



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Tunisia</b>		
Country(ies):	Tunisia	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4851
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Submission Date:	July 20, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	26
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

**EA Objective:** To integrate Tunisia'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 (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</li> <li>- By end of 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Tunisia'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, Tunisia taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>1</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>2</sup>, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>3</sup> and the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>4</sup>, among other relevant ones).</p>	39,833	16,600
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2014, Tunisia's NBSAP is fully revised and updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 A revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Tunisia, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated; it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as: (i) valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity; (iii) safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; (iv) strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; (v) strengthening ecosystem resilience and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vi) creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>This will include, inter alia, the following strategic studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecosystem characterisation and valuation in Tunisia</li> <li>▪ Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia</li> </ul>	82,751	13,600

<sup>1</sup> [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>2</sup> [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>3</sup> [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>4</sup> [geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
			<p>2.2 Impacts of climate change on biodiversity are identified and adaptation measures mainstreamed into NBSAP, through a strategic study with the following theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia</li> </ul> <p>2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Tunisia is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.</p>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By 2014, the plan for implementing the NBSAP is completed, and includes capacity, technology and finance needs assessments</li> <li>- By 2014, the updating and improvement of the national clearinghouse mechanisms is completed</li> <li>- By 2014, the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including 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 Tunisia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	75,916	8,600
Subtotal				198,500	38,800
EA Management Cost <sup>5</sup>				21,500	61,600
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220,000</b>	<b>100,400</b>

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	In-kind	50,400
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	50,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>100,400</b>

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

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

<sup>5</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

## D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks**	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)**	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	7	7,000	54,600	61,600
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		13,000	5,000	18,000
Travel*		0	0	0
Other**	Project Audit	0	2,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous	1,500		
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,500</b>	<b>61,600</b>	<b>83,100</b>

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

\*\*\* Under "Local Consultants / co-financing", \$21,000 refers to UNDP's co-financing of the NBSAP National Project Manager (21 weeks), plus an amount \$33,600 which corresponds to the value of the time input of government staff to the management of the project.

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

#### Biodiversity significance in Tunisia

Tunisia is only 163,610 km<sup>2</sup> large and bounded to the west by Algeria, to the south-by Libya east and to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, with about 1,300 km of coastline. Because of its particular geographical position, Tunisia is subject to the antagonistic influence of diverse climatic regimes – from the Mediterranean, the great Sahara and, to some extent, the Atlantic Ocean –and therefore characterised by significant climate variability with an important aridity component. This translates into a wide variety of milieu and ecosystems – Tunisia is part of the southern edge of the Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot where it plays a central role in ensuring connectivity between the eastern and the western parts of the southern Mediterranean.

Tunisia is host to over 7,200 animal and plant species spread across various terrestrial, coastal/marine and freshwater ecosystems. 228 (3.2%) plant species are endemic. Tunisia's fauna has suffered a substantive decline over the last century. There are 2181 terrestrial animal species in Tunisia (78 mammals including 30 rare or threatened species, 362 birds, 58 reptiles and amphibians, 336 fish and 1434 invertebrates) and 2331 marine animal species. 32 collections of micro-organisms have been identified totalling 22650 strains.

Tunisia counts with 5 main groups of terrestrial ecosystems of primary importance:

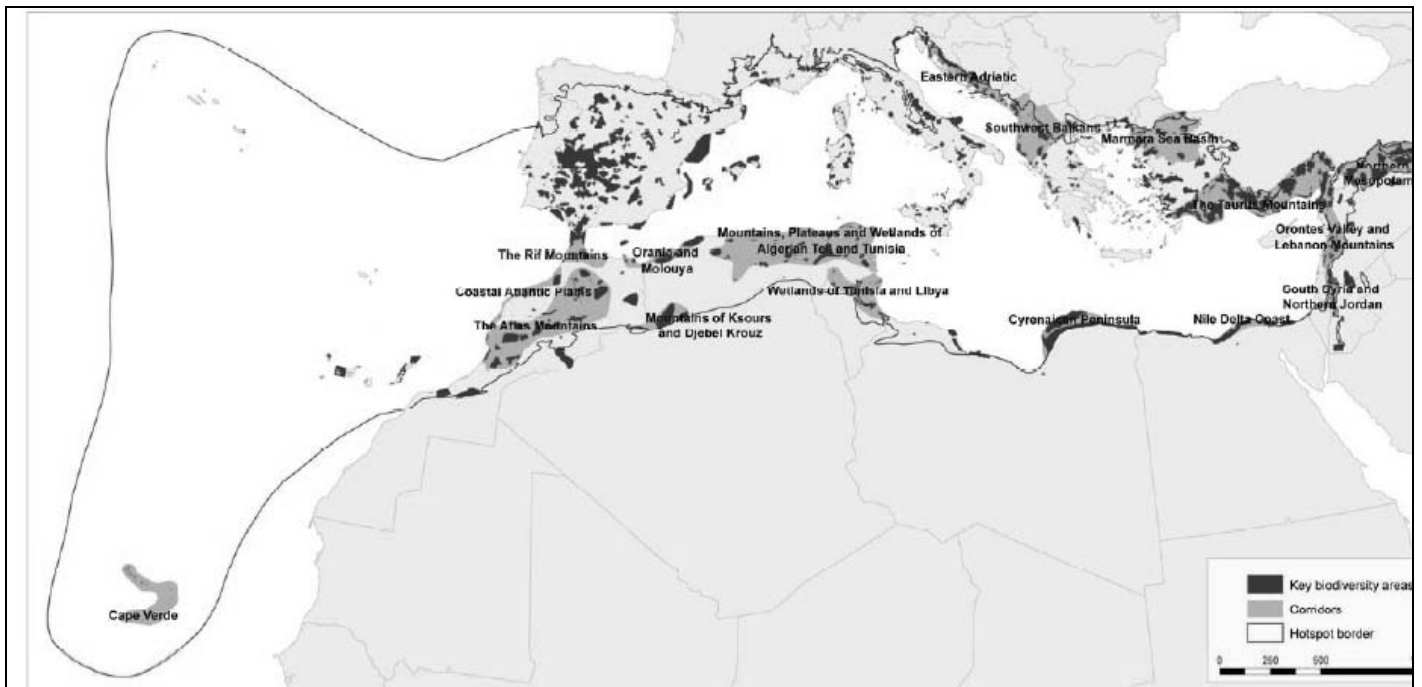
1. Forest and mountain ecosystems (18);
2. Steppe ecosystems (3);
3. Saharan ecosystems (1) which cover nearly one third of the country's total area;
4. Oasis ecosystems (3); and
5. Agricultural ecosystems in 3 main agro-ecological zones with a total of 12 groups of agro-systems covering 5.3 million ha.

The Tunisian marine environment is typically subdivided into three main zones (Northern, Eastern and Southern) of climatic character, which harbour:

- Coastal ecosystems (4);
- Insular ecosystems (over 66,400 ha) and;
- Marine ecosystems.

