



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Russian Federation for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		
Country(ies):	Russian Federation (RF)	GEF Project ID: ¹	5047
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00898
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Submission Date:	2013-02-15
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	35,150

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Russia to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report (5NR) to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	List of priority possible approaches to NBSAP revision	Stocktaking and assessment carried out	26,000	38,400
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	National implementation of the CBD is improved and enhanced	Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of Biodiversity (BD) conservation compiled by the RF	78,000	59,400
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	Approval of a definite set of country indicators and targets RF commences to use country specific indicators and targets	Stakeholder workshops convened to determine country indicators and targets NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change (CC) plans	97,000	110,400
4) Development of	TA	RF budgets adjusted as a	Development of a capacity	53,000	72,400

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

Implementation plans and related activities		resulted of knowing capacity, technology and conservation gaps	development plan. Development of a technology needs assessment (TNA), Articulation of a communication strategy Development of resource mobilisation plan		
5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	Better informed professional entitites (and the general public are increasingly able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation.	The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Russia. Development of a 5NR.	82,400	49,400
	(select)				
Subtotal				336,400	330,000
EA Management Cost²				33,600	40,000
Total EA Cost				370000	370000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Others	Vsemirny Fond Prirody (WWF)	In-kind	260,000
Others	Vsemirny Fond Prirody (WWF)	Grant	110,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			370,000

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

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Russian Federation	150,000	14,250	164,250
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Russian Federation	220,000	20,900	240,900
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				370,000	35,150	405,150

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	208.00	33,600	40,000	73,600
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*				0
Travel*				0
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		33,600	40,000	73,600

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Background:



Source: <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia/lcolor/rucolor.htm>

Russia makes up one eighth of the total land area on the planet, which amounts for the most of extra-tropical Eurasia. It hosts the largest diversity of species and landscapes in the Northern Eurasia. There are 8 natural zones within the RF, providing a home to hundreds of thousands of different flora and fauna representatives. The RF significantly contributes to the overall biodiversity on our planet. Some 5% of the global flora of vascular plants, 18% of the mammal fauna, and almost 8% of the world's bird fauna are represented in RF. The ecosystems of RF include polar deserts, tundra, forest tundra, taiga, mixed and broad-leaved forests, forest steppe, steppe, and semi-desert. RF forests account for about 22% of the world's forest resources and 40% of the most valuable coniferous stands. It also possesses the largest wetland systems in the world, with lakes and wetlands, connected by 120 thousand rivers, covering 15% of the territory. About 80% of the Arctic species are represented in RF. The country is bordered by 13 marginal seas of three oceans, with the coastline stretching some 60 thousand km. 65% of the territory is considered virtually untouched by economic and other human activities, whereas 20% of the territory has suffered considerable human impact. The most threatened biomes are the European steppe and the broad-leaved forests, which have almost disappeared. (<http://www.cbd.int/countries/profile.shtml?country=ru#status>)

In terms of flora and fauna The RF hosts over 12,500 species of vascular plants, 2,200 species of bryophytes, some 3,000 species of lichens, 320 species of mammals, over 732 species of birds, 75 species of reptiles, some 30 species of amphibians, almost 343 species of freshwater fish, 9 species of cyclostomata, and some 1,500 species of marine fish (National Strategy of Biodiversity Conservation in Russia, 2001; the 3rd

National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2006). A total of 676 plant taxa and 414 animal taxa are included in the Red Book of the RF. The areas with the highest levels of faunal and floral diversity include regions of the Russian Far East, mountain areas of the South Siberia, and the North Caucasus. Ecotones between major natural zones on the plains, particularly the European forest steppe, are also characterized by a relatively high level of local biodiversity.

Biodiversity Projects and Funding

Typical combinations of natural and anthropogenic factors vary across the country, which has given rise to a multitude of region-specific conditions and approaches for biodiversity conservation and use in individual Russian regions. Thus, RF has ratified various environmental conventions and the outcome of this with respect to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been an investment under the Biodiversity (BD) focal area of US\$84,048,599 and a co-finance leveraging of US\$153,388,966. Details of this projects and their results are provided in table 1 below:

Table 1: Russian Federation Biodiversity Projects and Links to NBSAP project

Project Name	GEF Grant	Project Outcomes	NBSAP – NR5 Links
Biodiversity Conservation	20,100,000	(i)Formulation of a national biodiversity strategy, Establishment of a biodiversity database/information system, and preparation of guidelines on economic evaluation of biodiversity investments and policies); (ii) Nature Protection by institutional support, training, immediate assistance to critical Protected Areas (PAs), and model ecotourism projects); and (iii) Integrated Regional Development/Natural Resource Management in the Lake Baikal Region.	This project provides the baseline scenario for revision of the NBSAP. Completed in 2001 the 11 years that have passed have seen changes in: RF BD, population, political perception, economy, regulation and global environmental policy. The revised NBSAP will include these differences to provide a better framework for biodiversity conservation in RF.

