



REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Uzbekistan		
Country(ies):	Uzbekistan	GEF Project ID:	4989
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4915
Other Executing Partner(s):	State Committee for Nature Protection	Submission Date:	3 May 2012
		Resubmission date:	22 May 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By end of 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Uzbekistan'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, Uzbekistan taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	21,000	20,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 2014, Uzbekistan's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) 	2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Uzbekistan, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities	108,000	140,436

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		and has been submitted to the CBD COP	linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Uzbekistan is submitted to the CBD, upon proper national and sub-national consultations, preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment 	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 The CHM is updated and linked to the CBD's global networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. CBD reporting obligations are met by Uzbekistan: Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	76,000	69,964
Subtotal				205,000	230,400
EA Management Cost ⁵				15,000	69,600
Total EA Cost				220,000	300,000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	State Committee for Nature Protection	In-kind	70,000
National Government	State Committee for Nature Protection	Grant	80,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	150,000
Total Co-financing			300,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	220,00	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources				220,00	22,000	242,000

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks**	Grant Amount (\$)	Co- financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	15	15,000	48,600	63,600
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0	18,000	18,000
Travel*		0	3,000	3,000
Other (miscellaneous - bank charges, supplies etc.)*		0	0	0
Total		15,000	69,600	84,600

* Details provided in Annex A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

All expenses for the office facilities (including cleaner, guard, utilities, etc.), equipment and communications will be borne by the State Committee for Natural Resources. UNDP will co-finance the costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, while government will avail the National Project Coordinator to be engaged in management activities in this 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):

National biodiversity context

The territory of Uzbekistan is divided into two sharply different geographical parts: lowlands, mountains and desert. Within these parameters are several different geographical zones, which are distinguished by differences in the main characteristics of their ecological conditions, and in composition and structure of their flora and fauna. These include: a) desert ecosystems of lowlands or plains; b) piedmont semi-desert and steppe; c) riverine ecosystems and peripheral major rivers; d) wetland and delta ecosystems; and e) mountain ecosystems.

Uzbekistan has a high number of endemic animal species, including 83 fish, 59 reptiles, 424 birds and 97 mammals. Much of Uzbekistan's biodiversity is threatened, including: Indian honey badger, lynx, goitred gazelle, marbled teal, short-toed eagle, imperial eagle, griffin vulture, pelicans, white spoonbills, glossy ibis, pygmy cormorant, There are also numerous highly threatened ecosystems, such as the Golodnaya Steppe, which is almost completely transformed and is at high risk of extinction.

The main threat to biodiversity in Uzbekistan is caused by habitat destruction and alteration. Three groups of human activities have the strongest impact on Uzbekistan ecosystems: a) developing new lands for agriculture, accompanied by redistribution of irrigation water resources; b) overuse of natural territories for pasture; and c) mining and energy industries. Related threats include: intensified desertification; soil salinization and lands becoming unusable; constructing of hydroelectric power stations; cutting down riverine and gallery forests; dragging river bottoms for sand and gravel; unstable water regime with drastic fluctuations of water-table level and salinisation; pollution with pesticides, polydichloropeniles, and heavy metals; logging forests; unsustainable collecting of wild plants; illegal hunting; and damaging recreation.

Irrigated lands have very high impacts on the ecology of Uzbekistan, with the total destruction of some ecosystems, severe reduction of others, and significant alteration of almost all. Though industrial and municipal water-related threats are, in comparative terms, of less significance than those connected with agriculture, the development of industry and municipal use of resources has had a significant impact, mainly through additional pollution of water. The development of irrigated agriculture has had little direct impact on desert /semi-desert and mountain ecosystems which make up the majority of the country. However, it has had significant indirect effect particularly on those desert ecosystems which are highly sensitive to change. The exposure of the Aral seabed and decreased vegetative cover have caused significant local climate change with increased aridity and temperature extremes, higher wind speeds and rapid onset of desertification processes.

Regarding grazing and pasture, individuals and families are rapidly increasing livestock numbers to meet short term economic objectives at the expense of damage to sensitive arid ecosystems. This is a major threat to desert, steppe and, to a lesser extent, mountain ecosystems, unless carefully regulated.

