



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Tuvalu for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		
Country(ies):	Tuvalu	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01151
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Environment under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour.	Submission Date:	03/07/2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Tuvalu to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report (5NR) to the CBD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	List of priority possible approaches to NBSAP revision	Stocktaking and assessment carried out	20,000	10,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	TA	National implementation of the CBD is improved and enhanced	Country specific Targets, principles, and priorities of Biodiversity (BD) conservation compiled by the Tuvalu	26,000	20,000
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	Approval of a definite set of country indicators and targets Tuvalu commences to use country specific indicators and targets	Stakeholder workshops convened to determine country indicators and targets NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change (CC) plans	85,000	70,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	Tuvalu budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology and conservation gaps	<p>Development of a capacity development plan.</p> <p>Development of a technology needs assessment (TNA),</p> <p>Articulation of a communication strategy</p> <p>Development of resource mobilisation plan</p>	44,000	50,000
5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	Better informed professional entitites (and the general public are increasingly able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation.	<p>The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Tuvalu</p> <p>Development of a 5NR.</p>	25,000	20,000
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				200,000	170,000
EA Management Cost ²				20,000	10,000
Total EA Cost				220000	180000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Department of Environment under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour.	In-kind	180,000
Others		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			180,000

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

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Tuvalu	220,000	20,900	240,900
UNEP	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				220,000	20,900	240,900

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	144.00	17,000	10,000	27,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,000		2,000
Travel*		1,000		1,000
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
Total		20,000	10,000	30,000

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

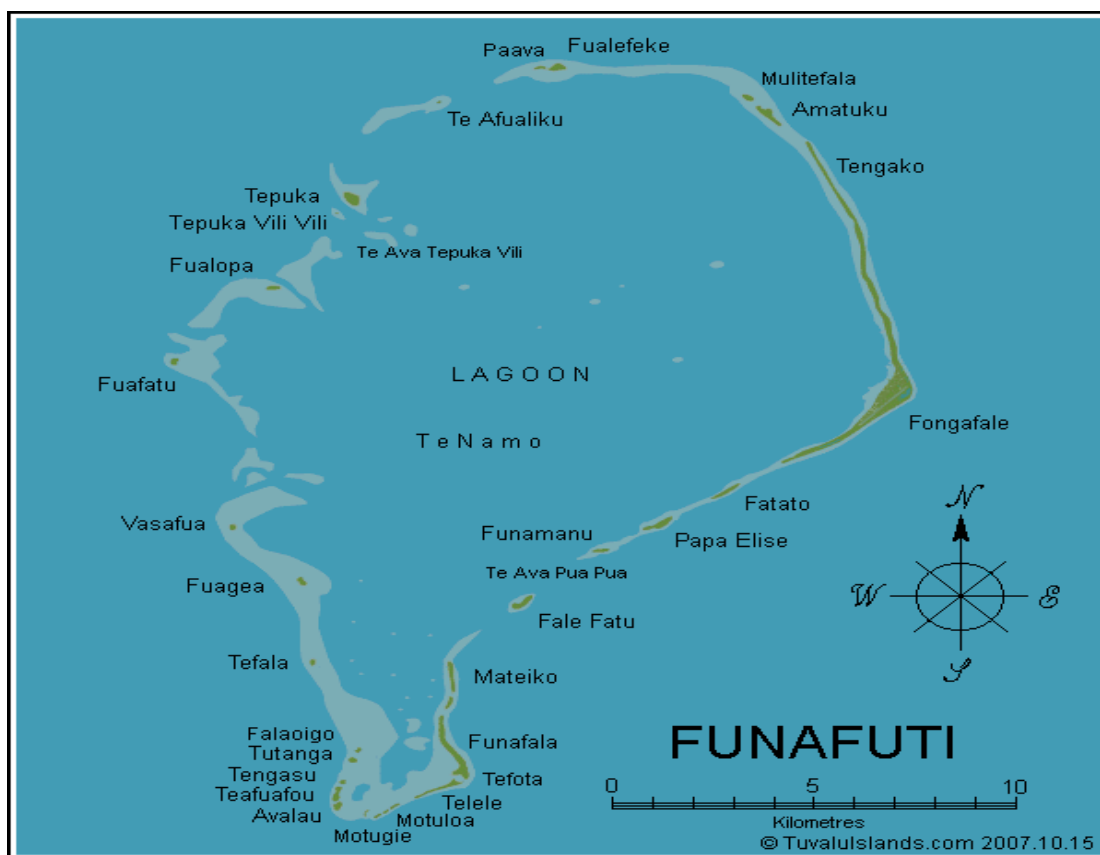
If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