Wetlands and water ecosystems are mainly present in the central and northern regions. They include:

- Lagoon ecosystems (9) covering 0.11 million ha;
- Sebkhats and chotts (15) covering 2 million ha;
- Freshwater courses and reservoirs (8).



*The Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot showing Key Biodiversity Areas and Corridors. © Conservation International.*

## Threats to biodiversity

The notable socio-economic development achieved in Tunisia during the last 5 decades has had undeniable positive impacts such as the rapid improvement of the standard of living which has been accompanied by the increase of both quantitative and qualitative social needs, and some increase in the cost of living. However such a development induced various negative impacts mainly an increasing pressure on natural resources and land through cultivation of marginal lands, changes in land use, rapid urbanization, and the race for increases in agriculture production and quality to meet market requirements. This has led to a rapid degradation of natural resources and habitats. The main threats to biodiversity in Tunisia include:

- (i) The market forces which are among the primary drivers of biodiversity loss, in particular with regard to agrobiodiversity but also on traditional know-how and practices.
- (ii) Habitat / land use change: This includes the conversion from natural land cover and marginal land for agricultural and development purposes. Cultivated land increased from 2.96 million ha in 1961-62 to 4.21 million ha in 2004-2005 while fallows and rangelands including grasslands (Esparto) decreased from 2.25 million ha to 1.06 million ha during the same period. Forest cover had declined from 3.3 million ha at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to 841,000 ha actually. However afforestation activities have addressed this issue and forest cover is slowly improving again. In addition, the damming of most of Tunisia's waterways has led to a decrease in marine and coastal sedimentation that have led to increased erosion and impacted marine and coastal species and habitats.
- (iii) Pollution of the natural environment: Pollution in various forms is a more restrictive barrier to the conservation of biodiversity in Tunisia, in particular with regard to marine biodiversity. Coastal areas in particular are the most urbanised areas where industrial and touristic activities are concentrated. Pollution affects some coastal or lagoon areas where local impacts have been observed. Such pollution results from releases of maritime transport vessels that are hardly controllable, and from spills of cleaned waste water that are not consistent with accepted standards.
- (iv) Climate Change and desertification: While Tunisia is already facing high levels of desertification and land degradation caused by a variety of human-caused drivers, climate change is increasingly becoming an additional threat to biodiversity in Tunisia. In particular, hydrological stresses from extreme heat events and drought are stressing aquatic species. Some studies show that by 2020, there will be 15% less precipitation, requiring resilience and adaptation measures to be put in place as soon as possible to cope with the strain on human and natural communities alike. Climate change is also stressing agricultural biodiversity.
- (v) Invasive Alien Species: the existence or the recent introduction of species known as invasive is a phenomenon of special concern. These species are either native or introduced exotics. Among the native species, we can distinguish *Avena sterilis*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Lapsana communis*, *Silybum marianum*, *Foeniculum vulgare*. The Kerkennah islands are on the way to be colonized by *Lygeum spartum* and *Salsola kali*. Among the already existing exotics, there are *Oxalis pes-caprae* and *Nicotiana glauca*. Among the recently introduced species figure *Oxalis articulata*, reported in Kroumirie (El Feija, Tabarka), *Arctotheca calendula* (present in Kroumirie

and in Mogod), *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (present in Sidi Bouzid, Sbikha, Kairouan, Monastir, Zaghouan, El Fahs, Bir Mcharga).

## **Developmental context and challenges**

Biodiversity plays a critical role in Tunisia's social and economic development, which relies heavily on natural resources through agro-pastoral activities, irrigated agriculture, extraction activities, and so forth. Agriculture has been and continues to be an important source of livelihood, involving the majority of the rural population through food crops, livestock and other non-food commodities. Forests and rangelands are also critical for agro-pastoral activities, apiculture, and the extraction of timber and non-timber forest products including essential oils and pharmaceuticals; in addition forests play an invaluable role in the protection of the country's main watersheds; and subsequently in the sustainability of water reservoirs. However, Tunisia faces several serious challenges pertaining to:

- Water resources conservation, management and valuation: Indeed, compared to Mediterranean countries Tunisia is the least endowed with water resources. It has a ratio of 471m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant which could drop to 360 m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant in 2030 according to the most recent studies. Thus, water management will have to face tremendous challenges including:
  - Meeting the growing needs with limited resources,
  - Looking for a compromise to satisfy demand without slowing down the economic and social development and the preservation of natural environment and resource conservation.
- The impacts of climate change, which are projected to be as follows by 2030:
  - decrease of non-renewable aquifers by 28%;
  - decrease of surface water by 5%;
  - decrease of livestock herd sizes of 20 to 80%;
  - decrease of orchard sizes in dry areas by nearly 50%.

## **Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity**

In Tunisia, the main agencies responsible for managing biodiversity include:

- The Ministry of Environment and its auxiliary institutions
- The Ministry of Agriculture and its auxiliary institutions
- The Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research and its auxiliary institutions
- The Ministry of Regional Development
- The Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation
- The Ministry of the Interior
- The Ministry of Equipments and Habitat
- The Ministry of Public Health

The most important national and international NGOs active in the field of biodiversity in Tunisia are:

- L'association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement (ATPNE)
- L'Association des amis des Oiseaux (AAO)
- ENDA Inter Arabe
- L'Association de a protection de la vie sauvage
- RANDET (under creation)
- WWF
- IUCN

## **The Protected Area System:**

Tunisia has 44 terrestrial protected areas (PA) and c. 5 Marine PAs with more than 8 % of the territory. While there are several strengths, mostly contributed by GEF projects (e.g., strong management planning, research, monitoring and sustainable finance), the existing protected area system faces some critical problems including: a) the inability to meet basic biodiversity conservation objectives - due to poor ecosystem coverage, ecologically non-viable sizes, etc.; b) a lack of understanding and awareness at all levels in Tunisia (decision-makers, planners, general public) of the value and importance of biological conservation and rational use of biodiversity for the development of the country; and c) the lack of connectivity at site, landscape, national and regional levels. The design and development of a robust protected area network for Tunisia that serves to adequately conserve biodiversity, to ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and to foster climate resilience and adaptation, will be a key feature of the updated NBSAP. Currently the Ministry of Environment is developing a study assessing the ecological representativeness and management effectiveness of PAs. This study will allow identification of gaps and failures of the system of PAs in order to propose the necessary improvements.

### **Barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan:**

The 4<sup>th</sup> National Report identified some barriers to effective implementation of the CBD. Those barriers most relevant to the CBD Strategic Plan include:

- Inadequate research capacity on climate change issues, including capacity to assess climate vulnerability and to develop adaptation measures to climate change and their integration into international programs and projects.
- An underdeveloped legal and regulatory framework and institutional framework of monitoring components of biodiversity, and the absence of comprehensive national programs for biodiversity monitoring.
- Inadequate public participation in environmentally significant decisions.

