



**REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Sudan		
Country(ies):	Sudan	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4852
Other Executing Partner(s):	Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)	Submission Date:	June 1, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	28
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Sudan'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"> - By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<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 Sudan'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> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Sudan taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	24,750	10,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2014, the Sudan's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and 	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Sudan, anchored into national development frameworks, is developed / revised / 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</p>	139,500	30,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		has been submitted to the CBD COP	<p>opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Sudan is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p> <p><u>The NBSAP will include, among other components, the following assessments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Sudan based on a globally vetted methodology Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Sudan Development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development impact analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of sectoral economic development, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use 		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessments 	<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) and the national Biodiversity Committee is revived and active; (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.</p> <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 Sudan in a timely manner: The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	38,750	10,000
Subtotal				203,000	50,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				17,000	50,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	100,000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

⁵ 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. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Sudan	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	50,000
Total Co-financing			100,000

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)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Global	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources				220,000	22,000	242,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	34	17,000	15,000	32,000
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Workshops, technical studies, consultations*		0	20,000	20,000
Travel*		0	10,000	10,000
Others**: Audit and Miscellaneous		0	5,000	5,000
Total		17,000	50,000	67,000

* 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 requested for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

No GEF financing is requested for the above mentioned items.

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):

Biodiversity information:*General*

- Sudan is a vast country extending gradually from the desert in the north, with hot dry climate and almost no vegetative cover, to the African Sahel zone in the center, with light and dense Savanna, and to the sub-tropical region in the south with heavier rains and dense tree cover. Nearly one third of the land area between latitude 10-18° N is affected by desertification ranging from slight to severe. The vegetation of Sudan is classified ecologically into five zones. This endows the country with various environments and different agricultural systems. The Sudanese terrain is predominantly flat. Rocky outcrops occur, occasionally, in the otherwise flat terrain. The Red Sea Hills in the east, Jebel Marra in the west and the Nuba Mountains in the center are the only significant elevations. In Sudan area covered by natural forests is 41 million ha and tropical forests cover 12.3 million ha. But in total, between 1990 and 2010, Sudan lost 8.4% of its forest cover or around 6,432,000 ha. Rangeland area is estimated to be 110 million ha, and it is estimated that the total forage production is about 85.6 million tons (dry matter). About 204 range plant species have been collected and identified. The livestock production systems in the country generally fall under five major systems ranging from pure nomadic to intra-urban backyard production systems.
- The Nile River with its various tributaries crosses the country from the south to north with an annual flow of some 84 milliard cubic meters (md.c.m.), Sudan's share of which is 18.5 md.c.m. at Aswan. Sudan is a meeting point of river tributaries that emanate from the Ethiopian plateau and the region of the Great Lakes. The Blue Nile with its tributaries, Dinder and Rahad, flows from the east annually providing some 54 md.c.m. The Atbara tributary adds another 12 md.c.m. This created a freshwater ecosystem with diverse flora and fauna.
- The Sudan encompasses habitats pertaining to the WWF global 200 ecosystems as follows: Ethiopian Highlands to the

east, East African Acacia Savannas and Sudanian Savannas, Red Sea Marine Ecosystems and Red Sea Fog Woodlands, as well as tropical forests pertaining to the Northeast Congo Basin. As such and following the split of the country in July 2010 resulting in a new geographic range of the Sudan, the NBSAP exercise is critical for ensuring the PA system is representative of these critical ecosystems and species found in the North, as well as embedding biodiversity conservation in development plans and the policy and institutional structures at both federal and state levels.

Protected Areas

- In Sudan, wildlife areas include; national parks, game reserves and sanctuaries. 11 protected areas consist of 8.6 million hectares, or 3.45% of total land mass. Wild animal species are mammals, ungulates, reptiles, amphibians and birds. Dinder and Radom National parks are declared biosphere reserves and they harbor the bulk of wildlife in the country. One of the key issues in protected area management in Sudan is the protection of wild cultivars. Sudan is home to a wealth of wild crop relatives, including melons, onions, jute, sesame, and wheat, among many others. This highlights the need for a robust protected area action plan that incorporates issues of food security and wild crop biodiversity.

Marine biodiversity

The Sudanese coastline of the Red Sea is about 750 km long, including bays and inlets. Typical feature of the coast are costal lagoons and sheltered bays that form natural harbors and fish landing places. Several of these lagoons are fringed by mangroves, However, The majority of mangrove stands are affected, at various levels of severity, by camel grazing, felling and limb cutting; in addition to hydrological changes Sea grass beds are frequently found in the shallow waters of bays and in the lagoons between the coast and the reefs. Sudan is home to one of the longest and most pristine coastlines along the Red Sea, one of the Global 200 ecosystems per the WWF classification. It is an active member of PERSGA and has developed a National Action Plan for MPAs an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan and pollution abatement plans which could be included in the NBSAP for a stronger commitment towards implementation.

Economic and development issues

- After the secession of the South the total area shrank to 1,882,000 km² in the North and the population of the Sudan is now estimated at 33.5 million with an annual growth rate of about 2.4%. The livelihood of the population and the source of internal and external trade are based on primary commodities. Over 80% of Sudan's population is employed in the agricultural subsector of the economy and the contribution of this sub-sector has been the highest for the last four decades, at least 97% of Sudan export trade is in the form of low value primary commodities or agro-based industrial production mostly biodiversity-dependent products. Sudan's principal exports are cotton lint, groundnuts, sesame seed, gum Arabic, sorghum grain, livestock, hides and skins together with cotton seed cake and meat. In many of the inhabited parts of Sudan it appears that people's utilization of land resources has approached the carrying capacity of the environment under the prevailing agricultural and animal production technology. The recurrent conflict between cultivators and herders, particularly in the arid zone, is an indication of the state of degradation of resources, driven by growth in human and livestock numbers and inadequate systems of governance and/or management of the natural resource base. Currently the population of the Sudan lives off land resources and biodiversity. This takes the form of rainfed and irrigated agriculture, the extraction of wood and non-wood forest products and livestock production. The agricultural sector contribution to GDP is about 40%, which is high compared to other developing countries. This is a clear indication of the role of biodiversity in people's livelihood. There is a growing sense of commitment to the conservation of resources at various levels of society. The experiences of drought and desertification and displacement have resulted in an increased consciousness of the intricate linkages between environmental sustainability, survival strategies and livelihood vulnerability over and above exogenous drivers resulting in resource constraints – such as climate variability and change. Changes have been made in the management of rural resources in order to cope with the new situation. These issues highlight the importance of a robust and updated NBSAP that fully addresses biodiversity mainstreaming and climate change resilience efforts.