An amount of \$2,000 is requested for equipment and fuel for vehicles to be used in the project.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Background:
Figure 1



Source: <http://www.tuvaluislands.com/maps/m-funafuti1.htm>

Geographical Location and Climate

Tuvalu is a small island state located in the Central Pacific 5-11°S, 176-179°E, comprising nine atolls and low islands (Nanumea, Niutao, Niulakita, Nanumaga, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti and Nukulaelae) with a total land area of only 26km².

The present population is estimated to be 11,636, growing at an annual rate of 1.47% per annum. Nearly 50% of the population is located on Funafuti, on with a land area of about 1.9km² km with an estimated population of 4, 418, giving a population density of 2, 325 persons per km².

Six of the islands are low lying atolls made up of motu (islets) fringing the edges of lagoons, made up of young, poorly developed, infertile, sandy or gravel coralline soils. Nanumaga, Niutao and Niulakita are raised limestone reef islands. Soils are generally of poor quality, supporting a limited variety of flora. Indigenous plants are rare, partly because of habitat modifications such as the extensive planting of coconuts and other food plants by early settlers. Just over 300 species have been recorded, of which about 65 are native species; the rest are introduced. There are probably no indigenous land mammals. Twenty eight species of indigenous birds are known, approximately 20 species being sea birds, a few of which are migratory. There are also insects, land crabs and a few

species of lizards of which only one has been confirmed to be endemic.

Tuvalu experiences a hot, humid tropical maritime climate, between the Inter-tropical and South Pacific convergence zones, with near constant temperatures throughout the year. Easterly trade winds prevail except in the wet season when winds blow from the west or north. There is a significant seasonal variability in precipitation with a May to October dry season and a November to April wet season. The average annual rainfall is 3,000 mm although rainfall can exceed 4,000 mm per annum at times, though Tuvalu often experiences droughts because of its location near the Pacific equatorial dry zone. Dry periods are more severe in the northern than the southern islands, notably in the months of August-October. Dry years in Tuvalu are associated with a positive Southern Oscillation Index during the cold phase of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

There are frequent thunderstorms in the wet season. Tropical cyclones mainly develop in the Tuvalu area and move to higher latitudes with a few hitting the islands in the warm, rather than the cold phase of ENSO. As the average elevation in Tuvalu is one metre above mean sea level (MSL), with the highest being less than 5 metres MSL, the islands are highly vulnerable to cyclones and tsunamis. Tuvalu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tv/tv-nr-04-en.pdf>

Biodiversity Projects and Funding

As described above different combinations of oceanic, geographical and climatic combinations vary across the country, which has given rise to a multitude of specific conditions and approaches for biodiversity conservation and use in various parts of the country. To ensure the sustainability of the countries biodiversity, Tuvalu has ratified various multilateral environmental Agreements' (MEAs) and the outcome of this with respect to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been an investment under the Biodiversity (BD) focal area of US\$ 11,740,600 and a co-finance leveraging of US\$ 6,256,000. Details of these GEF projects and other non GEF projects are provided in table 1 below, which also shows how these past projects are linked to the current proposed project. Other non GEF funded projects in Tuvalu are also shown below and which are linked to the proposed project.

Table 1: Tuvalu Biodiversity Projects and Links to NBSAP project

Project Name	GEF Grant (\$)	Project Description	NBSAP – Fifth National Report (5NR), Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) Links
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP),	232,000	Approved in 2008 and implemented by UNDP- the objectives of this enabling activity	The Convention requires countries to prepare an NBSAP and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and