Developmental context and challenges

The main feature of Uzbekistan's development context has been its inherently unbalanced approach, with too much emphasis on production sectors, particularly agriculture, and insufficient inputs on controlling, conserving and protecting natural resources. This has resulted in the "mining" of natural resources rather than their renewable use. A contributing factor has been the highly centralized planning approach. Uzbekistan's biological resources, in common with other Central States, have undergone a drastic reduction in the past 40 years resulting in the total destruction of some ecosystems, and the serious endangerment of others, resulting in a threat to the overall continued ecological stability of the country. In view of Uzbekistan's population growth and other factors, the continuation of current production systems cannot meet Uzbekistan's future development needs; firstly, because they are environmentally unsustainable; and secondly, because they have already reached close to their maximum potential with full use of limited resources such as water. Production systems capable of meeting the development needs of the Republic must be more efficient in terms of productivity; and secondly, must be sustainable.

Within the above context, the true value of biological resources in the Republic, both in terms of their role in maintaining vital ecological process upon which and environmental conditions are dependent and their actual/potential direct sustainable use, is insufficiently evaluated and considered by current development policies and plans. For the Republic to achieve future sustainable development, adequate consideration and inclusion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives must be integrated into national development planning, including the allocation of necessary institutional and financial resources.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity

Responsibility for environmental protection in Uzbekistan lies with the State Committee for Nature Protection (Goskompriroda), which performs government control and coordination of nature protection actions, activities of ministries, departments, institutions. It is subordinate and reports to Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The State Committee on Nature Protection implements ecological policy in the area of nature protection, use of and restoration of natural resources; coordination and management of the realization of the Programs and activities aimed at maintenance of sustainable environment; managing protected areas and ensuring integrity of their protective regimes. Within Goskompriroda, the State Biological Control Service (Gosbiokontrol) is responsible for oversight and regulation of conservation of flora and fauna and protected area management by other agencies as well as its regional units. Gosbiokontrol is responsible for implementation of the UNCBD.

Brief description of the protected area system

As of 2010, Uzbekistan had only 2.26% of its territory (9549 km²), the same amount that it had 17 years ago. Critical problems that face the existing protected area system fall into three areas: a) the inability to meet basic biodiversity conservation objectives (i.e. due to poor ecosystem coverage, ecologically non-viable sizes fragmentation); b) the lack of understand and awareness at all levels in Uzbekistan (decision makers, planners, general public) of the value and importance of biological conservation and rational use for the development of the country; and c) the protected areas system's lack of future economic and social sustainability under relatively new political and socio-economic conditions. The development of a robust protected area network for Uzbekistan 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.

Proposed project will closely cooperate with the *GEF/UNDP joint project "Strengthening Sustainability of the National Protected Area System by Focusing on Strictly Protected Areas"*, currently under implementation. Projects envisage development of a new management approaches for expansion of the protected area system of Uzbekistan through building the management capacity of all strict nature reserves across the country by development of: (1) Master Plan for Protected Area System of Uzbekistan is guiding the expansion; (2) Strengthened institutional and individual capacity to enable expansion and improved management effectiveness; (3) Demonstration of new conservation management approaches (new governance approaches) in buffer areas of strict nature reserves in Uzbekistan.

Another GEF/UNDP joint project currently under implementation which will underpin the work for the formulation of the NBSAP is *"Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Uzbekistan's Oil-and-Gas Sector Policies and Operations"* with the budget of 1.200.000 USD. It sets as the objective to mainstream biodiversity conservation into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas policies and operations by demonstrating this in the Ustyurt Plateau. The project will remove systemic, regulatory and knowledge barriers to realizing this objective, which will be achieved through two outcomes: i) Enabling policy, legislative, and institutional environment for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation considerations in the oil-and-gas sector, and ii) Demonstrating biodiversity mainstreaming technologies in oil-and-gas operations on the Ustyurt Plateau.

In addition, several synergy activities will be conducted in the frame other ongoing projects, such as: "Achieving Ecosystem Stability on Degraded Land in Karakalpakstan and the Kyzylkum Desert"; "Integrated Water Management and Water Efficiency Plan for Zarafshan River Basin"; "Integrated Water Management and Water Efficiency Plan for Zarafshan River Basin"; "Supporting Uzbekistan in Transition to a Low-Emission Development Path"; etc.

Barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan

The 3rd 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.
- ✓ Insufficient biodiversity incentives.
- ✓ Insufficient mechanisms of management and planning, especially in regards to the system of national environmental planning, especially the integration of specific CBD objectives into national policies and strategies of the NBSAP, and the development and approval of clear targets, work plans, national programs for the early adoption of conservation measures.
- ✓ 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.

