



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in the Republic of Serbia</b>		
Country(ies):	Serbia	GEF Project ID:	4979
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5058
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning	Submission Date:	15 May 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</li> <li>- By mid 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Serbia's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p>	44,196	6,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end 2014, the Serbia's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Serbia, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Serbia is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP. This will include the following necessary sub-products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local TEEB Study (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity<sup>1</sup>): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and</li> </ul>	98,000	17,000

<sup>1</sup> [www.teebweb.org](http://www.teebweb.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			<p>services in Serbia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Serbia</li> </ul>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By mid 2015, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>By end 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. This will include the following necessary sub-product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)</li> </ul> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Serbia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</p>	58,133	12,000
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>200,329</b>	<b>35,000</b>
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				19,671	15,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	15,000
Government of Serbia	Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning	In-kind	35,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>50,000</b>

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	220,000	22,000	242,000

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

<b>Total Grant Resources</b>	220,000	22,000	242,000
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#### D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	83	19,671	13,983	<b>33,654</b>
International consultants*	0	0		<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0		<b>0</b>
Travel*		0	0	<b>0</b>
Others** : Project Audit		0	1,017	<b>1,017</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,671</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>34,671</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\* Other items to be clearly specified.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

N/A

### 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):

Serbia covers 8,836,100 ha, divided into three major landscape complexes. The North of the country is composed of lowland areas comprising part of the South-Eastern Pannonian Plain. South of Belgrade the plains rise to hilly woodlands and low mountain ranges, interrupted by wide valleys created by the Morava and Sava rivers. Further South, as well as towards the East and West of Serbia, high mountain systems can be found; e.g. the Carpathian-Balkans, Rhodope and the Dinaric mountain systems, many of them exceeding 2000 meters in height above sea level. Serbia's status as a centre of biodiversity in Europe is to a high degree determined by its geological age, geomorphology, and climatic conditions and, in particular, by its role as refuge for a number of species during the glacial periods. Thus, the Balkan and Pannonian regions harbor numerous endemic-relict floral elements from previous geological ages. Serbia hosts 39% of Europe's vascular plant species, 51% of its fish fauna, 74% of its bird fauna and 67% of all mammal species. Furthermore the country offers a resting place for many migratory species, including endangered ones. The total number of all species that live in Serbia represents 43.3% of all existing species in Europe.

Serbia has just over 7.1 million inhabitants located mainly in the urban areas (52%). The main contribution to Serbian GDP is provided by industry (30.3%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (19.2%), wholesale and retail trade (18.6%), transport and telecommunication (12.4%), construction (5.7%), and electricity, gas and water supply (5.7%). Agricultural land covers 57.6% of overall territory of Serbia and it is mainly located in the northern part of the country. Serbia's HDI is 0.766, which gives the country a rank of 59 out of 187 countries with comparable data also placing Serbia above the regional average (0.751). Serbia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is US\$ 45.641 billion (2010), real GDP growth in 2011 was 1.9%. In 2011, the unemployment rate was 23.7%, which is still among the highest in the region and significantly higher than 10% of the EU 27.

Threats to biodiversity in Serbia as identified in the previous NBSAP include: i) habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation due to the conversion of native habitats, alteration of natural waterways, construction of transportation infrastructures, logging, mining, tourism, the absence of livestock grazing, etc. ii) overexploitation of certain plant and animal species leading to population declines in wild species, iii) pollution/contamination (discharges of wastewater, storm water runoff and atmospheric deposits of pollutants, inadequate use of fertilizers and pesticides and manure management, etc.), iv) invasive, non -native species and GMOs, and v) climate change that leads to reduced precipitation and subsequent increases in water scarcity, leading further to changes in grasslands, riparian habitats, forested ecosystems, wetland and steppe habitats.

The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning (MEMSP) has the competence over the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity and protected areas. Besides the MEMSP, certain competencies related to nature protection are entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Management, such as forests management, plant protection, veterinarian medicine, rural development, water management and the Plant Gene Bank. Ministry of Education and Science is the main financial source for various basic and applied research related to the application and management of bio-technologies, as well as biodiversity monitoring. Certain competences have been decentralized to provincial or local level government. Further, Serbian

Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) is developing and managing the national environmental information system, while Serbian Environmental Protection Fund (SEPF) provides funds for incentives and environmental development in Serbia. The Institute for Nature Conservation (INC) performs professional activities of natural goods' protection and research.

