



UNDP Project Document

Government of Malaysia
Executing Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

United Nations Development Programme - UNDP
Global Environment Facility - GEF

Project Title: National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011 – 2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia (BD EA)

UNDAF Outcome(s): N/A

Expected CP Outcome(s): CPD 2008 – 2012 Outcome 3: Improved environmental stewardship through sustainable energy development and environmental management; CPD 2013 – 2015 Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity in managing climate change including achieving both the 2015 renewable energy target of 5.5% of Malaysia's total electricity generation mix and an enhanced national framework for biodiversity management of the Central Forest Spine in Peninsular Malaysia and the Heart of Borneo Target 2.2: National Policy on Biological Diversity revised and updated by 2015 to meet national priorities and the Global Aichi targets on Biodiversity consistent with the CBD and other relevant international obligations.

Expected CPAP Output(s): Enhancing environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources including water resource management

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, NRE

UNDP GEF PIMS no. 4803

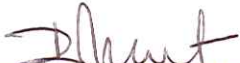
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia (NBSAP)

Brief Description

This project is part of the second generation of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (BD EA) under the GEF. Malaysia has been Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 24 June 1994. The project addresses the country's need to continue to fulfill its obligations under the CBD, with particular focus on the Convention's [Article 6](#) and the [CBD COP Decision X/2](#). Above all, the project is a significant contribution to Malaysia's efforts towards implementing the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at the national level. The project builds on the current status and achievements of Malaysia with respect to biodiversity planning and reporting. It aims to integrate Malaysia's obligations under the CBD into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategising process. This process is expected to produce measurable targets for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. It will equally ensure that the value of ecosystems' goods and services, as well as the challenges and opportunities for ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience are taken into consideration in the process. The project will achieve its objective through the implementation of three components, whose activities are thoroughly described in the GEF approved proposal for BD EA. They are: (1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the

based adaptation and resilience are taken into consideration in the process. The project will achieve its objective through the implementation of three components, whose activities are thoroughly described in the GEF approved proposal for BD EA. They are: (1) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets; (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; and (3) National frameworks for resource mobilisation, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are strengthened.

<p>Programme Period: 2011-2012</p> <p>Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Towards Improved Quality of Life through Sustainable Environmental Management</p> <p>Atlas Award ID: 00065995</p> <p>Atlas Project ID: 00082290</p> <p>Start date: 1 May 2012</p> <p>End Date: 31 December 2015</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date: 5 April 2012</p> <p>Management Arrangements: National Implementation</p>	<p>2012 AWP budget: US\$ 93,400</p> <p>2013 AWP budget: US\$ 315,800</p> <p>2014 AWP budget: US\$ 223,300</p> <p>2015 AWP budget: US\$ 87,500</p> <p>Total resources required (total project funds) US\$ 1,320,000</p> <p>Total allocated resources (UNDP CO managed funds) US\$ 720,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regular (UNDP TRAC) US\$ 50,000 o Government CS US\$ 450,000 o GEF US\$ 220,000 <p>Other (UNDP managed resources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o EU-UNDP US\$ 250,000 <p>Other (partner managed resources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Government (Cash) US\$ 350,000 <p>GMS 6% US\$ 27,000</p>
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Agreed by (Government):  4 May 2012

DATUK DR RAHAMAT BINTI YUSOFF
 Director General
 Economic Planning Unit
 Prime Minister's Department

Agreed by (UNDP):  14 May 2012

Kamal Malhotra
 Resident Representative

Table of Contents

Overview of Approved Proposal.....	4
SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative.....	6
PART I: Situation Analysis	6
Point of Departure	6
Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement	7
PART II: Strategy	10
Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities	10
Collaboration With The EU-UNDP Project Transformative Biodiversity Policy And Financing.....	11
Project Risks.....	11
PART III: Management Arrangements	12
PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget	17
Monitoring and reporting	17
Communications and visibility requirements.....	18
PART V: Legal Context.....	18
SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF) AND GEF INCREMENT	20
PART I: Strategic Results Framework, SRF (formerly GEF Logical Framework) Analysis.....	20
Indicator framework as part of the SRF	20
SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan	23
SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	27
PART I: Other agreements	27
Co-financing and endorsement Letters.....	27
PART II: Terms of References for key project staff.....	30
Project Manager	31
Project Assistant.....	34
Project Consultants.....	34
Project Annexes.....	37
Annex 1. Approved GEF proposal for BD EA (Headings Overview on page 3).....	37
Annex 2. GEF CEO Approval Letter	70
Annex 3: Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Service.....	71
Annex 4. Project Outline: Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Managem.....	74

Overview of Approved Proposal

Standard EA Proposal: Headings Overview

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

- A. EA FRAMEWORK
- B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME
- C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY
- D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

- A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT
- B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
- C. DESCRIBE THE EA AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
- D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT
- E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN
- F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

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

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
- B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION
- C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

Annex A: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Annex B: OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

-- Refer to *Annex 1* for the approved proposal --

Acronyms

APR/PIR	Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BD EA	Biodiversity Enabling Activities
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CO	Country Office (UNDP)
COP	Conference of the Parties
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DMPM	Department of Marine Park Malaysia
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
FRIM	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
PoWPA	CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas
QOR	Quarterly Operational Reports
TBW	Total Budget and Workplan
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

PART I: Situation Analysis

POINT OF DEPARTURE

1. This Project Document (PRODOC) serves to operationalise at the level of UNDP and government, the proposal for Biodiversity Enabling Activities approved by the GEF on 8 March 2012. This proposal is appended to the PRODOC in **Annex 1** and the GEF CEO Letter of Approval is in **Annex 3**.

2. The project builds on the current status and achievements of Malaysia with respect to its obligations vis-à-vis the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in particular the country's biodiversity planning and Convention reporting processes, and its commitment to implement, at the national level, the CBD's Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020. These processes and achievements are summarised in a matrix in **Annex 1**, under the heading '**Part IIA Enabling Activity Background and Context**'.

3. In particular, the NBSAP for Malaysia was completed in 1998.¹ This version of the NBSAP does not include a number of elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets and newer COP guidance. 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).

4. There are a few barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national and sub-national level.

(i) Federal and state government capacity constraints to implement National Policy on Biological Diversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) and mainstream biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, and production sectors – The capacities for biodiversity management has been significantly strengthened since the formulation of National Policy on Biological Diversity, the creation of National Biotechnology-Biodiversity Council in 2001 and subsequently, the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in 2004. Nevertheless, the extent of implementation and mainstreaming across sectors and at the sub-national and local level can only be enhanced by addressing the following issues:

¹ See www.cbd.int/reports/search

- **Policy and regulatory framework** - The National Policy on Biological Diversity has not been updated since 1998. In general, it does not stipulate mandates, regulatory and standards provision for biodiversity mainstreaming. Existing laws and regulations related to biodiversity do not define which habitats, species, and ecosystem goods and services need to be accounted for in sectoral planning. It lacks methodologies and implementation mechanisms (sequences-of-action with defined roles of various agencies and inter-agency cooperation) for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation concerns into sectoral planning and, in turn, into economic activities whose location and methods are governed by local plans. There is a critical need to harmonise existing policies and laws for effective biodiversity planning and management;
 - **Information base for decision making** – Sectoral planning is often constrained by the fact that decision-makers (particularly the state and local agencies) do not have access to appropriate information and tools for making choices about resource use or conservation options. The information gaps in this context refer to spatial and temporal data on habitats and species, impacts of climate change, and economic valuation of the full range of ecosystem goods and services;
 - **Financing sustainability** – Without a sustainable finance mechanism in place, it is difficult to ensure long-term finance for implementing the CBD Strategic Plan. By assessing the value of key ecosystem services, and by incorporating these values into the national economy, Malaysia plans to identify innovative mechanisms for sustainable financing implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), etc.
 - **Science-policy interface** – Currently there is a lack of interface for sound science to guide policy-making; this can be attributed to lack of proper institutional framework and baseline scientific information on biodiversity. Furthermore, the pool of expertise in the field of biodiversity needs to be increased and be given adequate technical capacity and resources to enhance research.
- (ii) **Institutional and individual capacity in the enforcement of laws and regulations** – Institutional capacities need to be enhanced in enforcement of an ecosystem approach to protection of wildlife and marine species, fisheries and eco-tourism planning. The capacity to enforce and monitor existing regulations is restricted due to understaffing, lack of requisite information, tools, equipment and incentives.

The GEF fund in this enabling activities project will assist Malaysia in removing these barriers to implement the updated NBSAP across sectors as well as different levels of governance.

5. The achievements and shortcomings of previous biodiversity planning processes in Malaysia are described in the GEF proposal (**Annex 1**), under heading ‘**The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan**’.

6. Together, all of the above elements constitute the ‘Point of Departure’ and general context for the current Biodiversity Enabling Activities project of Malaysia.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT

7. There is an extensive body of guidance explaining how those responsible for biodiversity planning can approach the task of identifying stakeholders. In its guidance to Parties on the organization of NBSAPs and preparation of national reports, the COP has repeatedly stressed that, if the necessary transition from biodiversity planning to biodiversity implementation is to be made, then everyone with a stake in the outcome of the NBSAP needs to be engaged.

8. The stakeholder engagement process in Malaysia will start with the CBD national focal point and the NBSAP responsible authority – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; and thereafter it will expand to include a much broader range of national actors. Developing and implementing Malaysia’s NBSAP will be a widely inclusive and participative process.

9. A project steering committee (PSC) and one or more working groups will be proposed for accompanying the process of developing national targets, updating the NBSAP and preparing the national reports. As far as possible, the steering committee should include representatives of all sectors. Below is an overview of the potential role of different stakeholders and the rationale for their involvement in the project.

Table 1. Stakeholder Matrix

Sector	Agency/department	Potential role in the project and rationale for involvement
Biodiversity conservation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division)	National focal point for CBD and Executing Agency of this UNDP-GEF project Primary institution within the national coordination mechanism, as secretariat of National Biodiversity Council Central government body for policy, legal and institutional planning and development for biodiversity conservation Facilitate the coordination of project implementation amongst various agencies Some personnel will be beneficiaries of training and capacity building
Wildlife conservation and protected area management	Department of Wildlife and National Parks	Key contributor of technical inputs especially to the NBSAP and PoWPA through participation in the working groups and stakeholder consultation process Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
Marine biodiversity and marine park management	Department of Marine Parks Malaysia	Key contributor of technical inputs, in particular to the NBSAP and PoWPA through participation in the working groups and stakeholder consultation process Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
National Finance and Budgeting	Ministry of Finance	Key contributor of policy inputs, in particular, for biodiversity financing framework through participation in the Project Steering Committee and stakeholder consultation process Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
National development planning	Economic Planning Unit	Key contributor of policy inputs to NBSAP

Sector	Agency/department	Potential role in the project and rationale for involvement
and sustainable development		and mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies and plans through participation in the Project Steering Committee and stakeholder consultation process Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
Sub-national and cross-sectoral development planning	State Economic Planning Units	Coordination of agencies related to project implementation at State level. Integration of Federal biodiversity policies into State planning Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
Sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries; Department of Agriculture	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs to NBSAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural policies, plans and strategies through participation in the Project Steering Committee, working groups and stakeholder consultation process
Commodities	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	Key contributor of policy inputs to NBSAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into commodities sector
Climate change	Environmental Management and Climate Change Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Key contributor of policy inputs through participation in the Project Steering Committee, working groups and stakeholder consultation process
Tourism	Ministry of Tourism	Key contributor of policy inputs to NBSAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism sector through participation in the Project Steering Committee, working groups and stakeholder consultation process
Energy and Water	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Key contributor of policy inputs to NBSAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into energy and water sectors through participation in the Project Steering Committee and stakeholder consultation process
Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Key contributor of technical inputs to NBSAP through participation in the working groups and stakeholder consultation process
Forestry	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia; State Forestry Department; Sabah Forestry Department and Sarawak Forest Department	Key contributor of technical inputs to NBSAP and mainstreaming biodiversity into through participation in the Project Steering Committee, working groups and stakeholder consultation process
Forest biodiversity	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia	Key contributor of scientific and technical inputs through participation in the working groups Custodian of CHM Potential beneficiaries of training and capacity building
Land use	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	Key role in ensuring the integration of biodiversity considerations in overall land use planning
Biotechnology and bioprospecting	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Key contributor of policy inputs related to bio-prospecting and funding of R&D in biodiversity conservation
Trade and industries	Ministry of International Trade	Key role in ensuring the integration of

Sector	Agency/department	Potential role in the project and rationale for involvement
	and Industries	biodiversity considerations in trade
Biodiversity and Environmental Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central depository of biodiversity and environmental statistical data
Non-governmental Organizations	Wildlife Conservation Society (International NGO)	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs
Non-governmental Organizations	World Wide Fund for Nature-Malaysia (National NGO)	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs
Non-governmental Organizations	Malaysian Nature Society (National NGO)	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs
Indigenous community	Department of Orang Asli Development	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs Provide access to indigenous peoples for their participation in the stakeholder consultation process
Indigenous and local community organisations	Centre for Orang Asli Concerns	Key contributor of policy and technical inputs related to the indigenous communities' roles and traditional knowledge in biodiversity planning

PART II: Strategy

PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES

10. **The project's goal** is to enable Malaysia to integrate its CBD obligations into national planning processes, in light of the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

11. **The project objective** is to integrate Malaysia'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.