Other biodiversity planning efforts

- ✓ Partnership Framework - Land Improvement Project -- a project that aims to arrest and reverse land degradation and to improve the livelihood of farmer households through the adoption of sustainable land management practices on a significant scale and in a manner that makes it possible for project benefits to accrue beyond the immediate project area. ADB CACILM (GEF # 3232).
- ✓ Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project – a project that promotes the use of renewable energy for the provision of rural energy services and improve flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities in Uzbekistan. The results will be included in the NBSAP chapter on ecosystem services and rural livelihoods (IBRD (GEF # 4642).
- ✓ Strengthening Sustainability of the National Protected Area System by Focusing on Strictly Protected Areas – a project to demonstrate new management approaches for expansion of protected area system of Uzbekistan. UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3556).
- ✓ Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations – a project that aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations. UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3950).
- ✓ Reducing Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land Use in Non-irrigated Arid Mountain, Semi-desert and Desert Landscapes – a project that aims to promote integrated management of rangeland and forests at the landscape level (with a focus on non-irrigated, arid mountain, semi-desert, and desert landscapes) in order to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and improve the socio-economic stability of communities. UNDP/GEF (GEF # 4600).
- ✓ Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity to improve regulating and supporting ecosystem services in agricultural production systems of Uzbekistan (GEF, # to be determine).
- ✓ Strengthening efficiency and sustainability of newly established Lower-Amudarya State Biosphere (UNPD, # to be define).

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	1998-10-09	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
Revision of NBSAP	Not submitted	Not yet started.	Funding being applied for under this project.
1 st National Report	1998-02-10	Submitted	This is now outdated
2 nd National Report	Not submitted	Not completed	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
3 rd National Report	2006-03-10	Submitted	This is now outdated
4 th National Report	Not submitted	Not completed	No funding was requested from GEF for this.
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
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"> ▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions See e.g. http://ncsa.undp.org/report_detail.cfm?Projectid=314 			2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Third National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural Biodiversity – Forest Biodiversity – Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 			2006
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):		www.cbd.uz	
Is the CHM website maintained up to date? Does not apply			Partially
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM? Does not apply			1
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months? Does not apply			115
Note: There is a need to better integrate the biodiversity data produced by various institutions and projects with the CHM. The CHM itself suffers from lack of capacity and lack of update.			

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)
<p>The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan</p> <p>The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).</p> <p>The most recent NBSAP for Uzbekistan was Decreed by the President on in 1998 and accepted by the Secretariat on October 9, 1998. This version of the NBSAP is very outdated, and does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2). This is mentioned in the 1998 NBSAP as a serious gap. ▪ A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3) ▪ A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4). Although the plan does mention the need for sustainable grasslands management, the strategies and actions to address this were weak.

- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11). The existing NBSAP does identify some specific steps of the PoWPA (e.g., creating new protected areas and enhancing community involvement) but does not cover most of the actions required to fully implement the PoWPA. The lack of protected area implementation is a serious weakness in Uzbekistan, and this NBSAP will outline clear steps to move forward.
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14). By the third National Report, this had become a critical issue in Uzbekistan.
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16).
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20). Existing plans in the NBSAP are limited to external funding, whereas a long-term, sustainable finance basis for implementing the Strategic Plan must be sought.

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

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

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

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

The Project *Objective* is:

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

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

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

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

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

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)⁶ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity

⁶ 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.

were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁷:

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

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

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	5%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	5%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	53%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	20%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	17%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Uzbekistan'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 5th national report, and through other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Uzbekistan taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

- By August 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By October 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 Uzbekistan
- Biodiversity Targets for Uzbekistan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Key Activities (I-II):**I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision**

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on 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.

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 completed by CoP-11.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for **Uzbekistan**, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Uzbekistan is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.⁸

Key Outcome:

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

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uzbekistan
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Uzbekistan
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Uzbekistan

Key Activity (III)

III. *Developing the NBSAP*

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

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

- 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, Uzbekistan has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Uzbekistan 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.

⁸ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of Uzbekistan, not UNDP.

- ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
 - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
 - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
 - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.⁹
 - ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, hunting , livestock, energy, mining, oil and gas, and water management. The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, development finance, poverty alleviation, rural development and livelihoods, food security, local development and decentralization, gender, climate change resilience and adaptation.
 - ✓ Specific steps in this process will include: a) forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues; b) explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes; c) identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes; d) embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector.
- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- Sharing NBSAP draft at the sub-national level: Once the aspects of mainstreaming and climate change impact have been incorporated in the updated NBSAP, the draft NBSAP will be shared with communities through 3 sub-national workshops in different parts of the country. The workshops will be largely co-financed by Government and will aim to present, discuss and agree on the key aspects of the updated NBSAP.

Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for

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

resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.

3.2 The CHM is updated and linked to the CBD's global networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.

3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Uzbekistan in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Outcomes:

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

Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Uzbekistan, based on best international practices in developing CHMs.

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: We are in the process of finalizing our PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that our work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Uzbekistan is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - ✓ Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
 - ✓ Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - ✓ Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - ✓ Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- 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 Uzbekistan develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Uzbekistan will focus on addressing the following capacity priorities:
 - ✓ Addressing 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. Specific capacity recommendations include a) strengthening the network of observations of the climate system, support for climate studies; b) improving the database on the state of the climate system and the environment; c) developing and implementing climate-related research programs;

- ✓ Addressing insufficient biodiversity incentives. Specific recommendations include: a) developing bilateral ties and regional for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (especially in a transboundary context); b) promoting adherence to existing international agreements; c) developing mechanisms and adopting legal instruments on sponsorship, preferential and differential taxable activities that promote the sustainable management of the components of biodiversity (especially in ecologically threatened regions); and d) the development of national markets for ecosystem services.
- ✓ Addressing insufficient mechanisms of management and planning, especially in regards to the system of national environmental planning. Recommended actions include improving the system of national planning for biodiversity and conservation, developing national and regional action plans on biodiversity, and strengthening political will for following through on commitments to the CBD. In particular, this requires the inclusion of specific CBD objectives into national policies and strategies of the NBSAP, and the development and approval of clear targets, work plans, national programs for the early adoption of conservation measures.
- ✓ Strengthening underdeveloped legal and regulatory framework and institutional framework of monitoring components of biodiversity, and the absence of comprehensive national programs for biodiversity monitoring, preventing us from effectively reporting on biodiversity to the CBD. To solve this problem, we will prioritize the development of inventory and monitoring systems.
- ✓ Improving public participation in environmentally significant decisions. To improve public participation in environmental decision, we will establish clear mechanisms of public hearings, develop mechanisms for public environmental review and monitoring; involve the public, indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of all program elements of the NBSAP.

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, Uzbekistan will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Updating 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. Uzbekistan is no exception. While Uzbekistan has a website on environmental issues (<http://uznature.uz/eng/>), it is insufficient to provide adequate information related to biodiversity, and will need to be radically upgraded. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Uzbekistan will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

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

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

- ✓ The Uzbekistan National Environmental Action Plan (1998), which aims at improving environmental conditions for human health; promoting the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; protecting the

most vulnerable and valuable ecosystems and species and defining a general strategy for Uzbekistan's transition to sustainable development by identifying major environmental problems, setting priorities for action and building adequate policy and institutional frameworks

This project is a follow-on to the existing NBSAP, and it is consistent with it. It will be guided by priorities in Uzbekistan's above-mentioned strategies, policies and plans. 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

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

- ✓ UNDP/GEF project (GEF #1036) *Conservation of "Tugai Forest" and Strengthening Protected Areas System in the Amu Darya Delta of Karakalpakstan*: This project aims to strengthen the Karakalpakstan system of protected areas through the enhanced enabling environment and establishment of a multi-zoned National Park which demonstrates the collaborative conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Amu Darya Delta and provides lessons and best practices replicable throughout the national protected areas system. The project results will be incorporated into the action plan for implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Target 11 of the Aichi Targets).
- ✓ UNDP/GEF project (GEF #2740) *Achieving Ecosystem Stability on the Exposed Aral Seabed and the Kyzylkum Desert, Uzbekistan* - under CACILM Partnership Framework: This project aims to achieve ecosystem stability on the exposed Aral seabed and the Kyzylkum Desert, in Uzbekistan. It will achieve this by supporting fully and directly the objective of GEF OP#15 namely, to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices as a contribution to improving people's livelihoods and economic well-being. More specifically, the project Objective is to achieve ecosystem stability by stabilizing mobile sand, by entering into partnerships with local communities, and by strengthening institutions and building capacity. The results of this project will be integrated into the development of the NBSAP by including recommended follow up actions on sustainable use and protection of key ecosystems and ecosystem services.
- ✓ UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3178) *Strengthening National Capacity in Rio Convention Implementation through Targeted Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development*: This project aims to build national capacity for more effective environmental management in Uzbekistan, by improved national environmental policy planning and implementation. The results will be integrated into the NBSAP by incorporating specific capacity-building recommendations into the NBSAP plans and actions.
- ✓ ADB CACILM (GEF # 3232) *Partnership Framework - Land Improvement Project*: The aim of this project is to arrest and reverse land degradation and to improve the livelihood of farmer households through the adoption of sustainable land management practices on a significant scale and in a manner that makes it possible for project benefits to accrue beyond the immediate project area. The results of this project will be incorporated under the NBSAP chapter on restoration and protection of key ecosystems.
- ✓ IBRD (GEF # 4642) *Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project*: The aim of this project is to promote the use of renewable energy for the provision of rural energy services and improve flows of agro-ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities in Uzbekistan. The results will be included in the NBSAP chapter on ecosystem services and rural livelihoods.
- ✓ UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3556) *Strengthening Sustainability of the National Protected Area System by Focusing on Strictly Protected Areas*: The main objective of this project is to demonstrate new management approaches for expansion of protected area system of Uzbekistan. The results will be incorporated into the NBSAP chapter on protected areas (achieving Target 11 of the Aichi Targets).
- ✓ UNDP/GEF (GEF # 3950) *Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations*: This project aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector

policies and operations. The results will be integrated into the NBSAP chapter on mainstreaming (achieving Aichi Target #2 and 3).

- ✓ UNDP/GEF (GEF # 4600) *Reducing Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land Use in Non-irrigated Arid Mountain, Semi-desert and Desert Landscapes*: This project aims to promote integrated management of rangeland and forests at the landscape level (with a focus on non-irrigated, arid mountain, semi-desert, and desert landscapes) in order to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and improve the socio-economic stability of communities. The results will be incorporated into the NBSAP chapter on sustainable use of natural resources.
- ✓ UNEP/GEF. *Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity to improve regulating and supporting ecosystem services in agricultural production systems of Uzbekistan*
- ✓ UNDP project “Strengthening efficiency and sustainability of newly established Lower-Amudarya State Biosphere”.

Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity projects will be invited to NBSAP workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the NBSAP. There is also great potential for showcasing the results of the best performing projects in the updated NBSAP and CHM.

Project implementation arrangement

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP) 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, 1993) between the UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015.

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

SCNP will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Coordinator (NPCs is National focal point for the CBD) for the project implementation. The NPC will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and other relevant stakeholder, sectoral and working groups under the project, and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPC will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent an in-kind contribution to the project from the government of Uzbekistan. The NPC will be technically supported by a project technical team, as well as UNDP’s technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office in Uzbekistan.

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

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by SCNP, 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 the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator. The project staff will be recruited using the applicable recruitment procedures for the NEX modality. The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will be supported by consultants, service providers and government staff in the implementation of all project activities.

The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives, international and national consultants. The Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator is accountable to SCNP, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan in the preparation of its existing NBSAP and the 1st and 3rd National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Uzbekistan has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in Central Asia, and its long association with UNDP on various GEF projects. UNDP has an established national office in Tashkent with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. The UNDP Country Office's Environment & Energy Unit counts on five (5) professional staff, plus senior management, operations and support staff. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Bratislava, Slovakia. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

Project's alignment with UNDP's program for Uzbekistan

UNDAF for Uzbekistan is drawing particular attention to the integration of principles of the sustainable development into country policies and programmes. The project fits the newly signed 2011-2015 UNDAF and contributes to the achievement of the Outcome 3.1.1 "Concrete intervention on sustainable use of energy (including renewable), soil, water and biodiversity resources, complemented with environment education/training component (UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNECE)". UNDP has provided support to the government to integrate global environmental concerns and commitments into national and regional planning. Water, Land and Biodiversity represents one of the three sub-areas of environmental priorities that UNDP is providing to Uzbekistan within the UNDAF. In the frame of CPAP the first focus area for UNDP will be to help increase the availability of institutional products and services for the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of natural and cultural products.

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 Uzbekistan to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- Agency for Technology Transfer
- Academy of Sciences, RUz
- Akbarabodskaya association of water users
- Center For Environmentally Clean Fergana
- Business Women's Association -- "Amudarya" and "Syrdarya"
- Charity Foundation for the Protection of the gene pool of the Aral Sea
- Bukhara oil refinery
- Bukhara Hydrometeorology Management (AHM)
- Bukhara branch of the Environmental Certification
- General Directorate of Forest Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
- Higher Education Institutions
- Urban Institute for Advanced Training in Public Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special
- State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre
- State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources
- State Committee for Nature Protection and its district's branches
- State Committee on Statistics
- Zarafshan basin management of irrigation systems
- Institute "Usdaverloyiha", State Committee of Land resources
- Institute bioecology QC ANO RUz