Threats to biodiversity

- Threats to biodiversity in the Sudan are many and include habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable use, invasive alien species, climate change and pollution. These are further elaborated below:

Threat	Status /Impact
Energy Consumption	Sudan depends mainly on forestry sector as energy source. Forests contribute by a total of 4.11 million T.O.E representing 70 - 81 percent of energy supply in the country (FNC, 1995). Demand for wood fuel increased in last years due to rapid population growth, urbanization and shortage in supply of other forms of energy. Figure below shows the total energy supply in the period (1993-94) indicating that wood energy supply was equivalent to 81% of total energy.
Traditional shifting cultivation	Elsiddig et al (2006) reported that the bush – fallow practice is a kind of agroforestry production system developed and controlled by farmers. It is based on indigenous knowledge associated with gum production system acquired by farmers in the gum belt communities over a long time and

	continues to be developed and inherited through generations. The system is sustainable as long as it is maintained along its cycles. However, in many areas in West Sudan, the frequency of the cycle is shortened because of population pressure and the increasing need for the land. The soil potential is poor, unstable, and can only offer a limited degree of use with shortened fallow cycles. This situation of shortened fallow cycle period, coupled with increase in number of people and their livestock, exert great pressure on what was already a fragile system.
Mechanized Agriculture:	Forest cover is totally removed using heavy machinery and resulting in vast expanses of barren land, upon which seeds are sown for crop production. This type of production system contributes to shortages in natural animal feed and drives overgrazing in adjacent lands.
Illegal felling	The needs of the population for natural resources products such as timber for construction purposes and implements for agriculture and their daily need for fuel are satisfied through organized exploitation within officially demarcated forest areas known as forest reserves. The official production usually falls short of the demand and it is supplemented by irregular wood cutting activities, mainly for fuel, in areas demarcated for agriculture and areas where natural regeneration is possible.
Over-Grazing	Grazing domestic herds consume the young tree seedlings in forest gaps caused by felling and shifting cultivation. This, in turn, results in severe hindrance to the natural restocking of forest stands, given that livestock tend to feed on early shoots and tips of branches causing the trees to remain stunted and unable to develop to maturity. A large number of livestock head occupying large expanses of rangeland managed beyond the optimal carrying capacity may lead to deterioration in rangeland productivity.
Pests and Diseases	The most important epidemic for forests in Sudan is the dieback of Sunt (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>). This affects many of riverine forests. It considerably reduces increment but rarely kills the trees. Certain insects render the artificial regeneration of some species difficult. Termites are a serious problem in Eucalyptus plantations. Most other pests and diseases only do minor damage. Insect attack on seed has probably more effect on natural regeneration of certain species like Acacias, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> , <i>combretum spp.</i> , etc. Sariallial Locust, <i>Anacreidum sp.</i> attacks Acacias mainly the gum tree <i>Acacia senegal</i> in large numbers. The locust outbreaks affect the production of gum Arabic eating the tree leaves.
Fires	Fire is a serious problem in all areas of natural resources in the Sudan. Only the semi-desert area, where the grass is normally too sparse to burn, and the small areas of closed forest in the South Sudan, where there is no grass, are relatively free from fires. Even in these areas fires sometimes occur, and do considerable damage. Fire is usually set for land preparation for cultivation but it also destroys the range land, large animals leave their habitat to remote areas or may be subjected to death.
Petroleum Industry	Huge areas of range lands have been transformed and reserved for exploration; due to several exploration activities the chemically treated water extracted covering the land is highly toxic causing death to all life at the area.
Oil pollution	New oil terminals have been constructed: El Khair Oil Terminal handling a range of import and export products, Bashayer Crude Oil Export Terminal handling more than 750,000 barrels per day in 2006, and Bashayer 2 Terminal providing a similar capacity for oil exports. These terminals have a high risk of spills affecting ecosystem health in their vicinity.
Port Expansion	New berths are being built on Port Sudan harbour on the south side of the entrance channel to handle larger container ships. Since 2004, four large berths (970 m of quay) have been built into the coral reef on the seaward side of the main port to handle bulk carriers and general cargo. This area uses the remaining strip of reef to protect the new berths from waves. Jetties for liquefied natural gas, livestock and other products have recently been constructed on Suakin Port.
Anchorage	Current threats to the coral reefs of Sanganeb MPA include anchor and fin damage from recreational diving.
Mining activities	Most mining activities occur far from the coast. However, mining products are concentrated in the coastal area (e.g. gypsum, salts, cement) and chemicals used for gold mining (e.g. cyanide, mercury) are stored and transported to be used for gold mining, occasional spills result in ecosystem atrophy in the immediate term and in long term dysfunction of ecosystems
Sewage	Discharge of untreated sewage, especially in Port Sudan harbour, and vessel sewage affect corals.
Grazing & wood cutting	The majority of mangrove stands are affected, at various levels of severity, by camel grazing and tree felling.
Use of pesticides, herbicides & insecticides	Extensive agricultural use of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides is known to occur along the coast of Sudan. Potential hazards include the Tokar Delta Agricultural Scheme and the country's Locust Control Programme.
Human settlement	There are large numbers of nesting osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) in the Mukawwar Island and Dungonab Bay MPA. Of particular note is the occurrence of occupied and undisturbed nests close to human

	settlements within the MPA (PERSGA/GEF 2004f).
Over-fishing	High fishing pressure on large groupers (family Serranidae) and Nagil (<i>Plectropomus</i> spp.) over 30 cm in length especially at the southern end of Mukawwar Island.
War and Civil Strife	Many of the richest areas in animal biodiversity were located in the war zones either in Western or Southern part of the country. The animals either get killed or robbed and sometimes flee across the borders to the neighboring countries.
Climate-related changes	Drought spells and fluctuations in rains

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity:

- There are several entities and institutions in Sudan that are related to biodiversity of which are research institutions/centers, universities and academic institutions related to natural resources management, private sector organizations, civil society organizations (e.g. NGOs, associations, indigenous people organizations). A national Biodiversity Committee was established including representatives from key sectors Ministry of Environment, National Forest Corporation, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest , Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Range and Pasture Administration the Agricultural Research Corporation, Ministry of Animal Resources, Wildlife Conservation General Administration, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Finance & National Economy, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of High Education including Universities, Ministry of Science & Technology, including National Research Centre and the Forestry Research Centre, Institute of Environmental Studies, UNSECO – Sudanese National Commission, Animal Resources Research Centre, Wildlife Research Centre , Animal Production Research Center, Camel Research Center , General Administration for National Energy Affairs, Sudanese Social Forestry Society, Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society, Gum Producers Association Societies, Sudanese Forestry Society, Shambat Sociocultural Foundation/ Alneema, Babikir Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies, Sudanese Horticulture Society, Sudanese Society for Combating Desertification, Sudanese Society for Wildlife Conservation, Sudanese Environmentalist Society, Private sector stakeholders, such as the Gum Arabic Company, Kenana Sugar Company, Gezira Scheme, Timber Industry Workshops, Maritime Transport companies, diving societies and companies. However, due to the lack of resources, the national committee is not functioning. The Higher Council for Environment and National Resources (HCENR) came into existence in 1990. The establishment of the council was in response to the country's internal environmental challenges and in fulfillment of Sudan's international commitments post UNCED. The council's main role is coordination between the different ministries, which have roles over the Sudan's resources, be it protection, the manner of their development and their sustainable use. The council falls under the minister of Environment and Tourism. The creation of the ministry is the response of Sudan Government to commitments arising from the UNCED. The present need in terms of legislation is to advance the protection of resources phase into a phase of conservation and sustainable use. An initial step has been made in this regard by the promulgation in March 2000 of the Environmental Policy Act. The new act is now in force. The new law empowers the council with additional coordinating roles, requires that environmental impact assessment be part of the planning of large development projects and stipulates that environmental awareness becomes incorporated into the general and higher education curricula.
- It is important to note that even though Sudan is rich in its diversity of ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic resources, no coordinated, comprehensive surveys or assessments have been carried out. Most surveys and studies on biodiversity components were fragmented and were tailored for limited academic or research and scientific purposes.

1) National Reporting to CBD

Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Developed in May 2000	Submitted	
Revision of NBSAP	Not Revised	Not submitted	This proposal will fund the development of the NBSAP revision
1 st National Report	23 February 2004	Submitted	Outdated
2 nd National Report	23 February 2004	Submitted	Outdated
3 rd National Report	21 March 2006	Submitted	Outdated
4 th National Report	04 August 2009	Submitted	Informative about the status of biodiversity in the country.