12. In order to achieve the above objective, three 'outcomes' (corresponding to GEF components) are expected from the project:

- 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

13. The Outcomes of the project, as well as the expected outputs and activities under those, are thoroughly described in the GEF proposal in **Annex 1**.

COLLABORATION WITH THE EU-UNDP PROJECT TRANSFORMATIVE BIODIVERSITY POLICY AND FINANCING

14. In addition to this, the European Union, through the Directorate General for Environment of the European Commission, is providing resources for a global project that will be managed by UNDP through its Biodiversity Global Programme. The project, whose title is “Biodiversity Policy and Financing Frameworks in Support of Enabling Activities”, will run for three years from 2012–2014, from UNDP’s Regional Centre in Bratislava, Slovakia. Malaysia has been selected as one of the participating countries for the global project, alongside with Argentina, Ecuador, Seychelles, Uganda, South Africa, Kazakhstan and Philippines. These countries have been proposed because of their exemplary commitment to addressing the 2011-2020 targets set by the Convention on Biological Diversity, and their current engagement in seeking innovative sources of finance. With the exception of Uganda, all of these countries are working with UNDP for their GEF Biodiversity Enabling Activities.

15. The project will build on the process currently being overseen by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) through which countries are revising their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to tie in with the CBD’s Strategic Plan 2011-2020, providing policy-makers with a new vehicle and opportunity for promoting enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in development planning, development finance and strategies aimed at managing climate risk.

16. The EU-UNDP Project will be closely linked to and rely on much of the work foreseen under the UNDP-GEF BD EA Project. In particular, the following activities will imply a synergetic effects between the two projects:

Under Component 2:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies.

Under Component 3:

- Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation.

17. The TOR of the UNDP-GEF BD EA Project Manager and Project Assistant will include administrative, coordination and relevant tasks for the EU-UNDP Project to support a synergetic implementation between the two projects.

18. In addition, the EU-financed project foresees the setting up of a National Steering Committee. It is proposed to the Project Appraisal Committee for this project that, in the case of Malaysia, both the current Biodiversity Enabling Activities project and the EU project will share the same Project Steering Committee.

19. The outline of the EU-UNDP project is described in **Annex 5**.

PROJECT RISKS

Table 2. Project Risks Assessment and Mitigation Measures

IDENTIFIED RISKS	RISK ASSESSMENT	MITIGATION MEASURES
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IDENTIFIED RISKS	RISK ASSESSMENT	MITIGATION MEASURES
Endorsement of the national biodiversity targets, updated NBSAP and implementation plan will be affected by competing development priorities between and amongst federal and state government agencies	Medium	<p>The project will address this risk by identify and involves all the main stakeholders in biodiversity planning and mainstreaming in Malaysia in a steering committee and working groups as required. A broader range of stakeholders will be engaged in the (larger) process through consultative mechanisms such as workshops, meetings, information requests, etc. Some of the key attributes that will be sought in the consultants working on the project will be their experience in multi-stakeholder consultation as well as their ability for consensus reaching.</p> <p>The project will also build capacity of relevant authorities to strengthen their arguments and better present and articulate the long term economic benefits of effective biodiversity planning through the strategic studies such as national TEEB.</p>
Fragmentation of data and information may delay the successful delivery of the strategic studies	Medium	The CHM will be enhanced in such a way that it is beneficial to all stakeholders and users that provide information. Tools and incentives will be developed to collaborate and share knowledge and expertise and information.
Economic downturn or crisis in the world and Malaysia may lead to limited support for securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation and will negatively affect the objective of the Project.	Low	The economic downturns are cyclical and it is expected that with the economy will pick up again. The project aims to ensure that there is a better understanding of the inextricable links between conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and economic growth through the national TEEB study. This can be a positive sum game.
Lack of suitable qualified personnel to act as local counterparts in planning, management and execution of project programmes	Low	This risk will be minimised by engaging key stakeholders in the selection of suitable personnel to be involved in the project planning and management. Training and on the job training and capacity building will be a significant project activity to instil new skills and competencies among PA system staff.

PART III: Management Arrangements

20. The institutional and management arrangements for this project are described in the GEF proposal in **Annex 1** under the heading ‘**Project Implementation Arrangement**’.

21. In the applicable descriptions in **Annex 1**, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) is proposed to serve as the project’s coordination and decision-making body. The Committee will equally function as the ‘Project Board’, as per guidance in UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The following will be the composition of the PSC for the project:

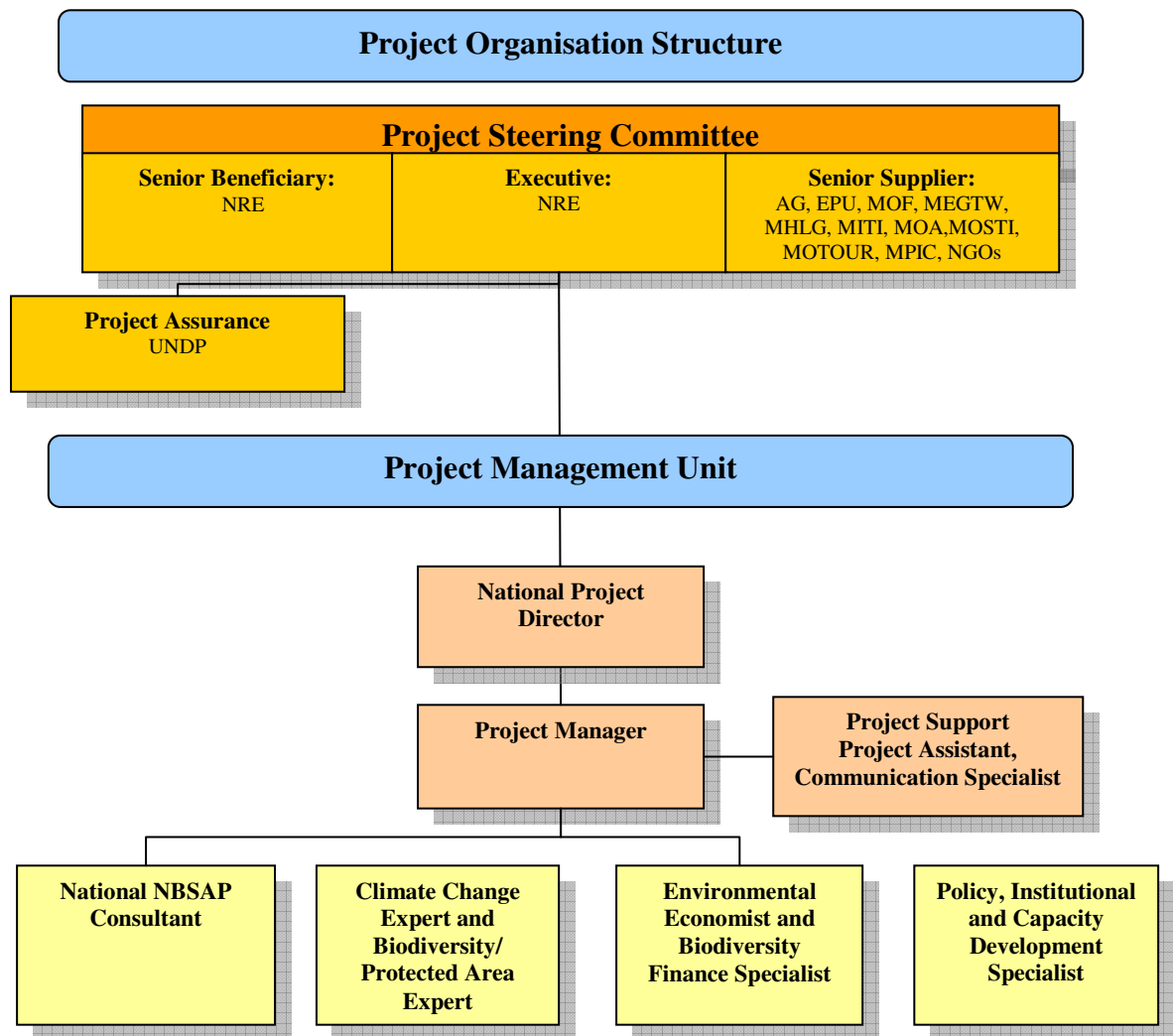
- Secretary General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Chair)
- Economic Planning Unit (Environment and Natural Resources Economics Section and International Assistance Section)

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries (MOA)
- Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC)
- Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (MEGTW)
- Ministry of Tourism (MOTOUR)
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)
- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG)
- Ministry of International Trade and Industries (MITI)
- Attorney General’s Office (AG)
- State Economic Planning Units
- Environmental NGO
- UNDP Country Office
- Biodiversity Management and Forestry Division, NRE (Secretary)

22. Until the PSC has met and has deliberated, the following are the proposed TOR for the Committee:

- Provide policy and strategic oversight and support to the implementation of the project, in particular to the process of updating the NBSAP, developing the country’s CHM and of completing and submitting national reports to the CBD with full government endorsement.
- Advise and ensure stakeholder involvement on matters of biodiversity sectoral and development mainstreaming, biodiversity valuation and on the nexus biodiversity-climate change.
- Review and approve project’s annual work plans, as well as other project planning and implementation instruments.
- Provide inputs to the projects’ APR/PIR.
- Support project evaluations, if applicable
- Deliberate on the TOR and membership for other committees and working groups that are expected contribute to the implementation of project activities and the achievement of its outcomes.
- Any other relevant task as applicable.

23. Besides the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders outlined in this PRODOC and in the approved proposal in **Annex 1**, the following project diagram represents the expected key relationships governing the project.



24. **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** is responsible for making management decisions for a project in particular when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The PSC plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the PSC can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.

25. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the project results, PSC decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

Potential members of the Project Steering Committee are reviewed and recommended for approval during the PAC meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Board contains three distinct roles, including:

- 1) **An Executive:** individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
 - *A representative of the Biodiversity Management and Forestry Division, NRE will fill this role and be the National Project Director*
- 2) **Senior Supplier:** individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
 - *The senior suppliers for this project will be Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and relevant ministries listed in paragraph 21.*
- 3) **Senior Beneficiary:** individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
 - *Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment*
- 4) The **Project Assurance** role supports the PSC Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.
 - *A UNDP Staff member will hold the Project Assurance role.*

26. **National Project Director:** The National Project Director (NPD) will lead the Project Management Unit and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation.

27. **Project Manager:** The Project Manager (PM) has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the PSC. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

28. **Project Support:** The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager.

29. **Audit:** The project will undergo annual audit by a certified auditor according to UNDP rules and regulations.

30. **Financial Management:** Based on the approved AWP, UNDP will provide required financial resources to the Implementing Partner to carry out project activities during the annual cycle. Under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), the following modalities may be used:

- Direct cash transfers to the Implementing Partner, for obligations and expenditures to be made by them in support of activities;
- Direct payments to vendors and other third parties, for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partner;
- Reimbursement to the Implementing Partner for obligations made and expenditure incurred by them in support of activities

31. The Implementing Partner and Project Manager will work closely with UNDP to monitor the use of the financial resources and are accountable for managing UNDP's resources to achieve the expected results and maintaining an up to date accounting system that contains records and controls to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial information and reporting. Expenditures made should be in accordance with the, Annual Work Plans and budgets.

32. At the end of a quarter/year UNDP prepares a Combined Delivery Report (CDR) which records all disbursements made under the project for verification. The Implementing Partner and UNDP should sign this CDR.

33. A project revision shall be made when appropriate; to respond to changes in the development context or to adjust the design and resources allocation to ensure the effectiveness of the project provided that the project remains relevant to the Country Programme. A project revision shall be supported by the record of an approval decision made by the project NSC, and an updated and signed AWP.

34. **UNDP Support Services:** Generally, UNDP provides two categories of services to programmes/ projects; the first of which includes general oversight, management, and quality control, while the second category includes direct services in the context of implementation such as:

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
- Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal if applicable
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- Travel authorisation, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements where applicable

35. The above will be carried out based on UNDP policies and procedures following the principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective competition. In this connection, reference is made to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 3) for the Provision of Support Service which was signed between UNDP and the Government (EPU) on 6 December 2001.

36. UNDP will charge for the support services as follows:

- provision of general management support (GMS) for activities funded under Government Cost sharing (CS) at 6%

- for providing implementation support services (ISS) the charges will be based on actual cost or on the Universal Price List (UPL) applicable for both TRAC and CS funded activities

37. **In-Kind Contribution:** In addition to the financial resources through UNDP, the implementing partner will provide the following in-kind contribution:

- Assist in gaining access to all relevant data and information required to for the project that is accessible for public viewing;
- Office space (i.e. room/workspace) for the Project Manager, Project Assistant, consultants and experts;
- Use of office support facilities by the Project Manager, Project Assistant, consultants and experts (e.g. fax machine, stationary, photocopy machine, telephone), and secretarial support where applicable;
- Facilities for convening meetings, workshops and seminars; and
- Personnel support from NRE and relevant federal and state level government agencies.