	First and Third National Reports to the COP and CHM		are: 1) to formulate the strategies necessary to ensure the protection and sustainable use of Tuvalu's biodiversity, and 2) to prepare a plan for the implementation of these strategies.	negative) on biodiversity. This UNEP project will ensure that Tuvalu achieves this goal. The 5NR will building on Tuvalu's Fourth national report will provide an important source of information for a mid-term review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which will be undertaken by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting in the second half of 2014.
	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme	10,000,000	Project protects biological diversity of 15 island states by facilitating establishment of conservation areas with agreed criteria for development based on long-term ecological sustainability. Supports scientific and technical assessments, trains NGO and government officials, facilitates extensive consultations with local groups, assists with initial management of protected areas, and raises public awareness.	The concept underlying the SPBCP was, and remains, highly relevant. It embraced biodiversity in the Pacific Islander sense of being an integral part of traditional societies, administered through customary systems of resource tenure. The focus on NBSAP development being a country stakeholder driven process closely parallels the community based biodiversity conservation model that the SPBCP sought to achieve.
	PAS Implementing the Island	3,777,600	Contribute to the implementation of the Convention on	The PAS project seeks to implement the Brazil, March 2006, the Conference of the Parties

	<p>Biodiversity Programme of Work by Integrating the Conservation Management of Island Biodiversity</p>		<p>Biological Diversity's Island Biodiversity Programme of Work by supporting an integrated ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation management at local level in four Pacific countries.</p>	<p>(COP) programme of work dedicated solely to the uniqueness and fragility of island biodiversity (decision VIII/1). Its aim is to reduce significantly the rate of island biodiversity loss by 2010 and beyond as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the sustainable development of islands, particularly small island .developing States. The UNEP project will assist Tuvalu plan for conservation and restoration of priority species and ecosystems at risk within the atoll and also provide a roadmap towards sustainable sse of island biodiversity through improved systems and processes including resource assessment and monitoring, legislation, capacity and awareness building and information sharing</p>
	<p>Non-GEF Funded TUVALU BD Projects and Links to NBSAP project</p> <p>(1)The project; Building national and regional capacity to implement MEAs by strengthening planning, and state of environment assessment and reporting in the Pacific Island; this project supports the following key deliverables:</p> <p>tracking development efforts in progressing achievement of Forum Island Countries (FIC)'s development data to guide better decision making and development planning; enhancing collection, analysis and dissemination of FIC's development data to guide better decision making and development planning; review and reporting on national development plans".</p> <p>The project will also address issues identified through countries National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSAs). To ensure cost effectiveness a lot of the projects done in the pacific are normally regional; The UNEP project will ensure that Tuvalu has a biodiversity strategy; functional source of information from the CHM within which Tuvalu can successfully align itself with regional initiatives</p> <p>(2) Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change in Tuvalu</p>			

	<p>A new project on climate change agreed to by the Government of Tuvalu and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will address the country's increasing climate change related threats, particularly to its highly vulnerable, low-lying atoll island communities.</p> <p>The NBSAP project will collaborate and learn from some of the ongoing and past BD related initiatives in the country as outlined in the outcomes spelt out in table 1 and 2 above. Most importantly, the current project will improve on the first NBSAP as described in Component III on page 17 below.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.</p>	<p>Tuvalu ratified the CBD on December 20, 2002. Thus the country is committed to complying with the provisions of the Convention and decisions of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). In particular, the outcomes of COP 10 in Aichi directed parties to develop and or review their NBSAPs, integrate them with planning systems and activities of all economic sectors affecting biodiversity. Additional to the revision of the NBSAPs the COP also directed parties to develop their 5th National Reports as well as their Clearing House Mechanisms (CHM)</p> <p>a) Baseline for NBSAP development</p> <p>So far, previous experience has shown NBSAP projects to have revealed that environmental laws and regulations need to be further developed and articulated, especially in regards to biodiversity conservation; Climate change policies and adaptive strategies should have a positive impact, as they will promote environmentally beneficial actions. They can become a focus, catalyst and imperative for conservation in the widest sense. The case is the same for Tuvalu where a lot of regional policies are being developed but there are few national driven strategies for Tuvalu. This NBSAP revision will ensure that Tuvalu takes charge of its biodiversity conservation strategy.</p> <p>Furthermore the varying baseline situation post completion of an NBSAP, both in the country and outside Tuvalu needs updating due to emerging issues and recent CBD COP decisions. The emerging issues are discussed in Component 2 below. More importantly, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets came out with new biodiversity targets which should be factored in the NBSAP. UNEP will work with Tuvalu to provide the necessary assistance in the revision of the Tuvalu NBSAP.</p> <p>b) Baseline for National Reporting</p> <p>Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. With support from the GEF, Tuvalu has prepared only one National Report to the CBD and submitted it to the Convention Secretariat. Thus Tuvalu meets the eligibility criteria for requesting funding for the preparation of the 5NR. This project is intended to support Tuvalu's efforts on the development of an updated NBSAP in parallel with the preparation of the 5NR and a CHM; ensuring that all three processes will make use of an integrated stakeholder consultation process. Financial support from the GEF will help Tuvalu to submit the 5NR by the March 2014 deadline; this is possible as previous national reports have been developed in two to four months. Also, if developed internally there is a risk of a serious submission delay and compromise on the quality of the</p>

