



PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Somalia for the Development of its first NBSAP and Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Federal Republic of Somalia	GEF Project ID:	5196
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	615572
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Natural Resources	Submission Date:	March 8, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	31,587

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To develop Somalia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the fifth national report to the CBD in order for the country to meet its obligations under the CBD.					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1. Stocktaking and Assessment based on existing information	TA	1.1 A better understanding of the current status of biodiversity and its links with human well-being in Somalia resulting from stocktaking and assessment.	1.1.1 Main stakeholders identified and consultation/ coordination mechanisms established. 1.1.2 Assessment of Somalia's biodiversity and its value to human well-being conducted. This will include assessment of: the status and trends of Somalia's biodiversity; the drivers of its loss; links with human well-being in the country; relevant policy and regulatory framework; institutional and human capacity; gaps and needs.	68,200	96,000
2. Identification of priorities for biodiversity conservation and Development of National Biodiversity Strategy consistent with the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	TA	2.1 Adopted National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan providing a framework for Somalia to implement CBD objectives.	2.1.1 Comprehensive consultations within three regions in Somalia (South Central, Puntland and Somaliland) and at the national level conducted. 2.1.2 Vision, principles, priorities, objectives and targets (in line with Aichi Biodiversity Targets) developed and agreed upon at regional and national levels. 2.1.3 Actions to achieve the objectives and targets identified. 2.1.4 Three draft regional strategies and action plans (RBSAPs) for South Central, Puntland and Somaliland prepared and presented to respective authorities for approval. 2.1.5 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan based on the three RBSAPs developed and endorsed by the Government.	115,300	230,000
3. Development of National Implementation plans and reporting	TA	3.1 Coordination structures and plans to support implementation of the NBSAP in place.	The following key outputs (including cost-estimates) will be produced, to support NBSAP implementation: 3.1.1 Capacity Development Plan 3.1.2 Technology Needs Assessment Report 3.1.3 Communication Strategy 3.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan,	118,780	104,000

EA Objective: To develop Somalia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the fifth national report to the CBD in order for the country to meet its obligations under the CBD.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		3.2 Fifth National Report to the CBD approved by the Government and submitted to the CBD Secretariat.	3.1.5 Coordination structures for NBSAP implementation and monitoring established 3.2.1 Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) for Somalia is in place and operational 3.2.2 Fifth National Report (first report for Somalia) to the CBD prepared.		
Subtotal				302,280	430,000
EA Management Cost¹				30,220	40,000
Total EA Cost				332,500	470,000

^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 Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	270,000
National Government	Ministry of National Resources	In-kind	200,000
Total Co-financing			470,000

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)
FAO	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Somalia	332,500	31,587	364,087
Total Grant Resources				332,500	31,587	364,087

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	85	25,220	24,000	59,220
International consultants*		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0	12,000	12,000
Travel*		5,000	4,000	9,000
Others:				
Total		30,220	40,000	70,220

* Details to be provided in Annexes A and D. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

¹ 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.

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):

Somalia acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Aichi/ Nagoya Japan on 11 September 2009 and became the 193rd Party to the CBD. The notice of ratification was registered with the CBD Secretariat on 10th December 2009. By ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity, Somalia was committed to attain its objectives of: "conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its elements; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources".

No projects related to biodiversity conservation have been implemented since Somalia became party to the Convention. Somalia's accession to the CBD shows the country's commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This project is the first GEF Biodiversity project for Somalia and aims at developing the first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) consistent with the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The civil conflict, in Somalia has had a deep impact on all aspects of the country's way of life in general, but especially on the country's biodiversity and natural resources where destruction to fragile ecosystems and misuse of natural resources are currently ongoing. It has also significantly affected the institutional and technical capacity in the country. The lack of conservation infrastructure, governance structures, legislation and loss of institutional memory make conservation work highly challenging. The loss of institutional memory also implies there is no current comprehensive knowledge about the status, trends and threats to biodiversity in the country. Existing information is highly fragmented .