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

MONITORING AND REPORTING

38. At the initial stage of the project, the project Monitoring and Evaluation system, composed of following components will be developed:

- a) Monitoring plan, with defined benchmarks, indicators and targets, based on results and resources framework to be developed by the PM/coordinator in consultation with relevant UNDP programme staff;
- b) Risk, issues and quality logs to be created by the PM and relevant program officer;
- c) Quarterly project planning (with detailed activities and budget) and reporting to be conducted by the PMU;
- d) Quarterly project reporting and monitoring, conducted by the PMU and the Project Board (also to include risk and issues monitoring and development of lessons learned reports);
- e) Annual project planning (with general activities and budget) and reporting to be conducted by the PMU;
- f) Annual project review to be conducted by the Executive Board on the basis of monitoring reports and products prepared by the project (also to include proposal for eventual changes to the project strategy or even project revision)

39. All main reports will be compiled by the PMU and endorsed by the Project Board. Regular financial reports will be submitted to UNDP according to the UNDP financial rules and regulations. The M&E System should include standardized formats (aligned with UNDP procedures and formats) for the following documents:

- inception report
- quarterly action plan
- quarterly progress report, including financial report
- quarterly monitoring report, including risk monitoring report
- quarterly lessons learned report
- annual action plan

- annual and mid-year progress report, including financial report²
- the simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)
- PMU monthly workplans and progress reports
- task reports
- final report, including lessons learned

COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

40. Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

41. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08 Branding the GEF%20final_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf). Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

PART V: Legal Context

42. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) to the Project Document, attached hereto.

43. Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

44. The implementing partner shall:
- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

² Biodiversity Enabling Activities use an abridged

45. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

46. The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF) AND GEF INCREMENT

PART I: Strategic Results Framework, SRF (formerly GEF Logical Framework) Analysis

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK AS PART OF THE SRF

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions																		
<p>Objective – To integrate Malaysia’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, aligning the results of the process to the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.</p>	<p>The inclusion of measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into the following <u>sectoral</u> planning frameworks, where applicable:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td>Agriculture,</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Forestry</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Energy</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Fishery</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Commodities</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Oil and Gas</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Development Planning & Finance</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Water</td></tr> </table>		Agriculture,		Forestry		Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport		Energy		Fishery		Commodities		Oil and Gas		Development Planning & Finance		Water	<p>Measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets are not defined in the agriculture, forestry, tourism, trade, travel and transport, energy, fishery, commodities, oil and gas, development planning & finance and water sectors.</p>	<p>By 2014, national targets have been defined for measuring the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the agriculture, forestry, tourism, trade, travel and transport and fishery sectors and these targets are included in the national planning frameworks of the sectors, where applicable.</p>	<p>Approved NBSAP Annual budgets and work plans 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing priorities between and amongst line ministries and agencies limits the endorsement of national biodiversity targets. • Economic downturn in Malaysia does not hinder biodiversity conservation as a priority of the Malaysian government. • All relevant stakeholders will agree and endorse the national targets.
		Agriculture,																					
	Forestry																						
	Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport																						
	Energy																						
	Fishery																						
	Commodities																						
	Oil and Gas																						
	Development Planning & Finance																						
	Water																						
<p>The inclusion of measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets into the following <u>development</u> frameworks, where applicable:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td>Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Development finance</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Poverty alleviation</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Food security</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Climate change mainstreaming</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td>Population & urban planning</td></tr> </table>		Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning		Development finance		Poverty alleviation		Food security		Climate change mainstreaming		Population & urban planning	<p>No targets to measure the integration of biodiversity and sustainable development into the main development frameworks of Malaysia</p>	<p>By 2015, selected development sectors/areas considers biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in their development decisions</p>	<p>Approved NBSAP Annual budgets and work plans 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) Land Use Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective cooperation from relevant agencies and departments. • Private sector understands requirement for, and benefits of, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. 							
	Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning																						
	Development finance																						
	Poverty alleviation																						
	Food security																						
	Climate change mainstreaming																						
	Population & urban planning																						

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets	Output 1.1	Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.			
	Output 1.2	In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Malaysia's circumstances.			
	Output 1.3	The achievement of national biodiversity 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.			
	Output 1.4	In an iterative manner, Malaysia 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).			
	Effective establishment of a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group or Committee	Working group /committee is established on a need basis	By first quarter of 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group/committee is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.	Project reports CBD National Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government recognises need and prepared to adopt realistic targets. • All relevant stakeholders will agree and endorse the national targets.
	Development of national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets	No national targets have been developed	By 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.	Project reports CBD National Reports Official gazette (e.g. on PA establishment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective cooperation from relevant agencies and departments.
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	Output 2.1	A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Malaysia, 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.			
	Output 2.2	The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Malaysia is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.			
	Output 2.3	Strategic studies that support the update/revision of NBSAP are carried out. The studies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local TEEB study: assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Malaysia • Mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors, an developing opportunities for conservation and sustainable use • Exploring and costing options for promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change in Malaysia, including mapping species' and ecosystems' distributions in scenarios of climatic variability and change as an aid to the analysis of ecosystem vulnerability and resilience • Strengthening the PoWPA Action Plan by integrating key Aichi Targets into national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) 			

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
	Status of NBSAP vis-à-vis the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020)	NBSAP is out of date and does not consider newer guidance	By early 2014, the Malaysia'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	CBD Website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government recognises need and prepared to adopt a realistic plan. All relevant stakeholders will agree and endorse the updated NBSAP.
Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilisation, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened	Output 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.				
	Output 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.				
	Output 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Malaysia in a timely manner: The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.				
	Status of the national clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM)	CHM is maintained and updated but not linked up to other regional/global information and knowledge exchange network.	By 2013, the national CHM is kept up-to-date and improved	CBD Website CHM national site(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing datasets are made available to the project and sufficient capacity to compile and integrate datasets. Identified funding mechanisms are feasible and there is a government commitment to allocate manpower and capacity.
	Status of the capacity, technology and financial frameworks for implementing the revised NBSAP	No framework exists	By 2015, a complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment, has been produced and underpins NBSAP implementation	Project APR/PIR	

47. A detailed activity list and a chronogram of activities per output will be finalised/updated upon project inception.

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	00065995	Business Unit:	MYS10
Project ID:	00082290	Project Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011 – 2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia
Award Title:	PIMS 4863 [Malaysia NBSAP]	Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 2012 (USD)	Amount Year 2013 (USD)	Amount Year 2014 (USD)	Amount Year 2015 (USD)	Budget Notes	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	20,000	10,000	10,000			a	
				71600	Travel	5,000	3,000	2,000			b	
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	500	500				c	
				75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	6,000	5,000	1,000			d	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						31,500	18,500	13,000	0	0	
	NIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71300	Local Consultants	20,000	10,000	10,000				e
				71600	Travel	3,000	1,000	2,000				b
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						23,000	11,000	12,000	0	0	
	NIM	11888	Govt CS - 00157	71300	Local Consultants	32,000	6,400	25,600				f
				75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	2,000		2,000				d
Gov Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						34,000	6,400	27,600	0	0		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						88,500	35,900	52,600	0	0		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	15,000		15,000			g	
				71200	International Consultants	24,000		24,000			h	
				71300	Local Consultants	10,000		10,000			i	
				71600	Travel	25,000		25,000			j	
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,000		1,000			c	
				75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	10,000		10,000			k	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						85,000	0	85,000	0	0	
NIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71601	Travel	3,000		3,000					

TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					3,000	0	3,000	0	0		
NIM	30079	EU-UNDP	71200	International Consultants	36,000		18,000	18,000		l	
			71300	Local Consultants	78,000		40,000	38,000		i	
			71300	Local Consultants	20,000		10,000	10,000		e	
			71600	Travel	20,000		10,000	10,000		m	
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	15,000				15,000		n
			75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	25,000		15,000	10,000			k
EU-UNDP Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					194,000	0	93,000	86,000	15,000		
NIM	11888	Govt CS - 00157	71300	Local Consultants	20,000		20,000			a	
			71300	Local Consultants	32,000		19,200	12,800		f	
			71300	Local Consultants	48,000		32,000	16,000		o	
			71600	Travel	3,000			3,000			p
			75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	10,000		10,000				k
Gov Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)					113,000	0	81,200	31,800	0		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)					395,000	0	169,200	31,800	0		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	15,000			15,000		g
				71300	Local Consultants	20,000			20,000		a
				71300	Local Consultants	12,000			12,000		q
				71600	Travel	10,000			10,000		b
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	9,000		4,500	4,500		r
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,500			1,000	500	c
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,000			5,000		s
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000			5,000		t
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000				5,000	u
				75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	10,000			10,000		v
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					92,500	0	4,500	82,500	5,500	
	NIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	6,000			6,000		v
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					6,000	0	0	6,000	0	
	NIM	30079	EU-UNDP	71200	International Consultants	24,000			24,000		l
				71300	Local Consultants	20,000			20,000		e
71600				Travel	12,000		6,000	6,000		m	
EU-UNDP Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					56,000	0	6,000	50,000	0		
NIM	11888	Govt CS - 00157	71300	Local Consultants	20,000			10,000	10,000	a	
			71600	Travel	6,000		3,000	2,000	1,000	b	
			74100	Professional Services	5,000				5,000	w	
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000				10,000	u	

				75700	Training, Workshops & Confer	10,000				10,000	v
	Gov Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)					51,000	0	3,000	12,000	36,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						205,500	0	13,500	150,500	41,500	
Project Mgt	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,500	1,000	3,000	2,500		b
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,500		500	500		c
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	3,000				x
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					11,000	4,500	3,500	3,000	0	
	NIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71600	Travel	18,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	y
	TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)					18,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	
	NIM	11888	Govt CS - 00157	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	225,000	37,500	75,000	75,000	37,500	z
				71600	Travel	10,000	5,000		5,000		aa
				72500	Supplies	3,000	500	1,000	1,000	500	ab
				72700	Hospitality/Catering	3,000	500	1,000	1,000	500	ac
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	5,000				ad	
			74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	6,000	1,500			4,500	ae	
Gov Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Comp 4)					252,000	50,000	77,000	82,000	43,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						281,000	57,500	86,500	91,000	46,000	

SUB-TOTAL GEF	220,000	23,000	106,000	85,500	5,500	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC	50,000	14,000	21,000	12,000	3,000	
SUB-TOTAL EU-UNDP³	250,000	0	99,000	136,000	15,000	
SUB-TOTAL GOVERNMENT COST-SHARING	450,000	56,400	188,800	125,800	79,000	
TOTAL (UNDP managed cash)	970,000	93,400	414,800	359,300	102,500	
ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS (10TH MALAYSIA PLAN)⁴	350,000	350,000	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL (all funds)	1,320,000	443,400	414,800	359,300	102,500	

³ Co-financing from EU-UNDP Biodiversity Financing Project amounting to US\$250,000 for Component 2 and Component 3.

⁴ Additional government co-financing from the 10th Malaysia Plan amounting to US\$350,000 that have been committed for (1) review of National Policy on Biological Diversity, (2) CHM and (3) Communication, Education and Public Awareness in the year of 2012.

Budget Notes	
a	Nat. NBSAP Consultant (lumpsum \$80K or approx. 40 weeks) - budget divided equally among the 3 components
b	Inter-states flights, DSA and terminal allowances for local consultants/meetings
c	Phone bill and internet services
d	1 Inception Workshop and 2 sub-national Consultation Workshops in Sabah & Sarawak
e	Nat. Policy, Institution & Capacity Expert fees (lumpsum \$60K / or approx 30 weeks - budget divided equally among the 3 components)
f	Nat. Biodiversity/PA Expert (lumpsum \$64K / or approx. 32 weeks - budget divided equally between components 1 & 2)
g	Int. Env Economist Expert fees (lumpsum \$30K / or approx. 10 weeks) - budget divided equally between component 2 and component 3
h	Int. Climate Change Expert fees (lumpsum \$24K / or approx. 8 weeks)
i	Nat. Env. Economist Expert fees (lumpsum \$88K / or approx. 44 weeks)
j	International and inter-states flights - two for International Consultant, one each to Climate Change Expert & Environmental Economist; 40 days DSA - 20 days each to 2 International consultants
k	6 Consultation Workshops including 2 in the States of Sabah and Sarawak
l	Int. Biodiversity Finance Expert fees for BD financing framework (lumpsum \$60K / or approx. 18-20 weeks)
m	International flights & inter-states flights and 20 days DSA for Int. Biodiversity Finance Expert; inter-states travel expenses for local consultants
n	Printing of National TEEB
o	Nat. Climate Change Expert fees (lumpsum \$48K / or approx. 24 weeks)
p	One international flight, DSA and terminal allowances for international conference/seminar/training
q	Communication specialist for NBSAP communication and outreach strategy (lumpsum \$12K / or approx. 12 weeks)
r	Contract with IT company for CHM
s	Equipment for CHM
t	IT equipment for CHM
u	Printing of Final NBSAP and PoWPA
v	3 Validation Workshops - National (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak)
w	Translation cost of Final NBSAP to Malay language
x	1 laptop for BD EA Project Manager
y	4 international flights, DSA and terminal allowances to NBSAP related workshops/conference
z	Project Manager (lumpsum \$180K / or approx. 156 weeks) and 1 Project Assistant (lumpsum \$45,000 / or approx. 156 weeks)
aa	15 days DSA and terminal expenses for 1 delegate to COP
ab	Miscellaneous supplies (mainly stationary, printer cartridges, etc).
ac	6 PSC meetings, 12 TWC meetings and 6 project meetings in Peninsular Malaysia, States of Sabah and Sarawak
ad	1 laptop for Project Assistant, and 1 printer/scanner/copier
ae	Printing of Inception Report and Final Project Report

SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I: Other agreements

CO-FINANCING AND ENDORSEMENT LETTERS



KEMENTERIAN SUMBER ASLI DAN ALAM SEKITAR
(Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)
BAHAGIAN PENGURUSAN BIODIVERSITI DAN PERHUTANAN
ARAS 12, WISMA SUMBER ASLI
NO.25, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 4
62574 PUTRAJAYA
URL : <http://www.nre.gov.my>
Telefon : 03-8886 1111 Faks : 03-8888 4504



Ref. No. : NRE 602-10/11 Jld. 22
Date : 20 December 2011

Mr. Yanick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF
yanick.glemarec@undp.org

Ms. Monique Barbut
CEO for the Global Environment Facility
Gcoordination@thegef.org

Subject: Co-financing for the Biodiversity Enabling Activities project "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia"

We refer to above and would like to confirm that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, as the executing agency of the project "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia", will provide co-financing of US\$ 800,000 through counterpart staff time for project management and project activities such as Review of National Policy on Biological Diversity and Clearing House Mechanism, as well as funding of complementary activities including Communication, Education and Public Awareness to ensure successful implementation of the project.

2. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has identified additional co-financing of US\$ 300,000 from UNDP for building transformative financing frameworks to increase investment in biodiversity management.

3. Your cooperation and kind consideration of this proposal is highly appreciated and we look forward to a favourable response from you soon.

Your sincerely,

(K. NAGULENDRAN)
Secondary Focal Point for CBD
For Secretary General
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia

Copy to: Dr. Lian Kok Fei, GEF Operational Focal Point
UNDP Resident Representative
Midori Paxton, Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity covering the country
Ms. Fabiana Issler, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP/GEF (Head of BD Enabling activities)

"Warisan Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar untuk Kesejahteraan Hidup"



SIRIM MS ISO/IEC 17021:2006
CB 02121055 CB 01
PENGKERTIFIKAN MS ISO 9001 : 2008

SIRIM
PENGKERTIFIKAN ISO/IEC 27001:2005



KEMENTERIAN SUMBER ASLI DAN ALAM SEKITAR
(Ministry Of Natural Resources And Environment)
BAHAGIAN PEMULIHARAAN DAN PENGURUSAN ALAM SEKITAR
ARAS 6, BLOK MENARA, LOT 4G3, PRESINT 4
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN
62574 PUTRAJAYA



Telefon : 03-88861111
Fax : 03-88884473
URL : <http://www.nre.gov.my>

Rujukan: NRE(S)602-5/1 Jld.17

Tarikh:  February 2012

Mr. Yanick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF
yanick.glemarec@undp.org

Ms. Monique Barbut
CEO for the Global Environment Facility
Gcoordination@thegef.org

Dear Sir/Madam,

Endorsement for the Biodiversity Enabling Activities project “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia”

We are writing to inform that this letter of endorsement supersedes the previous letter dated 15 December 2011.

2. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Malaysia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities, including the implementation of Malaysia's NBSAP and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions, with focus on the CBD and its Strategic Plan (2011-2020); and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

2. I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of UNDP as specified below. If approved, the project will be prepared and implemented by Forestry and Biodiversity Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with support from relevant partner institutions and organizations. I request the UNDP to provide a copy of the project proposal for information before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO approval, and of the UNDP project document (PRODOC) before signature.

3. In response to the GEF Secretariat's comment on the project proposal, the total financing from the GEF Trust Fund being requested for this project is reduced to US\$ **242,000**, inclusive of Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Malaysia is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)		
			Project	Fee	Total
GEF Trust Fund	UNDP	Biodiversity Focal Area Set Aside	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total GEF Resources					242,000

4. I consent to the utilization of Malaysia's allocations in GEF-5 as defined in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR), including its Focal Area Set Aside.

Sincerely,



DR. LIAN KOK FEI
GEF Operational Focal Point

Copy to:

Convention Focal Point for CBD
Secretary General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
UNDP Resident Representative
Ms. Midori Paxton, Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity covering the country
Ms. Fabiana Issler, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP/GEF (Head of BD Enabling Activities)

PART II: Terms of References for key project staff

[paste TOR for all key longer-term posts in a format ready for publication and as endorsed by the LPAC – below is a model. For project’s consultants a simpler model, based on outputs/deliverables can be included.]

TOR Background (standard for all posts)

The new United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), 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 NBSAP or known as National Policy on Biological Diversity in Malaysia was completed in 1998 and have not been updated since. The existing version of the Malaysia’s NBSAP does not include inter alia the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- 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);
- A plan for creating positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied in harmony with the CBD taking into account national socio-economic conditions. (Target 3).
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within the safe ecological limits (Target 4).
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and mindscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11).
- 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).
- 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 15).
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 from all sources (Target 20).

The GEF has recently approved a Biodiversity Enabling Activities project for Malaysia which is supported by UNDP. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a national standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on anchoring the NBSAP into Malaysia development frameworks. This will be done by 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. In connection with it, the nexus biodiversity-economy

for Malaysia will also be explored upon and addressed.

The project objective is “To integrate Malaysia’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 strategising process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011 – 2020”.

UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment would like to contract a qualified candidate for the above mentioned post for the period of maximum 3 years. The contract will be performance-based and yearly renewable based on a positive assessment of the incumbent’s performance. Terms and conditions of service linked to type of proposed contract will apply.

PROJECT MANAGER

Location:	Putrajaya, Malaysia
Category	Environment and Energy
Type of Contract:	Service Contract
Starting Date:	July 2012
Duration of Initial Contract:	One year renewable up to 3 years.
Expected Duration of Assignment:	3 years, if funding permits.

Duties and Responsibilities

- To undertake the general administrative requirements of the UNDP-GEF BD EA and EU-UNDP Biodiversity Financing projects, including those related to project management and funding. The key tasks are:
 - 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 consultation 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.
 - Prepare Inception Report within first three months of project start up.
 - Prepare Final Report two months before the project closure.
 - 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.

*The estimated time for project management and oversight is 40%. Successful candidate will also provide technical expertise in the stakeholder consultation and update of NBSAP as detailed below.

2. To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:

- Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.
- Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.
- Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.
- Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.
- Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP.
- Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP.
- Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.
- Lead meetings of the Technical Working Groups, sharing this task with the National NBSAP Consultant.
- Submit a final draft to the NPD and Technical Working Groups, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.

Contribution to the following deliverables:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia
- Biodiversity Targets for Malaysia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Competencies

- Writes clearly and convincingly.
- Focuses on achieving results
- Sets priorities, produces quality outputs, meets deadlines and manages time efficiently
- Shares knowledge and is willing to provide support to others who request advice or help
- Works toward creative solutions by analyzing problems carefully and logically
- Demonstrates sufficient technical knowledge to perform effectively in own specialty
- Leads and supports team decisions
- Maintains strong relationships with partners and clients
- Facilitates meetings effectively and efficiently and to resolve conflicts as they arise

Required Skills and Experience

Core skills:

- Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing in order to communicate complex, technical information to technical and general audiences
- Skills in negotiating effectively in sensitive situations
- Skills in achieving results through persuading, influencing and working with others
- Skills in facilitating meetings effectively and efficiently and to resolve conflicts as they arise

Required experience:

- Advanced university education (MS or PhD) with expertise in the area of environmental/natural resource management in general and with a specialization profile in biodiversity conservation, protected area management, biodiversity policy;
- At least 10 years of professional experience at a senior level;
- Strong skills in monitoring and evaluation, and experience in implementing environmental projects;
- Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation);
- Proven ability to collect, verify and analyse information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality;
- Previous experience with GEF projects is an added plus;
- Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environment issues in Malaysia are essential;
- Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;
- Be an effective negotiator with excellent oral and presentation skills;
- Excellent writing skills in English;
- A good working knowledge of Malay Language is an added plus.

PROJECT ASSISTANT

Location:	Putrajaya, Malaysia
Category	Environment and Energy
Type of Contract:	Service Contract
Starting Date:	July 2012
Duration of Initial Contract:	One year renewable up to 3 years.
Expected Duration of Assignment:	3 years, if funding permits.

Duties and Responsibilities

To assist BD EA Project Manager in the general project administration:

- Provide administrative and logistic support to the project team;
- Manage schedules and project implementation in accordance of the annual work plan.
- Undertake secretariat services to specific project activities;
- Provide financial and limited backup support to the project team that includes consultants;
- Execute financial and budgetary tasks and related activities.

Required Skills and Experience

Core skills:

- Skills in planning and organising meetings/conferences/workshops effectively and efficiently
- Ability to communicate effectively orally and in report writing

Required experience:

- Tertiary education in secretarial science degree/diploma or related professional qualifications with a minimum of 3 years experience;
- Demonstrated skills in project management and financial management;
- Computer skills are essential;
- Prior experience in UNDP procedures and practices is an advantage;
- Excellent writing skills in English;
- A good working knowledge of Malay Language is an added plus.

PROJECT CONSULTANTS

Consultant	Number of weeks	Deliverables
National NBSAP Consultant	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➢ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➢ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in

		<p>Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets.
Policy, Institutional and Capacity Development Specialist	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Malaysia that are aligned with the national and sub-national contexts: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
Environmental Economist	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets. ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
Climate Change Expert	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia
Biodiversity /Protected Area	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia

Expert		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets.
Communication Specialist	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
International Climate Change Expert	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia
International Environmental Economist	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
Biodiversity Finance Specialist	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Project Annexes

Annex 1. Approved GEF proposal for BD EA (Headings Overview on page 4)



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 Malaysia		
Country(ies):	Malaysia	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4803
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Submission Date:	February 3, 2012
		Resubmission Date:	February 27, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	36
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Malaysia'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 ⁵ (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Review and stocktaking of the current biodiversity plans and programmes and their outcomes at the national level are carried out in participative manner. 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Malaysia's circumstances. 1.3 The achievement of national biodiversity 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 	32,000	193,000

⁵ Exclude in-kind co-financing.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing ⁵ (\$)
		global Aichi Targets are developed.	means. 1.4 In an iterative manner, Malaysia taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership ⁶ , Global Biodiversity Information Facility ⁷ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre ⁸ , the Global Environment Outlook portal ⁹ , among other relevant ones).		
2) NBSAP update	TA	- By early 2014, Malaysia'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	2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Malaysia, 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 Malaysia is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP. 2.3 Strategic studies that support the update/revision of NBSAP are carried out. The studies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity¹⁰) Study: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Malaysia ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors, and developing opportunities for conservation and sustainable use. ▪ Exploring and costing options for promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change in Malaysia, including mapping species' and ecosystems' distributions in scenarios of climatic variability and change as an aid to the analysis of ecosystem vulnerability and resilience ▪ Strengthening the PoWPA Action Plan by integrating key Aichi Targets into national implementation of the CBD's Programme of 	85,000	496,000

⁶ www.bipindicators.net

⁷ www.gbif.org

⁸ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁹ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

¹⁰ www.teebweb.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing ⁵ (\$)
			Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)		
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 clearing house mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment 	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and include: (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 A comprehensive, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Malaysia in a timely manner: the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p>3.4. A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc.</p>	92,000	247,000
Subtotal				209,000	936,000
EA Management Cost ¹¹				11,000	164,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	1,100,000

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Malaysia*	Grant	800,000
GEF agency	UNDP	Grant	300,000
Total Co-financing			1,100,000

* Includes \$450K in government cost-sharing detailed in budget in Annex D plus \$350K government managed funds under the 10th Malaysian Plan.

¹¹ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

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

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

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	0	0	117,000	117,000
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		4,500	8,000	12,500
Travel*		6,500	30,000	36,500
Other: Printing of M&E reports			6,000	6,000
Other: Workshops: 6 PSC meetings, 12 TWC meetings and 6 project meetings in Peninsular Malaysia, States of Sabah and Sarawak		0	3,000	3,000
Total		11,000	164,000	175,000

* Details are provided in Annex A and Annex D.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

Over 90% of the project management cost is borne by the government and UNDP co-financing, including the project manager and assistant costs (refer to the Total Budget and Workplan in Annex D for all the details). However, a small amount of equipment and travel budget is requested from the GEF funding, to cover the project manager's domestic travels for project monitoring including inter-states flights (especially the states of Sabah & Sarawak) flight, small amount of communication cost and one lap-top computer to be used for the NBSAP development and consultation processes.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Malaysia, located between 1°N and 7°N of the equator in the South East Region, covers an area of approximately 329,750 km². The warm and humid climate throughout the year with temperature in the lowlands ranging from 21°C to 32°C provides support to a vast and diverse range of ecosystems, habitats and species. Most of the nation lies within the Sundaland Hotspot and it is one of the 17 mega-diverse countries in the world, harbouring up to 7% of the global biodiversity. This include 15,000 species of vascular plants (~26% endemic in Peninsular Malaysia), 306 species of mammals, 742 species of birds (6 % endemic), 567 species of reptiles, 242 species of amphibians and more than 449 species of freshwater fishes. The conservative estimate is that there are more than 150,000 species of invertebrates, many of which are endemic.
2. Malaysia is a Federation, consisting of Peninsular Malaysia (eleven states and two federal territories) and East Malaysia (the states of Sabah and Sarawak, and the Federal Territory of Labuan). A multi-ethnic country, Malaysia has a total population of 28.3 million in 2010, where the population growth has been maintained at

1.3% per annum in the last 5 years. More than 80% of the population resides in Peninsular Malaysia, with 9.9% in Sabah and 9.4% in Sarawak. The country is ranked 61 among the 187 countries assessed in the UNDP Human Development Report 2011 with a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.761. The economy of Malaysia has experienced three decades of impressive growth, which is on three sectors -- namely services, manufacturing and agriculture. This has enabled the nation to provide for the health and education of its people and to significantly reduce poverty in many parts of the country. While poverty has been reduced from 17% in 1990 to below 4% in 2009, the 9th Malaysia Plan reports that income disparity among ethnic groups and between urban and rural areas is still sizeable and has increased in recent years. Moreover, poverty continues to be predominantly a rural phenomenon with 70.6% of the poor residing in the rural areas. The availability and sustainability of biological resources has a direct relevance to poverty reduction in rural communities as they derive a significant proportion of their food and income from biological resources.