	<p>reports. The Department of Environment with relevant stakeholders will ensure that the report is delivered on time.</p> <p>Further to the above reporting requirements, the project conforms to several COP decisions and resultant guidelines as follow;</p> <p>(i) COP decision X/10 – National Reporting and the 5NR Guidelines available on the CBD Secretariat website. (http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?id=12276)</p> <p>(ii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for BD & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10. (https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)</p> <p>(iii) Notification for 5NR and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5NR and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed 5NR to the CBD is 31st March 2014.</p> <p>Fit with GEF strategies In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows: i) GEF Strategic Goal: This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development. ii) Focal Area Goal: Conservation and sustainable use of BD and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. iii) Focal area objective: The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through EA iv) Project Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (EA), the main objective of this project is to enable Tuvalu to revise its NBSAPs and to develop the 5NR to the CBD.</p> <p>Fit with UNEP Programme of Work <u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u> Expected accomplishment a: The United Nations system (UNS) demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under MEAs. Output 4: The needs and activities of MEAs are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across the UNS Expected accomplishment b: Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in MEA negotiations is enhanced Expected accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations (UN)</p>
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	<p>common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p>Expected accomplishment d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
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<p>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).</p>	<p>Proposed components and activities</p> <p>Component I. Stocktaking and assessment</p> <p>This component will entail ;</p> <p><u>(i)Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports.</u></p> <p>This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports in Tuvalu; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) 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. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><u>(ii)Identification of stakeholders, consultations and awareness.</u> The executing agency (EA) will identify relevant stakeholders, whose representatives will comprise a working group for the preparation of an updated NBSAP. The group's activities will be coordinated by the project leader. This will help to take the fullest possible account of different interests, thus significantly improving the effectiveness of the implementation of the new NBSAP in the future, which is particularly important with regard to mainstreaming BD into national development plans and improving the resilience of landscapes involved in the operations of production sectors. The project funds will be used to carry out a series of online and physical discussions with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (government authorities, NGOs, research institutions, associations of indigenous peoples) and to hold a final workshop for decision-makers.</p> <p><u>(c)Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss.</u></p> <p>From the above stakeholder consultations a rapid assessment of the causes and consequences BD loss will be undertaken and this will then act as a baseline for mitigating against future BD loss in Tuvalu.</p> <p>Component II. Translating Global Aichi Targets into national Tuvalu NBSAP targets</p> <p><u>Setting national targets, principles and main priorities of the strategy through national consultations.</u> The updated NBSAP will be aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and Tuvalu’s commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; it will contain specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely targets. At the same time it will have an optimal structure for the integration of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions.</p> <p>Prior to the development of an updated NBSAP, national BD objectives and priorities will be defined with the outcomes from Component 1. Initially they will be drafted by the working group mentioned above and then offered for the consideration of all stakeholders. The activities under Component 2 will be carried out in accordance with the guidance of the COP-10 with particular attention to the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Alignment with the Aichi BD Targets</i>, other fundamental documents of the CBD, and Tuvalu’s commitments under other conventions related to BD conservation; setting specific, measurable, achievable, and timely targets. - <i>Integration of BD conservation and sustainable use targets</i> into the economic development. The NBSAP will have an optimal structure for the incorporation of its targets into development plans of individual economic sectors and regions.
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- Human rights and indigenous peoples

The majority of the population of Tuvalu is Polynesian. Other than a small number of expatriate workers, there are few migrants in Tuvalu and no minority populations. Regardless Tuvalu like many Polynesian islands has a lot of Traditional knowledge specific to the islands and thus the NBSAP work on human rights and indigenous peoples will focus on mainstreaming this traditional knowledge and bringing that to the mainstream public discourse.

- Gender aspects.