2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES [X]	NO
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY): January 2003 ⁶		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY): October 2003	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
▪ Implementation of measures for in-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use			2003
▪ Initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy			2003
▪ Access to genetic resources , benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes			2003
– Agricultural Biodiversity – Forest Biodiversity – Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity – Climate change			2003
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES [X] NO
CHM link(s): http://www.biodiv.be/sudan/biodiversity/			
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES NO [X]
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			None
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			None
A CHM website was established for the biodiversity Enabling Activities (NBSAP development and Add-on) at HCENR several years ago (2001). It started with uploading of some biodiversity reports but it was never re-activated since then and there was no follow-up.			

<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)</p> <p>The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The most recent NBSAP for Sudan was completed in 2000. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are 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,
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⁶ See <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Integrating%20Environment%20into%20Development/ncsa/final%20report%20and%20action%20plan/english/ncsa-sudan-fr-ap.pdf>

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 political commitment and 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 Sudan’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.

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)⁷ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁸:

“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.

Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as

⁷ GEF, 2003: “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”. Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: “Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper”. GEF EO.

⁸ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the “enabling environment”, i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important.”

In this light, this project will build national capacity in the Sudan in the following manner:

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in the Sudan in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. 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 institutionalising 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 recognised 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 organisational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
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 the Sudan’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"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan ▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

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 (proj mgt costs excl.)
1	I. Preparation	5%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	7%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	69%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	10%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	9%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outcomes for Component 1 include:

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

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.

1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Sudan'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 national reports and other means.

1.4 In an iterative manner, Sudan taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership⁹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility¹⁰ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre¹¹, the Global Environment Outlook portal¹², among other relevant ones).

Key Activities for Component 1 include:

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- **Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation:** This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock 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 secure strong endorsement for the NBSAP and increase the likelihood of its successful implementation. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors..

In view of the complex sectors and issues the NBSAP aims to address, specific attention will be given to stakeholder participation and consultation processes. Although it may be deemed time and resource constraining, this is a critical requisite for the preparation of a NBSAP that will be fully endorsed and supported by the Sudan's many stakeholders. Stakeholder consultation will follow the principles outlined below, and builds on the processes already initiated and tested by the Land Commissions with the support of UNDP-Khartoum.

⁹ www.bipindicators.net

¹⁰ www.gbif.org

¹¹ www.unep-wcmc.org

¹² geodata.rrcap.unep.org

Principle	Stakeholder participation will:
Value Adding	Be an essential means of adding value to the project
Inclusivity	Include all relevant stakeholders
Accessibility and Access	Be accessible and promote access to the process
Transparency	Be based on transparency and fair access to information; main provisions of the project's plans and results will be published in local mass-media
Fairness	Ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way
Accountability	Be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
Constructive	Seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest
Redressing	Seek to redress inequity and injustice
Capacitating	Seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders
Needs Based	Be based on the needs of all stakeholders
Flexible	Be flexibly designed and implemented
Rational and Coordinated	Be rationally planned and coordinated, and not be ad hoc
Excellence	Be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement

The HCENR team in charge of the preparation of the NBSAP has identified preliminary sets of stakeholders for consultation, however these will be further determined and specified at a kick off meeting of the EA implementation.

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, & Physical Development including National Forest Corporation
- Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation including the Range and Pasture Administration the Agricultural Research Corporation
- Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries,
 - Ministry of Tourism, Antiquities, & Wildlife including Wildlife Conservation General Administration
 - Ministry of Culture
 - Ministry of Information
 - Ministry of Finance & National Economy
 - Ministry of International Cooperation
 - Higher Council of Investment Ministry of Interior
 - Ministry of High Education including Universities
 - Ministry of Water Resources
 - Ministry of Minerals
 - Ministry of Petroleum
 - Ministry of Transport
 - Ministry of Science & Technology, including National Research Centre and the Forestry Research Centre
 - Ministry of Electricity and Dams
 - Institute of Environmental Studies
 - UNSECO – Sudanese National Commission,
 - Animal Resources Research Centre
 - Wildlife Research Centre
 - Animal Production Research Center
 - Camel Research Center
 - General Administration for National Energy Affairs
 - Sudanese Social Forestry Society
 - Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society
 - Gum Producers Association Societies
 - Sudanese Forestry Society
 - Shambat Sociocultural Foundation/ Alneema
 - Babikir Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies
 - Sudanese Horticulture Society
 - Sudanese Society for Combating Desertification
 - Sudanese Society for Wildlife Conservation
 - Sudanese Environmentalist Society
 - National Council for Planning
 - Private sector stakeholders, such as the Gum Arabic Company, Kenana Sugar Company, Gezira Scheme, Timber Industry Workshops, Maritime Transport companies, diving societies and companies, Tour operators.

11. 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 completed before end 2012 with progress towards this goal being presented by Sudan at CoP-11.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outcomes for Component 2 include:

By early 2014, the Sudan'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 COP¹³

Key Outputs for Component 2 include:

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Sudan, anchored into national development frameworks, is developed / revised / 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 Sudan is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.

The NBSAP will include, among other components, the following assessments:

- Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)
- Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Sudan based on a globally vetted methodology
- Exploring and costing options for Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Sudan
- Development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectoral development impact analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of sectoral economic development, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use

Key Activities for Component 2 include:

III. Developing the NBSAP

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through 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 absent from the Sudan's existing NBSAP. These include the following:

- **Economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for mainstreaming in economic sectors and development:** 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, the Sudan 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, Sudan 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

¹³ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of Sudan, not UNDP.

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 targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- 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.¹⁴ The economic valuation element of the study will be undertaken in such a way that it fits the purpose of mainstreaming, hence providing facts and figures on the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystems to the main economic sectors of the Sudan; it will also look into those sectors that negatively impact biodiversity, costing the economic losses resulting from this impact, and suggesting mechanisms – policy, financial, technical instruments – to enable these sectors minimize their impacts on biodiversity without significantly affecting their business viability.

 - ✓ As part of this process, we will focus on the following sectors:
 - Agriculture,
 - Forestry
 - Hunting
 - Livestock
 - Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
 - Energy
 - Fishery
 - Mining
 - Oil and Gas
 - Development Planning & Finance
 - Water
 - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas/topics:
 - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
 - Development finance
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Rural development and livelihoods
 - Food security
 - Local development and decentralization
 - Rights of indigenous groups
 - Gender
 - Climate change mainstreaming
 - Population & urban planning
 - Health provision, including traditional medicine
 - ✓ 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

- Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) 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 Outcomes for Component 3 include:

- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessments

Key outputs for Component 3 include:

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) and the national Biodiversity Committee is revived and active; (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 Sudan in a timely manner: The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key activities for Component 3 include:

I. 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 priorities, 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:
We are in the process of finalizing our PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that our work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- 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. We are 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, including development of national capacities, for accessing 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 we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:

- Inadequate laws and legislation,
- No mainstreaming in national development plans,
- Inadequate budgets for conservation and sustainable use,
- Lack of coordination among sectors.

II. 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, we will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. The Sudan is no exception. Previously, awareness about the importance of the CHM was not adequate as the use of the internet facility was not common. It is expected that this time more attention and use will be given to the CHM websites especially the one on biodiversity matters. 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.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Sudan will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time. Other means are used to finance the Cartagena Protocol's 2nd National Report which is due in September 2011.