3. This globally significant biodiversity state faces a number of threats. These include:

(i) **Land use change** – at the turn of the 19th century, primary rainforest covered over 90% of Malaysia. Currently, forests cover 56.4% of the total land area. 58% or 19.2 million ha of the forest cover is intact primary forest. The latest IUCN Red List (IUCN 2009) upgraded the threat status of many local mammals compared with the 2007 assessment. This is a direct result of the fact that many lowland *dipterocarp* forests have been converted to agricultural plantations through government and private land development schemes, driven by Federal and state agricultural development policies, without internalising the externalities of the forest loss. Undervaluing the true economic value of the forests, biodiversity and associated ecosystem services is another root cause for this threat. Habitat loss and land degradation in the highlands due to development activities are also emerging issues, especially in the established hillside settlements for commercial agriculture and tourism, resulting in more frequent natural disasters such as flash floods and landslides. Although the deforestation rate has been stabilised in Peninsular Malaysia, noting that the chief economic activities shifted from the forestry sector to industry and services, the residual effect of habitat loss combined with cumulative impacts of forest fragmentation due to construction of roads, pipelines and railways are posing threats to biodiversity. This fragmentation contributes to the genetic isolation of populations of endangered species and reduced habitat value due to edge effects.

(ii) **Overexploitation** – Illegal logging is currently under control and is no longer regarded as a major threat. However, encroachment (land clearance), poaching and the illegal collection of non-timber forest products such as agarwood are of growing concern. Evidence of poaching exists, as evidenced by the seizures of smuggled wildlife at border crossings and regional markets. These illegal activities have the potential to affect the local viability of threatened species in a very short time. Wildlife populations have declined in many parts of their former range due to poaching for illegal trade. The real scale of poaching is difficult to estimate, as there is currently limited monitoring and no systematic estimation of remaining populations of species such as tigers and elephants.

(iii) **Invasive alien species** – Invasive alien species (IAS) in the past had caused serious damage to respective economic sectors and habitats, especially agriculture sector. Some of the impacts recorded are reduction of yield and increased production costs. These invasive alien species recorded include insects, diseases (bacteria, viruses, mycoplasma), weeds and molluscs, etc. The total damages inflicted by invasive alien species are not well established as there is limited assessment of the impacts of invasive alien species.

(iv) **Pollution** – Water pollution as a result of surface runoff of agricultural activities, sewage and effluent discharge is one of the major threats to freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity. Development pressures such as urbanization are aggravating existing problems with water pollution.

(v) **Climate change** – Some potential impacts of climate change in the Malaysian context would include sea level rise, reduced crop yields, greater rates of disease among forest species and biodiversity loss, erosion of shorelines, increased flood intensities, coral reef bleaching, increased incidences of human disease, tidal inundation of coastal areas, decreased water availability, and more droughts. Although there is no detailed analysis of the potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity, some of the more vulnerable ecosystems and species, especially those located at coastal areas and mountain tops will be impacted.

4. The primary government agency responsible for biodiversity management is the Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, which is also the national focal point for CBD. The division works closely with other agencies and institutions in various thematic areas of

biodiversity management. Other agencies/institutions which play an important role in managing biodiversity as part of their operating mandates are Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Department of Marine Park, Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Department of Fisheries, Department of Town and Country Planning, Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities, State Planning Units, State Forestry Departments, State Park Corporations and State Biodiversity Centres. In addition, there is an inter-ministerial and cross sectoral council called National Biodiversity Council to provide policy direction and coordination in the sustainable use, management and conservation of biodiversity.

5. According to the Provisional Master List of Protected Areas in 2009, there are 385 formal PAs, covering 4.35 million ha of the land surface and territorial seas. These include 53 marine PAs and 340 terrestrial PAs covering approximately 3.5 million ha, or 10.6 % of Malaysia's land area. In Peninsular Malaysia, 193 terrestrial protected areas cover about 12.8 % (1.7 million ha) of its total land area. These sites are managed by a range of agencies, each of which is responsible for individual networks of varying size, managed with varying degrees of effectiveness. In Peninsular Malaysia alone there are separate networks managed by institutions including the Federal agencies such as Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) and Department of Marine Park, state-level agencies such as Forestry Departments and State-owned park corporations in Johor and Perak. In the State of Sabah alone there are at least five agencies involved in various aspects of PA management. Since Malaysia has a federated system, these agencies at state level each operate under different legal and institutional management structures.
6. Malaysian Government has put in place a series of long and medium term national development plans such as Vision 2020, Third Outline Perspective Plan (1991 – 2020) and 5-year Malaysia Plan that incorporate biodiversity and natural resources. In addition to the National Policy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity which has not been updated since 1998, the National Biodiversity Council endorsed *A Common Vision on Biodiversity* in 2009 that outlines a three-pronged implementation approach to biodiversity planning and management at all levels and sectors, which are (i) strengthening the protected areas system; (ii) landscape management for biodiversity; and (iii) mainstreaming of biodiversity. Currently, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is conducting a feasibility study of establishing a National Biodiversity Centre, which is envisaged to have strong mandate to integrate biodiversity consideration into development policies and sectoral plans including emerging issues in biodiversity management and conservation. This centre also aims to enhance science-policy interface for better biodiversity governance. At the sub-national level, some state governments such as the States of Sabah and Sarawak have enacted their own legislation for biodiversity. For example, the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre (Amendment) Ordinance 2003 and Sarawak Biodiversity Regulations 2004 and Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000.
7. On biosafety issues, a National Biosafety Department was established under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to ensure the enforcement of the National Biosafety Act 2007 and its subsidiary regulations. In the mean time, Malaysia is in the process of establishing a national regulatory framework for access and benefit sharing of biological resources with the support of UNDP CO through a project, which also aims to develop an institutional arrangement for implementing the ABS law and its subsidiary regulations. The States of Sabah and Sarawak are also making preparation for inclusion of ABS to strengthen its biodiversity strategy and legislation.
8. There are a few barriers to effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national and sub-national level.

(iii) Federal and state government capacity constraints to implement National Policy on Biological Diversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) and mainstream biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices, and production sectors – The capacities for biodiversity management has been significantly strengthened since the formulation of National Policy on Biological Diversity, the creation of National Biotechnology-Biodiversity Council in 2001 and subsequently, the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in 2004. Nevertheless, the extent of implementation and mainstreaming across sectors and at the sub-national and local level can only be enhanced by addressing the following issues:

- **Policy and regulatory framework** - The National Policy on Biological Diversity has not been updated since 1998. In general, it does not stipulate mandates, regulatory and standards provision for biodiversity mainstreaming. Existing laws and regulations related to biodiversity do not define which habitats, species, and ecosystem goods and services need to be accounted for in sectoral planning. It lacks methodologies and implementation mechanisms (sequences-of-action with defined roles of various agencies and inter-agency

cooperation) for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation concerns into sectoral planning and, in turn, into economic activities whose location and methods are governed by local plans. There is a critical need to harmonise existing policies and laws for effective biodiversity planning and management;

- **Information base for decision making** – Sectoral planning is often constrained by the fact that decision-makers (particularly the state and local agencies) do not have access to appropriate information and tools for making choices about resource use or conservation options. The information gaps in this context refer to spatial and temporal data on habitats and species, impacts of climate change, and economic valuation of the full range of ecosystem goods and services;
- **Financing sustainability** – Without a sustainable finance mechanism in place, it is difficult to ensure long-term finance for implementing the CBD Strategic Plan. By assessing the value of key ecosystem services, and by incorporating these values into the national economy, Malaysia plans to identify innovative mechanisms for sustainable financing implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan, such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), etc.
- **Science-policy interface** – Currently there is a lack of interface for sound science to guide policy-making; this can be attributed to lack of proper institutional framework and baseline scientific information on biodiversity. Furthermore, the pool of expertise in the field of biodiversity needs to be increased and be given adequate technical capacity and resources to enhance research.

(iv) **Institutional and individual capacity in the enforcement of laws and regulations** – Institutional capacities need to be enhanced in enforcement of an ecosystem approach to protection of wildlife and marine species, fisheries and eco-tourism planning. The capacity to enforce and monitor existing regulations is restricted due to understaffing, lack of requisite information, tools, equipment and incentives.

The GEF fund in this enabling activities project will assist Malaysia in removing these barriers to implement the updated NBSAP across sectors as well as different levels of governance.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2 May 1998	Submitted	Outdated
Revision of NBSAP		Not started	Funding being applied for this purpose
1 st National Report	9 March 1998	Submitted	30 August 2007
2 nd National Report	29 November 2005	Submitted	Outdated
3 rd National Report	20 November 2005	Submitted	Updated information from 1 st NR
4 th National Report	30 April 2009	Submitted	Updated information from 2 nd NR
1 st Biosafety Report	30 August 2007	Submitted	
2 nd Biosafety Report		Not started	Funding will be applied through UNEP for the purpose
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out			
		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date 1 January 2007		End Date 31 August 2008	
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"> ▪ Thematic Assessment and Cross-Cutting Report Implementation of United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity, Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention to Combat Desertification in Malaysia 			2007-2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the 3rd National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inland water system ▪ Marine and coastal biological diversity ▪ Forest biological diversity ▪ Mountain biodiversity 			2004-2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the 4th National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current status of NBSAPs ▪ Sectoral and cross-sectoral integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity (cursory analysis) ▪ 2010 Target 			2008-2009

3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	www.frim.gov.my/		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	1 full time staff		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	2,900		
Note: Malaysia has established a CHM maintained and updated by Forest Research Institute of Malaysia since 2006.			

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The 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).

The most recent NBSAP for Malaysia was completed in 1998. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- 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)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14) (although the NBSAP did include a section on biodiversity for food security)
- 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 15)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

Proposed Response and Rationale: The New Generation of BD EA

This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a national standard of excellence by creating a road map for achieving the Aichi Targets in Malaysia. 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 Malaysia’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 depends on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective will the national implementation of the CBD be.

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)¹² under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)¹³:

“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviours, 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 Malaysia in the following manner:

Individual	Technical working groups will be set up and coordinated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. This is a common practice and an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals (civil service, NGO, academic, etc.) involved in the implementation of UNDP/GEF projects and involved in environmental projects in Malaysia in general.
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¹² 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.

¹³ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “*Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations*”.

Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned with the development of 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 organizational capacities are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organisational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Malaysia's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing a wide range of policies and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <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

Some stakeholders will benefit from the implementation of the capacity building activities. The potential beneficiaries are listed in the categories below.

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ▪ Economic Planning Unit ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries ▪ Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities ▪ Ministry of Tourism ▪ Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water ▪ Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation ▪ Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia ▪ Department of Wildlife and National Parks ▪ Department of Agriculture ▪ Department of Town and Country Planning ▪ Department of Orang Asli Development
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Economic Planning Units ▪ Sabah Biodiversity Centre ▪ Sarawak Biodiversity Centre ▪ Sabah State Forest Department ▪ Sarawak Forestry Department ▪ State Forestry Departments ▪ Local Authorities
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Orang Asli Concerns • Global Environment Centre • Malaysian Nature Society • Third World Network • TRAFFIC • Wetlands International • Wildlife Conservation Society • WWF Malaysia
Research and Higher Learning Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) ▪ Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute ▪ National University of Malaysia ▪ University of Putra Malaysia ▪ University Malaya

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 indicates precisely how the project will develop national capacity and how the project will ensure the sustainability of its outcomes. That description 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	5.0%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	10.0%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	45.0%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	15.0%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	20.0%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to the Malaysian context.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Malaysia taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and

initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹⁴, Global Biodiversity Information Facility¹⁵ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre¹⁶, the Global Environment Outlook portal¹⁷, among other relevant ones).

Key products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia
- Biodiversity Targets for Malaysia that are aligned with the national and sub-national contexts: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Malaysia will strive to achieve the following *outcomes* vis-à-vis its CBD obligation and related processes:

- By early 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 Activities (I and II):

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- a. 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.
- b. 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 including women. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. Refer to section on stakeholder engagement section further down for more details.

The Policy, Institutional and Capacity Development Specialist will play a particularly important role in the stocktaking and stakeholder engagement sub-activities. Together with, and under the guidance from the BD EA Project Manager, the Specialist will lead the formation of a Technical Working Group (or more than one group as applicable) with the following indicative TOR:

- Assist the BD EA Project Manager to design a thorough activity workplan for the project and to monitor it.
- Provide policy and technical advice on the matters being discussed within the working group(s), e.g. in those formed under to support the work of consultancies, and in project events.
- Provide written and review inputs to different reports and products expected from the project, with focus on the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia and related products (e.g. CHM, 5NR).