The principal objective of this enabling activity is to assist Somalia to prepare its NBSAP and the fifth national report (country's first report) to the Conference of Parties to the Convention. The NBSAP will provide a foundation for development and implementation of actions to contribute to the objectives of the CBD as well as enable Somalia to formulate strategies and plan of actions to address the threats to their biodiversity.

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

Somalia's accession to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Aichi/ Nagoya Japan on 11 September 2009 , shows the country's commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Being Party to the CBD requires Somalia to develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for implementing the Convention at the national level, and to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral activities.

The Horn of Africa has been a renowned hotspot from as far back as 5,000 years ago when the Egyptians sent expeditions to the "Land of Punt" to bring back unique natural commodities such as frankincense and myrrh. Somalia, with the exception of a small portion of the south-east (part of which falls into the coastal forests of Eastern Africa Hotspot), falls into Conservation International's designated Horn of Africa biodiversity hotspot which has over 60 endemic genera and over 2,750 endemic species.^{2 3} According to figures from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre Somalia has some 1,078 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles. Of these, 6.1% are endemic and 2.8% are threatened.

Almost all of Somalia lies within the Somalia-Masaaï region of plant endemism marked by sparsely vegetated, arid and rocky plains but that also has thick bush land, wooded valleys and foothills and grassy plains in a generalised dry semi-desert context⁴. Somalia is home to at least 3,028 species of vascular plants, of which 16.5% are endemic. The rangelands of Somalia, which cover 80 percent of the land area, constitute one of the most valuable natural resources of the country. The vegetation of Somalia is greatly influenced by altitude and rainfall. Parts of Northern Somalia are covered with Juniperus forests, there are remnant of riverline gallery forest along Shebelle and Juba rives, central and northern Somalia are covered by deciduous woody vegetation dominated by *Acacia* and *Commiphora* species while the area in the north and along the coastal plains is covered with grasslands and shrubs.)

² IUCN. 1993. Environmental Synopsis of Somalia. EC and IUCN, Brussels and Gland

³ UNEP 2005. The State of the Environment in Somalia - A Desk Study. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi.

⁴ White, F. 1983. The Vegetation of Africa: A Descriptive Memoir to Accompany the UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO vegetation Map of Africa. Page 356. UNESCO, Paris, France

FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management project- (SWALIM), in a *Land degradation assessment and recommendation for a monitoring framework in Somaliland - March 2009* revealed that for the period 1980 to 2009, loss of vegetation, topsoils and decline of moisture were the most prevalent land degradation types in Somalia. Regarding the loss of vegetation comprising of species composition and cover, the assessment found that Central and North-East areas of Somalia were most affected by the drastic loss of species. North-West and South-Central Somalia have been most affected by invasive species such as Parthenium weeds, Prosopis and Cactus plants these invasive species replace high quality and palatable plants. The major causes for degradation are overgrazing, tree cutting (for fuel wood and charcoal production) and poor agricultural practices.

Somalia has the longest coastline in Africa, exceeding over 3,300 km. Over 1,300 km of this coastline is located in the north abutting the Gulf of Aden and stretches from the tip of the Horn to the Djibouti border and 2,000 km face the Indian Ocean (South of Cape Guardafui). Somalia's marine waters encompass the convergence zone of three seas and is regarded as a major ecotone between the fauna and flora of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea. In spite of their ecological and economical importance, the coastal and marine ecosystems are facing severe destruction primarily due to human activities such as pollution (domestic wastes, agricultural wastes, oil spills), overexploitation of resources, sedimentation due to poor land use practices in and around the watershed areas, damage and destruction of habitats. Such aspects will be largely considered in the first NBSAP.

It is important that the NBSAP is prepared now as without **information on biodiversity in the country and the framework to guide actions for its conservation and sustainable use**, the loss of biodiversity in Somalia will continue unabated. The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets raised new biodiversity targets which will guide the first NBSAP process for Somalia.