- Water Problems Institute, Academy of RUz
- Institute of Genetics, Academy of RUz
- Institute of flora and fauna gene pool
- Institute of Forestry
- Institute of Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the RUz
- Uzgiptomeliyodhoz Institute, RU MAWR
- The Cabinet of Ministers
- Karakalpak State University
- Karshi State University
- Kashkadarya Engineering and Economics Institute
- Kokand city Inspectorate for Environmental Protection
- Jizzakh Regional Committee for Nature Protection
- Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Economics
- Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Navoi Research Institute "Atmosphere," the Tashkent NIPTI "Atmospheric"
- Namangan branch "Ecosan"
- Research and Production Center "Botanika" RUz.
- Research Center of Agriculture, Bukhara
- Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine (NMMC)
- Hydrometeorological Research Institute (NIGMI)
- NGO «Armon»
- NGO "Logos"
- NGO "KRASS"
- NGO "Save the Aral Sea and Amudarya"
- DNA Ecocenter "Biostan"
- Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia
- SIAC State Committee for Nature Protection of the RK
- Uzbek Institute of Desert Ecology and Karakul
- Zoological Society of Uzbekistan (RCD)
- Uzbek Research Institute of Forestry
- Management Kyzketken-Kegeylinskoy irrigation system
- Fergana region, "Toza suv"
- Foundation "Healthy Generation uchun", Bukhara
- Khorezm branch of the international organization "Ecosan"
- Central Asian transboundary project on biodiversity conservation of Western Tien-Shan
- Republican Ecological Centre «Ekomaktab»
- Ecocenter "gazelles Kennel" Bukhara

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 Uzbekistan are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. They also develop interesting and innovative programmes working closely with local communities. 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.

Local communities will be involved in the project, at various stages. They are a key target group under Key Activity I-II (preparing for NBSAP revision). Under these activities, participation of the traditional under-represented groups from communities is envisaged. Under Key Activity III, the community knowledge of the ecosystem services will be documented and taken into account when implementing the economic valuation of ecosystem services. Furthermore, the assessment of the climate implications (which is the next action under the same Activity) is going to take into account the assessment on the climate impact on the benefits and losses for communities. Community groups will further be represented in the 3 workshops, through which the NBSAP draft will be shared at the sub-national level (last action of Key Activity III).

Gender marking

While the Constitution of Uzbekistan prohibits all forms of discrimination and provides for equal rights for men and women, in

reality, a very strong patriarchal tradition affects the role of women within the family and in society in general. Uzbekistani Family Code, adopted in 1998, does not sufficiently protect women's rights and do not promote role of women in various sector of country development, in particular in biodiversity conservation.

The Uzbekistan government is taking steps to address gender issues. For example, it is currently implementing a project called "Promotion of the rights of women migrant workers" that focused on internal migration issues with a particular focus on women by a) conducting sociological research on internal labor migration in Uzbekistan among women, legal and administrative protection of their rights, with recommendations for the relevant state bodies and civil society groups for solution of the problems identified, and; b) raising awareness and knowledge among government, law-enforcement, civil society bodies and general population on the role and importance of wide women involvement in Biodiversity conservation activities and research.

The project coordination for this proposal will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁰ 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 will be imply during the production project's products and data, as will be contributed to the country's new NBSAP.

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

The project will address priorities in area of biodiversity by updating the current baseline situation and developing a comprehensive strategy for biodiversity conservation and action plan at the national level. Another element that determined cost-effectiveness is that it will build upon the existing data rather than reinvest into the similar studies and thus optimizing it potential. Besides, cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in project implementing. UNDP is well positioned to assist Uzbekistan 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\$ (Excluding project team staff time)	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	1,100	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

¹⁰ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any.	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation, and will be covered by co-financing.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		Approx. US\$ 3,100	

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


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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (<i>Month, day, year</i>)
Mr. Sergey Myagkov	Deputy Director of Hydrometeorological Research Institute (NIGMI)	Center for Hydrometeorological Services under Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan	April, 25, 2012