II. Setting targets

- c. Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for Malaysia's updated NBSAP based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the

¹⁴ www.bipindicators.net

¹⁵ www.gbif.org

¹⁶ www.unep-wcmc.org

¹⁷ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by COP-11. Several project consultants will be involved in this activity under the leadership of the BD EA Project Manager. Targets will need to be validated by an appropriate forum and undergo technical scrutiny. They may be slightly revised (or adjusted) later, once other products become ready (e.g. the actual NBSAP and some of the strategic studies foreseen as part of it). These targets will represent Malaysia's commitment before the international community in terms of implementing the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and will be presented to the Convention's COP in due course.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Malaysia, 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 Malaysia is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP¹⁸.
- 2.3 Strategic studies that support the update/revision of NBSAP are carried out. The studies include:
 - Local TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) Study: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Malaysia
 - Mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors, and developing opportunities for conservation and sustainable use.
 - Exploring and costing options for promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change in Malaysia, including mapping species' and ecosystems' distributions in scenarios of climatic variability and change as an aid to the analysis of ecosystem vulnerability and resilience
 - Strengthening the PoWPA Action Plan by integrating key Aichi Targets into national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

Key products or publications:

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia
- Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets .

In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Malaysia will strive to achieve the following outcome vis-à-vis its CBD obligations:

- By early 2014, the Malaysia'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 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

¹⁸ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of Malaysia, not UNDP.

that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan. These include the following:

Besides the Technical Working Group(s) and under the leadership by the BD EA Project Manager, sub-activities under this Activity #3 will count on the support from national consultants such as the Policy, Institutional and Capacity Development Specialist, the Environmental Economist and the Biodiversity Finance Specialist, the Climate Change Expert and the Biodiversity/Protected Area Expert. International consultants in particular (Environmental Economist and Biodiversity Finance Specialists) will provide support to a number of more complex tasks related to the preparation of the NBSAP and related products.

- a. 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, we have not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to Malaysia's own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, the country 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 sustainable development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

Specific steps in this process include:

- Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services in Malaysia, 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;
- 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, food security and sustaining livelihoods;
- 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.

- b. Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programmes, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.¹⁹

As part of this process, Malaysia will focus on sectors that include land use, agriculture, forestry, tourism, water, energy, fishery, oil and gas, commodities, trade, travel and transport (specifically on the issue of IAS). The project will also pay particular attention to poverty alleviation, rural development and livelihoods, education, food security, climate change mainstreaming and urban planning.

Specific steps in this process will include:

- ✓ Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and

¹⁹ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

- in development issues;
- ✓ Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes;
- ✓ Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes;
- ✓ Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector.

A set of capacity building modules on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other aspects of implementation of the Convention, is available at the CBD website.²⁰ Module B-3 on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes has been updated in 2011. It focuses on the theme of biodiversity mainstreaming both into (i) national development and poverty reduction frameworks, as in production sectors. The guidance also suggests a number of tools that can be used for the purpose with examples and further guidance. The document is available in English, French and Spanish. Malaysia will seek inspiration from these materials in its mainstreaming activities in connection with the NBSAP update.

- c. 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:
- ✓ Identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - ✓ Updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - ✓ Assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water and carbon sink;
 - ✓ Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors;
 - ✓ Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.
- d. Updating Malaysia's Protected Area Action Plan: The previous NBSAP did not fully address the development of a robust, comprehensive network of protected areas (both marine and terrestrial) that fully meets Target 11 of the Strategic Plan,²¹ but also Targets 2, 3 and 14, among others. This process will include:
- ✓ Identifying opportunities for expanding existing protected areas;
 - ✓ Identifying threats and problems in managing protected areas;
 - ✓ Identifying opportunities for improving law enforcement;
 - ✓ Identifying areas for creating conservation corridor;
 - ✓ Identifying opportunities to protect key ecosystem services;
 - ✓ Identifying requirements for improving management effectiveness in order to achieve the Aichi Targets;
 - ✓ Identifying opportunities to sustain local livelihoods.

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 are 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.

3.2 A comprehensive, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to

²⁰ See www.cbd.int/nbsap/training.

²¹ For further details of the kinds of issues that will be addressed, see "Protected Areas for the 21st Century."

the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity..

3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Malaysia in a timely manner: The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

3.4. A permanent framework for CBD reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner; such framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc.

Key products or publications:

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully upgraded and functional CHM for Malaysia, based on best international practice on the matter

In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Malaysia will strive to achieve the following *outcomes* vis-à-vis its CBD obligation and related processes:

- 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

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:

- a. Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at COP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:
 - ✓ Capacity for regular reporting to CBD
 - ✓ Capacity to harmonise environmental policies and laws addressing biodiversity
 - ✓ Capacity to secure sustainable financing and resources for direct implementation of NBSAP
 - ✓ Capacity to predict climate change impacts and establishing links to biodiversity
 - ✓ Capacity regarding donor requirements and project design, implementation and monitoring

The Policy, Institutional and Capacity Development Specialist will play a pivotal role in a assessing and strengthening capacity needs, with the support from the Working Group and other consultants where needed.

- b. Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Malaysia is in the process of finalizing its 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. Particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. The Biodiversity/Protected Area Expert will play a key role in preparing the required reports under this sub-activities.
- c. Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need

for Parties “to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention.” In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services (PES), conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Malaysia is currently in early stages of exploring these mechanisms. For example, the UNDP supported scoping study on PES that look into potential ecosystem services and its users (key sectors). 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;
 - ✓ Establish links with and solicit inputs from the EU-UNDP Biodiversity Financing project that aims to develop a financing framework for biodiversity management and mainstreaming, and UNDP-GEF project on “Enhancing Effectiveness and Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas in Malaysia” that is piloting the performance-based financing system for protected areas.
- d. Defining implementation mechanism: The overall implementation plan will delineate major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline by strengthening existing institutional framework, coordination and operation mechanisms. Accordingly, the project will also assist state governments to develop its own implementation plan for the updated NBSAP.
- e. Communicating and disseminating the NBSAP: The project will develop a communication and dissemination strategy that employs effective tools for creating awareness and understanding of the NBSAP throughout the country particularly the state and local governments, local communities and NGOs. For the successful completion of the communication and dissemination strategy a focus group that comprises of various government institutions, private sector, NGOs and media can be established. The Communication Specialist will play a pivotal role in producing the required reports under this activity.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- a. 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, Malaysia will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- b. Developing clearing house mechanisms (CHM): Malaysia has maintained an up-to-date CHM since 2008. This aspect of the project will help us enhance the CHM to be more effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable. This will enable the country 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.
- c. 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, Malaysia 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. The mentioned framework may include: institutional anchoring, the statutory establishment of technical committees, facilities and arrangements in place for data sourcing and monitoring, etc.

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

Malaysia ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 2000 and it is making important efforts to fulfill its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Malaysia needs assistance to address.

Part II, Section A in this proposal contains a matrix listing different reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises. This proposal fits well with the progress presented in the matrix, including the several gaps that need to be fulfilled in connection with this progress so far.

This proposal is consistent with the following national plans and strategies:

- 10th Malaysia Plan 2011 – 2015 under the National Programme 4.4 Natural Resource, Energy and Environment
- National Policy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity 1998
- National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for 2008 -2020
- National Strategy for Plant Conservation 2009
- National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1993)
- National Wetland Policy 2004
- The National Policy on Environment 2002
- National Policy on Climate Change 2009
- Fourth National Agriculture Policy 2011
- National Physical Plan

This project is also fully complementary to the Master List of Protected Area in Malaysia project being finalised by WWF Malaysia. The final master list will be a valuable input to the development of an updated PoWPA and its implementation plan. The project further compliments the Heart of Borneo (HoB) programme supported by WWF-CARE-IIED. It involves the Governments of Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam within island of Borneo, with a mandate of securing sustainable sources of finance to transform the economies of the three countries to a low carbon green economy through strengthening of policy/legislation, provisioning of incentive schemes and building capacity. Synergetic effects of the Master List of Protected Area project, HoB and this project will be ensured through close collaboration with WWF Malaysia, who will be represented in the Project Steering Committee.

Project Implementation Arrangement

The project will be implemented over a period of 3 years. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government of Malaysia, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by NRE implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. NRE will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD 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 NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in-kind contribution to the Project. The estimated value of this in-kind contribution is approximately \$96,000. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team (national and international) 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.

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

Working closely with the NRE, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service

providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (v) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM)²² and Project Assistant²³, who will be located within NRE office. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, provide technical advice and manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

UNDP's Comparative Advantage for Biodiversity Enabling Activities and

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 GEF-2 project Biodiversity Support Programme was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage for biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Malaysia has accessed funding through UNDP for preparing the first NBSAP, and for preparing its first, second and fourth national reports to the CBD.

UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Malaysia. All the UNDP/GEF projects are implemented by a government Project Coordination Unit (PCU). This ensures that projects can effectively share costs and create technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects implemented by the PCU:

- Conservation of Biological Diversity through Improved Forest Planning Tools in Malaysia
- Enhancing Effectiveness and Financial Sustainability Of Protected Areas In Peninsular Malaysia
- Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah, Malaysia
- Third National Communication to UNFCCC (PIF in preparation)
- Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (PIF endorsed by GEF OFP and pending approval from GEF)

Synergies will focus on the provision of data and information produced by the projects and through the participation of project teams into key Enabling Activity events, where lessons learned by the project can be shared widely and cross-fertilize other relevant projects.

The UNDP Country Office in Malaysia counts on at least three professional staff dedicated to the environment portfolio (plus support from operations and senior management). The Country Office is supported by the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit for Asia. Both will rely on UNDP's country-level coordination experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, gender issues, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation. All of these elements are all part of UNDP's programme in Malaysia.

Project's Alignment with UNDP's Programme for Malaysia

UNDP has in 2008 developed a Country Programme Document for Malaysia (2008 – 2012) with three national priorities or goals: 1) Malaysia has increased its engagement in the global partnership for development, 2) Effectively

²² Technical Project Manager will be financed by Government of Malaysia.

²³ Project Assistant will be financed by Government of Malaysia.

responded to human development challenges and reduced inequalities, and 3) Malaysia has improved environmental stewardship through sustainable energy development and environmental management. This project will directly contribute to the third goal and its outcome, which is to improve quality of life and enhance sustainable development through environmental management of biodiversity and natural resources.

UNDP has a long history of supporting national capacity building activities to ensure effective implementation of policies and programmes in the area of biodiversity conservation and management; and mainstreaming of environmental considerations into the planning and development of non-environmental agencies. Through this, UNDP will provide the key necessary resources and technical assistance in this Biodiversity Enabling Activities in Malaysia.

Stakeholder Involvement in the Implementation of the Project

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Malaysia to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Government agencies at the national and sub-national level are as follows:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Economic Planning Unit
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries
- Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Ministry of International Trade and Industries
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia
- Department of Wildlife and National Parks
- Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
- Department of Agriculture
- Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
- Department of Town and Country Planning
- Attorney General's Office
- Public Services Department
- Department of Orang Asli Development
- State Economic Planning Units
- State Treasuries
- Sabah State Forest Department
- Sarawak Forestry Department
- State Forestry Departments
- Local Authorities

The project will ensure the participation of CSO/NGO and local communities, including indigenous people and women groups by following the CBD's guidance on the engagement of traditional and indigenous people in biodiversity planning process. NGOs which were actively involved in the preparation of the 4th national report and remain active in biodiversity, environmental awareness, and environmental policies and legislation will be engaged throughout the project. Their involvement in the consultation process will provide valuable information and feedback for the updating of the NBSAP and the completion of the 5th national report. Some of the key NGOs are as follows:

- Centre for Orang Asli Concerns
- Global Environment Centre
- Malaysian Nature Society
- Third World Network
- TRAFFIC
- Wetlands International
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- WWF Malaysia

The indigenous peoples of Malaysia represent around 12% of the 28.6 million people in Malaysia.²⁴ At the same time, their livelihoods are still largely dependent on the use of biodiversity. The project coordination and working groups will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Special attention will be paid to CBD's guidance on the engagement of traditional and indigenous peoples in biodiversity planning processes. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.²⁵

Other stakeholders which will be involved in the project include academic sector and private sector, especially sectors that are closely linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism.

Gender Marking

The importance of gender mainstreaming in environmental and poverty eradication policies has been recognized in a wide range of global agreements and forums, including chapter 24 of Agenda 21 (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 1992; the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development; the 2000 Millennium Declaration; and the 1975 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

In the thirteenth preambular paragraph of the CBD, Parties recognize "the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy making and implementation for biological diversity conservation".

Women, who account for 49.5% of the Malaysian population, constitute an important pool of human resources that contribute to the nation's development objectives. In December 1989, the Malaysian Government approved the National Policy on Women. It was a) to ensure equitable sharing in the acquisition of resources and information as well as access to opportunities and benefits of development, for men and women; and b) to integrate women in all sectors of national development in line with their abilities and needs in order to improve the quality of life, eradicate poverty, abolish ignorance and illiteracy and ensure a peaceful and prosperous nation. Another important policy is The Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women, which the Government prepared in line with its commitment at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. It has the additional feature of identified agencies and ministries responsible for each of the actions.

In line with the commitments to gender mainstreaming and gender equality under the CBD and the National Policy on Women, the project will promote the full participation of women at all levels of policy making and implementation of the CBD and National Policy on Biological Diversity particularly ensuring that the different relationships held by women and men in relation to their environment and resources, and the benefits derived from such relationships are also analysed.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in

²⁴ The Orang Asli are the indigenous peoples of Peninsular Malaysia. They number 150,000, representing a mere 0.6% of the national population. In Sarawak, the indigenous peoples are collectively called Orang Ulu or Dayak. They constitute around 50% of Sarawak's population of 2.5 million people. In Sabah, the 39 different indigenous ethnic groups are called natives or Anak Negeri. At present, they account for about 47.4% of the total population of Sabah, a steep drop from the 60% estimated in 2000. (Refer to www.iwgia.org/regions/asia/malaysia).