Further gaps were identified such as:

- lack of integration and a common vision of biodiversity issues;
- lack of human and financial capacities;
- lack of individual capacity, institutional and systemic;
- lack of coherent strategies on communication, sensitizing and public awareness.

### **Other related biodiversity planning processes and efforts:**

The formulation of Tunisia's new NBSAP will build on prior biodiversity planning, CBD reporting processes and on the conclusions from previous capacity needs assessments. Then, Tunisia has been developing or is about to finalise the following further national-level policies, strategies and/or planning processes that are equally of relevance to the NBSAP formulation:

- The National Strategy on Sustainable Development, which is currently being elaborated.
- Equipped with this remarkably rich in biodiversity and landscapes, Tunisia has worked for over twenty years in promoting and implementing development policies contributing to both protect the environment, preservation of natural resources and biodiversity, and rational management of these resources, and integration of these issues as a national priority and strategic choice confirmed in the policies of economic and social development of Tunisia.
- The first strategy for mobilization of water resources (1990-2001) focused on the achievement of 21 dams that have achieved a mobilization rate of 90%. The second-year strategy for mobilization of water resources (2002-2011), in turn, on the completion of 11 large dams with a total capacity of 350 million cubic meters, which will bring the rate to 95% mobilization of water resources. This policy of water resource mobilization has been accompanied by the implementation of a national water-saving for both urban and agricultural needs, the generalization of saving techniques for irrigation water. It prolongs a cultural tradition "oasis" of management and conservation of scarce water resources.
- The two strategies for Soil and Water Conserving (1990-2001) and (2002-2011) allowed a significant improvement of water resources, creating more than 160 small lakes and 2,000 groundwater tables feeding units, and rehabilitation of approximately 4,200 ha for cereal crops.
- The implementation of the National Forest Strategy (2002-2011), which achieved afforestation and rangeland rehabilitation and brought the forest cover to 13.2% of the total area of the country.
- A strategy and action plan on desertification, prepared since 1998. 12 regional programs for desertification control (Regional Action Plans to Combat Desertification: PAR/LCD) have been developed to address socio-economic priorities and environmental key issues of each region.
- Given the already obvious impacts of climate change on the coastal environment, increasing interest is devoted to sea erosion control. For this purpose, urgent and priority actions have been identified on approximately 50 km of sea coast spread over six governorates (Bizerte, Tunis, Sousse, Monastir, Sfax and Medenine).
- Given the Tunisia's climate change vulnerability, a climate strategy was developed. In addition, sector adaptation strategies to climate change were finalized in 2008 (agriculture and ecosystems, coast and public health).
- Also, special attention was dedicated to the protection of wetlands and protection of population growth and urban activities. A specific program has been implemented, to ensure the development of management plans and help preserve the ecological functions and services of coastal wetlands 8. These efforts culminated in 2008 with creation of 19 Tunisian wetland RAMSAR sites.

A regional process of relevance in this context is the ongoing formulation of the IUCN regional programme for the Mediterranean and the sub-programme for North Africa, which was initiated during a consultation workshop in Rabat in mid 2011; the next step being the adoption of IUCN's Global Programme for 2013-2016 at the World Conservation Congress in October 2012.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
NBSAP, version 1	2001-06-01	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
NBSAP, version 2	Not submitted	Not yet started	Funding being applied for under this project.
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	1998-04-14	Submitted	
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	2002-04-03	Submitted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	2006-09-13	Submitted	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	2009-08-04	Submitted	Outdated, since it does not adequately address the Aichi Targets
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out			
Start Date: Feb 2003		End Date: Dec 2006	
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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions See <a href="http://www.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncsa/ncsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncsa-tunisia-fr-ap-FR.pdf">http://www.undp.org/mainstreaming/docs/ncsa/ncsa-reports/finalreportsandplan/ncsa-tunisia-fr-ap-FR.pdf</a></li> </ul>			2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under the Third National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agricultural Biodiversity</li> <li>– Forest Biodiversity</li> <li>– Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing</li> <li>– Biodiversity for Development</li> <li>– Invasive Alien Species</li> <li>– Protected Areas</li> <li>– Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</li> <li>– Climate change</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			2006
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES
CHM link(s):	<a href="http://www.chm-biodiv.nat.tn/">http://www.chm-biodiv.nat.tn/</a>		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	NO		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	None		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	Unknown		
Note: Although Tunisia has a developed clearinghouse mechanism, it is not adequate for meeting the data and information needs for achieving the Aichi Targets, particularly information on mainstreaming, protected areas, biodiversity valuation.			

## B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at COP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The most recent NBSAP for Tunisia was submitted to the CBD in 2001, and although it clearly lays out priorities for biodiversity conservation and contains a clear action plan for moving forward, it was developed before COP-10 and the range of historic agreements agreed in Nagoya including the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. It therefore does not include a range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP; these will be detailed in the description of the Key Activities under Component 3.

### Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA

This project seeks to fully incorporate all newly required aspects into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on fully realising the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and mainstreaming these into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies as well as into national accounting frameworks; safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; strengthening ecosystem resilience to climate change and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation; and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation.

### 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 Tunisia’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 is conducted and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets.
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised and updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan.
- Outcome 3 – The national frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD 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 depends 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)<sup>6</sup> 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)<sup>7</sup>:

*“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 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 Tunisia 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 Tunisia in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Tunisia, 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.
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<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.



Organizational	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation</li> <li>▪ Setting targets and priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs</li> <li>▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD</li> </ul>
Systemic	<p>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 Tunisia'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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation</li> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs</li> <li>▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios</li> </ul>

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

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

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

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

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	8.0%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	12.0%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	42.0%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	17.0%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	21.0%

**Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**

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

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participatory manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Tunisia's reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5<sup>th</sup> national report, and through other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Tunisia taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on

biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

**Key Outcomes:**

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

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

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

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

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, one or more of the national working groups, which will be under formation at this phase of the project, and the NBSAP International Advisor. It will involve the following steps:

**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 increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. (Refer to section B5).

**II. *Setting targets***

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

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

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

- 2.1 A revised and updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Tunisia, anchored into national development frameworks, is prepared in a participative manner and widely disseminated; it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as: (i) valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity; (iii) safeguarding and restoring key ecosystem services; (iv) strengthening protected area networks and their integration in land- and seascapes; (v) strengthening ecosystem resilience and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (vi) creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation. This will include, inter alia, the following strategic studies: Ecosystem characterisation and valuation in Tunisia; Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia.
- 2.2 Impacts of climate change on biodiversity are identified and adaptation measures mainstreamed into NBSAP, through a strategic study with the following theme: Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia.