In Tuvalu gender is markedly divided by aspects of labour. There was and is a general gender-based division of labor, more marked in ideology than in practice. Men engage in open sea and lagoon fishing from canoes as well as the gathering of coconuts and palm toddy and the more strenuous forms of cultivation. Women share the activity of reef fishing and collecting and take responsibility for weaving and infant care, as well as for harvesting some crops and preparing food. This division is less ideologically clear-cut in modern occupational fields, although in practice women are overrepresented in menial positions while men overwhelmingly control key positions in the labor market.

The Relative Status of Women and Men. In daily life, there is relative gender equality. The coercion of women by men is strongly condemned, although forms of it (e.g., domestic violence) do occur. Women's lack of power becomes evident in formal contexts. They are seriously underrepresented in local structures of authority and power (despite the occasional appointment of a female chief), as well as in the higher ranks of government, civil service, and the church. (http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Tuvalu_Sitan_Part_1.pdf). The NBSAP project offers an opportunity to plan for and integrate gender aspects into the labour system of the island ultimately by ensuring environmental sustainability then marginalized members of Tuvaluan gender will be given a different route to empowerment.

Marine and coastal biodiversity.

A preliminary assessment of Tuvaluan plants, fishes, birds and Insects was carried out in 1998. This was a checklist of species. No detailed surveys of plants or avifauna has been carried out, hence current knowledge of the abundance, state, and condition of species is based on observation and anecdotal evidence, not systematic study. An assessment of avifauna was carried out in the Funafuti Marine Conservation Area in 1998, but this was only a preliminary study, nearly fifty years ago; nothing has changed.

Baseline data is now being collected for the inshore Funafuti fishery on quantity, mass and species caught. The ongoing survey started in December 2008. In the outer islands, except Niulakita, Community Fisheries Centres are collecting data on fish mass and species only. The specific condition of inshore fishery resources is difficult to gauge until this data is analysed and reported on and, until then, effective management is impossible. Data and information about the economic and social value of this fishery is also unavailable, with the sectors' contribution to GDP and livelihoods underestimated or merely guestimates.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) undertakes research on the state and

condition of offshore fisheries in the Pacific. However, progress has been slow, since data collection and statistics has not been a priority concern of Pacific Island administrations. The SPC is far from having meaningful standards against which to measure performance in managing coastal fisheries and other marine environmental "assets", though they have a better grasp of the governance of oceanic (tuna) fisheries.

Clearly there is a large information gap regarding Tuvalu Marine and Coastal Biodiversity that should be addressed and this will be done by this NBSAP project; This will form part of the work done in Components 1 and 2.

Component III. NBSAP update, consultations and adoption

(a)Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. Under the Component III, a strategy and actions for the implementation of agreed targets will be identified through national consultations.

(b)Application of the NBSAP to sub-national level. Consultations with regard to the draft NBSAP will be carried out in two stages: first the national authorities and then a final workshop intended to finalize the NBSAP will be attended by decision-makers representing all regions and can also include other pacific SIDSs to share in lessons from their experiences. Thus, the consultation process with regard to the draft NBSAP will involve executive authorities at all levels of government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of communities and key land users. In addition to the draft NBSAP, the consultation process will address the integration of the targets defined by the NBSAP into the regional development plans, spatial planning schemes, and sectoral development strategies.

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

- Energy Sector: <http://ict.sopac.org/VirLib/PI0021.pdf>

Tuvalu is one of the countries in the region with the highest number of its population have access to mains electricity. In 2002 over 90% of all households in Tuvalu have access to mains electricity with seven of the eight islands having diesel grid power supply systems and one (Niulakita) is electrified with solar PV home systems. There are 15 households in Niulakita. The above picture shows how important fossil fuels are in supporting the social and economic development in Tuvalu.

Tuvalu is mindful of the consequences of having to rely heavily on imported fossil fuels. The impact of global warming as a result of unrestricted burning of fossil fuels is a phenomenon that all Tuvaluans are familiar with for Tuvalu is one of the first countries in the Pacific region that is going to be inundated should there be an increase in sea level rise. It is with this thought in mind that prompted planners and politicians

alike to try and reintroduce its renewable energy programmes which is now essentially docile. The renewable energy programme is being promoted under the “Te Kakeega II” for supporting development in the outer islands. However, this will not dilute Tuvalu’s resolve to promote renewable energy programmes all over Tuvalu and not only in the outer islands.