²⁵ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

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

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

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

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

The project is designed to be cost-effective in several ways.

Firstly, the project approach is formulated to ensure that the revised NBSAP becomes a relevant policy instrument, which will be effectively integrated into development plans, development finance, as well as plans, strategies and policies aimed at managing climate risk; and that convention reporting and the CHM frameworks are produced in a cost-effective manner and with technical quality.

Secondly, the project closely builds on and is aligned with the government's past, on-going and planned activities related to the CBD, including GEF financed biodiversity projects. This includes the Biodiversity Policy formulation, enactment of the new Wildlife Conservation Act, establishment of the National Biodiversity Centre and Biodiversity Trust Fund, development of the Central Forest Spine Master Plan, strengthening of the PA system, as well as the planned EU/UNDP supported biodiversity financing project.

Thirdly, with the strategic and additional investment by the GEF and the substantial co-financing from the Government and UNDP, the project aims to generate synergetic impact to significantly further the biodiversity agenda in the country, by producing practical tools for NBSAP mainstreaming and implementation, including the TEEB Malaysia version, ecosystem-based adaptation planning, and mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors.

Also, the project's approach and emphasis on national capacity building and biodiversity financing will enhance the sustainability of the project impacts beyond the project timeframe. With its fast growing economy and correlating pressure on biodiversity in the country, it is critical for Malaysia to take necessary and bold actions immediately to safeguard its biodiversity resources and ecosystem functions.

Furthermore, the project is considered cost-effective in that it seeks to produce the new generation of NBSAP which will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Target. This is expected to generate positive influence in biodiversity planning in the Asia Pacific Region.

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

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

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO Local consultant	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST* <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 12,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

As described earlier, Malaysia is a major storehouse of biodiversity, ranking as one of the World's 17 megadiverse countries. The flora of Malaysia is exceedingly rich, comprising some 15,000 species of flowering plants, and more than 500 species of ferns and their relatives. Many of these are found nowhere else in the world, with well over 26% of the tree species being endemic. The lowland dipterocarp forest is particularly rich in species diversity.

The country's total landmass is 329,847 sq km, separated by the South China Sea into two similarly sized regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo. These geographic features has given rise to considerable differences across the country's territory. They also pose logistical challenges from a project implementation perspective.

Furthermore, Malaysia is a federal and multi-ethnic country with 13 states including the two East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak on Borneo Island which have a great degree of autonomy. These states are thoroughly responsible for land uses and natural resource management and thus play a vital role in the development and implementation of the NBSAP. Without their full participation and buy-in, the NBSAP is unlikely to be

implemented.

As the last NBSAP was formulated in 1998, the country will need to produce a totally new NBSAP which incorporates a number of issues that have emerged since that time. The outdated NBSAP does not include a plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national *or* sub-national development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes. This has hindered its implementation as scarce resources are channeled to those priorities identified in planning processes and that have clear ownership of the state governments. In addition the existing NBSAP does not include all the Aichi Targets and stocktaking and capacity assessments for these needs to be undertaken. Other targets require updating to reflect sub-national current conditions, challenges, potentials and priorities of different states. In consequence a pre-requisite to determining national targets for the updated NBSAP is to first undertake sub-national stocktaking and capacity assessment; and second establish sub-national targets and the priorities that capture the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regional and constituent states. Only then can national priorities be defined that can be realistically implemented through the Federal and State governing system. If the NBSAP does not reflect these realities there will be no ownership of the NBSAP; specific opportunities will be lost and the implementation of this new NBSAP will suffer. This is no easy undertaking and the proposal presented herein has been designed and costed to ensure that this becomes a reality.

The following additional products will need to be delivered that are not normally associated with smaller; less diverse and non Federal countries which do not depend so heavily on State Governments and a multiplicity of institutions for implementation:

- ✓ Local TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) Study: Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Malaysia;
- ✓ Strategy for strengthening the PoWPA Action Plan by integrating key Aichi Targets into national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA);
- ✓ Strategy for exploring and costing options for promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change in Malaysia, including mapping species' and ecosystems' distributions in scenarios of climatic variability and change as an aid to the analysis of ecosystem vulnerability and resilience;
- ✓ Strategy for mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors, and developing opportunities for conservation and sustainable use.

As a result the overall costs of the NBSAP update are greater than in many countries. In order to ensure that national priorities and requisites are adequately addressed and to produce the additional products which facilitate actual implementation of the NBSAP, a substantial amount of co-financing is budgeted for to complement the US\$ 220,000 requested from the focal area set aside. This clearly shows the government's commitments and sense of urgency for producing the new NBSAP as well as a set of practical tools for NBSAP mainstreaming and implementation.

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>)
Dr. Lian Kok Fei	Undersecretary, Climate Change and Environmental Management Division	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	February 16, 2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	24/06/1994	Mdm. Zurinah binti Pawanteh

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		February 27, 2012	Midori Paxton, Regional Technical Advisor – Ecosystems and Biodiversity, UNDP	+66-818787510	midori.paxton@ undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY (INCLUDING CONSULTANTS FINANCED BY GEF AND CO-FINANCING)

**Shaded items indicats consultants financed entirely by co-financing.*

<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>			
Biodiversity Enabling Activity (BD EA) Project Manager – managerial tasks (Not financed by GEF, but with government co-financing. This co-financing has been estimated at \$72K throughout the project)	1,250	57.6	<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 consultation 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. • Prepare Inception Report within first three months of project start up. • Prepare Final Report two months before the project closure. • 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 a Master's degree in environmental/natural resources management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Malaysia, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.</p> <p>*The estimated time for project management and oversight is 40%. Successful candidate will also provide technical expertise in the stakeholder consultation and update of NBSAP as detailed below.</p>
Project Assistant (Not financed by GEF, but with government co-financing. This co-financing has been	288.46	156	<p>To assist BD EA Project Manager in the general project administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide administrative and logistic support to the project team. • Manage schedules and project implementation in accordance of the annual work plan. • Undertake secretariat services to specific project activities. • Provide financial and limited backup support to the project team that includes consultants. • Execute financial and budgetary tasks and related activities.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
estimated at \$45K throughout the project)			<i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a tertiary education in secretarial science degree/diploma or related professional qualifications with a minimum of 3 years experience. Project management and financial management; computer skills are essential. Prior experience in UNDP procedures and practices.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
BD EA Project Manager (Not financed by GEF, but with government co-financing)	1,250	98.4	<p>To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. ▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the guidance of the NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting. ▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. ▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Lead meetings of the Technical Working Groups, sharing this task with the National NBSAP Consultant. ▪ Submit a final draft to the NPD and Technical Working Groups, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Malaysia: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> <i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a MA or MSc in Natural Resources Management, with particular background in Biodiversity Conservation. Minimum 10 years' experience in national and international natural resources projects in</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			multi-stakeholder settings, in particular concerning Biodiversity Conservation. Prior GEF project experience.
National NBSAP Consultant (Partially financed by GEF: US\$40,000 Gov: US\$40,000)	2,000	40	<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 Malaysia that result in biodiversity conservation or loss. ▪ Identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Malaysia 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. ▪ Lead meetings of the Technical Working Groups, sharing this task with the BD EA Project Manager. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced university degree in environmental/natural resources management, public policy or related field with a minimum of 10 years technical experience at a senior level. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, the existing NBSAP and environmental issues in Malaysia are essential.</p>
Policy, Institutional and Capacity Development Specialist (Not financed by GEF, but with UNDP co-financing)	2,000	30	<p>The consultant will be responsible for the outputs under Components 1, 2 and 3. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take stock of and analyse existing policies, legal and institutional framework and operating practices. ▪ Prepare a report for stakeholder consultations at national and sub-national level. ▪ Recommend priority actions to strengthen existing policies, legal and institutional framework for biodiversity. ▪ Conduct capacity needs assessment including technology needs. ▪ Prepare an updated capacity action plan for biodiversity <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Malaysia that are aligned with the national and sub-national contexts: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</p> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master's degree (MSc) in public policy or administration, with a specialization in environmental policy. At least 8 years of experience in policy impact study and capacity assessment. Knowledge and understanding of policies, legislation and institutions in Malaysia are essential</p>
<p>Environmental Economist (Partially financed by GEF: US\$10,000 Gov: US\$78,000)</p>	2,000	44	<p>The consultant will 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 out in close collaboration with the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within Malaysia, 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, soil formation, wildlife refugia etc.), 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"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets.

<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"> ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
Climate Change Expert (Not financed by GEF, but with government co-financing)	2,000	24	<p>The consultant will be responsible for the writing of a report on climate change aspects in Malaysia with the view of integrating these issues into the Malaysian NBSAP. Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify areas important for carbon sequestration and advice on protection and management strategies. ▪ Update the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios. ▪ Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of important ecosystems services in Malaysia. ▪ Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors. ▪ Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation. Experience in ecosystem based approach, ecosystem based adaptation to climate change and climate change adaptation in biological/ecological services.</p>
Biodiversity/Protected Area Expert (Not financed by GEF, but with government co-financing)	2,000	32	<p>The consultant will be responsible for updating Malaysia's Programme of Work for Protected Area (PoWPA): Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct in-depth study of the threats to biodiversity and root cause to biodiversity loss. ▪ Provide technical advice on updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios. ▪ Review existing PoWPA. ▪ Prepare an updated and comprehensive PoWPA. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 4: Development of an updated PoWPA Action Plan to achieve key Aichi Targets.
Communication Specialist	1,000	12	<p>The consultant will be responsible for establishing mechanisms for dissemination of information on NBSAP and developing a communication and dissemination strategy for NBSAP implementation. Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify key stakeholders and assist in forming focus group that comprise of various government institutions, private sector, NGO and media. ▪ Develop visual and other information and training materials for raising awareness. ▪ Develop a communication and dissemination strategy that employs effective tools for creating awareness and understanding of the NBSAP throughout the country particularly the state and local governments, local communities and NGOs. ▪ Provide advice on the updating and enhancement of CHM <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ▪ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
<i>International</i>			
International Climate Change Specialist	3,000	8	<p>The consultant will be responsible for the writing of a report on climate change aspects in Malaysia with the view of integrating these issues into the Malaysian NBSAP. The input coming from the international Specialist will need to mastery of state-of-the art knowledge available on the matter. The consultant will work closely with the National Climate Change Expert. Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify areas important for carbon sequestration and advice on protection and management strategies. ▪ Update the country's ecological gap assessment to include future distribution to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios. ▪ Assess the impact of climate change on the functioning of important ecosystems services in Malaysia. ▪ Identify areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors. ▪ Identify areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Malaysia <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have an advanced degree (MSc) in environmental or natural science, with a specialization in ecosystem based climate change adaptation and/or mitigation. Experience in ecosystem based approach, ecosystem based adaptation to climate change and climate change adaptation in biological/ecological services.</p>
Environmental Economist	3,000	10	<p>The consultant will be responsible for carrying out the tasks under Component 3: the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP. The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop the methodologies for the national TEEB valuation in collaboration with local consultant(s). ▪ Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service) in Malaysia based on regional and global studies of the value of biodiversity and ecosystems, 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

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>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> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
Biodiversity Finance Specialist (Not financed by GEF, but with UNDP co-financing)	3,000	20	<p>The consultant will be responsible for carrying out the tasks under Component 3: the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP. The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>Key tasks will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Malaysia ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malaysia ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Malaysia ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

Annex B. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)
- GEF5 Focal Area Strategy ([download](#))

Annex C. SCHEDULE

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014				2015			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	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	X	X									
	II Setting regional targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national and sub-national consultations					X	X	X	X								
2	III. Strategy and action plan updating	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national and sub-national consultations						X	X	X	X							
		6. Submit updated NBSAP to National Biodiversity Council and Cabinet for approval;								X								
		7. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations										X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		8. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations										X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	9. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.								X	X	X	X					
		10. Technology needs assessment								X	X							
		11. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP, and outreach activities to disseminate NBSAP								X	X	X	X					
		12. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation								X	X	X	X					
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	13. Establishment/strengthening of national coordination structures					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		14 CHM upgrading/enhancement.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		15. Development of indicators and monitoring approach					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		16. Fifth national report											X	X				

Annex 2. GEF CEO Approval Letter



MONIQUE BARBUT
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: 202.473.3202
Fax: 202.522.3240/3245
E-mail: mbarbut@TheGEF.org

March 8, 2012

Mr. Yannick Glemarec
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Development Programme
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Glemarec:

I am pleased to inform you that the following submission is approved and will be funded by the GEF Trust Fund:

Approval Stage:	CEO Approval
GEFSEC (PMIS) ID:	4813
Agency(ies):	UNDP
Agency ID:	4803 (UNDP)
Project Type:	Enabling Activity
Country(ies):	Malaysia
Name of Project:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Malaysia.
GEF Grant:	\$220,000
Agency Fee:	\$22,000

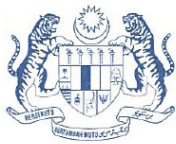
This approval is subject to the comments made by the GEF Secretariat in the attached project review. It is also based on the understanding that the project is in conformity with GEF focal areas strategies and in line with GEF policies and procedures.