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, and synergies with related initiatives:

This project will be guided by priorities in Sudan's relevant strategies, policies and plans that have a bearing on biodiversity management. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes including the current NBSAP, which is from 2000 and it does not include updated international guidance on biodiversity matters.

The project also builds on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments in implementing the CBD, taking these assessments one step further.

In addition, the proposal is well aligned with and supportive of the following strategies, laws and policies:

- The **Khartoum Declaration of 2003**, issued by the President, states a very strong commitment to conserve wildlife and protected areas. The Declaration is often used in environmental awareness campaigns. Biodiversity conservation principles are included in development strategies, poverty alleviation action plan. The "**Green Mobilization**" followed with the preparation of the Five Year Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Revival Programme (2007-2011), in which the

conservation of natural habitats and the sustainable use of natural resources across the landscape are key elements.

- The **Environmental Policy Act of 2000**
- The Sudan **National Comprehensive strategy 1992- 2002** included an objective to have 25% of the area of the country as protected areas, although the strategy predated the comprehensive peace agreement (2005) and the secession of the South (2011).
- The **Wildlife Act** (2003) and the **Wildlife Protected Area Policy** (2008)
- Sudan's **UNESCO MAB programme**
- The **Forest Policy and Strategy Framework** of 2006/7

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

The project manager, the host institutions and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- ✓ UNDP/GEF: (2031) This project, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), was focused on the goal of developing the NAPA process and to broadly communicate to the international community priority activities that address Sudan's urgent needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The NBSAP will incorporate specific results of this NAPA planning process into the climate resilience section, including a) Enhancing resilience to increasing rainfall variability through rangeland rehabilitation and water harvesting in the Butana area of Gedarf State; b) Environmental conservation and biodiversity restoration in northern Kordofan State as a coping mechanism for rangeland protection under conditions of increasing climate variability, and c) Adapting to Strategies to adapt to drought-induced water shortages in highly vulnerable areas in Central Equatorial State.
- ✓ UNDP/GEF (557): This project, Clearing House Mechanism, set the basis for the current CHM in Sudan, and will serve as the baseline for developing the next iteration, an essential component of the NBSAP development, reporting and information system.
- ✓ IFAD/GEF (3915): This project, Integrated Carbon Sequestration Project, aims to promote a climate-friendly rural development path in Central and Eastern Sudan by increasing the carbon stock and reducing net GHG emissions in the country, while at the same time sustaining rural development in the project area. The results of this process will be fully integrated into efforts on Targets 2, 11, and 15 of the NBSAP.
- ✓ UNDP/GEF (3430): This project, Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change, aims to implement an urgent set of measures that will minimize and reverse the food insecurity and enhance adaptive capacity of small-scale farmers and pastoralists resulting from climate change, including variability in 5 vulnerable regions. This project will help in efforts to develop a climate-resilient landscape in order to achieve Target 15.

A number of other relevant initiatives could be mentioned but are not for the sake of brevity. Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity 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. Some of the most important projects may be showcased in the updated NBSAP.

Institutional arrangements

Since this project will be NEX implemented, this section does not apply.

Project implementation arrangements:

The project will be implemented over a period of 28 months. The Higher Council for Environment and National Resources (HCENR) is the government institution responsible for the execution of the project and will act as the *National Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1987) between the UNDP and the Government of Sudan, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2012.

The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) will nominate a high level official (HCENR, Secretary General) who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD (SG) will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, 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 (SG) will be technically supported by a project technical team, as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor

responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the UNDP Country Office.

All consultants hired by the project will be recruited using standard UNDP-CO recruitment procedures and will report directly to the NPD.

Working closely with the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC), the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers, if so requested by the government; (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 *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be established and chaired by Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD (SG). It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 3 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC 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 a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant, who will be located within HCENR offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all 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 PM is accountable to the HCENR and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the HCENR.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Sudan 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 several 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 the Sudan in the preparation of its existing (i) NBSAP and the 1st and 3rd National Reports to the CBD; (ii) National Environmental Action Plan; (iii) programming on reduction of conflict on natural resources; (iv) accessing the first GEF BD project in the Sudan – in Dinder National Park; (v) initiating planning on low carbon and climate resilient development in the Sudan; (vi) supporting the land commission with the mainstreaming of sustainable resource use.

The Government of the Sudan has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Africa, and its long association with UNDP on various GEF projects. UNDP has an established national office in Khartoum, with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. The UNDP Country Office's Environment & Energy Unit counts on two 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, Slovakia. 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 program for Sudan

The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for Sudan covers the period 2009-2012. A new harmonized programme will be prepared in 2013. Among UN agencies, UNDP has a central role to play in the UNDAF's service delivery with respect to environmental management. Also, UNDP's CPD has identified three key programme areas for the period 2009-2012, namely, (A) poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs; (B) democratic governance; and (C) crisis prevention and recovery. Particular attention will be accorded to crosscutting concerns, i.e. gender, peace and security, HIV/AIDS, environment, and a rights-based approach.

The UN's and UNDP's programming in Sudan are aligned. Both the UNDAF and the UNDP CPD include Outcome #3 is particularly important for this project: "By end 2012, poverty reduced/equitable economic growth increased through increased employment, food security, sustainable natural resource management and self-reliance".

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 Sudan to access the funding. This plan will depart from the indicative and non-exhaustive list that is **included in the description of Component 2** of this proposal. The list includes several NGOs and CSOs, who are increasingly playing a prominent role in the management of biodiversity in Sudan.

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in Sudan play an important advocacy and ‘watchdog’ role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them, national and international, 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.

The participation of indigenous and traditional groups in the project will be ensured through locally based CSOs. The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention’s Article 8(j), will be followed.¹⁵

Gender marking

The situation of women in the Sudan is largely dependent on local traditions and norms, be they related to religion, tribal origin or Gender-related issues include early marriage (37% of girls 15-19); divorce rights, parental rights, property and inheritance rights and physical integrity. Yet women in Sudan are critical for managing biodiversity-related sectors. Therefore, this project will place particular emphasis on women and gender-related issues.

The project coordination will ensure that that gender considerations become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁶ More specifically two pieces of guidance 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.

Therefore, consultation under this project will make a particular emphasis on including women from the beginning of the project, with an emphasis on women’s NGOs (similar to the process of involving women’s NGOs during the 44th session of the UN’s CEDAW¹⁷ in July 2009).

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 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:

Even subsequent to the secession of the country, the Sudan remains one of the largest countries in Africa and as detailed in the introductory section, comprises a wide array of ecosystem types and habitats. While the NBSAP process will not include a full fledge species and habitat assessment, the newly defined boundaries warrant some level of reprioritization and classification of species and priority habitats and ecosystems for purposes of determining conservation and sustainable use strategies.

In addition, being a federal state, the Sudan’s governance structure implies that federal policies be built from the ground up

¹⁵ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

¹⁶ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

¹⁷ “Gender Mainstreaming: The Role of Civil Society. Results of Monitoring the National Gender Mechanism” report by the Public Union for Gender Equality and Women’s Initiatives, Baku, August 2010, paper copy

following principles of subsidiarity. This will ensure the vetting of the NBSAP by the most relevant stakeholders and secure full involvement in implementation. Such a process requires extensive consultations, including face to face consultations in the different states, with different interest groups depending on the ecosystems in question. When the Sudan's over 100 spoken languages are factored in, it is clear that a well conducted consultative process therefore implies intensive human resources as well significant travel – in the conditions available in country.