2.3 The revised, updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Tunisia is submitted to the CBD within the deadline set by the COP.<sup>8</sup>

**Key Outcome:**

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

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia
- Sub-product 1: Study on ecosystem characterisation and valuation in Tunisia
- Sub-product 2: Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia
- Sub-product 3: Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia

**Key Activities (III)**

This activity will be led by the NBSAP National Project Manager, with the support from the Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation, the International Specialist - Biodiversity and Climate Change, the National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance, and the NBSAP International Advisor. By then, several national (and possibly sub-national) working groups would be operational and will be able to participate fully in the preparation of the required project products.

**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, national accounting and climate change plans through sectoral consultations supporting the NBSAP formulation.

While the project will focus on updating *all* aspects of the NBSAP, it will focus especially on the range of new or significantly strengthened elements in the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAP. These include the following:

- Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, as well as into national accounting and reporting systems, as appropriate, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 2**). This was identified as a priority in Tunisia's 4<sup>th</sup> National Report of 2009.

Such integration will be eased following the creation in 2011 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Planning and will be further enhanced through the reviewing (under way) by the National Constitutional Congress of the roles and the functioning of the decentralized development structures at regional and local levels. In addition, the concession act (law) adopted in 2005 will allow co-management of natural resources, mainly forests and rangelands, by local population and the private sector and is already opening the way for a better integration of the population and a better valorisation of the resources in the field of ecotourism, hunting, forest seedlings production and forest/rangeland management and valuation.

- Eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives including subsidies, and developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 3**).
- Achieving sustainable production and consumption and ensuring that the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 4**). This will be particularly important given the predictions for climate-related changes in precipitation and water runoff patterns in the coming years in Tunisia, with the consequent implications for agriculture, forestry and related land uses.
- Reducing the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, so it is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and significantly reducing degradation and fragmentation, by 2020 (**Target 5**).

The first forestry strategy was established in 1990 for a period of 10 years. The second forestry development strategy (2002-2011) included: (i) an increasing number of activities towards the increase the country's forest cover; (ii) sustainable management of the forests and rangelands; (iii) a stronger impetus to the participatory and integrated management of forest and rangelands, and socio-economic development of forest users; (iv) greater involvement of a more active private sector in forest resource management; (v) more attention to concerns about desertification, biodiversity and climate change; (vi) taking account of local, regional and national concerns resulting in an effective decentralization and progressive management activities and planning; (vii) the search for alternative funding for the forestry sector.

- Managing and harvesting all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem

<sup>8</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of Tunisia, not UNDP.

based approaches, to avoid overfishing and significant adverse impacts of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, by 2020 (**Target 6**).

Tunisia has implemented several strategies for a rational and sustainable use of fisheries resources. With an annual production of about 100,000 tons, the fishery sector directly or indirectly supports the livelihood of 100,000 people. According to INSTM, exploitable stocks in a sustainable management perspective would be approximately 150,000 tons. This figure could indicate a state of overfishing as it is generally accepted that the quantities reported do not reflect the reality of the annual catch and a corrective factor of 1.5 is usually applied. The stocks could therefore be in a fragile situation. Despite government incentives to develop the fishery sector, which should logically lead to an increase in fishing effort, the production was stagnating and even declining by 2% in 2005 compared to 2004. Some target species supplied to the market offer individuals which barely reached the age of reproduction. Finally, the management strategy of the sector is too limited: limitation of the number of licenses, satellite monitoring of vessels, minimum sizes of catches characteristics and regulation of fishing gear and their operating areas and installation of artificial reefs. Only a true integrated management plan for the sector would help halt the decline in stocks.

- Contributing to the CBD global target of ensuring that, by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland waters, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (**Target 11**). The target's measures correspond to fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. While both the NBSAP and the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report mention the importance of protected areas, there is not yet a clear plan for integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectors, a plan for integrating protected areas into climate resilience and adaptation plans, and a plan for increasing the protected area coverage required for attaining a fully representative and well-connected protected area system that contributes to the global CBD target.

By 2008, Tunisia had over the course of two decades established a network of 24 protected areas, which covered 3.5 % of the country's total area and included mountain ecosystems, forests, marine and coastal areas, oases and wetlands in reflection of Tunisia's natural diversity. In 2009 and 2010, 20 additional protected areas were created, bringing the total to 44 and the rate of network coverage to approximately 8 %. The inclusion in global and regional lists of several Tunisian PAs such as Ichkeul National Park, Zembra Zembretta Islands and Kneiss Islands testifies to the ecological importance of these protected sites.

- Ensuring that by 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity (**Target 13**).
- Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being, by 2020 (**Target 14**). This is an issue of particular importance to Tunisia, given the importance of the number of small sized farms within the forest and mountainous areas and which are oriented on subsistence agriculture.

In this regard, Tunisia launched the Funding Framework for Watershed Management program in 2008/2009 covering priority watersheds within 10 Governorates totalling over 2 million ha and co-financed by AFD.

- Enhancing ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including through the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and combat desertification, by 2020 (**Target 15**).

Tunisia has developed a national strategy to combat climate change that is focused on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerability assessments, and adaptation to climate change impacts. Activities and programmes were focussed on the energy sector, transportation sector, solid waste management sector and renewable or green energy sector. With regard to natural resources and the agricultural/forestry sector, achievements are lagging behind. Nevertheless, presently few activities pertaining to the agricultural and forestry sector are under preparation or under way such as: (i) the GEF component of the PDAI II Siliana co-financed by IFAD, which aims to develop SLUM and remove barriers to biodiversity protection and sustainable use; (ii) since 1998 Tunisia has introduced conservation agriculture, which evolved into a Conservation Agriculture Project within the Northern regions with the support of AFD and FFEM. In 2010 a soil carbon sequestration Programme of Activities was identified and approved by the IBRD Bio Carbon Fund; this PoA will allow the sequestration of an average of 514,000 CO<sub>2</sub>teq per year during the crediting period; (iii) a portfolio of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the forestry sector was prepared in 2008 - this portfolio identified 11 projects of which two projects have already been the subject of an PIN and approved by the DNA.

- Assessing the resources needed for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and for substantially increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources in accordance with the agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, by 2020 at the latest (**Target 20**).

The following three elements will be dealt with in particular depth resulting in individual studies that will be integrated into the NBSAP:

Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Tunisia has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services its national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Tunisia will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

- ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
  - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
  - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
  - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
  - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
  - e. This sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
  - f. A specific study report (Ecosystem characterisation and valuation in Tunisia) will be produced that will be incorporated into Tunisia’s new NBSAP.

Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies. Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>9</sup>

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: Agriculture; Forestry; Medicinal and aromatic plants; Livestock and grazing; Tourism and Travel; Commerce, Trade and Transport; Energy; Fisheries; Mining, Oil and Gas; Development Planning & Finance; Water, including management of dams, irrigation, water supplies.
- ✓ 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; Water quality and security; Local development and decentralization; Local communities; Gender; Climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and resilience; 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 interests of key stakeholders, 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

<sup>9</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- A specific study report (Advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia) will be produced that will be incorporated into Tunisia's new NBSAP.