	First National Report to the CBD	52,920	1st national report to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) prepared	RF has consistently completed the National Reports (NR). While the structure of NR is determined by the CBD COP it is unlikely that this first NR will have any direct link to the 5 th National report. The narrative structure of the 4 th NR and that it was completed recently offers a better link for assessing convention implementation in RF.
	Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase I	2,100,000	(i)strengthening of the PA system (ii) Creation of a biodiversity information and management system; (iii)strengthening of the legal, regulatory and policy base; (iv) heightened biodiversity awareness and advocacy; (v)development of alternative livelihoods and community based conservation	The current NBSAP / NR5 project has a dedicated; component 5 on information management and institutional strengthening. While this phase 1 of the Kamchatka Oblast project is relatively old and only focuses on a particular ecosystem: outcome ii & iii can be analyzed in the rapid stocktaking phase of the NBSAP/NR5 project to gauge the effectiveness of these outcomes as feedstock's to eventual outcomes in component 5
	Strengthening PA Network for Sikhote-Alin Mountain Forest Ecosystems Conservation in Khabarovsk Kray	750,000	(i)- Establishment of an integrated PA system for forest ecosystems conservation in areas of the highest biodiversity in Khabarovsk Kray: new protected areas were established; operational capacity of PA's was increased; and, regional PA regulations were	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the Russian Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.

			strengthened.(ii) Increased public awareness in issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the regional biological resources.	
	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Salmonid BD in Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula, Phase I	3,000,000	Government agencies , local communities and indigenous peoples conserving Salmonid diversity in the project's four river sites by applying a new diversity-oriented approach, conservation tools, and sustainable livelihoods.	This is an old species specific project but as part of the SCBDs goal to protect Marine resources this project can be a baseline to see how the status and threats to Salmonid species has been since completion of the project. The report on this can be added to the section on Status & trends of biodiversity chapter of the NBSAP
	BD Conservation in the Russian Portion of the Altai-Sayan Eco region	3,515,000	(i)contributed to the conservation of globally significant BD through the addition of 900,000 hectares of protected areas	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the Russian Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.
	Conservation of Wetland BD in the Lower Volga Region	6,668,000	(i) strengthened the existing planning and management capacity for wetland management and biodiversity conservation; (ii) strengthened the existing legal and regulatory base and enforcement capability to combat local natural resource over-	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the Russian Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.

			exploitation; (iii) improved awareness of wetland conservation issues and biodiversity values among all sectors, including decision makers, industry, NGOs, and the general public; (iv) developed alternative livelihoods for segments of the local population to relieve pressure on natural resources	
	Conservation and sustainable use of BD in Russia's Taymir Peninsula: Maintaining connectivity across the landscape	970,000	Stakeholders of the project are expected to devise innovative and adaptive practices to mitigate and prevent threats to BD by applying new partnerships, conservation tools, information, and sustainable livelihoods to conserve BD.	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the Russian Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.
	Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of BD in Four PA in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase 2	5,500,000	This is a demonstration project expected to show sustainable and replicable conservation of BD in four different existing PA as a model for a sustainable system of PA in Kamchatka.	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the RF Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.
	Development of National BD CHM -	375,190	A fully integrated with other links functional CHM	This project provides the baseline scenario for upgrade of CHM. Completed in 2007 the greatest problem facing

	Add On			CHMs is the continuous addition of information. Component 5 of this NBSAP 5NR project will provide addition seed money to revamp the current CHM so that it reflects any changes to BD information in RF.
	Strengthening the Marine and Coastal PA of Russia	4,000,000	The project expects to Increased coverage of marine and coastal ecosystems	Marine protection is a key element of BD planning post COP 10 the sheer size of the RF coastline required an integrated effort of previous projects to ensure that the NBSAP captures all relevant information that can provide a better planning framework for marine protection.
	SFM Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest BD in the Pechora River Headwaters Region	4,500,000	This is a demonstration project that seeks to show effective conservation practice and resource use in two protected areas of the Upper Pechora Basin and their buffer zones. Good practices and lessons learned will be disseminated throughout the Komi Republic and the RF.	This is an old project. See comments on Protected Area protection in the conservation of the RF Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.
	Improving the Coverage and Management Efficiency of PA in the Steppe Biome of RF	5,304,545	Establishment of at least 100,000hectares (HA) of new protected areas in Central RF grasslands, Orenburg steppes, RF portion of the Daurian International Protected Area and the	This is an old project. See comments on PA protection in the conservation of the RF Arctic projects and the Zapovedniks project below.

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Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into RF Energy Sector Policies and Operations	7,200,000	project is still on going and expects to increase biodiversity conservation options in Russian energy sector polices	Mainstreaming biodiversity is an important aspect of gauging the success of implementation of an NBSAP; it is good that this mainstreaming project is ongoing as it will be a good basis for finding the best options within which the NBSAP can eventually be mainstreamed in RF policies and sectors.	
Support to the Global Tiger Summit Hosted by the RF	560,000	project is still ongoing and expects to develop high-level and measurable commitments for tiger and habitat conservation in the range states	The global tiger summit is a species specific project. Its outcomes can be crucial indicators for reporting on the survivability of Tigers in RF under the status and trends chapter of the NBSAP and the 5 th national report.	
Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Water birds in Asia	10,000,000	The main outcome will be the sustained ecological integrity of a network of globally important wetlands in Asia and the migratory water birds that depend on them	The NBSAP / 5NR project can gauge if the flyways project has had a direct impact on the improvement of the survivability of the wetland birds such as the Siberian crane and report on this section under the chapter on status trends and threats to biodiversity	

	Strengthening the Network of Training Centers for PA Management through Demonstration of a Tested Approach	975,000	Strengthening the network of training centers for biodiversity conservation in protected areas and adjacent lands. The training centers will serve as catalysts for more effective management of the large PA networks in this region	Most enabling activity type projects by emphasizing on country ownership seek to build the capacity of national entities to be better conservers of nature. The Zapovedniks project is currently undergoing an evaluation and the strengthened network of training centers can be key resource centers for planning for protected area conservation in the NBSAP 5NR project.
	Pilot Biosafety EA	2,744,000	country-level needs assessments and a global Programme on awareness building on issues arising from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP's) International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology	This is an old project that may not have direct links and has been overtaken by events such as the 2 nd National Biosafety report and the Nagoya protocol.
	Conserving BD in the Changing Arctic	5,733,944	(i) this project will seek to Enhance PA management effectiveness including capacity to respond to observed and predicted climatic changes and associated shifts in land use in selected critical model areas in the RF Arctic. (ii) Local communities and indigenous peoples are fully engaged in the conservation and	This project has recently been approved by the 2012 GEF June Work program council; It should start implementation in 2013, by then the NBSAP / 5NR project will have begun implementation of key components which can already provide critical information to the Arctic's project activity in the: Detailed assessment of the policy and regulatory frameworks. The 5NR also has a section dedicated to the

		management of Arctic BD both outside and within PA network, to ensure their needs and traditional knowledge is integrated with scientific knowledge in developing indicators, conservation strategies and implementations practices at all levels of decision making	status trends and BD which will be a good baseline for the Arctic's project review of the status, main threats and current conservation and management of existing carbon stocks in the target areas.
Totals	84,048,599		

