.2. Identifying sources of funding and in-kind support, from agencies and centers of excellence.</p> <p>1.3. Workshops/training sessions organized on use of the CBD online reporting tool, and development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.</p>	<p>The SC is formed, roles for the preparation of the 6NR are assigned, and a production plan and timeline is developed.</p> <p>Funding and resources is secured for project</p> <p>Well-trained team in use of CBD online reporting tool and the development of data that reports on progress in achieving the targets and activities in the post-2010 NBSAP.</p>	<p>Preparation of 6th National report is well underway with Steering Committee functioning efficiently, roles and responsibilities been discharged fully according to agreed timeline and sufficient resources are available</p>
<p>2. Assessment of progress towards each ABT and/or national equivalent</p>	<p>2.1. Prepare initial draft elements of the national report and also identifying information gaps for each ABT and/or national equivalent that is required for assessment of implementation measures and progress towards national targets required in 6NR sections II and III.</p>	<p>Scoping report/zero draft for each ABT and/or national equivalent is prepared.</p> <p>Consultations with stakeholders undertaken.</p> <p>Reports for each ABT and/or national equivalent are developed</p>	<p>State of progress towards each ABT and/or national equivalent is available and contributes to finalization of the 6th National report.</p>

Component	Activities	Deliverables/Outcomes	Benchmarks
3: Production and submission of 6NR	<p>2.2. Convening multi-disciplinary team of experts and organizing stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>2.3. Developing progress assessments for each ABT and/or national target equivalent; reviewing NBSAP implementation and actions to mainstream biodiversity and assessing effectiveness of actions undertaken to implement the Strategic Plan and NBSAPS.</p> <p>3.1. Preparation (compiling, reviewing, etc.) of the 6th National Report</p> <p>3.2 Organising workshop to validate the 6th national report.</p>	<p>The draft 6NR is compiled, undergoes a technical peer review, revised and finalized.</p> <p>The 6NR is validated and officially submitted to the CBD.</p>	<p>A comprehensive 6th national report is presented to CBD on schedule by 90% of the participating countries in the project.</p>

ANNEX 5: STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF THE 6TH NATIONAL REPORT AND ITS SUBMISSION

1. The sixth national report (6NR) contains seven sections:
 - (a) Information on the targets being pursued at the national level;
 - (b) Implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs to achieve national targets;
 - (c) Assessment of progress towards each national target;
 - (d) Description of the national contribution to the achievement of each global Aichi Biodiversity Target (ABT);
 - (e) Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (completion of this section is optional);
 - (f) Additional information on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets if not captured in the sections above (completion of this section is optional);
 - (g) Updated biodiversity country profiles.
2. To facilitate the preparation of the 6NR, a template that contains specific questions with a selection of possible answers accompanies each section of the report. Space is provided for Parties to include narrative information to further substantiate these responses, and to indicate relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information may be found. This eliminates the need to include this information directly in the national report.
3. CBD prepared a resource manual that provides further explanations on the use of the guidelines, and contains directions to potential sources of information to use during 6NR preparation.⁸
4. To facilitate 6NR preparation, CBD developed an online reporting tool. It can be accessed at: <https://chm.cbd.int>. The tool allows multiple nationally designated users to draft elements of the national report and prepare it for review, internal approval and formal submission. It also allows for parts of the national report to be submitted as they are finalized or for the entire report to be submitted once all of the sections are completed. For those Parties with limited Internet access or who prefer to submit their national reports in document form, an offline version of the reporting templates will be made available. If the national report is submitted in document form, it should be accompanied by an official letter from the national focal point or the senior government official responsible for the implementation of the Convention. Parties not using the online reporting tool may send their sixth national report to the main email address of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (secretariat@cbd.int)

ANNEX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF KEY PERSONNEL

Please see the attached Project Document.

ANNEX 7: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Please see the attached Project Document.

ANNEX 8: BUDGETED M&E PLAN

Please see the attached Project Document.

⁸ The resource manual is being made available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nr6/resource-manual>