Currently, Serbia has five national parks, 69 nature reserves, 16 landscape protected areas, 318 nature monuments and 16 nature parks. In total there are 466 protected areas. In addition to protected areas, there are 1760 strictly protected and 868 protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi. The protected areas covers 522,138 ha, or 5.91% of Serbia's territory. There is no comprehensive system of PAs in Serbia, PAs are planned and managed as separate entities.

One of the objectives of the previous NBSAP is mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors. The priority sectors identified include production sectors, particularly those directly related to natural resource use and management – agriculture, forestry, fisheries, wildlife utilization, mining, energy production and tourism. Access and benefit sharing (ABS) is also recognized by the NBSAP in order to ensure that social and economic benefits of the use of genetic resources and other products and services are accrued by Serbia.

Serbia is the party of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety since 2006 by accession. Certain biosafety issues are recognized in the previous strategy such as establishing a biosafety CHM, raising awareness on the importance of implementing the Biosafety Protocol, aligning GMO legislation with the EU Protocol on Biosafety, etc. Appropriate legal measures for implementation of obligations under the Cartagena Protocol are conducted through the Law on GMO and accompanying by-laws.

Key barriers to the effective biodiversity conservation include i) the lack of understanding of economic value of biodiversity, ii) inadequate legal mechanisms and financing for biodiversity conservation, and iii) the lack of information, capacities and coordination at all institutions levels.

<b>1) National Reporting to CBD</b>			
<b>Reports</b>	<b>Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat</b>	<b>Current Status*</b>	<b>Comments</b>
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	16.03.2011.	Submitted	Needs updating as it currently does not address Aichi Targets fully
Revision of NBSAP		Not started	Funding being applied for in this proposal
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	30.07.2010.	Submitted	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	30.07.2010.	Submitted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	30.07.2010.	Submitted	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	31.08.2010.	Submitted	The report does not fully consider the Aichi Targets and new CBD guidance.
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	<a href="http://www.biodiverzitet-chm.rs/">www.biodiverzitet-chm.rs/</a>		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	2 administrators, 8 collaborators		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	632 visits since the counter activation on March 28 2012		

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

**The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan**

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation

and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for Serbia was completed in 2011. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

**Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.** This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This 'new generation' of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

**Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):**

**BD5 Objective:** Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the 'Project Development Goal'):

**Focal Area Outcome 5.1:** Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

**The Project *Objective* is:**

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

**This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):**

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

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

**How the project plans to build national capacity:**

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

This project will build national capacity in Serbia in the following manner:

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. A key outcome of Component 1 is the establishment of a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group for completing the stock-taking exercise. This working group will follow the entire biodiversity planning process enshrined in this proposal. Working groups are an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Serbia in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Serbia, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are <u>guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes</u> . These are part and parcel of this proposal.
Organizational	UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation</li> <li>▪ Setting targets and priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs</li> <li>▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Institutionalizing a framework for reporting to the CBD</li> </ul>
Systemic	The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Serbia's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs</li> <li>▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation</li> </ul>

## C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

### Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	11%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	11%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	49%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	11%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	18%

### Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

#### Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Serbia's reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project

duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5<sup>th</sup> national report, and through other means.

**Key Outcomes:**

- By the end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By mid 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

**Key Products or publications resulting from activities:**

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Serbia
- Biodiversity Targets for Serbia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

**Key Activities (I-II):**

**I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision**

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

**II. Setting targets**

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

**Component 2. NBSAP Update**

**Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Serbia, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Serbia is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.<sup>3</sup>

**Key Outcome:**

- By end 2014, Serbia's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Serbia
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Serbia
- Sub-product 2: Report on Exploring and Costing Options for Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in Serbia

**Key Activity (III)**

**III. Developing the NBSAP**

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets though

<sup>3</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Serbia, not UNDP.

national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are typically absent from its existing NBSAP. These include the following:

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>4</sup>
  - ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors:  
Agriculture,  
Forestry  
Livestock
  - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:  
Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning  
Rural development and livelihoods  
Local development and decentralization  
Climate change mainstreaming
  - ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
    - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
    - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
    - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Serbia has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Serbia will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.
  - ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
    - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
    - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
    - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
    - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of

<sup>4</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP only partially addressed aspects of climate change. This activity will involve better representation of aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
  - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
  - b) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
  - c) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

### **Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms**

#### **Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Serbia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By mid 2015, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By mid 2015, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

#### **Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):**

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Sub-product: Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Serbia
- Fully functional CHM for Serbia, based on best international practice on the matter

#### **Key Activities (IV – V)**

##### **IV. Developing implementation plans**

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Serbia is yet to develop its PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that the work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated with the NBSAP.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Serbia is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
  - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
  - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
  - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
  - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources

d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Serbia develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Serbia will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps, among others:

- Weak capacities to create an effective and adequate PA system
- Weak enforcement and implementation of existing legal mechanisms
- Lack of knowledge and understanding of economic importance of biodiversity
- Lack of knowledge base and capacities for biodiversity conservation

#### V. *Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting*

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Serbia will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. Reporting to the CBD will be done, first and foremost through the 5NR and subsequently through other reports required by the COP. This project will ensure that a national capacity is developed to this effect.
- Improving and updating clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Serbia has established CHM and it functions and is being used as a basic portal, not a network or tool for biodiversity related knowledge. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.