Table 2: Non-GEF Funded RF BD Projects and Links to NBSAP project

Project Name	Grant	Project Outcomes	NBSAP – NR5 Links
Protecting the Russian Arctic	WWF (\$ unspecified)	First comprehensive scheme for marine PAs designed. Manuals for creation of new PAs developed. National strategy and action plan for conservation of the polar bear developed and approved by a respective national agency. Management plan for the adaptation of caribou farming by indigenous aboriginal people will be developed and put into practice.	Component 2 of this project seeks to translate Global Aichi Target of <i>Marine and coastal biodiversity</i> into the Russian NBSAP thus this GEF project will link up with the WWF project to address in the NBSAP marine and indigenous biodiversity issues in the NBSAP.
Establishing 2 nature parks in	WWF (\$ unspecified)	Improve the existing network of nature	The NBSAP and 5 ^{NR} both seek to

	Kamchatka		reserves in Russia by establishing 2 new protected areas: Golubye Oзера and Kluchevskoi nature parks. Establish the legal and physical conditions for creating 2 new nature parks on Kamchatka oblast.	categorize and improve the actions taken to conserve biodiversity <i>in-situ</i> . The WWF project seeks to add to RF <i>in-situ</i> BD conservation options.
	Strengthening forest protection and anti-poaching in western Caucasus	WWF (\$ unspecified)	Design an ecological corridor in Archyz. Increase the efficiency of ranger service of the Teberdinsky and Caucasky reserves. Provide the legislative, training and logistical support for anti-poaching activities in Krasnodar and Adygeya.	These 3 projects will be tied in to the 5 th component of the NBSAP 5NR project under institutional strengthening as their outcomes are similar.
	Status of Botanic Gardens in the Russian Federation and Former Soviet Union (http://www.bghi.org/worldwide/article/0094/)	Botanic Gardens Conservation International BCGI(\$ unspecified)	To put the botanic gardens (BG) network in RF on a sound and sustainable footing. Strengthening the capacity of BG to provide essential support for biodiversity planning and management.	

	<p>Conservation of Virgin Forest BD in RF Pechora River Headwaters Region, Republic of Komi (www.europeandcis.undp.org)</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program UNDP)\$1,238,000.00</p>	<p>Development and implementation of an integrated ecosystem management system to protect the biodiversity of the forests and rivers of the Pechora headwaters area.</p> <p>Institutional strengthening and capacity building to ensure effective implementation of this approach.</p>	
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p>	<p>The RF ratified the CBD on May 4, 1995. Thus the country is committed to comply with the provisions of the Convention and decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). In particular, the Convention requires each Party to develop a NBSAP, integrated with planning systems and activities of all economic sectors affecting biodiversity (both in a positive or a negative way).</p> <p>a) Baseline for NBSAP development</p> <p>The initial NBSAP in RF was adopted in 2001 at the National Wildlife Conservation Forum. The drafting and discussion of the document were supported within the framework of the World Bank/GEF project “Biodiversity Conservation”. (see table 1 above) On the one hand, the National Strategy is a long-term planning document, while on the other hand, it is a framework document, which can be used for the development and implementation of programmes and action plans for individual economic sectors. The Strategy is based on two conceptual approaches: the population-species approach and the ecosystem one. The population-species approach focused upon genetically connected systems of the population-species hierarchy (organisms, species, populations) while the key premise of the ecosystem approach was that all living organisms are connected to their living environment and to each other, and that natural complexes or ecosystems (providing living environment to organisms) are also interconnected.</p> <p>The 2001 Strategy was developed against the backdrop of major economic decline and restructuring. Currently the economic situation in RF has changed, which requires revising the NBSAP. Especially if Russia is to orient itself based on the green economy that seeks improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.</p> <p>Furthermore, between 2001 and 2011, much additional information on the state of</p>			

biodiversity in RF become available, both legal framework and institutional arrangements in the field have undergone serious changes. The focus of international conservation efforts has also changed – at present much more attention is paid to equal access to genetic resources, equitable sharing of benefits and ecosystem services valuation. In October 2010, the tenth meeting of the CBD adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for BD 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets aimed at ensuring biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. All of this calls for the development and discussion of an updated National Biodiversity Strategy for the RF and basic elements of the RF Biodiversity Action Plan, which currently also does not include specific targets and time frames.

b) Baseline for National Reporting

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. With support from the GEF, the RF has prepared four National Reports to the CBD and submitted them to the Convention Secretariat. Thus RF meets the eligibility criteria for requesting funding for the preparation of the 5NR. This project is intended to support RFs efforts on the development of an updated NBSAP in parallel with the preparation of the 5NR; ensuring that both processes will make use of an integrated stakeholder consultation process. Financial support from the GEF will help the RF to submit the 5NR by the March 2014 deadline. If developed internally there is a risk of a serious submission delay.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project conforms to several COP decisions and resultant guidelines as follow;

(i) COP decision X/10 – National Reporting and the 5NR Guidelines available on the CBD Secretariat website. (<http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?id=12276>)

(ii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for BD & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10. (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

(iii) Notification for 5NR and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5NR and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed 5NR to the CBD is 31st March 2014.