The Project *Objective* is:

To develop Somalia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the Fifth National Report to the CBD in order for the country to meet its obligations under the CBD.

This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes*:

- A better understanding of the current status of biodiversity and its links with human well-being in Somalia resulting from stocktaking and assessment.
- Adopted National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (RBSAPs) providing a framework for Somalia to implement CBD objectives
- Coordination structures and plans to support the implementation of the NBSAP in place.
- Fifth National Report to the CBD approved by the Government and submitted to the CBD Secretariat.

In terms of consistency with the GEF-5 strategies, the project is in line with BD Objective 5 "Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities".

The Somali Government is in the process of formulating a National Development Plan which will be the outcome of the implementation of the New deal and has also regional development plans, i.e.: Somaliland National Development Plan (NDP) 2012 – 2016, the imminent Puntland National Development Plan; all need to take into account biodiversity conservation and use. This is a great opportunity to integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the National Development Plan, hence the imperative need for developing and implementing a NBSAP.

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).

The enabling activity framework has been prepared based on "Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities", taking into account available guidelines for preparation of NBSAPs prepared by UNDP, UNEP, IUCN and others. Importantly, the preparation of the NBSAP will be consistent with the CBD COP guidance, especially the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The enabling activity has been structured into the following components:

Component 1. Stocktaking and Assessment of existing information on biodiversity. This component will consist of two main activities:

- a) **Identification of the main stakeholders and establishment of consultation mechanism.** For effective participation of a full range of stakeholders in the preparation of the NBSAP, and in line with the guiding principles for the development of NBSAP, the first activity of the EA will be to identify the main stakeholders who should be involved in the process in the three regions of Somalia (South-Central, Puntland and Somaliland). This activity will include the establishment of planning structures and

coordination/consultation mechanisms; and

Assessment of Somalia's biodiversity and its value to human well-being. The first activity will be followed by the collection of existing information and careful assessment of: (i) the status and trends of Somalia's biodiversity and biological resources; (ii) the drivers of biodiversity loss in the country; (iii) the policy and regulatory framework; (iv) institutional and human capacity; and (v) gaps and needs to strengthen biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. As mentioned, existing information is highly fragmented but there has been a number of assessments and reports on marine and coastal, fresh water and terrestrial resources, including biodiversity, conducted by FAO, IUCN, UNEP and others (State of the Environment (SOE) report by UNEP (2005), Country Environment Profile by IUCN (2007), National Conservation Strategy for Somalia by IUCN (1990) and other unpublished reports).

b) The findings of the stocktaking and assessment exercise will be presented at regional levels through local stakeholder consultation workshops. The workshops will focus on: 1) sensitisation of participants about the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), biodiversity, its values, functions and the implications for its loss; 2) discussion of stock-taking results to obtain feedback and final inputs to the stocktaking and assessment, and to start defining NBSAP principles, priorities and objectives (see Component 2 below).

Component 2: Identification of priorities for biodiversity conservation and Development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The main activities will include:

(a) Identifying principles, priorities and targets for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This will be done through comprehensive consultations within the three regions in Somalia (South Central, Puntland and Somaliland) and at the national level, facilitated by national and international consultants. In accordance with the COP guidance, the NBSAP targets established will correspond with the five goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its associated goals, the Aichi targets, and indicators. All these will be constituted in the Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (RBSAP) which shall be agreed upon and validated by relevant authorities in the regions. This component will be further guided by the relevant decisions of the CBD COPs including emerging issues which are relevant to Somalia.

(b) Development of the National Strategy and Action Plan: this phase will include the consolidation of the Regional Strategies and associated Action Plans (RBSAPs) into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans. This will be achieved through a series of national stakeholder consultations on the draft NBSAP at the regional level, as appropriate. Based on results from stakeholder consultations, a small team of national experts will be commissioned to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be reviewed and validated by the key stakeholders.