Recognising and responding to the impacts of climate change. The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into the NBSAP, such as:

- a) assessing the impact of climate change on biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water provisioning;
- b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
- c) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
- d) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon storage and sequestration;
- e) identifying areas of particular conservation and restoration potential for enhancing climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- f) this sub-activity will involve a number of stakeholders in working groups who will discuss the above themes and avail data for national consultants to compile reports from.
- g) A specific study report (Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan) will be produced that will be incorporated into Tunisia's new NBSAP.

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

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

- 3.1 The national framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation and strategic partnerships (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBSAP; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP including 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 Tunisia in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By 2014, the plan for implementing the NBSAP is completed, and includes capacity, technology and finance needs assessments
- By 2014, the updating and improvement of the national clearinghouse mechanisms is completed
- By 2014, the 5th National Report is prepared and submitted

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

- One overall and several straightforward and feasible specific NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- A fully functional and updated CHM for Tunisia based on best international practices in developing CHMs.
- 5<sup>th</sup> National report to the CBD

#### **Key Activities (IV – V)**

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

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

Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.

Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: This activity will ensure that work and progress on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. Particular emphasis will be placed on aspects of the CBD Aichi Target 11, including plans for expanding the protected area network, improving management effectiveness of existing protected areas,

securing sustainable finance, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.

Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for any Party “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 proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Tunisia is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:

- Determining the biodiversity financing baseline (past and current biodiversity investment) and the efficiency and effectiveness of resource utilisation
- Determining the existing financing needs and gaps for implementing the NBSAP
- Identifying potential traditional and innovative sources of revenue for filling the financing gap
- Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
- Developing a detailed plan for operationalising these revenue sources

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 Tunisia develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Tunisia will focus on addressing the following capacity priorities:

*Biodiversity Capacity Gaps:*

- The overuse of temporary ad-hoc decision-making bodies
- Lack of coordination between key agencies
- Insufficient protection and conservation finance and measures
- Low public awareness of environmental issues
- Lack of effective systems and adequate databases for sharing biodiversity information,
- Inadequate means of monitoring trends in biodiversity resources
- Capacity to develop ecosystem-based climate resilience and adaptation plans
- Capacity to conduct biodiversity valuation studies
- Capacity to conduct critical biodiversity research, including on climate change impacts

*Crosscutting Capacity Gaps:*

- Weak planning capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors, particularly agriculture, water management, forestry, fisheries and tourism;
- Inadequate and/or non-operating institutional and legislative frameworks;
- Weak EIA enforcement;
- Lack of a mechanisms dealing with management and monitoring of biodiversity threatening processes and activities;
- Inadequate knowledge base to handle emerging issues, such as climate change adaptation

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

Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Tunisia 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. Tunisia is no exception. While Tunisia has a website on environmental issues, it is insufficient to provide adequate information related to biodiversity, and will need to be radically upgraded. This aspect of the project will help develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will allow an effective sharing of 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, Tunisia will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

At national level, the National Agenda 21, the National Committee for Sustainable Development, together with the National Biodiversity Plan of Action adopted in 2009, define the overarching environmental objectives and strategies for the Government of Tunisia. Both in turn provide for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy. This project is a follow on to the existing NBSAP in particular with regard to its Components 2 and 3 related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into natural resources management, and the management of biodiversity threatening processes and activities, respectively. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes. It also builds on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments, taking these one step further.

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

Tunisia has recently concluded, or is in the process of implementing, a number of GEF grants, including the following key projects upon which this project will build and with which it will integrate where possible:

- IBRD/GEF project on *Protected Areas Management* (GEF 1173): The project assisted the government of Tunisia in improving the conservation of biodiversity within the protected areas through implementation of management plans at three national parks together with local communities and capacity building at the regional levels to assure sustainable ecosystem management and monitoring.

The NBSAP process will build on the information gathered during this project, and use the information when developing the NBSAP chapter on Target 11 (protected areas), particularly regarding management effectiveness.

- IBRD/GEF *Project on the Gulf of Gabès Marine and Coastal Resources Protection* (GEF 1174): This project is developing sustainable use and management plans for the Gulf of Gabès marine and coastal regions in Tunisia. The project seeks to: (a) develop mechanisms for the integrated biodiversity management of the Gulf of Gabès at six pilot sites and implement three of them; and (b) identify the long-term institutional and technical resources required to reverse the current trend of biodiversity degradation through involvement of the communities concerned within a framework of promoting sustainable participatory development. These objectives are being accomplished through institutional strengthening, training, capacity building and dissemination, baseline data acquisition and applied biodiversity monitoring; and participatory biodiversity management plans and mainstreaming of biodiversity protection.

The NBSAP process will use the results of this project in the NBSAP chapter on Target 2 (integrating and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral plans and policies).

- IFAD/GEF project on *Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate* (GEF 2709): The objective of the project is to remove barriers impeding the adoption of SLM practices in Siliana in combating land degradation, improving biodiversity conservation and reducing poverty. The project aims to mainstream SLM strategies into national and local development priorities, and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination.

The NBSAP process will use the results of this project in the NBSAP chapter on sustainable use, as well as in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into poverty alleviation plans.

- IBRD/GEF project on the *Second Natural Resources Management Project* (GEF 3669): The aim of the project is to improve the living conditions of rural communities in three governorates in terms of access to basic infrastructure and services, sustainable income increase, and improved natural resource management practices by fostering an integrated approach to community-based development

The NBSAP process will use the results of this project in the NBSAP section on poverty alleviation.

- IBRD/GEF *Project on Ecotourism and Conservation of Desert Biodiversity* (GEF 4035): The aim of the project is to help develop sustainable nature-based tourism (or ecotourism) as a means to promote environmental, financial, and social sustainability in Tunisia. It aims to reduce and reverse the degradation of Tunisia's natural capital by integrating



conservation of desert biodiversity and desert lands at all levels of ecotourism development.

The NBSAP process will use the results of this project in the section on sustainable finance mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

- *AFD Funding Framework for Watershed Management Project* launched in 2008/2009, covering priority watersheds in 10 Governorates totalling over 2 million ha and co-financed by AFD. This project is designed to support environmental issues i.e. natural resources management, soil and water conservation, erosion control and water harvesting, forest and rangeland participatory management, water reservoirs protection, etc.
- *IBRD/BioCF Programme of Activities for Soil Carbon Sequestration in Tunisia*, the PDD of which is under preparation. (The Programme proponent is the INGC). This PoA PIN was identified with the support of AFD and approved by the DNA and the BioCF who is committed to credit CERs.

The NBSAP process will use the results of this project in the section on sustainable finance mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The NBSAP National Project Manager, the host institutions and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that the EA project can benefit from technical synergies. Representatives and experts from the recent or 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.

### **Project implementation arrangement**

The project will be implemented over a period of 26 months. The Ministry of Environment (MOE) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *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, 25 April 1987) between UNDP and the Government of Tunisia, and UNDP Tunisia's two-year strategy for the transitional period (2011-2013).