Fit with GEF strategies

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

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

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

iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD

	<p>Obligations into National Planning Processes through EA</p> <p>iv) Project Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Russia to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report (5NR) to the CBD.</p> <p>Fit with UNEP Programme of Work</p> <p><u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u></p> <p>Expected accomplishment a: The United Nations system (UNS) demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across the UNS</p> <p>Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in MEA negotiations is enhanced</p> <p>Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations (UN) common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output</p>	<p>Proposed components and activities</p> <p>Component I. Stocktaking and assessment</p> <p>This component will entail ;</p> <p><u>(a)Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports.</u> The RF has the Strategy of Long-Term Economic Development through 2020 (approved by the RF Government's Resolution dated November 17, 2008, No. 1662-r) and a number of sectoral development strategies, some of them directly or indirectly related to BD conservation (the Energy Strategy of the RF through 2030, approved by the RF Government's Resolution dated November 13, 2009, No. 1715-r; the Federal Targeted Programme for the Development of Domestic and Inbound Tourism in the RF (2011 – 2018), approved by the RF Government's Decree dated August 2, 2011, No. 644; the</p>

<p>expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Development Strategy of the Fishery Complex of the RF through 2020, approved by the Order of the Federal Fisheries Agency dated March 30, 2009, No. 246, etc.). Therefore the preparation of an updated NBSAP will include a review of fundamental policies relevant to BD conservation; associated threats and ways to reduce them will be identified. The leading specialists and agencies in the field will be involved in this work. The review process will be based in the final report of the UNEP/GEF project “National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management – RF”.</p> <p><u>(b)Identification of stakeholders, consultations and awareness.</u> Maintaining continuous consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MNRE), the executing agency (EA) will identify relevant stakeholders, whose representatives will comprise a working group for the preparation of an updated NBSAP. The group's activities will be coordinated by the project leader. This will help to take the fullest possible account of different interests, thus significantly improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the new NBSAP in the future, which is particularly important with regard to mainstreaming BD into national development plans and improving the resilience of landscapes involved in the operations of production sectors. The project funds will be used to carry out a series of online and physical discussions with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (government authorities, NGOs, research institutions, associations of indigenous peoples) and to hold a final workshop for decision-makers.</p> <p><u>(c)Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss.</u> Taking into account the current resource-inefficient model of economic development in RF and plans for the privatization of natural resources, a list of the key existing causes of BD loss will be prepared, and the main potential future threats for BD at the national and regional levels will be identified. A list of existing threats to BD will be created by an expert group in a continuous dialogue with the RF MNRE, while a review of potential future threats will be carried out with the involvement of the Union for the Study of Productive Forces, a research institution affiliated with the RF Ministry of Economic Development and the Russian Academy of Sciences.</p> <p>Component II. Translating Global Aichi Targets into national Russian NBSAP targets</p> <p><u>Setting national targets, principles and main priorities of the strategy through national consultations.</u> The updated NBSAP will be aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and RFs commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; it will contain specific, measurable, achievable, and timed targets. At the same time it will have an optimal structure for the integration of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions. Prior to the development of an updated NBSAP, national BD objectives and priorities will be defined with the outcomes of the Component I taken into account. Initially they will be drafted by the working group mentioned above and then offered for the consideration of all stakeholders. The activities under this component will be carried out in accordance with the guidance of the COP-10 with particular attention to the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Alignment with the Aichi BD Targets</i>, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and RFs commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; setting specific,
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measurable, achievable, and timed targets.
- *Integration of BD conservation and sustainable use targets* into the economic development. The NBSAP will have an optimal structure for the incorporation of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions.
- *Human rights and indigenous peoples.*

The Russian Federation is a multiethnic society and home to more than 100 peoples. Of these, 42 are legally recognised as “indigenous, small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East”, some others are still striving to obtain this status. (<http://www.iwgia.org/regions/arctic/russia>). In 1990, indigenous activists, intellectuals and writers established a national umbrella organization – the Russian Association of Numerically Small Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East (RAIPON). Today, it represents 42 indigenous peoples and aims to protect their rights at the national and international levels.

As an umbrella body RAIPON (<http://raipon.org/Default.aspx?alias=raipon.org/english>) will represent all these peoples at the regional and national workshops to ensure that international standards for human and aboriginal rights will be incorporated into the NBSAP and 5th national reporting process.

The Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, (RAIPON) was created in 1990 at the First Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North. The Association was originally called the "Association of Peoples of the North of the USSR" and united 26 indigenous groups of the North. In 1993 the Association was registered as public movement called “Association of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of Russian Federation” . Notable aspects of RAIPON are hereby listed:-

- RAIPON unites 41 indigenous groups whose total population is around 250,000 people. These people are represented by 34 regional and ethnic organizations that have the authority to represent these groups both in Russia and in the international community.
- RAIPON is public organization which has as its goal the protection of human rights, defense of the legal interests of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, and the assistance in solution of environmental, social and economic problems, and the problems of cultural development and education. It works to guarantee the right on protection of native homelands and traditional way of life as well as the right to self- governance according to the national and international legal standards.
- RAIPON is built on territorial and territory-ethnic principle. Regional branches (associations) form the basis of RAIPON, and these associations are organizationally and financially independent.
- RAIPON is very close to its regional branches; it coordinates regional associations’ activities according to steering bodies’ decisions; and helps in all

issues. Vexed questions and unsolved problems in the fields of human rights, environment protection, preservation of traditional way of life, culture and native homelands are considered at Coordinating Council, which is held two times a year for current activity estimating. RAIPON organizes meeting especially for regional branches; contributes to international exchange programs and collaboration; and provides any aid to indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East.