- **Fishing Sector & Strategy:** ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/document/fcp/en/FI_CP_TV.pdf
Subsistence activities dominate Tuvalu’s domestic fisheries sector. A wide variety of techniques are used throughout the group to collect fish, crabs and other invertebrates which are consumed, shared or informally bartered. Fisheries centers have been established on several outer islands with the intention of providing fishers there with income earning opportunities. On the main island, Funafuti, artisanal fishing is limited to a small fleet of 4-5 m outboard powered skiffs which mostly fish by trolling for tuna, and by line fishing for reef fish. The main trends in the sector include:
 - Increasing coastal fishing pressure on the main island of Funafuti due to an expanding population.
 - Continuing variability of the volume and value of the foreign tuna catch in the Tuvalu EEZ.
 - Falling offshore licensing revenue in real terms
 - Increasing costs of domestic motorized fishing, primarily due to escalation in fuel prices.
 - Decreasing enthusiasm by donors to promote activities that could increase reef and lagoon fishing effort.

UNDAF Pacific 2013-2017 Due to the size and similarity of issues in Pacific island countries United Nations programming is adopting a multi-country approach so that the impact of targeted assistance has a greater impact. The UNEP NBSAP project will align itself with The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Pacific Sub-Region <http://www.pacific.one.un.org/> which is a five-year strategic programme framework that outlines the collective response of the UN system to development challenges and national priorities in 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), including **Tuvalu** for the period 2013-2017. This Tuvalu project will align itself to the UNDAFs key outcomes areas outlined below

1. Environmental management, climate and disaster risk management, in support of an integrated approach to environmental sustainability and efforts by PICT governments and communities to adapt to climate change and reduce and manage disaster risk.
2. Gender equality, with the aim of fostering gender equality, women’s political and economic empowerment and participation, and enhance safety for women and children across the Pacific.
3. Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth, where the UN system will promote the capacity to stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and decent work especially for the youth, and promote sustainable livelihoods and social protection systems.

4. Basic services (health and education). The UN system aims to building capacity throughout society to improve the quality of and access to basic services in health, education, and protection; and strengthening the accountability of duty bearers.

5. Governance and human rights, where the aim is to improve the quality of governance, including the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes in the political and economic spheres and advance compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

Opportunities for the integration of the BD targets into sectoral and regional development plans will be discussed with executive authorities within the framework of the online consultation, during the subsequent data and comments gathering process, and at the final workshop. Detailed consideration of those opportunities is essential for preventing or minimizing adverse impacts of future industrial development on habitats, economic sectors and for bringing national and regional policies, and legal framework in line with the BD conservation policies and legislation. Special attention will be paid to preventing potential conflicts between priorities of different sectors and identifying mutually acceptable solutions. Furthermore, to ensure mainstreaming and sustainability post completion, the project will put into place action plans to enable future collaboration between private, public and regional partners. As all relevant sectors will be involved in NBSAP revision and national reporting, both governmental and non-governmental Recommendations to the NBSAP will be integrated into relevant national and regional strategies and plans such as national energy strategy, development strategy of the fishery, etc.

Component IV. Development of implementation plans and related activities

Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation. Given the changing socio-economic conditions and legal framework, the advancement of international conservation practices, the emergence of new areas of BD conservation activities (such as ecosystem services valuation, ensuring equal access to genetic resources etc.), appropriate capacity building of Tuvalu regional environmental authorities is necessary. Within the framework of the proposed project, a plan for the development of professional and resource base of conservation will be prepared; to support such development, a compilation of regulations and guidelines relevant to the NBSAP implementation will be produced. Furthermore this will also assist in the implementation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) – <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/tuv01.pdf>

(a) Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). TNAs will be carried out in parallel with the development of detailed plans for the implementation of specific NBSAP targets. Thus within the framework of the proposed project, only a minimum funding in this area is required to support the preparation of general recommendations and identification of the structure of the assessment process.

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

Component V. Institutional aspects, monitoring, reporting and exchange

(a)Development of indicators and monitoring approach. As a part of the project proposed, the existing monitoring and data management systems in the country housed by the various stakeholders will be analyzed; indicators and approaches for the monitoring of BD components at different levels will be proposed, taking into account advancements in technological and methodological innovations introduced in the recent years.

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

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

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

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

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

Project Execution Arrangement

At the national level, the EA is the Department of Environment under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour. The EA will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.

At the EA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in **Appendix 8**, and following the work plan shown in **Appendix 9**. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in **Appendix 7**, the project deliverables given in **Appendix 6** and the reporting timelines stipulated in the Project Cooperation Agreement that will be signed between UNEP and the EA.