Component 3: Development of National implementation plans and reporting: Once there is a draft strategy and a broad action plan, further consultations will be required to develop costed implementation plans and related activities. This component will address the necessary supporting systems for the NBSAP implementation process, and will cover several areas, including:

(a) development of a costed plan for strengthening national capacities for biodiversity conservation; (b) a technology needs assessment; (c) development of a costed communication and outreach strategy to support the NBSAP implementation; (d) development of a costed plan for resource mobilization to support NBSAP implementation; e) development of monitoring and evaluation plans, and f) calendar of implementation.

This component will assist in the establishment of national coordination structures, including the setting up of a National Biodiversity Unit and the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) in the Ministry of National Resources. The component will also support the preparation of the Fifth (First for Somalia) National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the Secretariat of the Convention. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the preparation of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process. This means the preparation of the national report and the development of the NBSAP will be undertaken as one integrated process but with two distinct and different products.

Implementation Arrangements:

FAO will support the implementation of the enabling activity through the FAO Somalia Country Office. As the GEF Agency, FAO will provide technical guidance, supervision of project progress and output quality, and management of project funds, in collaboration the **Ministry of National Resources**.

In particular, FAO will:

- i) Manage funds from GEF in accordance with GEF and FAO rules and procedures;
- ii) Recruit project staff/consultants;
- iii) Provide guidance and technical advice to national country teams and consultants during implementation of the enabling activity, and review draft project reports including the NBSAP prior to submission to the Government for endorsement/approval and to the CBD Secretariat; and
- iv) Participate in the Project Steering Committee meetings.

FAO is well placed to support Somalia in the development of the NBSAP. First, the activity is consistent with the new FAO Strategy

and programme in Somalia 2013-2015. In particular, it is in line with the Resilience and Capacity Development Sub-programmes. The activity will also contribute to meeting the outcomes set in the Integrated Strategic Framework for Somalia (ISF 2013) as well as in line with the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States recently adopted in Somalia focusing on the Peace building and State building Goals (PSGs) as an important foundation to enable progress towards the MDGs and to guide our work in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

FAO has a strong presence in the country. It has well established offices in the field in Somaliland with 60 staff (national and international), Puntland 40 staff (national and international), Mogadishu newly established office following the establishment of new government has currently 4 local staff by July 2013 will be fully staffed with 50 national and international staff. During the famine in 2011/2012 FAO Somalia delivered 150 million USD in assistance inside Somalia working together with both local and international partners. FAO has built partnerships with the government, the private sector and locally based institutions which are crucial for the participatory development of the NBSAP and its subsequent implementation. FAO Somalia is structured in terms of sectors, including an environment sector, with multi-disciplinary teams at its disposal that can assist Somalia to develop NBSAP. FAO is continuously enhancing the capacity of the government line ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Livestock, Fisheries and Water) and local partners. FAO under the Somalia Water and Land information Management SWALIM⁵, project, has established within the line ministries data centres equipped with softwares, hardwares and trained local staffs with expertise in natural resources management and environmental monitoring. For the past 8 years, FAO SWALIM⁶, project, collected environmental data including, land cover and land forms, land use systems, with functional ecosystem monitoring system which will instrumental in the development of the NBSAP for Somalia. The FAO sub regional office for Eastern Africa (SFE) based in Addis Ababa and FAO HQ, Natural Resources Department will provide additional technical backstopping to the project through technical officers working on forestry, fisheries, land, water and natural resources, and GIS and mapping.