- For example RAIPON works in cooperation with RF State Duma' Committees and RF Government takes part in elaboration of the legislation, which guarantees indigenous peoples' rights, preservation of their way of life and economic development.
- The vast expanse of the Russian Federation, from the Kola Peninsula in the northwest to the Chukotka Peninsula in the northeast and Primorye in the east, has long been inhabited by the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia, and Far East. The territory inhabited by the indigenous peoples traditionally makes up more than one-half of the entire territory of the Russian Federation.
- RAIPON unites a total population of about 200,000, from more than 30 ethnic groups. Our peoples belong to several language families residing in various Republics, Regions (Krai, Oblasts), Autonomous Regions (Okrugs), and Districts (Raions) in the Federation.
- In addition RAIPON has special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC); it is very active in participating in UN Working Groups on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and on Draft Declaration on Indigenous Peoples' Rights, and also in the Commission on Human Rights and Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
- RAIPON is an observer of UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, and in the World Intellectual Property Organization's Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore. In 1999 RAIPON has been awarded the Global 500 Roll of Honour of the United Nations Environment Programme in recognition of outstanding practical achievements in the protection and improvement of the environment.
- ANSIPRA (<http://ansipra.npolar.no/>) is a communication network linking Russian Indigenous Peoples' Organizations with international institutions and organizations alarmed about the future of the indigenous peoples of the Russian North." ANSPIRA will be key participants in indigenous peoples' forum on NBSAP revision and will use their and their comparative advantage to link them up to organisations such as the CBD (<http://www.cbd.int/traditional/general.shtml>) which has long established mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in meetings held under the Convention, and in

particular, in the ad hoc open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

The participation in the NBSAP workshops and review process of indigenous peoples will build their capacity in environmental knowledge, networking, information, and awareness-raising; to support sustainable development in RF.

- *Gender aspects.* The principle of gender equality will be fully integrated into NBSAP implementation plans. This will ensure the recognition of all perspectives on the use of BD resources by different social groups, impact of the effectiveness of conservation measures on both sexes, and incorporation of the needs of indigenous and local population into biodiversity conservation targets.

- *Marine and coastal biodiversity* A Coastline length of 37,653 km not including the Russian marine exclusive economic zone, the Russian Arctic presents a conservation challenge and thus this project will seek to address in the NBSAP to the same extent as land components of BD.

Component III. NBSAP update, consultations and adoption

(a) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. Under the Component III, a strategy and actions for the implementation of agreed targets will be identified through national consultations. In addition to a nationwide online consultation allowing participants to submit their comments and suggestions, a draft NBSAP will be sent to all regional executive authorities responsible for biodiversity conservation.

(b) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national level. The online consultation with regard to the draft NBSAP will be carried out in two stages: first, online discussions will be held at the level of federal districts (there are 8 such districts in Russia), and then outcomes of district-level discussions will be systematized and presented for a nationwide discussion. The final workshop intended to finalize the NBSAP will be attended by decision-makers representing all federal districts. Thus, the consultation process with regard to the draft NBSAP will involve executive authorities at all levels of government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of indigenous communities and key land users. In addition to the draft NBSAP, the consultation process will address the integration of the targets defined by the NBSAP into the regional development plans, spatial planning schemes, and sectoral development strategies.

(c) Mainstreaming BD into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies. As mentioned above, (see component 1) the updated NBSAP will have an optimal structure for mainstreaming BD into individual sectoral and national & regional development plans as outlined below. A country the size of Russia has a numerous sectors under production, industry, economy etc. The NBSAP via the stakeholder map from page 26-27 will ensure that the relevant focal points or institutions that develop Russia's policies will be consulted to ensure biodiversity mainstreaming and sustainability of the NBSAP revision outcomes. Some of the sectors that will be consulted are highlighted below.

- Energy Sector & Strategy: A significant share of Russia's biological wealth will

continue to exist outside the network of protected areas. And, economic development will continue to place pressure on biodiversity outside protected areas. Most importantly, Russia's regions of globally significant biodiversity – namely the Arctic, Siberia, Far East, and Caucasus – are increasingly becoming the focus of energy development. The expected exponential growth of Russia's energy sector means a potential further rise in threats to biodiversity. The desired long-term solution is for Russia to adapt its legislation and policies to include legal requirements for energy sector actors to take into consideration biodiversity conservation, and to develop and test technologies to implement these requirements in each industry. By so doing, Russia will be able to both minimize the adverse impact of energy sector development on biodiversity, and motivate positive actions to conserve biodiversity.

Russia has an Energy Sector Strategy document for the period up to 2030, ([http://www.energystrategy.ru/projects/docs/ES-2030_\(Eng\).pdf](http://www.energystrategy.ru/projects/docs/ES-2030_(Eng).pdf)) The strategy several main priorities: an increase in energy efficiency, reducing impact on the environment, sustainable development, energy development and technological development, as well as improved effectiveness and competitiveness. While there are biodiversity related conservation priority areas in the strategy document; the outcomes of the NBSAP revision should be integrated into this strategy to ensure that the energy sector takes into consideration the exponential growth of Russia's energy sector.