Lastly, and in view of the long term embargo it has been subject to, the Sudan has developed its own national expertise and capacity to high standards and levels; the university of Khartoum as well as returning students having studied abroad sustain this regular input of highly qualified professionals. It is therefore envisaged that the project will fully rely on national capacities and that international expertise will only be required for punctual and very specific aspects where internationally vetted and tested expertise is needed.

In view of the above, and give the alignment of all cost items with the UNDP scales for the Sudan, the project is deemed highly cost-effective in comparison to the expected outputs and outcomes to be generated.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$8,000	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
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	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	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		~ US\$ 10,000	

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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>)
Babiker Abdalla Ibrahim	GEF OFP	Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Physical Development	05/17/2012

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, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		June 1, 2012	Mirey Atallah, UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	+421 2 57333262	mirey.atallah@undp.org

ANNEX A CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Technical Manager (30% of time on managerial tasks)	500	34	<p>To be responsible for the managerial and planning requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. Key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Together with HCENR staff, develop detailed TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, companies and other service providers and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee. - Ensure quality assurance of all project deliverables and raise recommendations to the HCENR and UNDP on final approval of deliverables, products and publications. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP and in particular prepare the inception and final reports for the project. - Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master's degree in environmental/natural resources 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 The Sudan, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential, prior experience with UNDP and/or GEF projects an asset. *The estimated time for management and oversight is 30%.</p> <p>A HCENR staff member will also provide support for key project management functions, to be appointed by the government of the Sudan at the signature of the project document. The successful candidate will also provide technical expertise for the implementation of technical components of the project, in conjunction with the CBD focal point, HCENR counterpart and UNDP CO as necessary.</p>
National Project Director (government co-finance)	n/a	n/a	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the designated national Implementing Partner, the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), in close consultation with relevant institutions in charge of biodiversity and protected areas. Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of government institutions. - Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activity Project Manager on a daily basis together with UNDP;

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders. - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government. - Ensure the CBD and GEF focal points primarily, and other convention focal points are engaged in and kept abreast of the NBSAP preparation process. - Guide the project manager on institutional considerations to account for, in particular with regards to mainstreaming activities. - Secure an entry point and connection for the project manager, consultants and other experts involved in the project to government institutions as necessary. - Review and approve the final list of expert working group members and secure approval from their host institution in case they are government civil servants.
Project Assistant (UNDP co-finance)	n/a	n/a	<p>To provide general support to the Project Manager with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics; - Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance; - Provide input into finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget (which also includes activity descriptions and a chronogram) in a timely manner, reviewing and analysing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals; - Take a proactive role in the organization of logistics for meetings, workshops and in connection with the contractual engagement of national and international consultants, consultancy firms etc. with respect to all project activities. - Maintain a contact database with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to achieving the objective and outcomes of the project. - Assists the Project Manager with the logistics, preparation of materials and maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Manager that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a tertiary education in secretarial science degree/diploma or related professional qualifications with a minimum of 3 years experience. Project management and financial management; computer skills are essential. Prior experience in UNDP procedures and practices is recommended.</p>
<i>International</i>			
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Technical Manager (70% of time on technical tasks)	500	78	<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"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other experts, working groups and international consultants involved in the NBSAP and be

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 CBD focal point, National Project Director, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to the National Project Director, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on at the inception meeting or as adjusted in agreement with the PSC. ▪ 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. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the National Communications to the UNFCCC and NAPA that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Lead meetings of the Technical Working Groups, in coordination with the National Project Director. ▪ Submit a final draft to the NPD and Technical Working Groups, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. ▪ Prepare the 5th national report to the CBD with the support of the CBD focal point, NPD and Biodiversity working group <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in the Sudan ➤ Biodiversity Targets for The Sudan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for The Sudan ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in The Sudan ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in The Sudan ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in The Sudan ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ 5th National Report to the CBD <p><i>See tab above and EA management for the selection criteria.</i></p> <p><i>*The estimated time for technical activities is 70%.</i></p>
Facilitator/moderator	750	10	<p>To provide strategic guidance to the Project Manager and National Project Director on stakeholder consultation processes to generate the maximum involvement and engagement of state, local and sectoral actors in the NBSAP process. In particular the facilitator/moderator will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the NPD and project manager with identifying relevant stakeholders; - Determine outcomes of stakeholder engagement per stakeholder group and identify appropriate consultation methodology;

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare a stakeholder engagement plan specifying: interest groups, purpose of engagement, means of engagement, necessary follow-up; - In cases of conflict and/or dissent over NBSAP (e.g. with regards to mainstreaming), design resolution mechanisms identifying appropriate leader and supporting with the resolution of issues; - Develop methodologies and identify appropriate lead persons for state level consultation; - Lead the preparation and review all background information for national, sectoral and state-level consultations; - Participate and when needed moderate critical meetings of the NBSAP development process; - Provide input to the NBSAP's stakeholder engagement plan; - Provide all necessary support for the final approval process of the NBSAP both at central and state levels. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> Should have a master's degree in environmental planning and/or public policy or related field with a minimum of 5 year experience. *The facilitator/moderator will be recruited if deemed necessary to supplement the project manager, and the recruitment will be decided by the first project steering committee.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	750	6	<p>To provide overall guidance, support and input on issues related to monitoring and evaluation in the framework of the NBSAP, working closely with the CBD Focal point, NPD, PM, and NBSAP Review working group primarily, as well as the technical working groups established within the EA implementation process.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with the NPD, Project Manager and Biodiversity working group to take stock of the causes of biodiversity loss in the country, by first identifying the direct and indirect threats to biodiversity and then the drivers behind the threats, following the theory of change approach. ▪ Setting targets and priorities: Play a pivotal role in the process of preparing the national proposal on applying the Aichi Targets in the Sudan, developing SMART indicators for the purpose and assessing the baseline for it. ▪ Collaborate in the preparation of the document for the revised NBSAP particularly with respect to the indicators, monitoring and evaluation framework and institutional structures and tools for long term M&E under the CBD. ▪ Contribute to the work on the CHM and in particular on mechanism to update, report on, and track the evolution of the targets. <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Key author of: Biodiversity Targets for the Sudan as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Contribution to: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Sudan 2012-2020 ➤ Contribution to: Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>General selection criteria:</i></p> <p>Strong expertise in Monitoring and Evaluation, particularly participatory processes for M&E, thorough understanding of the theory of change approach, and ability to work with multiple counterparts. With extensive experience in review, synthesis and integration of diverse information. Professional in biology or environmental management.</p>
<i>International</i>			
Climate change expert	3,000	4	<p>The consultant will provide assistance to the Climate Change working group of national experts :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify areas important for carbon sequestration and advice on protection and management strategies. ▪ Update the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of important ecosystems services. Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors. Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation. Experience in ecosystem based approaches, ecosystem based adaptation to climate change and climate change adaptation in biological/ecological services.</p>
Environmental economist/finance specialist	3,000	6	<p>The consultant will be responsible for carrying out the tasks under two sub-activities: i) Assessing and mainstreaming ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP. The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Economic Assessment and Mainstreaming expert working group, NBSAP Review Working Group, the Climate Change International Consultant and other experts in the .</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <p><u>With respect to Economic Valuation aspects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the PM in the preparation of TORs for the economic and financial assessment study and provide selection criteria to the Economic Assessment and Mainstreaming Working Group for the selection of successful bidders. Working closely with the selected team of national consultants, identify the most appropriate methodology for the study and train them as necessary, supplementing national capacities when they are lacking. Follow and Monitor closely the work of the Output-based consultancies on Economic Valuation of Biodiversity. Identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives. Identify priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP. Work closely with the Climate Change International Specialist and CC working group on a back of the envelope costing of adaptation measures and mitigation responses. <p><u>With respect to Finance and Resource Mobilisation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse 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. Conduct an analysis of institutional capacities for resource mobilization. Develop and implement capacity building process for lead NBSAP implementation institutions and partners on resource mobilization. Analyse external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP including trends for i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week [GEF only]</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks [GEF only]</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to: i) agriculture and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) bank loans for investment projects; iii) climate change financing and pre-requisites for their successful deployment in the Sudan and iv) payment for ecosystem services schemes in select ecosystems of the Sudan. ▪ Facilitate the definition of a Resource Mobilization strategy between the lead NBSAP implementation institutions and partners <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Sudan ➤ Study on Ecosystem Valuation in the Sudan ➤ Back of the envelope economic and financial evaluation of CC adaptation and mitigation ecosystem based measures ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP

Annex B CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			X	X	X							
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			X	X	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	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	X	X	X					
2 NBSAP Update	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				
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
3 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanism	IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities	8a. Develop overarching and specific implementation plans							X	X	X			
		8b. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.							X	X	X			
		9. Technology needs assessment												
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.								X	X	X	X	X
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilisation for NBSAP implementation							X	X	X			
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		13. CHM updating							X	X	X	X	X	
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach (based on national targets)								X	X	X		
		15. Fifth National Report							X	X	X			

Annex C. TOR FOR WORKING GROUPS

This proposal includes the formation of four Working Groups to support the NBSAP update process, the preparation of the Fifth national Report and development of a CHM for Sudan. A modest budget of \$12,500 has been reserved for the purpose for covering meeting costs, the time of experts who are not public sector employees and any other miscellaneous costs in connection with the functioning of the working groups. Refer to budget notes “c”, “h” and “m” in Annex D for a break-down of these costs.

NBSAP Review Working Group (s): Multi-sectoral and inter-institutional participation groups

Background:

The participation of different sectors and institutions is essential for making the NBS a mainstream management tool. Each component to be developed in the update will have the participation of different stakeholders at different times, who will then be informed of all developments so that they feel involved and take ownership of the task. Participation will begin upon the formation of the Multi-sectoral Advisory Group. Priority will be given to those sectors that are the main drivers of change with negative effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as those who must make local decisions and have not participated adequately (e.g. states) in previous exercises of the NBSAP. Each sector should see itself reflected in the achievement of the Aichi Targets, through contributions that they themselves define.

The multi-sectoral group that will be formed for advisory purposes at the beginning of the process will very likely remain as a support committee throughout the implementation of the EA and beyond, to support, review and make necessary adjustments for the implementation of the NBSAP. The multi-sectoral group could build on the previously established National Biodiversity Committee, plus the participation of other representatives as considered necessary to have a multi-sectoral maximum group size of 12 to 15 people.

Purpose:

Serve as the primary consultation forum and events’ organisation support group for the EA team. Key activities will include:

- Assist the Enabling Activities Project Manager to design a thorough activity workplan for the project and to monitor it.
- Provide policy and technical advice on the matters being discussed within the technical working groups, e.g. in those formed under the output-based consultancies, and in project events.
- Provide written and review inputs to different reports and products expected from the project, with focus on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Sudan for the period (2011-2020)
- Undertake a stock taking exercise looking at multi-sectoral working groups in the Sudan, their functioning, key constraints and facilitating factors to sustaining them, and draw up recommendations to ensure this working group evolves into a permanent National Biodiversity Committee.

Biodiversity Working Group

Background:

Since July 2011 the boundaries of the Sudan have been redefined with the split of the country; furthermore the Sudan has never undertaken a comprehensive biodiversity assessment or gap analysis of its protected areas system although several academic, species specific and project based assessments have been undertaken.

The working group will comprise 5-8 knowledgeable experts on biodiversity and protected areas in the Sudan drawn from national and state level institutions, civil society organizations and academia.

Purpose:

Serve as the primary think tank on biodiversity for the EA and in particular:

- Work closely with the NPD and PM on the stock-taking exercise under component 1 to produce a stock-take report
- Provide inputs and review the TORs for the biodiversity assessment study.
- Guide, assist, review and clear the biodiversity assessment study.
- Be the lead working group for the nationalization of the Aichi targets.
- Work with the facilitator, monitoring and evaluation specialist and CHM team to ensure high quality, nationally owned and implementable products and processes.
- Provide inputs, review and clear the Biodiversity and protected areas related sections of the NBSAP
- Interact with the other technical working groups and provide feedback and advice to the NBSAP Review working group.
- Contribute to the preparation of the 5th national report to the CBD.

Economic Assessment and mainstreaming working group

Background:

Biodiversity underpins the Sudan's critical economic sectors and is significantly affected by many as well. Until now a rigorous economic assessment exercise showing the contribution of biodiversity to the Sudan's economy as well as the economic and financial losses resulting from biodiversity and ecosystem function losses has not been undertaken. This will be a critical exercise to determine entry points for raising biodiversity higher on the policy agenda, secure national commitment and financial resources for its conservation, management and sustainable use, and ensure such considerations are properly taken into account in sectoral and economic developments in the country.

The working group will comprise 5-8 knowledgeable experts on economic and financial assessments and mechanisms, key sector specialists and policy specialists drawn from national and state level institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia.

Purpose:

Serve as the primary think tank on economic and financial aspects of the NBSAP with particular emphasis on :

- Provide inputs and review the TORs for the economic and financial assessment study, as well as the TORs for the international specialist on environmental economics and finance.
- Guide, assist, review and clear the economic assessment study and preparation of the financing strategy of the NBSAP.
- Work with the facilitator, monitoring and evaluation specialist and CHM team to ensure economic and financial parameters are adequately included in consultation, targets, indicators and communications on the NBSAP.
- Provide advice and identify entry points on mechanisms for mainstreaming the NBSAP into economic sectors, economic development strategies, the private sector and other economic/development activities.
- Identify key arguments to securing financing from different sectors, including the ministry of finance, for securing biodiversity assets and ecosystem services.
- Interact with the other technical working groups, in particular with the CC working group on the economic assessment of adaptation measures, and provide feedback and advice to the NBSAP Review working group.

Climate Change Working Group

Background:

The Sudan's large land mass comprises different habitats and types of ecosystems; located in Eastern Africa, climate models and scenarios indicate a significant impact of long term climate change, with the shorter term variability already expressing itself in the last few years with droughts, floods, outbreaks and other observations in the natural world indicating a more frequent occurrence of extremes and shifts in natural patterns. However these have not been systematically documented, nor have country specific projections been generated, bar the work that has been done under the National Communications and NAPA.

The working group will comprise 5 knowledgeable experts on climate change adaptation and mitigation issues, and will necessarily include the UNFCCC focal point. The experts will be drawn from different national and state institutions, academia and non-governmental organizations with relevant knowledge of the issues at hand.

Purpose:

Serve as the primary think tank on climate change aspects of the NBSAP with particular emphasis on:

- Provide inputs and review the TORs for the climate change and ecosystems assessment study, as well as the TORs for the international specialist on climate change.
- Guide, assist, review and clear the climate change study and the integration of results in the NBSAP.
- Work with the facilitator, monitoring and evaluation specialist and CHM team to ensure climate change impacts and opportunities are adequately communicated in consultations, targets, indicators and communications on the NBSAP.
- Identify priority measures for ecosystems based adaptation and mitigation in terrestrial and marine ecosystems for inclusion in the NBSAP working group.
- Work closely with the biodiversity expert group to establish a ground truthing and long-term monitoring system in critical ecosystems to help assess the trajectory of climate change impacts on these ecosystems and their functions.
- Provide inputs in relation to the applicability of climate change funding opportunities to the priorities identified for inclusion in the NBSAP financing strategy.
- Interact with the other technical working groups and provide feedback and advice to the NBSAP Review working group.