Steering committee: A steering committee will be established to implement the project. The committee will be chaired by GEF operational focal point and include representatives of key stakeholders and decision makers, project manager as a secretary, key experts and relevant staff of the Ministry. The Steering committee will provide general supervision for the project and hold selection of experts for preparation of the 5NR and development NBSAP and will meet at least 3 times in a year.

Project Implementation by UNEP

i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP / GEF budgets shown in **Appendix 1**). The breakdown of the co-finance from Tuvalu is shown in **Appendix 2**. These budgets

	<p>follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in Appendix 5, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in BD. The percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to the needs of Tuvalu and may not be as exact as those in Appendix 5.</p> <p>ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and SCBD and guidelines given by the SCBD (http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf).</p> <p>iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/). Early in 2013, the SCBD conducted training for country teams on the development of the 5th National report held in Gigiri Nairobi, and attended by the Anglophone African least developed countries including Tuvalu.</p> <p>iv) UNEP will have a dedicated Task manager and Fund Management Officer who will provide technical and financial project oversight, including coordinating the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and monitoring evaluation.</p> <p>UNEP will give oversight and monitor this project from its headquarters in Nairobi. This will be done mainly through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Using the activity schedule and discussing the same on telephone and mail or via Skype. b) Looking at draft outputs before they are submitted to the SCBD. c) The UNEP Task Manager may attend important functions such as the inception workshop or final commissioning of the NBSAP document. d) There will be a full time project coordinator hired for this project. This officer will be paid from Budget line 1101 of Appendix 1 and will be retained on a good performance basis. UNEP will reserve the right to ask for removal of the officer in the event of non-performance”. <p>SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:</p> <p>The EA is the national authority in charge of environmental matters in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Ministry will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP. b) The Ministry will ensure that GEF projects, and others funded by other donors or by the country itself will adhere to the key recommendations and outcomes from the NBSAP. c) In view of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) presence in Tuvalu and the Pacific region. Members of the UNCT will be invited to stakeholder meetings to provide options for future collaboration on the basis of the NBSAP, CHM and 5th National Report. Furthermore the NBSAP will seek to register the project with in country UNCT processes such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Common Country Assessment (CCA) ii. UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) iii. Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) iv. Human Development Report v. United Nations Programme of Action on the Sustainable
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Development of Small Island Developing States, popularly referred to as the Barbados Program of Action (BPOA)

- d) These processes in the country will be another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding and sustainable development outcomes.

The capacities to be developed include:

Currently Tuvalu has not completed a NCSA document (National Capacity Self Assessments- but the country has exhibited general capacity constraints with regard to Biodiversity conservation as follows:

Capacity Constraints

The capacity constraints have been categorized into individual, institutional and systemic level based from the thematic assessment survey. The findings are summarized below:-

- Poor data location and collection methodology on biodiversity conservation.
- Lack of human resources capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use such as for example taxonomists, marine rangers and environmental lawyers.
- Weak capacity for assessment, identification and monitoring of components of biodiversity;
- Poor understanding and information on status of invasive alien species and their impact on biodiversity
- Lack of proper mainstreaming of policies into national decision- making process;
- Lack of awareness raising campaign was not carried out for the public and to the decision makers about the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of biodiversity;
- Little capacity concerning the obligations post ratification of environmental law ;
- Lack of effective enforcement of the laws especially as regards wildlife and poor understanding of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use issues and practices;

SUMMARY of KEY PRIORITY CAPACITY NEEDS

The key capacity needs in implementing the UNCBD convention can be summarized as follows:

- Institutional capacity building.
- Human resource development and training
- Extensive and intensive awareness raising at all levels.

The project will bring national staff in several ministries and regional authorities to have multi -sectoral consultations together with other stakeholders. Thus capacity for National staff will be built for development of strategies and action plans for BD in the various ministries.

Once these capacities are improved in Tuvalu, they will assist in making the outcomes of this project sustainable in that there will be trained national staff to go on into implementation the phase of the NBSAP, and also development of the NCSA.