- Agricultural Sector & Strategy: Russia's economy continues to grow on the basis of strong demand for energy and other natural resources. This resource-based growth has also caused the appreciation of the ruble. As a result of this economic growth, Russia is expected to continue to experience stronger food demand and prices for higher value food products, particularly livestock products. This in turn may help boost agricultural output, which has been stagnant for several years. However the expansion and intensification of agriculture have been major contributors to the loss of biodiversity in the country. As agricultural production continues to rise to meet the growing demands of the Russia's population, it is critical to find ways to minimize conflicts and enhance complementarities between agriculture and biodiversity. Mainstreaming the Russian Agricultural policies (http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Publications/Russian/German-Gov-Agriculture-Report-2011.pdf;jsessionid=BF6D0E8CAB3F082A540C3394DF21129D.2_cid230?_blob=publicationFile) with biodiversity conservation is one of the methods of tackling these issues.
- Fishing Sector & Strategy: (<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj279e/aj279e00.pdf>) The fishing industry in Russia is among the largest in the world. The majority of the industry is marine fishing, which makes up about 60%, the remaining 40% is inland fishing which takes advantage of Russia's numerous ponds, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and aquaculture. In fact, Russia has a large geographical advantage because it has the fourth largest coastline in the world, nearly 38,000 km, as well as access to two million rivers, the Caspian Sea, and three oceans. There are several important threats that may jeopardize the future growth of the Russian

fishing industry. One of the main threats is overfishing, especially of Atlantic and Pacific herring, Atlantic salmon, and red king crab. Species of fish are also being affected by natural fluctuations in their populations which only enhance the negative effects of overfishing. As mentioned on page 20 previously the NBSAP will seek to seriously address marine issues especially for a country the size of Russia it will be even more important to ensure sustainability of the outcomes of the NBSAP by mainstreaming the NBSAP into RF fishing sector.

Opportunities for the integration of the BD targets into sectoral and regional development plans will be discussed with executive authorities within the framework of the online consultation, during the subsequent comment gathering process, and at the final workshop. Detailed consideration of those opportunities is essential for preventing or minimizing adverse impacts of industrial development on habitats and for bringing national and regional policies, subsidy schemes and legal framework in line with the BD conservation policies and legislation. Special attention will be paid to preventing potential conflicts between priorities of different sectors and identifying mutually acceptable solutions. Furthermore, to ensure mainstreaming and sustainability post completion, the project will put into place action plans and assist in collaboration with UNEP Regional Office for Europe (RoE) to refine legislations required to regulate the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable utilization and may therefore eventually modify some current economic activities. All relevant sectors will be involved into NBSAP revision and national reporting, both governmental and non-governmental: agriculture, energy, communication, transport etc. Recommendations of NBSAP will be integrated into relevant national and regional strategies and plans such as national energy strategy, development strategy of the fishery, perspective schemes of protected areas etc.

d) Consultations

Further to the various consultations mentioned above, key consultations will be held in the regions which play a major main role in conservation of BD (BD hotspots) in RF. They are: Far East (Vladivostok), Altay-Sayan (Krasnoyarsk), and Caucasus (Vladikavkaz). Meeting on the Arctic will be organized in Moscow, as well as two other high level meetings in Moscow (The project inception meeting and the final project meeting to approve final versions of the developed documents).

Component IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities

Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation. Given the changing socio-economic conditions and legal framework, the advancement of international conservation practices, the emergence of new areas of BD conservation activities (such as ecosystem services valuation, ensuring equal access to genetic resources etc.), appropriate capacity building of RF federal and regional environmental authorities is necessary. Within the framework of the proposed project, a plan for the development of professional and resource base of conservation will be prepared; to support such development, a compilation of regulations and guidelines relevant to the NBSAP implementation will be produced.

(a)TNAs. TNAs will be carried out in parallel with the development of detailed plans for the implementation of specific NBSAP targets. Thus within the framework of the proposed project, only a minimum funding in this area is required to support the

preparation of general recommendations and identification of the structure of the assessment process.

(b) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation. Within the framework of the project a cost estimate for the NBSAP implementation will be prepared, and possible ways of mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of NBSAP-related projects, from both governmental and non-governmental sources, will be analyzed.

Component V. Institutional aspects, monitoring, reporting and exchange

(a) Development of indicators and monitoring approach. At present the RF prepares national State of the Environment Reports on an annual basis; it also has in place several monitoring systems collecting and processing information on various aspects of BD in Russia. As a part of the project proposed, the existing monitoring and data management systems will be analyzed; indicators and approaches for the monitoring of BD components at different levels will be proposed, taking into account advanced technological and methodological innovations introduced in the recent years.

(b) Fifth national report. Within the framework of the proposed project, the 5NR Report to the CBD will be prepared. The report will reflect the current status of the implementation of RFs commitments under the CBD, key changes and trends in the state of BD components, threats to BD, and various aspects of conservation. In addition, a structure of a NR preparation process for use in the long term will be elaborated.

The structure of the 5NR will conform to the CBD's guidelines (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc>), focusing on the following three areas:

Part I: An update on BD status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being.

Part II. The national BD strategy and NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of BD.

Part III. Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi BD Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Project Execution Arrangement

At the national level, the executing agency is the MNRE of the RF. The MNRE has requested WWF Russia to coordinate and execute the project on behalf of the Ministry. WWF Russia will therefore be responsible for the coordination of project activities, financial management, and preparation of final reports to UNEP and the MNRE. WWF will host the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at WWF and also the GEF Operational Focal Point. At WWF Russia, the project will be led by the Head of BD Programme. The Chief Executive Director (CED) will be responsible for proper use of project funds.

Steering committee: A steering committee will be established to implement the project. The committee will be governed by GEF operational focal point and include representatives of key stakeholders and decision makers, project manager as a secretary,

key experts and relevant staff of the Ministry. Steering committee will provide general supervision for the project and hold selection of experts for preparation of the 5NR and development NBSAP.

WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) Russia is the largest RF organization specializing in BD conservation activities. WWF Russia works in close cooperation with the national MNRE, providing expert support for the development of federal and regional biodiversity conservation strategies, preparation of development plans for individual areas, and policy-making with regard to biodiversity conservation. WWF Russia relies upon a broad range of experts all over the country, has regional divisions, and attracts funding from other donors for various biodiversity conservation activities. All of this assures that WWF Russia will be able to ensure long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

WWF will ensure from its past experience the participation of the wide range of stakeholders in the development of NBSAP and 5NR to CBD. The list of the relevant stakeholders will be formed on the bases of the recommendations made in the training manual available at the CBD website: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b5-train/stakeholder-nbsap-en.pdf>

Stakeholders will include:

- a) National Stakeholders: Federal Ministries, local authorities, local communities, NGOs and Universities – all of which will be active in consultations and working teams.
- b) Private sector entities – will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved
- c) Local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations

International organization (UNEP, UNDP, World Bank (WB) and international NGOs.

Project Implementation by UNEP

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP / GEF budgets shown in **Appendix 1** and the co-financing breakdown in **Appendix 2** showing co financing breakdown from RF and project partners as per table B of this template. These budgets follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in **Appendix 5**, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in BD. However these cost benefits are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to RF needs and the increased request to facilitate this Medium Sized Project (MSP).

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

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

iv) UNEP will have a dedicated Task manager and Fund Management Officer who will provide technical and financial project oversight, including coordinating the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).

UNEP will give oversight and monitor this project from its headquarters in Nairobi. This will be done mainly through:-

- a) Using the activity schedule and discussing the same on telephone and mail or via Skype.
- b) Looking at draft outputs before they are submitted to the SCBD.
- c) The UNEP Task Manager may attend important functions such as the inception workshop or final commissioning of the NBSAP document.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:

The EA MNRE is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:

- a) The Ministry will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.
- b) The Ministry will ensure that GEF projects, and others funded by other donors or by RF itself will adhere to the key recommendations and outcomes from the the NBSAP.
- c) In view of the limited United Nations Country Team (UNCT) presence and resources in the RF, the UNCT adopted a decision to start, in consultation with the RF government, a UNCT paper built on the Country Common Assessment (CCA) priorities and outlining joint approaches and outcomes, rather than to go for a full-fledged UNDAF process. (<http://web.undp.org/execbrd/.../UNDAF%20-%20Russian%20Federation.d...>) The NBSAP will seek to register the project with these processes in the country which will be another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding and sustainable development outcomes.
- d) To add on to the sustainability and mainstreaming of policies in to the RF; This project will also liaise and anchor with the UNEP ROE which hosts the Liaison Office with the RF. The office aims at developing cooperation between UNEP and the RF by promoting both UNEP programmes in the country and Russia's involvement in UNEP-led activities at global and regional levels. The continuous activities of the UNEP ROE office will ensure that the project is well managed both virtually in the UNEP Nairobi HQ and in Moscow. The main objectives of the Liaison Office are to:

- Develop political dialogue and strengthen cooperation with the Government, Parliament, non-governmental community, science and business sectors;
- Supervise and assist in implementation of UNEP and the UNEP's Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (GEF) projects in Russia;
- Gather and analyze information on environmental affairs in the country;
- Promote and strengthen UNEP authority in the Russian Federation.

The capacities to be developed include:

- a) Lack of capacity to identify the relevant data to collect, and how best to collect it usually hampers planning for BD conservation. This project will build capacity for national staff in ministries for BD data collection and collation, and also storage of such data in national database for future reference.
- b) This project will bring national staff in several ministries to have multi -sectoral consultations together with other stakeholders. Thus capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for BD in such ministries as Industry, Health, Energy, and Agriculture etc. which traditionally do not address biodiversity issues.
- c) This project will have gender consultant's e.g. the Moscow Center for Gender Studies (MCGS) (<http://www.gender.ru/index.php?id=9>) to facilitate mainstreaming gender and other social and human rights issues into the NBSAP. Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in BD conservation.

Once these capacities are improved in RF, they will assist in making the outcomes of this project sustainable in that there will be trained national staff to go on into implementation the phase of the NBSAP, which is the most crucial phase.

Related initiatives

The NBSAP project will collaborate and learn from some of the ongoing and past BD related initiatives in the country as outlined in the outcomes spelt out in table 1and2 of this proposal. Some of these outcomes and or projects can be the

- a) The GEF funded first NBSAP and national report projects from RF <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search>
- b) The current project will improve on the first NBSAP as described in the section on emerging issues in Component 2.

STAKEHOLDERS:

Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities , Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiveristy conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations. Table 2 below for details how the stakeholders will be involved in the project.

Table 2: stakeholders and their roles in the project

Potential Stakeholders	Actual stakeholders specific to your country	Expected Roles
<p>Government Organs: Ministry of Nature resources and environment Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Foreign affairs Ministry of Justice Ministry of Finance Ministry of Economic development Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of regional Development Ministry of Energy Ministry of the Far East Development Regional authorities, responsible for conservation and use of nature resources</p>	<p>Ministry of nature resources and environment</p>	<p>MNRE should adopt the NBSAP as its primary planning tool & the Minister needs to become the principle advocate within the government and amongst other ministries for NBSAP and conservation implementation activities.</p> <p>Advocating for Involvement of NBSAP development into daily workings/mandate which should increase political support for biodiversity conservation and also incorporate the NBSAP into their policy making frameworks.</p> <p>Building the financial basis to help include NBSAP implementation into national budgeting process, other domestic sources of support, and external funding for NBSAP implementation</p> <p>Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks, implementation of regulatory functions including monitoring and compliance with Protocol related matters</p>
<p>Legislature- Parliament (State Duma and Council of the Russian Federation), its Committees on natural resources and environment Member of Parliament</p>	<p>Committees on natural resources and environment</p>	<p>Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. Discussion of the NBSAP Reviewing and adopting new NBSAP related legislation</p>
<p>Communication Print, Audio & Visual Media, incl.: newspapers (Vedomosti, Kommersant, Izvestia), internet media</p>	<p>Russian information agency Novosti</p>	<p>In conjunction with the other stakeholders participants from the communication world such as the Media (print, audio & visual) have the opportunity to convey to the nation and globally the NBSAP revision and development process.</p>