Annex D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes
62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	9,000	5,000	4,000		a
6200	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,500	4,500			b
62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,250	3,250			c
62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	7,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	d
62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	1,000			1,000	e
Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)				24,750	17,750	5,000	2,000	
				24,750	17,750	5,000	2,000	
62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	24,000	0	18,000	6,000	f
62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	11,000	1,750	5,750	3,500	g
62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	a
62000	GEF-10003	72099	Contractual Services-Companies	7,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	h
62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	71,000		40,000	31,000	i
62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,500		4,000	2,500	j
Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)				139,500	7,750	82,750	49,000	
				139,500	7,750	82,750	49,000	
62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000			6,000	f
62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	5,500		3,000	2,500	k
62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	15,000			15,000	l
62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	10,000		2,000	8,000	a
62000	GEF-10003	72099	Contractual Services-Companies	2,250			2,250	m
Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)				38,750	0	5,000	33,750	
				38,750	0	5,000	33,750	
62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	17,000	3,000	10,000	4,000	a
Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)				17,000	3,000	10,000	4,000	
04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	75700	Training, Workshops & Confer.	20,000	10,000	7,000	3,000	p
04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	10,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	j
04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	n
04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	o
Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)				50,000	27,000	16,000	7,000	
Total (Total Budget Management)				67,000	30,000	26,000	11,000	

Budget Notes	
a	Project Manager @ 500\$/week, total of 112 weeks (i.e. \$56K), of which 30% of time is dedicated to project management (\$17K) and 70% to technical inputs (\$39K spread over components 1, 2 and 3).
b	Nat. Short-term Cons.: (1) Facilitator/moderator (4 weeks @ \$750); (2) M&E Specialist for setting Aichi Targets (2 weeks @ \$750).
c	National Working Groups (wg) inputs to the stocktaking and target-setting exercises: (1) NBSAP wg (\$1,000); (2) BD wg (\$1,250); (3) Economic Assessment wg (\$500); and (4) Climate Change wg (\$500).
d	1 laptop computer for Project manager, printer and scanner to support documentation and upload onto CHM.
e	Communicating the progress and results of the project to wider stakeholder body through print and electronic media.
f	Int. Cons.: (1) Int. BD-Climate Change consultant (4 weeks under Component 2); (2) International BD Economic Valuation and Finance consultant (6 weeks, of which 4 weeks are under Component 2 and 2 weeks under Component 3 - NBSAP finance strategy) - International consultant costs exclude their travel & DSA to the country
g	Nat. Short-term Cons.: Facilitator/moderator (4 weeks @ \$750).
h	National Working Groups (wg) inputs to the NBSAP preparation and strategic studies: (1) NBSAP wg (\$500); (2) BD wg (\$3,000); (3) Economic Assessment wg (\$1,750); and (4) Climate Change wg (\$1,750).
i	Strategic Studies: (1) Biodiversity and protected areas system rapid assessment study (\$20K); (2) Economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems for mainstreaming in economic sectors and development (\$35K); (3) Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystems (20K).
j	Travel for international consultants and locally
k	Nat. Short-term Cons.: (1) Facilitator/moderator (2 weeks @ \$750); (2) M&E Specialist for working with CHM design team and establishing permanent M&E framework for CBD-related issues (4 weeks @ \$750).
l	CHM update & communications
m	National Working Groups (wg) inputs to the NBSAP implementation plans and the CHM: (1) NBSAP wg (\$1,000); (2) BD wg (\$750); (3) Economic Assessment wg (\$250); and (4) Climate Change wg (\$250).
n	Audit, bank charges, insurance and other miscellaneous expenses.
o	Administrative Assistant 100% for management covered by UNDP core funds (total \$22.4K).
p	Inception meeting (\$8K), Consultation meetings and technical studies

ANNEX E. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE PROVISION: TOR FOR LAUNCHING A REQUEST FOR QUOTES

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex D of this proposal, three technical output-based consultancies are planned under the project. This Annex describes the work under each of them. The content herein will form the basis to prepare complete **Requests for Quotes**¹⁸ for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	Budget Note
1	Biodiversity and protected areas system rapid assessment study	18,000	i
2	Economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems for mainstreaming in economic sectors and development	35,000	i
3	Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystems	18,000	i
4	Re-designing of the CHM and outreach	15,000	l

Services will be tendered out to qualified national consultancy service providers. Services may be assigned to a centre of excellence or NGO that can avail the required expertise and field staff. TOR for consultancies #7 and #8 will be developed during project inception and are not detailed herein.

The complete **Requests for Quotes** prepared by UNDP normally has the following structure:

- i. Instructions to Offerors
- ii. General Conditions of Contract
- iii. Terms of Reference (TOR)
- iv. Proposal Submission Form
- v. Price Schedule

In this annex, **only the TOR is described**. The remainder of the chapters of the Requests for Quotes will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for Quotes will include the following headings:

- (1) Summary and Background
- (2) Objective of the Consultancy
- (3) Scope of Work
- (4) Expected Results
- (5) Duty station
- (6) Requirements to the documents
- (7) Responsibility
- (8) Qualification requirements
- (9) Available information
- (10) Selection Process

Section 1 of the TOR is the same for all four output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed when preparing the final Requests for Quotes. Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all four output-based consultancies and are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the Requests for Quotes.

The number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment are to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes.

Common Sections to all TORs

(1) Summary

The Sudan is in the process of implementing a GEF biodiversity planning project **whose** objective is to integrate the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks

¹⁸ With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

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.

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project, each representing one Component of the project:

- 1) Revision of the Biodiversity Planning Process in the Sudan and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 2) The Sudan’s NBSAP fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP
- 3) Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

The ultimate goal of the project is to build national capacity within the topic of biodiversity planning. This implies procuring knowledge and capacity building services that are usually not available within State Institutions, due to the specificity of the topics at hand and the technical requirements.

[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]

(5) Duty station:

Khartoum

Home based, for the completion of certain reports.

*Note: all travel expenses should be included into the breakdown of contract total amount by submission of financial proposal.

(6) Requirements to the documents

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in English in MS Word (2007 and later). Used font: Arial, size: 12; Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.
- *May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes in case Arabic is needed*–

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the NBSAP Project Manager;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

Specific Sections for each of the TORs

**Annex E-1
Biodiversity & Protected Areas System Rapid Assessment**

Areas of expertise: Ecology, biodiversity, species specialization, protected areas management, system planning .

Competencies: Consulting team specializing in ecological assessments, with proven experience in generating and collating data for conservation analysis, building baseline information and trends on species and ecosystem repartition. A solid understanding of the Sudan’s biomes and their associated species is a must, with at least 7 years experience in the field of work. A good understanding of climate/biodiversity interface is required, as well as a good understanding of protected area systems, gap analysis and management approaches. Knowledge of obligations under the CBD is a plus, particularly with regards to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies, centres of excellence, academic teams or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in this consultancy, working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, a national **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

(A) Biodiversity and PA System Rapid Assessment

Services should be based on expertise of **recognized caliber**, quotes for qualified entities should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

(2) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to generate the necessary information on the current configuration of the Sudan's critical biodiversity and ecosystems in view of the recent secession of the country in support of the updating of the entire Biodiversity Planning Process in the Sudan. This will include identifying priorities for conservation purposes, sustainable use and management, including within a representative protected areas system – in line with the CBD's POWPA.