#### **Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises**

At a national level, the key strategies, policies and plans that are relevant for Serbia's Enabling Activity Proposal:

- National Programme for Environmental Protection (2010) is based upon a cross-cutting approach that encourages integration of environmental protection into sectoral policies and provides the framework for the adoption of action plans to address specific environmental issues.
- Sustainable Development Strategy (2008) brings together the challenges of socio-economic development and environmental protection.
- Strategy on Biodiversity, for the period 2011-2018, was adopted in 2011 and the National Strategy for Sustainable Use of Natural Goods and is under development.
- First (Initial) National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention in 2010, and preparation of the Second National Communication is ongoing.
- Agriculture Development Strategy (2005) stipulates instruments for the provision of an adequate level of protection and control in GMO-related activities.
- Forestry Development Strategy (2006) sets biodiversity conservation and development within forested areas as one of its priorities, which is part of the forest management concept.

This project is a follow-on to the existing NBSAP, and it is consistent with it. It will be guided by priorities in the above-mentioned strategies. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes as well as on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments, taking these one step further.

#### **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

Serbia has a small but highly relevant portfolio of GEF projects. These are either under implementation, have been recently concluded or are in the pipeline. Some of these projects have direct relevance for the activities under this EA project. The Portfolio Manager, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this EA project can benefit from technical synergies with the mentioned initiatives, as well as with other ones. This will be fostered in the following manner:

- ✓ UNDP/GEF Project *Ensuring Financial Sustainability of the Protected Area System in Serbia* – ongoing, with focus on PA system sustainability. There are a number of PA systemic issues which are being addressed by this project. The project will be showcased in the new NBSAP.
- ✓ UNEP/GEF Project on *National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)* – recently concluded. The results of the NCSA will guide the gap analysis in the capacity assessment activities under the current project.

There are numerous other initiatives and projects that are relevant and that project will create synergies with. Representatives and experts from other on-going relevant projects will be invited to NBSAP workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the NBSAP, as well as the knowledge that project staff can bring to the discussion table based on their experience. There is also an opportunity in terms of showcasing the work of the projects in the updated NBSAP.

### **Project implementation arrangement**

The project will be implemented over a period of three years. The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning (MEMSP) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *NIM Implementing Partner*.

UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1988) between the UNDP and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2015.

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

The Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will together with UNDP chair the Project Board, and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a project team as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Portfolio Manager.

Working closely with the MEMSP, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government (ii) recruitment of project staff, if so requested by government, and the contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A project board will be convened by the MEMSP, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body. The PB will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PB meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according the necessity, but not less than once in 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by the Project Manager who will be located within MEMSP's offices. The Project Manager will, with the support of the UNDP CO, manage the implementation of project activities.

The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The Project Manager is accountable to the MEMSP and the PB for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. Project Manager will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

### **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Serbia with respect to this project:**

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through numerous projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Serbia in the preparation of its existing

NBSAP and the First, Second and Third National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Eastern Europe and CIS region. UNDP has an established national office in Belgrade with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. The UNDP Country Office's Environment & Energy Unit counts on 3 professional staff, plus senior management, operations and support staff. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Bratislava Regional Service Centre. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

#### **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Serbia**

The project is fully aligned with UNDP's strategic documents in Serbia. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2011-2015 sets Sustainable Development as one of its three main outcomes stating that protecting the environment and achieving the rational use of natural resources is a national priority. Both Country Programme Document (CPD 2011-2015) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2011-2015) further reinforce this objective and list enabling framework for environment protection and compliance with international conventions as a priority.

#### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

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

- Institutions responsible for biodiversity and natural resource management (both state and province levels) –Serbian Environment protection Agency, Institute for Nature Conservation, Provincial Secretariat for Environment, Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation, Serbian Environment Protection Fund.
- Relevant Government Ministries – Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Energy
- Universities and research institutions
- Relevant NGOs (various national environmental NGOs and international present in the country e.g. WWF, IUCN, etc)
- The media
- Private sector relevant for biodiversity management
- Donor and multilateral agencies relevant for biodiversity management

More specifically, the participation of NGOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs in Serbia are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation. Members of local communities have large influence over the long-term conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, their full involvement and participation in the revision of the NBSAP are very important to ensure common agreement and support to the NBSAP. This is also paramount to the success of the implementation of the NBSAP and in the overall objective - the conservation of biodiversity. In order to ensure the full involvement of local communities at a national level, community representatives (community leaders and NGOs) will be invited to national workshops related to the NBSAP development. This is to ensure that community perspectives and knowledge are integrated into the national targets and the updated NBSAP, in particular on issues of protection of biological diversity in priority areas, forms of sustainable uses of biological diversity/natural resources, threats and factors threatening biodiversity. Further, the participation of local communities at a local level will be secured through UNDP-coordinated projects in the field and cooperation with environmental NGOs. The projects and NGOs are working with the authorities and local communities and NBSAP topics will be included in their agendas when they organise working groups and public consultations.

#### **Gender marking**

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>5</sup> More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by the project's year 2 and by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number jobs created by the project that are held by men

**D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP and government co-financing in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a National Project Director and of support staff at the MEMSP, a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs, etc. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the MEMSP and other institutions regularly over 3 years of project duration. UNDP's cash co-financing will be used to ensure the most adequate management arrangement for the project.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. Other options have been considered, such as sub-contracting to assist in NBSAP update as an entire 'package' of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity.

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

<b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Budget US\$</b> <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	<b>Time frame</b>
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$1,017 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 6,017	

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

-- n/a--

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE ( <i>Month, day, year</i> )
Mr. Aleksandar Vesic	Assistant Minister	Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning	April 25, 2012

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	03/01 /02	Ms. Jelena Ducic

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date ( <i>Month, day, year</i> )	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		5/15/2012	Johan Robinson, Technical Specialist, UNDP Europe and the CIS	+421 259 337 299	johan.robinson@undp.org

## ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager (Out of total of 142 weeks throughout the duration of the project, the GEF is expected to finance 83, or \$19,671, and UNDP will finance 59, or \$13,983 )	237	83	<p>To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Project Board and to the UNDP Country Office for approval.</li> <li>- Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project.</li> <li>- Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Board.</li> <li>- Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.</li> <li>- Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Board and the UNDP.</li> <li>- Maintain records of Project Board meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Board that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced (MSc, MA) degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Serbia, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator	500	50	<p>To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</li> <li>- Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the Project Manager, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>- Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to the Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>- Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.</li> <li>- Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in National Communications to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP.</li> <li>- Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>- Submit a final draft to the Project Manager, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs.
NBSAP review consultant	750	10	<p>To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and develop national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Serbia that result in biodiversity conservation or loss.</li> <li>- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats.</li> <li>- Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.</li> <li>- Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP.</li> <li>- Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges.</li> <li>- Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Lead the work of the part-time experts for different sectors.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree in environmental or or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in Serbia are essential.</p>
Economic/finance expert	1000	10	<p>The consultant will be responsible for assisting international expert in carrying out the tasks related to assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation and the financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP. Key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in identifying and assessing the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Serbia, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services.</li> <li>- Assist in identifying the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.</li> <li>- Assist in estimation and demonstration the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.</li> <li>- Where appropriate, assist in identifying potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.</li> <li>- Assist in identifying priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP</li> <li>- Assist in analyzing internal sources of finance for action in the NBSAP including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments.</li> <li>- Assist in analyzing external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP including i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</li> <li>- Assist in analyzing innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) bank loans for investment projects. NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (Masters) in Economics, Finance or Business. Proven experience in financing environmental issues, and assessing the value of natural resources. Minimum 7 years of relevant experience.</p>
Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant	750	15	<p>To assess Serbia's capacity to effectively implement the obligations deriving from the ratification and accession of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess extent of role clarity and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its CoP guidance across all primary</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>and secondary stakeholders in central government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled.</li> <li>- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.</li> <li>- Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings.</li> <li>- Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD.</li> <li>- Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government.</li> <li>- Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels.</li> <li>- Generate recommendations to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs.</li> <li>- Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the district and central government levels.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (Masters) in a discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration. Proven experience in Skills Assessment, Capacity Development and Training. Minimum 5 years experience in institutional/organisational development and change management.</p>
Climate change/adaptation consultant	750	15	<p>The consultant will be responsible for identifying opportunities for incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience into existing biodiversity plans, including for new and existing protected areas, as well as for other key areas of biodiversity. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify areas important for carbon sequestration.</li> <li>- Assess the extent to which the country's ecological gap assessment include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios and making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion.</li> <li>- Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water.</li> <li>- Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors.</li> <li>- Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.</li> <li>- Develop a report on exploring and costing options for ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Serbia.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree in environmental or natural sciences, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation. Experience in ecosystem based approach, ecosystem based adaptation to climate change and climate change adaptation in biological/ecological services..</p>
<i>International</i>			
Biodiversity planning expert	2500	10	<p>To provide support and advice to the Project Manager and National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator in stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support EA technical Coordinator in reviewing and submitting draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Manager.</li> <li>- Provide support to the EA Technical Coordinator in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as in overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.</li> <li>- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results (if any), the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services.</li> <li>- Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.</li> <li>- Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>GEF only Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Together with EA Technical Coordinator ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in National Communications to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs essential.</p>

### ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012		2013				2014				2015		
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	x	x											
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	x												
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being		x	x										
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations			x	x									
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations					x	x	x	x	x	x			
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations							x	x					
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						x	x	x					
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.								x	x				
		9. Technology needs assessment								x	x				
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP										x	x		
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation										x	x		
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures						x	x	x	x	x			
		13. CHM development.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
15. Fifth national reports								x	x						

**ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</b>	<b>Resp. Party/ Impl. Agent</b>	<b>Fund ID</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</b>	<b>Atlas Budget Description</b>	<b>TOTAL Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 1 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 2 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 3 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget Notes</b>	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	25,000	25,000			1	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000			2	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	10,000			3	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	2,000			4	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	1,000	1,000			5	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,196	400	400	396	6	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>44,196</b>	<b>43,400</b>			
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>44,196</b>	<b>43,400</b>				
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	25,000		25,000		7	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	24,500		24,500		8	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	20,000		20,000		9	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000		20,000		10	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	500		500		11	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000		5,000		12	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,000		3,000		13	
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>98,000</b>		<b>98,000</b>			
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>98,000</b>		<b>98,000</b>			
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	15,500		5,500	10,000	14	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	10,000		3,000	7,000	15	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	16,000		5,000	11,000	16	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	9,633		4,633	5,000	17	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000			7,000	18	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>58,133</b>		<b>18,133</b>	<b>40,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>58,133</b>		<b>18,133</b>	<b>40,000</b>		
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	19,671	3,634	12,403	3,634	19	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>19,671</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>12,403</b>	<b>3,634</b>	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	13,983	2,331	9,322	2,330	20	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74100	Professional Services	1,017		517	500	21	
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>2,830</b>		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>34,671</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>22,242</b>	<b>6,464</b>		
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>220,000</b>	<b>47,034</b>	<b>128,536</b>	<b>43,634</b>		
<b>SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC</b>						<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>2,830</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>235,000</b>	<b>49,365</b>	<b>138,375</b>	<b>46,464</b>		

Budget Notes	
1	National consultants fees: (1) EA technical coordinator \$500x20 wks i.e. \$10K; (2) NBSAP review consultant \$750x10wks i.e. \$7.5K; (3) Capacity needs assessment consultant \$750x10wks i.e. \$7.5K.
2	National travel for local consultants
3	Consultation Workshops, round tables and discussions
4	Office furniture for consultants
5	Translation costs
6	Miscellaneous, bank charges, insurance and unexpected costs.
7	International Biodiversity Planning Expert (\$2500x10 weeks, i.e. \$25K)
8	National consultants fees: (1) EA technical coordinator \$500x20wks i.e. \$10K; (2) Economic/finance consultant \$1000x10 wks i.e. \$10K; (3) Climate change adaptation consultant \$750x6 wks i.e. \$4.5
9	Internat consultant travel (4 missions to country, international flight and per diems included), national consultants in-country travel
10	Consultation workshops
11	Misc workshop stationery
12	Translation costs
13	Workshop materials
14	National consultants fees: (1) EA technical coordinator \$500x10wks i.e. \$5K; (2) Capacity needs assessment consultant \$750x5 wks i.e. \$3.75K; (3) Climate change/adaptation consultant \$750x9wks i.e. \$6.75K.
15	National travel for local consultants
16	IT company for CHM and related database
17	CHM equipment
18	Final NBSAP printing
19	Project manager (Salary for 83 weeks @ \$237/week)
20	Project manager (Salary for 59 weeks @ \$237/week)
21	Inclusion of the project into the Country Office's Audit Plan.