			These entities also a good source of resources for educational purposes.
	Private Businesses/Sector/Industry: Forestry Companies (International Paper, Mondi etc.) Financial Institutions Extractive/Mining companies Oil and Gas Industry Retailers	Russian union of industrialists and entrepreneurs GAZPROM	Industries and financial institutions are involved in utilization of biodiversity resources and hence they need to engage in sustainable production techniques, if the NBSAP is included into their production frameworks.
	Academia & Research Institutions: All-Russian Institute of nature conservation and protected areas Institute of geography Institute of ecology and evolution	All-Russian Institute of nature conservation and protected areas Institute of geography Institute of ecology and evolution	Biodiversity & Biosafety research and training including laboratory analytical functions to support regulatory agencies
	Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies: Socio-ecological union ASI (Agency for Social Information) Russian Association of indigenous people of North UNEP - Russian office World bank		Consumer related issues, public engagement and socio economic benefit actualization Offer an alternative source of direct and indirect technical information. Assist in lobbying the government to adopt conservation policies within its policy frameworks
D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS	This project requests \$370,000 from the GEF Trust Fund for support the revision of the NBSAP and development of 5NR. The amount applied for is \$220,000 from GEF set aside fund for enabling activities and a top up of \$150,000 from the STAR allocation for Russia. If GEF funds are not provided, the RF would “self-finance” for the preparation of		

OF THE PROJECT:	their 5NR and revision of the NBSAP to achieve the outcomes of this project. However national budget is planned two years earlier and these activities are not fixed in that budget indicating that RF will be late with them. Thus the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD in RF and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project will follow UNEP and GEF minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the NEA and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment (Terminal Evaluation) undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame. b) A project’s web-based portal ‘5NR Portal’ (www.cbd.int/nr5) based and managed at the SCBD CHM to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly. c) The PSC will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, MNRE of the RF and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5NR and revision of NBSAPs. d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks. e) The M&E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements to be provided in the Project Cooperation Agreement that will be signed between UNEP and the EA.
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	<p>Russia is a big country with diverse biological resources and numerous stakeholders and has thus opted to add funds from its STAR allocation to do a bigger NBSAP project with a total value of US\$370,000 and a GEF agency fee of US\$33,150</p> <p>Justification for this additional budget from STAR</p> <p><u>Cost for consultations (to be funded by STAR extra funds)</u></p> <p>From past experience, sub national (going to the various regions of Russia) consultations with full involvement of all key decision makers, representatives of local communities and all relevant stakeholders costs about US\$30,000-40,000, including costs of air tickets, accommodation, conference room renting, equipment renting, printing, catering. The plan is to have 6 such consultations for the NBSAP revisions. Decreasing the number of meetings while keeping the same involvement of all stakeholders as recommended by the SCBD to ensure a coherently developed enabling activity will even be more expensive as the subsequent travels seeking input from the various stakeholders across the country will be excessive and may delay the project as</p>

opposed to having central workshops that bring all relevant stakeholders together. See text on where consultations will be held in part (d) on page 22.

We propose 6 3-days workshops each for 35 people. 10 of them (in average) will be not locals and will need air-tickets and accommodation.

Meals include lunch and dinner for all participants.

	Number of units	Total cost
Tickets	60	30,000
Accommodation	180	40,000
Room renting	18	18,000
Equipment renting	18	18,000
Printing	6	7,000
Meals	420	28,000
Catering (coffee-breaks)	36	9000
	TOTAL	150,000

Additional components (funded by non STAR NBSAP set aside Fund)

a) Cost for 5th National Report

For the 5th national report US\$20,000 has been set aside. This will cover the reporting and dissemination costs at \$4000 and \$16,000 for the process of developing the report. Previous national reports e.g. the 1st National Report to the CBD for the RF was funded at a cost of US\$ 52,920 and considering that that the first report was pre- structured in a SCBD template unlike the 5th national report which is in a narrative format and requires more technical research to ensure that the guidelines stipulated by the convention are met.

b) Developing the NBSAP

Local consultants and special focus group meetings will work for the development of the new revised NBSAP as outlined here:

- Gathering information on what was done in the previous NBSAP
- Identifying gaps
- Collating and organizing new information derived from the main national and sub national consultations held in (a) above.
- Drafting and finalizing the revised NBSAP
- Adoption of the new NBSAP as a national document

The process of development of the NBSAP includes translation of reporting materials into English. After the development of the NBSAP it will be important to ensure sustainability of the process. A cost of \$ 46,000 will be used to manage implementation activities which will be fully consultative (workshops and other focus groups) and this part will be funded by the normal NBSAP budget (i.e. not STAR additional funds). Such

	<p>consultation based activities will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a resource mobilization plan. • Translating the NBSAP into local level action from the Federal levels. • Integrating the various local level needs and demands within the broad priorities of the NBSAP; • Ensuring state and local government continuous support for local initiatives; • Sensitizing the development and industrial sectors on the NBSAPs concerns and • Incorporation of these concerns and possible responses into their business planning. • Articulation of a communication strategy of the NBSAP to ensure access to information at the local and regional levels
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Rinat Gizatulin	Deputy Minister	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	12/29/2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	04/05/1995	RINAT GIZATULIN
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
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Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		02/15/2013	Esther Mwangi	+2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager & assistant	278	104	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency
Administrative Support	44	104	Full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Local Consultants	1,717	60	Technical and data collection for all the five project components, facilitation of meetings, collation and report writing, provide technical backstopping to country on all 5 components to ensure technical validity of the project outputs.
International			

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

Climate Change

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

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

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

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