*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 (<i>Month, day, year</i>)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		May 22, 2012	Maxim Vergeichik, Biodiversity and ecosystem management specialist for Europe and CIS, EBD	+ 421 259 337 152	maxim.vergeichik@undp.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			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (Estimated costs: \$15K financed by GEF and \$48,600 from UNDP. This table covers the GEF portion only)	500	30	<p>To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. ▪ Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. ▪ Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in communication with the Project Director/UNDP. ▪ Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee. ▪ Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities. ▪ Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. ▪ Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP. ▪ Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. ▪ Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. ▪ Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Uzbekistan, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Advisor	500	48	<p>To provide technical assistance and advise to the Project Manager in the implementation of the project. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advise the PM on the technical aspects of the project to ensure effective project implementation in-line with the formally approved project document in order to achieve the stated project outcomes and outputs. ▪ Provide strategic and technical guidance to the project manager on the implementation of the project. ▪ Review Terms of Reference developed under the project and, when requested, sit on the evaluation committee and recommend bids. ▪ Provide strategic guidance to the Project Steering Committee. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Uzbekistan ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Uzbekistan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Services Valuation in Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP ➤ Fully updated and functional CHM for Uzbekistan, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a degree in biology or other natural resources management related area, with particular background in biodiversity conservation. Minimum 5 years' experience in national and international natural resources projects in multi-stakeholder settings, in particular concerning Biodiversity Conservation. Prior GEF project experience.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
National NBAP Review Consultant	500	10	<p>To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and develop national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Uzbekistan that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Uzbekistan by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP. Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Uzbekistan Assistance to National Enabling Activity Technical coordinator in defining the vision for biodiversity Targets for Uzbekistan: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uzbekistan Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced university degree in environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in Uzbekistan are essential.</p>
BD Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant	400	15	<p>The key function of this consultant is to objectively reveal Uzbekistan's capacity to effectively implement the obligations deriving from the ratification and accession of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess extent of role clarity and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its CoP guidance across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government. Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled. Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations. Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings. Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the CBD. Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government. Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels. Generate recommendations to enable rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at the district and central government levels. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Uzbekistan Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a degree in a discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration. Proven experience in Skills Assessment, Capacity Development and Training. Minimum 5 years experience in institutional/organisational development and change management.</p>
Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	500	33	<p>The consultant will be responsible for assisting international Economist & Finance Specialist in carrying out the tasks under two sub-activities: i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP (under Component 3). Key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in identifying and assessing the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Uzbekistan, based on existing local,

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in identifying the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use. Assist in estimation and demonstration the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods. Where appropriate, assist in identifying potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives. Assist in identifying priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP Assist in analyzing internal sources of finance for action in the NBSAP including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments. Assist in analyzing external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP including i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) Assist in analyzing innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) bank loans for investment projects. NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP.
Short term experts on sectoral mainstreaming of biodiversity (5 experts)	400	50	<p>One of the critical aspects of the NBSAP preparation in Uzbekistan is analysis of how well biodiversity is integrated into various sectors. Three best short-term consultants will be hired to assist in analysis in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert 1: agriculture including livestock management. Expert 2: forestry, hunting Expert 3: Energy, mining, oil and gas Expert 4: Water management Expert 5: Ecosystem based mitigation and adaptation. identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios; g) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water; h) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors i) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. <p>The experts will produce detailed analysis of (1) current status of mainstreaming , and (2) practical recommendations for the future on improving the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the targeted sectors (in policies and in practical implementation terms). Based on their input the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will collate the Report on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan, which is one of the key inputs to Component II. The expert on climate change mitigation and adaptation will be responsible for the tasks in the project that relate to the assessment of the impact of biodiversity on the climate, and the opposite – the impact of climate on the biodiversity. This is an important aspect of biodiversity management in the country since the country is located in a zone which is prone to climate change impacts</p>
<i>International</i>			
International NBSAP Advisor	3000	15	<p><i>Objective:</i> To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP and develop national targets in line with the global Aichi Targets. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Uzbekistan that result in biodiversity conservation or loss.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Uzbekistan by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP. Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Uzbekistan ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Uzbekistan <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced university degree in environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in Uzbekistan are essential.</p>
International Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	3000	5	<p>The consultant will work jointly with the national expert and be responsible for carrying out the tasks under two sub-activities: i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP (under Component 3). The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide best international examples of ecosystem valuation methodologies and work jointly with the national economic expert to adapt them to Uzbekistan context. Help the national consultant to identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results (if any), the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g. water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services. 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. 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. 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. Identify priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the NBSAP Analyse internal sources of finance for action in the NBSAP including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments. Analyse external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP including i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) Analyse innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) bank loans for investment projects. NBSAP Integrated Financing Action Plan summarising concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Services Valuation in Uzbekistan ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Uzbekistan

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP – in particular, the one on finance.

Note: Weekly amounts for and split between local and international consultants is indicative and subject to procurement guidelines of agencies and governments. Consultants will be hired in line with national recruitment procedures. Also, in accordance with both UNDP and GEF policies, no GEF project resources will be used to pay any government, agency, or NGO staff personnel.