The Ministry of National Resources of the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia will be the National Executing Agency. Project execution will be supervised by a National Project Coordinator (NPC), a senior level director at the ministry designated by the GEF Operational Focal Point (Minister). The Somali Ministry of National Resources is responsible for the general administration, environmental protection and all fisheries development activities in the country. It is also responsible for the government's developmental objectives and political mandate to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the essential linkages between development and environment. The Ministry of National Resources will establish a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee (NSC) to be chaired by the NPC. The NSC will consist of key stakeholders from relevant ministries, the private sector, civil society, local and international NGOs, including, IUCN-East Africa Regional Office, FAO and other relevant organizations working in Somalia UNDP, UNEP. The NSC will serve as the project's oversight and decision-making body. The NSC will review project progress, work plans, and approve major outputs of the project including the initial draft and final versions of the NBSAP.

A Project Manager (PM) will be recruited for the NBSAP. It is envisaged that the PM will be based in the Ministry offices in Mogadishu with regular visits to the regions as required. The PM will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project under the direction of NPC. He/she will be responsible for the overall planning, coordination of the implementation of project activities and monitoring of project results. The PM will lead the overall process of stakeholder consultations, stocktaking and assessment, national biodiversity target setting, and the preparation of the NBSAP and associated implementation plans. Specifically, the project manager will: (i) prepare annual work plans and budget for submission to FAO Somalia, the FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU) and the NSC for approval, and oversee their implementation; (ii) prepare draft terms of reference for consultancies, and facilitate, coordinate and monitor their work; (iii) ensure timely delivery of quality outputs from consultants, with support from the NPC, FAO Somalia, the FAO LTU, and the NSC; (iv) organize and facilitate consultations and workshops with stakeholders; (v) serve as secretary to the NSC and in consultation with the NPC, organize NSC meetings; (vi) ensure regular communication between the NSC, the Ministry of National Resources, FAO and other project partners; (vii) prepare six-monthly project progress reports for submission to FAO. The project manager will be assisted by an administrative and finance assistant/officer who will provide operational and administrative support to the project. The assistant will assist in: drafting initial project budgets; preparing budget revisions based on project expenditures and annual works plans and budgets; organizing NSC meetings and drafting related documentation; general administrative and logistical support, as required.

Stakeholder Participation. As mentioned, the NSC to be established will consist of stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, and local NGOs, in addition to representatives from the Government. The EA will take advantage of some of the CSO networks already established under past projects - the Somalia Water and Land Information Management project and EU food facility project - to ensure strong participation of all relevant stakeholders in the NBSAP development. Mainstreaming gender aspects will also be considered. The needs of indigenous groups and other local communities shall be considered to ensure that views on various social groups that are affected and impacted by utilization and conservation of biodiversity are addressed.

⁵ www.faoswalim.org

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

An option of contracting a local NGO to lead the NBSAP process was considered, and the preparation of the NBSAP would have probably been quicker. But this would affect full ownership of the NBSAP. Given that the capacity of the Government is weak at the moment, this is an opportunity to have the Government fully involved which will help establish experience useful for the implementation of the NBSAP.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Monitoring of progress in the implementation of the enabling activity and delivery of expected outputs will be the responsibility of the National Project Coordinator (a senior level director at the Ministry of National Resources), assisted by the Project Manager. The FAO's Somalia Country Office, SFE, and FAO's GEF Coordination Unit will monitor progress through the review of project progress reports and consultant reports/outputs, and participation in periodic project reviews by the National Steering Committee.

Within two months of the start of project implementation, an **inception workshop** will be held. The workshop will be used to raise awareness and build stakeholder engagement in the NBSAP process. A detailed work plan will be presented and approved by the National Steering Committee. Immediately following the workshop, the Project Manager will draft an inception workshop report with inputs from the National Project Coordinator, FAO Country Office and other stakeholders.