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

The MOE will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD who is also the CBD National Focal Point 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 part of Tunisia's contribution to the Project. The NPD will be supported by a project team, as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP Country Office's Environment Focal Point and the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project.

Working closely with the MOE, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government; (ii) recruitment of project staff and consultants, if so requested by government; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (v) 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 convened by MOE, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet as needed, but not less than once in 6 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 an NBSAP National Project Manager (NPM) and Project Admin & Finance Assistant. The NPM and further project staff including consultants will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The NPM is accountable to the MOE, UNDP and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The NPM will manage the implementation of all project activities, liaising and working closely with all partner institutions including the UNDP Country Office staff and UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor, to link the project and ensure synergies with complementary national programs and initiatives. The NPM will also be supported by contracted additional national and international consultants and service providers, detailed in Annex A. Contracting of these consultants and service providers for the project will be done by the NPM, in consultation with UNDP and the MOE.

## **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Tunisia 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 Tunisia in the preparation of its existing NBSAP and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Tunisia has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in supporting the preparation of NBSAPs and National Reports. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in areas related to climate change, mainstreaming and biodiversity. UNDP has an established Country Office in Tunis with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. At least one professional staff and one support staff are directly in charge of the environment portfolio, in addition to senior management and operation support. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a French-speaking UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Ecosystems and Biodiversity based 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 Tunisia**

The project is in line with UNDP Tunisia's transitional strategy for 2011-2013, which again is aligned with national environmental priorities. In particular, the project contributes to the transitional strategy's Outcome 1 under Objective 4: "Public institutions, civil society and public sector will have new tools for integrated natural resources and ecosystems management". This is implemented in a way to ensure consistency between sectoral strategies and priorities in the field of environment, climate change, and risk management, with special attention to low-carbon climate change resilience, gender and a focus on the most vulnerable populations and areas.

## **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 operationalize this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Tunisia to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

### National government departments:

- Ministry of Environment including major General Directorates (General Directorate of the Environment and Quality of Life, General Directorate of Sustainable Development)
- Ministry of Agriculture including all Central General Directorates (General Directorate of Forests, General Directorate for agricultural land management and conservation; General Directorate of Water resources; etc.)
- Ministry of Regional Development and Planning
- Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Equipments and Habitat (General Directorate for land use planning)
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Industry and Technology
- Ministry of Culture

### Institutions:

- National Agency for the Protection of the Environment (ANPE) including the Tunisian Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (OTED)
- Agency of Coastal Management and Protection (APAL)
- National Gene Bank (BNG)
- National Institute of Research in Rural Engineering, Water and Forests (INRGRF)
- National Institute of Agronomic Research of Tunisia (INRAT)
- National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia (INAT)
- National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM)
- National Institute for Applied Sciences and technologies (INSAT)
- Faculty of Science at the University of Tunisia (Tunis, Sfax, Bizerte)
- Faculty of Pharmacy (Monastir)

- The Research Institute on Arid Regions
- Biotechnology Centre of Borj Cedria
- Biotechnology Centre of Sfax
- National Agency of Energy Conservation (ANME)
- National Office of Tunisian Tourism (ONTT)
- National University Centre of Scientific and Technical Documentation. (CNUDST)
- Society of Natural Sciences of Tunisia

**Non Governmental Organisations:**

- Tunisian Society of Biological Sciences
- Association of Friends of the Belvedere's Park
- Association of friends of birds
- ATPNE
- RANDET
- ASM Gafsa
- Etc.

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 Tunisia are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

**Gender marking**

Tunisia is an example of successful gender reform in an Arab and Muslim country. In the 1950s, the Tunisian government changed the former family code and accelerated the enrolment of girls in primary and secondary schools. By the 1980s, enrolment rates for both girls and boys were very high. The 1956 reform banned polygamy and repudiation, promoted consensual marriage and introduced equal divorce proceedings. Despite the reforms, inequalities remain evident in inheritance rights, which are governed by Islamic Sharia law. Muslim women may inherit from their father, mother, husband or children and, under certain conditions, from other family members. However, their share is generally smaller than that to which men are entitled. Daughters, for example, inherit only half as much as sons. Nonetheless, women have equal access to land and access to property other than land, and legally, women also have equal access to bank loans and can buy, sell and borrow freely. This high level of gender equity is important in the context of this proposal, since women rely disproportionately on natural resources.

The project coordination for this proposal will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>10</sup> More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender Plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

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

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of Tunisia wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. This requires expertise that is not found in the country. Hence, the GEF's financing of specialized consultants and knowledge / capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Tunisia source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO to assist in NBSAP update as an entire 'package' of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed to reflect broad societal views on the national strategy for biodiversity.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

#### 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 Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	\$1,000 for printing costs	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	Yearly

		plan.	
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 8,000	

<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>
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
Mrs. Sabria BNOUNI	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	28 April 2012


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
CBD	07/15/1993	Mr. Nabil Hamada

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

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

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		July 20, 2012	Yves de Soye, Regional Technical Advisor and Financing Specialist, Ecosystems & Biodiversity	+421 2 59337 332; +421 911 360 250	yves.desoye@undp.org

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

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>			
<b>Local Consultants/Employees</b>			
National Project Director  In-kind contribution estimated at \$24K	n/a	n/a	The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the national executing agency, the Ministry of Environment (MOE). Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following key tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project and the engagement of the government;</li> <li>- Guide and oversee the work of the Project Manager on a daily basis together with UNDP;</li> <li>- Certify the work plans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds under the project, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document;</li> <li>- Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>- Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.</li> </ul>
Administrative staff  In-kind government contribution estimated at \$9,600	n/a	n/a	Administrative support to the NPD
NBSAP National Project Manager ( <i>managerial tasks</i> )  28 weeks in total (of which 7 financed by GEF and 21 by UNDP) refer to the incumbent's managerial tasks, while 54 weeks (wholly financed by GEF) refer to technical tasks.	1000	7	<p><i>Objective:</i> The NBSAP National Project Manager (NPM) will oversee and undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and budget execution; and lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Tunisia, having overall responsibility for its quality and timely finalisation.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <p>Managerial Tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the project's scope, budget, outcomes, outputs and activities are executed and objectives met in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Identify and coordinate with other initiatives, programmes, national and international organisations and persons of relevance to the project's objectives.</li> <li>- Select suitable further project implementation partners, where required, and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>- Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished, in association with the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners.</li> <li>- Lead the development of detailed work plans and budgets, for submission to UNDP and national execution partners and others as appropriate.</li> <li>- Prepare the different project monitoring (technical and financial) reports required by UNDP and GEF.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the UNDP and national execution partners.</li> </ul> <p>Technical Tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop TORs for consultants, experts and working groups as well as specifications of materials required by</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>the project, in consultation with the National Project Director, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead the recruitment of the other consultants and experts involved in the NBSAP, and serve as their team leader facilitating, coordinating and monitoring their work and input, in association the NBSAP International Advisor, UNDP and national execution partners.</li> <li>- Hold meetings with key stakeholder representing sectors targeted for mainstreaming with a view to embedding and institutionalizing sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector, assisting the sectors in the development of targets and policy mainstreaming proposals.</li> <li>- Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Ensure the timely drafting, completion and submission as well as a high technical quality of all consultancy and project deliverables, in association with the Project Steering Committee, UNDP and the NBSAP International Advisor.</li> <li>- Ensure the timely submission of the new NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat in compliance with agreed deadlines.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Tunisia and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.</li> <li>➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Tunisia by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity targets for Tunisia, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance</li> <li>➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> The NPM should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, with a minimum of 10 years experience in national or international project management, including at least 3 years at the senior level, and a track record in biodiversity management and policy. The NPM should also have: good leadership, coordination and facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Tunisia; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both</p>