(3) Scope of Work

This is a specialized consultation to support the rapid assessment of biodiversity and protected areas in the Sudan. The team will work under the guidance of the project technical manager and in close collaboration of a national Biodiversity Working Group which will be established within the scope of the EA. The working group acts as a reference point for the assessment and has the responsibility of giving the final clearance for the end product.

Key tasks of the consultancy are:

- Stocking of existing plans, policies and practices in Sudan that result in biodiversity conservation or loss – the focus will be on protected areas (PA) management and the work under it will build on the *Elements* and *Goals* of the PoWPA and how they are being implemented in Sudan. The former are¹⁹:
 - Element 1: Direct Actions for Planning, Selecting, Establishing, Strengthening, and Managing, Protected Area Systems and Sites
 - Element 2: Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing
 - Element 3: Enabling Activities
 - Element 4: Standards, Assessment, and Monitoring
- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss within Sudan's PAs by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats, as well as the role played by PAs in averting those threats.
- Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective management of PAs in Sudan with focus on the systems and on sites.
- The (UNDP) Capacity Development Scorecard for the Management of Protected Areas Systems will be applied in an analytical fashion to identify specific capacity barriers at the individual, organisational and systemic levels. Other tools, including on PA finance and the site management effectiveness (METT) can also be applied across the entire system of PAs, if not yet done. The GEF SO1 Tracking Tools includes both and may provide a more in-depth insight into the status of the system, and of the barriers faced at different levels.
- The PoWPA E-learning Curricula for protected area management will be explored, in terms of how it can contribute to improving capacity for it in Sudan. These are available at www.cbd.int/protected.
- The consultancy will ensure that Sudan taps into and participate in relevant knowledge fora and databases for protected area management. The goal is to identify the challenges to Sudan's PAs in the 21st Century.
- Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges to integrating the challenges to 21st Century Protected Areas into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's PoWPA in Sudan.
- Provide inputs of technical nature to help Sudan define a set of national targets in response to the Aichi Targets and a means to track the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at the national level.
- Take an active part in the technical and editorial work that will help Sudan develop its new NBSAP.
- Organise consultation meetings with the working group and other relevant stakeholders to present key products.
- Validate key products together with the Higher Council for Environment and National Resources (HCENR), the project project's technical manager and the working group.
- Submit all required information for finalizing the National Biodiversity Framework for Sudan, including the agreed national targets for biodiversity management, in light of the global Aichi Targets, according to agreed deadlines.

(4) Expected Results

- A rapid assessment of biodiversity and protected areas in the Sudan is completed.
- Priorities – species, ecosystems, functions – are identified and appropriate management measures recommended.
- Key gaps are identified and recommendations for their completion generated in a consultative manner.
- Extensive consultations with different interest groups are conducted to inform the assessment and priority setting.
- Interim and final reports of the consultancy are submitted.

¹⁹ See www.cbd.int/protected.

Economic Valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems for mainstreaming in economic sectors and development

Areas of expertise: Economic assessments, public policy, financial instruments and mechanisms, conservation finance.

Competencies: Consulting team specializing in socio economic assessments, thematic mainstreaming in development sectors, economic modelling and public policy and administration. Concrete experiences and understanding of the Sudan's legal and policy instruments, economic sectors and fiscal and financial instruments is a must. Ability to apply econometrics and economic theory for conservation purposes should be demonstrated in the bidding documents. Ability to work with different technical teams (contracted under other bids) and with the guidance of a specialist working group and international expert are a must.

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies, centres of excellence, academic teams or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in this consultancy, working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, a national **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

(B) Economic Valuation for Mainstreaming of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

(2) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to undertake the first rigorous exercise of assessing and costing the values of the Sudan's biodiversity and ecosystems as they relate to economic sectors and development. The ultimate purpose of the consultancy is to generate a set of facts and figures that will enable the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystems into the Sudan's critical economic sectors and its development policy. Through this activity, the Sudan 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.

(3) Scope of Work

This is a specialized consultancy to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Sudan's economic sectors and development policy through the provision of hard data on their economic value and cost of loss. The retained team will work under the guidance of the Project Manager, in close coordination with the national working group and with the technical support and expertise of an internationally recruited specialist. *The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.*

(4) Expected Results

- A globally vetted methodology for economic assessments is agreed upon;
- The full range of values of the Sudan's ecosystem services and biodiversity is assessed;
- Interest groups and their interaction with these values are identified and consulted;
- Policy, fiscal, financial and other mechanisms hindering the full accounting for these services in development and economic sectors are identified and analysed;
- Mechanisms and entry points to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Sudan's development approaches and economic sectors are proposed and means to implement them are suggested;
- A back of the envelope costing and assessment of ecosystems based climate change adaptation and mitigation measures is identified (in close collaboration with the Climate Change Impacts assessment team and Biodiversity Assessment team).

Annex E – 3

Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystems

Areas of expertise: Climate change modelling, scenario planning and projection of climate models on ecosystems and species repartition, ecosystems based climate change responses.

Competencies: Consulting firm that can avail expertise in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation. Experience in ecosystem based approaches, ecosystem based adaptation to climate change and climate change adaptation in biological/ecological services.

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies, centres of excellence, academic teams or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in this consultancy, working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, a national **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

(C) Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities for biodiversity and ecosystems

Services should be based on expertise of **recognized caliber**, quotes for qualified entities should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

(2) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to generate climate related information, response options and back of the envelope costing that will enable the Sudan prepare for managing its biodiversity and ecosystems in a changing climate.

(3) Scope of Work

This is a specialized consultation to support the rapid assessment of biodiversity and climate change interface in the Sudan in line with the guidance of the CBD. The team will work under the guidance of the project manager and in close collaboration of a national Climate Change Working Group which will be established within the scope of the EA and with the technical backstopping of an internationally recruited specialist. The working group acts as a reference point for the assessment and has the responsibility of giving the final clearance for the end product.

The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.

(4) Expected Results

- Identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
- Updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
- Assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
- Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
- Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

Annex E-4
Re-designing of the CHM and outreach

Areas of expertise: Communication, journalism, outreach, logistics, organisation of meetings, data-base and web-development.

Competencies: Consulting firm specializing in bioinformatics, with proven experience in generating and information technology systems over 5 years experience in generating spatial information and documents and Web sites, manage, and have proven experience in international standards and protocols and bioinformatics have networking nationally and internationally. With knowledge in public policy, communications, and bioinformatics

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies a centre of excellence or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

(D) Web-design and editorial support

Services should be based on expertise of **international caliber**, though the CVs presented may be of nationals. Quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs.

(2) Objective

The main objective of the Consultancy is to provide stakeholder engagement support to the entire Biodiversity Planning Process in the Sudan outlined in the Enabling Activities project, offering an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site for the country as well as support for communication and outreach, helping the NBSAP team calibrate its communication tools to different interest groups and sets of stakeholders.

(3) Scope of Work

This is a specialized consultation to support the renovation and redesign of the platform of the CHM / Sudan in accordance with the requirements of the CBD with output indicators, reporting and networking. *The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.*

(4) Expected Results

- Installation of bioinformatics capabilities for maintaining and updating the CHM, within the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
- Generating reports that account on interim progress and final evaluation of the consultancy
- Support dissemination, communication and information to monitor the ENBD.
- 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.