At the end of every six-months during each project year (due in July and January), the Project Manager will prepare **six monthly project progress reports** to be submitted to the FAO Country Office. **Periodic reviews** of progress will be done by the National Steering Committee at least once every year. A **terminal workshop** will be held at least three months before the end of the enabling activity. The purpose of the workshop will be to present an approved NBSAP and its implementation plans to all relevant stakeholders, and also to promote stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the NBSAP.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop	National Project Coordinator Project Manager FAO Country Office, FAO LTU National Steering Committee	\$6,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	National Project Coordinator Project Manager (PM) FAO Country Office FAO LTU	PM staff time, Printing Costs	Immediately following the inception workshop
Periodic Project Review by National Steering Committee	National Steering Committee (meeting reports shared with project partners and FAO)	\$4,000	At least once annually.
Semi-annual Project Progress Reports	Project Manager National Project Coordinator FAO LTU, Somalia Office and GEF Coordination Unit	PM staff time	Submitted by 31 July and 31 January.
Financial Reports/Budget revisions– six monthly project expenditure and final accounts	FAO Country Office (Budget Holder) FAO Investment Centre Division (TCI) Budget Group, GEF Coordination Unit	-	Submitted by 31 July and 31 January.
Terminal Workshop	National Project Coordinator Project Manager FAO Country Office FAO LTU National Steering Committee	\$6,000	At least three months before the end of the project
Terminal Report	National Project Coordinator Project Manager FAO Country Office, FAO LTU, Technical Cooperation Department	PM staff time, Printing Costs	At least two months before the end of the project

TOTAL indicative COST Excluding FAO staff and travel expenses	~ US\$ 16,000		
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F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):
Not applicable

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
H.E. Abdirahman Sheikh Ibrahim	Minister & GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, MARINE RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	11/10/2011

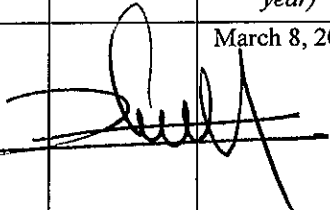
B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

*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 Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Laurent Thomas Officer-in-Charge, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		March 8, 2013	Luca Alinovi, Officer-in-Charge, FAO Somalia		fao-so@fao.org
Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel.+3906 5705 5478					

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			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager	600	10	<p>The Project Manager (PM) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and coordinating the day-to-day project activities including activities of the NBSAP planning team • Prepare and supervise the implementation of Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWP/B); • In accordance with the approved AWP/B, develop detailed TORs for short-term consultants and contracts, assist with their selection and recruitment, then monitor and supervise their work to ensure timely delivery of outputs to an acceptable standard • Review and give no-objection to the technical reports prepared by consultants and institutions under contract with the project; • Monitoring project progress and take corrective actions to ensure achievement of outputs within the given timeframe and budget; • Preparation of all project reporting, including progress and financial reports • Review and update the overall project work plan and budget allocation • Maintain good communication and coordination with Government counterparts, donor agencies, NGOs and communities;
Operations and Finance Assistant	250	75	<p>The Operations and Finance Assistant will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the PM to establish and maintain good communication and coordination with government counterparts, donor agencies, NGOs and communities; • Support the PM to organize NSC meetings, draft agendas, and prepare related documentation for consideration by the NSC and draft reports on the outcomes of the meetings; • Assist PM in preparing progress reports, financial reports, project work plans and budgets, and Terms of Reference of consultants and contracts documentation; • Provide administrative and logistical support such as drafting correspondence letters, organize filing system and record/update project inventory list; • Process payments and monitor project expenditures; • Assist the PM in preparing budget revisions and preparing the terminal report
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager	600	86	<p>With respect to technical assistance, the project manager will lead the overall NBSAP process including facilitating stakeholder consultation, stocktaking, target setting and preparation of implementation plans. The project manager will coordinate the implementation of the workplan, ensuring the technical quality of all outputs delivered, consolidate outputs from consultants and finalize the draft NBSAP, and prepare a draft report to the CBD.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Biodiversity expert	450	60	<p>The consultant will lead the biodiversity stocktaking and assessment exercise and the development of proposals for addressing biodiversity issues in Somalia. Specifically, the consultants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the status of biodiversity in Somalia • Identify main drivers and threats to biodiversity in different ecosystems, as well as biodiversity use • Develop specific proposals for addressing biodiversity issues in the country,
Institutional and communication expert(s)	450	50	<p>The consultant, working closely with the international NBSAP consultant and the project manager will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a stakeholder analysis and develop proposal(s) for consultation/coordination mechanisms • Assist the NBSAP consultant in the analysis of institutional and human capacity building needs for implementation of the NBSAP • Facilitate stakeholder consultations • Develop NBSAP communication strategy
<i>International</i>			
NBSAP consultant	2500	30	<p>The main tasks of the consultant will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver comprehensive training on all aspects of NBSAP preparation and implementation process to the local NBSAP team including the national consultants, staff from the Ministry of National Resources and other ministries and relevant stakeholders who will be directly involved in the process. • Deliver training to the project team and relevant stakeholders on monitoring and evaluation, specifically in developing indicators and targets according to CBD guidelines and best practice, and assist in defining NBSAP indicators and targets. • Assist the project manager in the preparation of a clear road map for the preparation of the NBSAP • Carry out a full assessment of policy and regulatory framework, institutional and human capacity needs, as well as technology and financial needs; • Prepare a capacity development plan and a resource mobilization strategy for implementation of the NBSAP. • Assist the project manager in the consolidation of outputs from other consultants and finalizing the NBSAP document for presentation to stakeholders for inputs and comments