STAKEHOLDERS:

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

Table 3: stakeholders and their roles in the project

Potential Stakeholders	Actual stakeholders specific to your country	Expected Roles
Government Organs: Ministry for Public Utilities & Industries Ministry of Environment Ministry of Communications and Transport Ministry of Works and Energy Ministry of Works and Natural Resources Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour.	The stakeholders listed to the left are actual Ministries in Tuvalu	<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour. Department of Environment will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as the executing agency and coordinate NBSAP revision, CHM development and fifth national report development by being the focal point of the project. • Adopt and promote the completed outputs as their primary biodiversity planning tools and become the principle advocate within the government and amongst other ministries for biodiversity and conservation implementation activities. • Advocate for Involvement of the NBSAP development into daily workings/mandates of the other ministries which should increase political support for biodiversity conservation and also incorporate and mainstream the NBSAP into their policy making frameworks. • Build the financial basis to help

			<p>include NBSAP implementation into national budgeting process, other domestic sources of support, and external funding for NBSAP implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement policy and regulatory frameworks, including monitoring and compliance with Protocol related matters
	Legislature- The legislature sets the internal and external policies of Tuvalu and regulates implementation of those policies and approves the budget	The current total composition of the legislature is 14 members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. • Discussion of the NBSAP • Reviewing and adopting new NBSAP related legislation • Participation in project meetings to ensure the biodiversity interests of the country are met
	Communication Print, Audio & Visual Media, incl.: newspapers	Ministry of Communications and Transport Tuvalu Media Corporation, Radio Tuvalu,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conjunction with the other stakeholders participants from the Media have the opportunity to convey to Tuvalu and globally the NBSAP revision and development process. • These entities are also a good source of resources for public educational purposes.
	Private Businesses/Sector/Industry: Forestry, Agricultural, Mining, Oil and Gas retailers etc.		
	Academia & Research Institutions: Civil Society Groups / NGOs/UN Agencies:	The University of the South Pacific (USP),	These institutions and others that will be brought in during the project lifecycle are hubs of research, conservation methodology and data. They will be a key link to the science policy interface of this project.

<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>Cost effectiveness:</p> <p>Tuvalu participates in the wider Pacific Island Biodiversity Program of Work and the United Nations Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. Cost effectiveness will therefore be realized from this project as the results will build on resources already in place from these other initiatives. The project is an intervention in alignment with the GEF's mandate to generate global benefits by paying for the incremental costs of planning and foundational enabling activities that countries implement to generate global biodiversity benefits. The conservation of important biodiversity in Tuvalu will depend on sound planning and laying executable strategies and action plans. If this is well done through this project, Tuvalu stands to gain in the future BD conservation efforts as it will contribute to all programs.</p> <p>Past experience has shown that countries do not easily self- finance for enabling activities which means that if GEF funds are not provided the necessary deliverables to the SCBD may not be done. A 2007 pacific regional review of NBSAPs (http://www.sprep.org/attachments/42.pdf) identified in Tuvalu the key constraints as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Economic and Financial obstacles (lack of financing). ii) Institutional, technical and capacity-related obstacles (lack of human resources). limited numbers of personnel available to focus on this work, and this has been a severe constraint in moving this process forward, as other, more immediate priorities have taken precedence. <p>The other options are that Tuvalu might not revise its NBSAP and develop the 5th National Report to the CBD at all or may be very late in doing so. In both cases, the functioning of the CBD, in particular its decision-making processes, with respect to SIDs will be seriously affected. Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity and Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by an independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A project log frame (Appendix 3). b) The Dedicated project web-based portals '5NR Portal' (www.cbd.int/5NR) and (www.cbd.int/nbsaps) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portals regularly. c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Tuvalun Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet at least twice every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP

	<p>Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</p> <p>d) The M&E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in Appendix 6.</p> <p>e) The M&E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in Appendix 7</p> <p>f) A budgeted M&E plan as shown in Appendix 4.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	<p>N/A</p> <p>The project is within the recommended project budget.</p>

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ms. Pepetua Election LATASI	Director	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE, TOURISM, ENVIRONMENT AND LABOUR.	20/5/2013


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	12/20/2002	MR. TAPUGAO FALEFOU
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		`
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		07/03/2013	Esther Mwangi Task Manager	+2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager & assistant	180	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Administrative Support	55	72	Full time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Local Consultants	653	72	Technical and data collection for all the five project components, facilitation of meetings, collation and report writing, provide technical backstopping to country on all 5 components to ensure technical validity of the project outputs.
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets development)	1,550	20	Assisting the EA in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process as well as reporting.

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

Climate Change

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

Persistent Organic Pollutants

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

Land Degradation

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

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

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

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action](#)