<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			technical and general audiences; good knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP development is an advantage.
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<b>Local Consultants</b>			
Technical staff  In-kind government contribution	600	24	Technical support to the NPD
NBSAP National Project Manager ( <i>technical tasks</i> )  28 weeks (of which 7 financed by GEF and 21 by UNDP) refer to the incumbent's managerial tasks, while 54 weeks (wholly financed by GEF) refer to technical tasks	1000	54	The number of weeks refers to the technical tasks in the above-described TOR.
Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation	1250	16	<p>Play a leading and resource person role vis-a-vis the National Target Setting and in a number of national sub-national consultation processes for all relevant activities under the Enabling Activity project, and be the lead author for the Fifth National Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Tunisia by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats.</li> <li>- Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Tunisia that result in biodiversity conservation or loss, and identify the challenges and key barriers in the policy environment impeding effective biodiversity management.</li> <li>- Identify options for overcoming existing barriers and challenges and the key gaps in the existing NBSAP</li> <li>- Develop methodologies and processes for the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations, including for the participatory validation of the national targets and the draft NBSAP, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the new NBSAP.</li> <li>- Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations</li> <li>- Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings.</li> <li>- Carry out consultations with provincial authorities and organize sub-national technical meetings and consultations and National Technical meetings.</li> <li>- Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical meetings and regional consultations</li> <li>- Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities.</li> <li>- Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity.</li> <li>- Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans</li> <li>- Function as the lead author of the Fifth National Report to the CBD.</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>- <i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Tunisia and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.</li> <li>➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Tunisia by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity targets for Tunisia, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance</li> <li>➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Should have a bachelor or, preferably, advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, economics, social sciences, or management, preferably with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Good facilitation skills and knowledge of environmental issues in Tunisia; a proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation); a proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality; ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences; knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in NBSAP and National Report development is an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance consultant	1250	8	<p><i>Objectives:</i> The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to: (i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2); ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, into national accounting frameworks, and into sectoral plans and strategies (under Component 2); and iii) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation, to include an assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance and sources of funding (under Component 3).</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Tunisia, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services, the national TEEB valuation results (if any), and valuations of protected areas, medicinal and aromatic plants, and any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon).</li> <li>▪ Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.</li> <li>▪ Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.</li> <li>▪ Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement the mainstreaming component of the project</li> <li>▪ Identify priority biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Analyse existing internal sources of finance for NBSAP implementation including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments.</li> <li>▪ Analyse all existing external sources of finance for NBSAP implementation (bilaterals and multilaterals, foundations, NGOs, private sector etc.)</li> <li>▪ Analyse the range of potential further sources for NBSAP implementation (fiscal measures, tourism, infrastructure levies, bank loans, etc.) and provide recommendations for accessing these.</li> <li>▪ NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise biodiversity finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP, in particular the assessment of finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in economics, environmental economics or a related field, with exposure to biodiversity valuation and financing issues at the international level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
National Expert - Capacity Development	1250	8	<p><i>Objective:</i> To objectively reveal Tunisia's capacity to effectively implement the obligations under the CBD, and to consolidate and prepare project components related to capacity needs and capacity development.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework, the current national and provincial institutional capacities and operational procedures, and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its decisions</li> <li>- Determine the level of willingness to implement a harmonized legal and policy framework as well as actions on the ground that protect, sustainably use and safeguard biodiversity, ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled.</li> <li>- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.</li> <li>- Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at CBD regional and global technical committees and COP meetings.</li> <li>- Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD.</li> <li>- Identify and prioritise the capacity gaps and the capacity development needs required to effectively</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>implement CBD obligations at all levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on international best practice, generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels, and to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs.</li> <li>- Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan aimed at an effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the national and sub-national government levels.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Tunisia and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.</li> <li>➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP, especially with regard to the assessment of capacity needs</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (Masters) in a relevant discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration, and/or a minimum of 5 years professional experience in institutional/organisational development and change management. Proven experience in skills assessment, capacity development and training.</p>
<b>International Consultants</b>			
NBSAP International Advisor	3000	6	<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <p>To provide overall technical support through advisory and capacity building services to the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Tunisia. The NBSAP International Advisor will be an experienced expatriate consultant, with wide experience in biodiversity management and policy, and preferably with experience working in the Arab States region. He/she will be responsible for the technical quality control during the formulation of the NBSAP and for the timely finalisation of the NBSAP and a number of related products. The NBSAP International Advisor will render services to the National Project Director and NBSAP National Project Manager as his/her main clients.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under the overall guidance of the National Project Manager, national execution partners and the UNDP technical staff, ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap for the project.</li> <li>- Assist the National Project Manager in developing a detailed work plan on that basis, in executing the project's scope and budget, in identifying further implementation partners, and in coordinating the efforts allocated to the different activities and deliverables including the input and outputs of the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and providing support in the recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand.</li> <li>- Provide oversight, technical guidance and support to the consultants and working groups involved in the NBSAP, ensuring high technical quality of project deliverables.</li> <li>- Ensure that the conclusions from the different studies conducted under the project are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Ensure that all climate change-related issues that affect or are affected by biodiversity (including both adaptation and mitigation opportunities and measures), including those that are highlighted in the latest National Communication to the UNFCCC, are integrated and addressed in the NBSAP.</li> <li>- Submit draft, revised and final versions of the new NBSAP and of all NBSAP-related studies and reports to the National Project Manager, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per the agreed timelines.</li> <li>- Ensure the timely completion of the new NBSAP and its timely submission to the CBD Secretariat in</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>compliance with agreed deadlines.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief review of the biodiversity planning process in Tunisia and of the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use.</li> <li>➤ Review of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Tunisia by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity targets for Tunisia, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Study on ecosystem valuation in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on advances in sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Assessments of capacity and finance gaps and needs, and of existing biodiversity finance</li> <li>➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Set of straightforward and feasible NBSAP implementation plans that ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the international level, in both the field and policy arenas. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation) in the biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation/mitigation areas. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Solid knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs, especially at the international level, is an advantage. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>
International Specialist - Biodiversity and Climate Change	3000	4	<p><b>Objectives:</b> The consultant will be responsible for carrying out specific tasks relating to the production of a report (under Component 2) on “Exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia”.</p> <p><b>Key tasks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review, assess and expand on existing data relating to the full range of climate change impacts on, and the specific vulnerabilities of, biodiversity, ecosystems and their functioning, ecosystem services, economic sectors and human communities in Tunisia, in a geographically specific manner. Identify further work required in this regard.</li> <li>▪ Identify areas important for improving nature’s ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors.</li> <li>▪ Assess the extent to which the country’s ecological gap assessment includes the predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios, making specific recommendations for protected area and corridor expansion, recommendations that should be realistically incorporated into Tunisia’s national biodiversity targets and revised NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Identify areas offering opportunities for cost effective and robust ecosystem-based adaptation measures and make recommendations for their management</li> <li>▪ Based on existing data (e.g. from the WCMC work on carbon sinks and the Protected Area Database) and</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>GEF only \$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>fine resolution GIS modelling, identify potential areas important for carbon sequestration in Tunisia and make recommendations for their protection and management, which may be incorporated into the national target setting exercise (in line with the global Aichi Targets) and into the country's revised NBSAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.</li> <li>▪ As a result of the above, prepare specific inputs for the development of Tunisia's new biodiversity targets, its new NBSAP and its Fifth National Report to the CBD, and the PoWPA Action Plan.</li> <li>▪ Develop a written report that summarizes all findings.</li> <li>▪ Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity targets for Tunisia, as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Study on exploring and costing options for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and for ecosystem-based adaptation through the development of a climate-resilient PoWPA Action Plan in Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Third version of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tunisia</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree (MSc) in the natural sciences and have significant technical experience on the climate change-biodiversity interface, internationally and in the region if not Tunisia. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Full proficiency in English and/or French is required and knowledge of Arabic an advantage.</p>

## ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME 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 <b>Stocktaking and national target setting</b>	<b>I. Preparation</b>	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								
	<b>II Setting national targets, principles &amp; main priorities of the strategy</b>	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations				X	X							
2 <b>NBSAP Update</b>	<b>III. Strategy and action plan development</b>	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations					X	X	X	X	X	X		
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						X	X	X	X	X		
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						X	X	X	X	X		
3 <b>National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanism</b>	<b>IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities</b>	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									X	X		
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.									X	X		
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilisation for NBSAP implementation									X	X	X	
	<b>V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange</b>	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		13. CHM updating									X	X	X	
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach								X	X	X	X	
		15. Fifth National Report (Deadline March 14)						X	X	X				

### Annex C: UNDP Total Budget and Workplan

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party/ Implem. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000	6,000			a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	5,333	5,333			b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	5,000	5,000			c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,700	4,700			d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000	6,000			e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	4,000			f	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000	4,000			i	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,800	4,800			g	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>39,833</b>	<b>39,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	75700	Training, Workshop & Conferences	5,000	5,000				q
NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	6,000	6,000				h	
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>50,833</b>	<b>50,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		3,000	3,000	a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	24,334	5,334	13,000	6,000	b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	8,750		6,250	2,500	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,667		6,667		j	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	12,000		12,000		k	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		6,000		d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000		2,000	3,000	h	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000		6,000		e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000		4,000		f	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000		4,000		i	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>82,751</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>62,917</b>	<b>14,500</b>	
NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	8,000		8,000			h	
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>90,751</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>70,917</b>	<b>14,500</b>		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	6,000		3,000	3,000	a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	24,333	5,333	13,000	6,000	b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,250		3,750	2,500	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	3,333		1,667	1,667	j	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000		5,000	5,000	l	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		3,000	3,000	d	
NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		3,000	3,000	h		



GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party/ Implem. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes
exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000		3,000	3,000	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000		2,000	2,000	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,000			4,000	i
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>					<b>75,916</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>37,417</b>	<b>33,167</b>	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	3,000		3,000		h
	<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>					<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>78,916</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>40,417</b>	<b>33,167</b>	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000			2,000	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	11,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	o
	NEX	04000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,000			7,000	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	500	500	500	n
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>					<b>21,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>13,500</b>	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71300	Local Consultants	21,000	8,000	13,000		b
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	5,000	2,000	3,000		m
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74100	Professional Services	2,000	600	1,400		p
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>					<b>28,000</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>49,500</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>13,500</b>	

<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>104,833</b>	<b>61,167</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>75,600</b>	<b>133,233</b>	<b>61,167</b>
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Budget Notes	
a	Int. Cons. (short-term): NBSAP International Advisor - 6 weeks at \$3000/week, totalling \$18,000, spread over the project's three Components on a weighted pro rata basis (Yr1 C1 6,000; Yr2 C2 3000 + C3 3000; Yr3 C2 3000 + C3 3000)
b	Nat. Cons. (long-term): NBSAP National Project Manager - 82 weeks at \$1000/week, totalling \$82000; on a weighted pro rata basis, 28 weeks of the incumbent's time dedicated to managerial tasks financed by UNDP (Yr1 8 weeks; Yr2 13 weeks; Yr3 7 wks) and 54 weeks to technical tasks and financed by GEF and spread over the project's three Components (Yr1 16 weeks across C1-3; Yr2 26 weeks across C2-3; Yr3 12 wks across C2-3).
c	Nat. Cons. (long-term): Senior National Expert - Biodiversity Planning and Consultation - 16 weeks at \$1250/week, totalling \$20,000, spread over the project's three Components on a weighted pro rata basis (Yr1 4C1, Yr2 5C2+3C3, Yr3 2C2+2C3)
d	Domestic travel by stakeholders in connection with national consultations
e	National consultations in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR
f	Functioning of national and thematic working groups in connection with target setting, NBSAP update and 5NR

g	Acquisition of Laptops (2@US\$700) including software licenses , portable hard drive (2@US\$100), printer (2@US\$300), data projector (1@US\$600) and other peripherals (@US2000)
h	International travel costs to bring international consultants to country.
i	Translation of key documents and webdesign services
j	National. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Environmental Economics & Finance - 8 weeks at \$1250/week, totalling \$10,000, spread as follows: 2/3 in Yr 2 Component 2, 1/6 in Y3 C2 + 1/6 in Yr 3 C3
k	International. Cons. (short-term): International Specialist - Biodiversity and Climate Change - 4 weeks at \$3000/week, totalling \$12000
l	Nat. Cons. (short-term): National Expert - Capacity Development - 8 weeks at \$1250/week, totalling \$10,000, equally spread across Yr 2 and Yr 3
m	Communication costs of the project unit incl. printing of Terminal Evaluation (\$1000)
n	Bank charges, insurance, exchange rate fluctuations and miscellaneous expenses.
o	Contribution to the costs of utility bills and security services in government premises
p	Project audit
q	Inception workshop.