ANNEX B BUDGET

Oracle Code	Description (ORACLE)	No. of units (weeks)	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	EA MGMT.	Unit cost /week	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2
	CONSULTANTS									
5542	International Consultants									
	*NBSAP Consultant	30	13000	32000	30000		2500	75000	37500	37500
5542	Sub-total (international)		13000	32000	30000	0	2500	75000	37500	37500
5543	National Consultants									
	Project Manager	96	17,200	18800	15200	6,400	600	57600	28800	28800
	Operations and Finance Assistant	75				18,820	250	18,820	9,410	9,410
	**Biodiversity Expert	40	9500	4000	4500		450	18000	9000	9000
	***Institutional and Communications Expert	40	5500	5500	7000		450	18000	9000	9000
5543	Sub-total (national)		32,200	28300	26700	25,220		112,420	56,210	56,210
5570	TOTAL CONSULTANTS		45,200	60,300	56,700	25,220		187,420	93,710	93,710
5900	Consultants Travel		9000	9000	8900	5000		31900	15,950	15,950
5900	TOTAL TRAVEL		9000	9000	8900	5000	0	31900	15950	15950
5023	TRAINING AND STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS									
	****Stakeholder Consultations		4000	26000	22000			52000	26000	26000
	*****Training		3000	7000	4000			14000	7000	7000
	Inception and Terminal Workshops		4000	4000	4000			12000	6000	6000

	National Steering Committee Meetings	1000	1000	2000	2000	4000	2000	2000
6000	TOTAL TRAINING EXPENDABLE PROCUREMENT	12000	38000	32000	0	82000	41000	41000
	Printing, Publications, Stationery and other supplies	2000	8000	8000		18000	9000	9000
	Total Expendable procurement	2000	8000	8000	0	18000	9000	9000
5650	CONTRACTS							
	Establishment of an operational CHM			13,180		13,180	13,180	
	Total contracts			13,180		13,180	13,180	
	TOTAL	68,200	115,300	118,780	30,220	332,500	172,840	159,660

notes

* the international NBSAP consultants will work in all 3 regions - Somaliland Puntland and South Central (whole of Somalia)

** the Biodiversity consultant will assess the status, identify drivers of biodiversity across the whole Somalia

*** Due to the complex situation local consultants will be hired from each region to facilitate and deliver. (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central)

**** Due to the weak institutional, community and CSO capacity, stakeholders training will be conducted ahead of the stakeholders consultation workshops

***** The cost of include workshop stakeholders travel, venue and Daily allowance cost for Workshops to be held in (Puntland, Somaliland, Central South)