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	COP 11	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	COP 12	Q4
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			X	X								
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			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								
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations			X	X	D							
2) NBSAP update	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations					X	X	X	X				
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						X	X	X				
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						X	X	X	X	D		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.								X	X	X	X	
		9. Technology needs assessment									X	X	X	
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							X	X	X	X	X	
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation								X	X	X	X	X
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		13. CHM development.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		15. Fifth national report (deadline Mar 2014)					X	X	X	X	X	D		

ANNEX C: UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party/ Impl. 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	9,000	9,000	0		1
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	3,000	3,000	0		2
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	3,000	3,000	0		3
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	1,500	1,500	0		4
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	0		5
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	200	200	0		6
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	1,000	1,000	0		7
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	200	200	0		8
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	1,100	1,100	0		9
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						21,000	21,000	0	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						21,000	21,000	0	0	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	15,000		15,000		10
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	21,000		21,000		1
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	21,000		10,000	11,000	2
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	10,500		6,500	4,000	11
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	18,500		9,000	9,500	4
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	11,000	2,000	5,000	4,000	5
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,500	500	1,000		13
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	1,000	500	500		14
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	4,500	1,000	3,000	500	15
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	500	500		8
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						108,000	5,500	72,500	30,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						108,000	5,500	72,500	30,000	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	15,000	0	15,000		1
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	Local Consultants	6,000	1,500	3,000	1,500	11
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	6,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	16
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	2,000		2,000		3
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	8,000	2,000	6,000		5
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	18,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	17
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	1,000	2,000		18
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	0	10,000		19
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000	0	7,000		20
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	500	500		8

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Resp. Party/ Impl. 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
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					76,000	16,000	53,000	7,000	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	35,964	11,988	11,988	11,988	21
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	44,436	6,000	36,436	2,000	22
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					80,400	17,988	48,424	13,988	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						80,400	17,988	48,424	13,988	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,000	5,000	5,000	5000	23
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	48,600	16,200	16,200	16,200	24
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71500	Implementation support sevices	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	25
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	26
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					69,600	23,200	23,200	23,200	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						84,600	28,200	28,200	28,200	
	SUB-TOTAL GEF					220,000	47,500	130,500	42,000	
	SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC					150,000	41,188	71,624	37,188	
	GRAND TOTAL (in cash)					370,000	88,688	202,124	79,188	

Budget Notes	
1	Int. NBSAP Advisor fees (@\$3000/week) divided among components 1 (3 week), Component 2 (7 weeks) and Component 3 (5 weeks)
2	Nat. Technical Advisor fees (@ \$500/week) 48 weeks divided btw Component 1 (6 weeks) and Component 2 (42 weeks)
3	Nat. NBSAP Review Consultant (@ \$500/week) for 10 weeks divided btw Component 1 (6 weeks) and Component 2 (4 weeks)
4	Group of experts for mainstreaming (5 short term experts; lum-psum \$20K) divided btw Component 1 (\$1.5K) and Component 2 (\$18.5K)
5	Domestic and international travel in connection with project activities (the latter is primarily regional travel for bringing two international consultants to country)
6	Communication equipment and services
7	Translation services
8	Bank charges, insurance, security services and other miscellaneous.
9	Costs of inception workshop, round tables and discussions
10	Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist fees (lump-sum \$15K)
11	Nat. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist (@ \$500/week) 33 weeks divided btw Component 2 (21 weeks) and Component 3 (12 weeks)
12	Consultation Workshops, round tables and discussions
13	Costs of communication, including telephone costs and internet service provision.
14	Miscellaneous supplies (mainly stationary).
15	Translation services
16	Nat. BD Capacity Needs Assessment Consultant (@ \$400/week) 15 weeks
17	Contract with IT company for CHM and related database
18	Consultation Workshops, round tables and discussions. National BSAP workshop.

Budget Notes	
19	Equipment for CHM
20	Printing of final NBSAP and 5th Report
21	Salary for AFA: \$999/month from UNDP-TRAC funding co-financing.
22	Complements travel of all national consultants through the entire duration of the project (financed from UNDP core funds)
23	Salary for National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator: GEF portion corresponding to 30 weeks at \$500/week
24	Salary for National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator: UNDP-TRAC funding co-financing (lump-sum complement of \$48.6K)
25	Subsidy for office facilities.
26	Bank charges, insurance, security services and other miscellaneous. Project Audit.