Sincerely,

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review

cc: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

Annex 3: Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Service



UNIT PERANCANG EKONOMI
Economic Planning Unit
JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
Prime Minister's Department
BLOK B5 & B6,
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN
62502 PUTRAJAYA,
MALAYSIA

Telefon: 88883333
Fax:

Ruj. Tuan:
Your Ref:

Ruj. Kami:
Our Ref: (2) UPE801/100/299

Tarikh:
Date: 13 December 2001

BY FAX: (03)2552870 / BY HAND

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Wisma UN
Blok C Komplek Pejabat Damansara
Jalan Dungun
Damansara Heights
50490 KUALA LUMPUR

REC'D: 26 DEC 2001	
RR	✓
DRR	
ADMIN.	✓
FINANCE	
GEN. SVC	
PROG. 1	
PROG. 2	
PROG. 3	
PRO300/GEN/NAO	

to send HQ

Dear Madam,

Letter of Agreement Between UNDP and the Government For the Provision of Support Services under National Execution

Reference is made to your letter dated 26 October 2001 on the above subject.

2. We are pleased to attach herewith two (2) copies of the duly signed letter of agreement for your further action.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

(Patricia Chia Yoon Moi)
for Director General
Economic Planning Unit



Dear Sir,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Malaysia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally executed programmes or projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its Executing Agent designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for execution activities, such as assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Executing Agent is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the cost-sharing component of the project where applicable.

3. In addition, the UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the Executing Agent, the following support services for implementation activities:

- (a) Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowship, short-term training and study tours;
- (c) Procurement of goods and services; and

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the project document, in the form provided in Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Resident Representative and the Executing Agent.

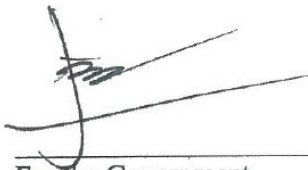
5. The relevant provisions under Article VIII of the Agreement between United Nations Special Fund and the Government of the Federation of Malaya concerning assistance from the Special Fund dated 25 July 1961, regarding facilities, and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally executed programme or project through its designated Executing Agent. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions under Article IX of the Special Fund Agreement.
7. The manner and method of cost recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the project document.
8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.
9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.
10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this Office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally executed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,



Signed on behalf of UNDP
Maxine Olson
Resident Representative



For the Government
Name/title **Dato' Iskandar Dzakurnain b. Badarudin**
Date **Director General**
Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister's Department

6 DEC 2001

Annex 4. Project Outline: Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to Increase Investment in Biodiversity Management	
ENRTP Priority	2.1. Biodiversity, forest conservation and desertification	
Target countries	Argentina, Ecuador, Seychelles, Malaysia, Uganda, South Africa, Kazakhstan and Philippines.	
Total cost	EUR 6 400 000 EU contribution: EUR 4 000 000 UNDP co-finance: EUR 2 400 000	
Aid method / Method of implementation	Joint management through the signature of an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme, through a Standard Contribution Agreement. Partners will include Governments of eight pilot countries	
DAC-code	41010 41030	Environmental policy and administrative management Bio-diversity

2. BACKGROUND

The proposed project²⁶ seeks to develop a methodology for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning, and for addressing the biodiversity financing gap. There are two main challenges related to this. First, a comprehensive assessment of the funding baseline, and an evaluation of the true costs and cost effectiveness of biodiversity management have not been undertaken. Secondly, credible, hard data on the amount of funding needed to address biodiversity loss, taking cost-effectiveness into account, is not available. The lack of such information hinders countries from making a sound business case for expenditure on biodiversity management. In order to meet the new targets set by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for 2011-2020, efforts to address the underlying challenges will need to be drastically scaled up. This means, inter alia, that a significant increase in finance will be essential.

Current Official Development Assistance (ODA) from donor countries cannot alone bridge the financing gap, and further development and adoption of innovative financing mechanisms will be essential. Developing countries will need to be assisted to identify, access, combine and sequence multiple sources of environmental and development finance, as well as channelling their own resources, in order to meet their biodiversity management needs. Countries will need to adapt and strengthen their governance and policy frameworks in order to catalyse and adequately manage the expected increase of financial resources. The project will support work in pilot countries whose governments are supportive of this approach, laying the groundwork for a major focus of discussion on biodiversity finance at the CBD COP-11 in 2012 and beyond.

²⁶ The project (the Action) will be managed by UNDP with the internal UNDP project title "Biodiversity Policy and Financing Frameworks in Support of Enabling Activities", UNDP project number 00080516 and fund code 30079.

Critically, also, the project will build on the process currently being overseen by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) through which countries are revising their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to tie in with the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020, providing policy-makers with a new vehicle and opportunity for promoting enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in development planning, development finance and strategies aimed at managing climate risk. The project will be linked to the UNDP-supported GEF-financed project on supporting the "Fourth National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity"²⁷. All but one of the pilot countries are working through UNDP to revise their NBSAPs, and this process will be closely linked to the project (see Organisational Structures below).

On environment and energy-related matters, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have cooperated successfully in developing countries in the past – strengthening national capacities, helping manage the environment in a sustainable manner, providing the necessary tools and financing policy-changing programmes, and ensuring adequate protection for the poor, for example, through the EU-China Biodiversity Programme, and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), which has received significant support from several EU member states and the European Commission.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The project will contribute to closing the global financing gap for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity by assisting developing countries in identifying, accessing, combining and sequencing sources of biodiversity funding to meet their specific needs. The specific objectives of the project are to develop, test (in pilot countries) and disseminate:

- a framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning;
- a methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs;
- a framework for national-level biodiversity financing.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Proposed Response: *Addressing the Problem: Bridging the Biodiversity Financing Gap*

The project uses the complementary approaches below to help developing countries increase the importance attributed to biodiversity and in consequence bridge the financing gap.

Component 1: Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services in sectoral and development policy, planning and budgeting

Decades of development experience have taught us that it is important to mainstream biodiversity into national development plans, as well as into the policy, planning and financing frameworks of other key sectors (including National Adaptation Programmes of Action and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), making best use of available mutual benefits. Even though many countries have mainstreamed wider environmental concerns into

²⁷ Fourth National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Award number: 00047594; Primary Atlas output project #: 00057358.

national development and poverty reduction strategies (National Development Plans / Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers), the linkages to biodiversity and ecosystem services often remain poorly articulated. To address this shortcoming, it is imperative that new analyses, tools and operational approaches are developed for determining and quantifying the benefit ecosystems provide to other sectors; the threats posed by sectors to biodiversity and policy measures to reduce these threats (which will have a bearing on the costs of addressing biodiversity loss). UNDP co-finance of a set of projects on “National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan will deliver a set of national biodiversity targets and mainstreaming strategies that will feed directly into the work of this component.

Component 2: Assess the financing and governance needs for the management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Too often the debate on financing has focused on revenue generation only, without an assessment of the actual investment needs. Any strategy aimed at deepening environmental finance at the country level will need to start with an evaluation of the true costs of management and its cost-effectiveness, as well as of the barriers to successful implementation. Several fundamental questions need to be answered in this regard, including: (a) what are the cost coefficients for the delivery of basic biodiversity management functions against which cost-effectiveness can be assessed? What opportunities and barriers exist to improved cost-effectiveness? (b) How much would it cost to remove the above barriers? What other options are available? What are the costs of inaction? (c) What financing is hence required at a national level to meet national targets set in terms of the global biodiversity targets adopted under the new CBD Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020?

To address these questions in a comprehensive and rigorous manner, new methodologies and analytical tools will be required, including the development of costed action plans for addressing the gaps and barriers. The resulting analyses will also contribute valuable elements to the CBD’s Resource Mobilisation Strategy, and to the formulation of the next generation of NBSAPs which will require an assessment of financial needs.

Component 3: Identify, combine and sequence different sources of funds to meet biodiversity-financing needs

Once the costs of biodiversity management have been projected, the revenue side of the funding equation will need to be addressed. Countries will need to identify, combine and sequence different sources of funds, to meet their biodiversity financing needs. A large number of potential financing instruments exist, including innovative financing and market mechanisms, such as carbon markets, biodiversity offsets and payments for ecosystem services, including sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. However, there is no one-size-fits-all strategy for environmental finance. The strategies that need to be employed to tap into each of these funding sources will vary considerably. An assessment of the suitability of different funding options needs to be undertaken, with full consideration of country-specific circumstances, in order to determine how financing can be configured to meet the previously defined financial needs. Particular attention will be paid to the potential risks and barriers related to the implementation of innovative financing instruments, given country-specific circumstances, ways and means to overcome these barriers when possible, and the potential need for environmental and social safeguards. UNDP co-finance in the target countries of a set of financing frameworks for national Protected Areas and for ecosystem-based adaptation, and identification of financing options

for Payments for Ecosystem Services, including relevant policy and institutional support, will feed directly into this component.

4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

The Action will be implemented through the joint management modality whereby the European Union's contribution will be entrusted to UNDP through a Standard Contribution Agreement established under the overall frame of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).

Project implementation will be managed by UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme, its regional centres in Pretoria, Bratislava, Panama and Bangkok, and its country offices in the eight pilot countries, currently proposed as: Argentina, Ecuador, Seychelles, Malaysia, Uganda, South Africa, Kazakhstan and Philippines. The EC's network of offices and delegations will provide additional support as appropriate.

Global Steering Committee:

A joint EC-UNDP Global Steering Committee (GSC) will be established to guide the project as a whole, and in particular the development of the methodologies at a global level. The committee will include representatives of the EC and of UNDP's Biodiversity and Ecosystems Programme. The GSC will meet twice a year to evaluate progress, exchange information and provide guidance and orientation on the overall priorities and management of the action.

Global Methodology Team:

A Global Methodology Team (GMT) will be formed as a sub-group of the Global Steering Committee to provide in-depth support on the development of methodologies and scorecards, through meetings when necessary and frequent electronic contact in between meetings. The GMT will provide an ongoing frame of reference for the work of the Global Technical Coordinator. The GMT will include at least one individual from both the EC and UNDP, with each providing an alternate.

National Steering Committees:

Piloting of the methodologies at national level will be overseen by a National Steering Committee (NSC), which will be established in each of the eight countries. A relevant national institution / consulting firm will be contracted in each country to carry out in-country activities of the project. Their work will be overseen nationally by the NSC, and centrally by UNDP project coordination staff in the global Central Technical Unit. The NSC will be established and convened by the Project Coordinator in each country of the UNDP-managed "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan" Project²⁸. This Project Coordinator will sit on the NSC and will report on progress to the Senior Technical Advisor (see below) The Project Coordinator will also have a government counterpart who will provide a stable contact point in the relevant national institution, preferably in the finance or development/planning ministry, and will be fully involved in the project through the National Steering Committee to ensure links with all relevant national policy processes.

Senior Technical Adviser: Environmental Finance

²⁸ * In Uganda, where the equivalent project is not being managed by UNDP, the government Operational Focal Point for the CBD will be responsible for establishing and convening the NSC and for liaising between the NSC and the UNEP-managed biodiversity planning project.

A Senior Technical Adviser: Environmental Finance will be appointed by UNDP for the full three-year period to provide strong technical leadership and deliver results on the global aspects of the work, and to oversee the technical work being carried out at national level, providing specialised input on the aspects relating to environmental finance. A requirement for the appointment of the STA will be a strong financial background, while additional specialised technical services on biodiversity-related matters will be provided by a part-time Chief Technical Adviser: Biodiversity. The Senior Technical Adviser: Environmental Finance will convene meetings of the Global Steering Committee, as advised by the EC's representative and UNDP's Head of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.

Global Project Officer:

The Senior Technical Adviser: Environmental Finance will be supported by a Global Project Officer (GPO). The GPO will undertake substantial research duties, as well as duties related to organizing of meetings and workshops, hiring of consultants, coordination of country-level activities, production of reports and liaison within UNDP administrative, financial, and monitoring and evaluation systems. The GPO and STA will be supported by a half-time administrator at UNDP.

5. ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Preparation activities for the action will take place during the first quarter of 2012, including the recruitment of the Senior Technical Adviser: Environmental Finance and the Global Project Officer. The first task of the STA, during the first quarter, will be to bring on board national-level contractors (institutions/consultants) so that project inception can take place by the beginning of the second quarter of 2012, and project activities will commence immediately. The intention is to present interim results by the CBD COP-12 in 2014, and to finalise the report thereafter. In this way, the project will be fully aligned with the global policy process and discussions on resource mobilisation.

Expected outputs	Planned activities	Timeline												
		2012				2013				2014				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1: A framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning is developed, Baseline: No framework exists Indicators: Completion of framework Targets: 8 national mainstreaming reports, 1 final mainstreaming framework, scorecard and primer	<i>Activity Result 1:</i> Global Central Technical Unit set up <i>Activity Actions:</i> Recruitment, establishing systems, procuring equipment													
	<i>Activity Result 2:</i> Analysis of mainstreaming opportunities in development and sectoral planning at country level <i>Activity Actions:</i> National analyses of mainstreaming options, reports													
	<i>Activity Result 3:</i> Development of generic mainstreaming framework including scorecard <i>Activity Actions:</i> Development of draft framework, global thematic workshop 1													
	<i>Activity Result 4:</i> Piloting of draft framework at country level <i>Activity Actions:</i> National workshops and piloting													
	<i>Activity Result 5:</i> Lessons from piloting incorporated into final methodology <i>Activity Actions:</i> Finalizing scorecard, development of primer													
	<i>UNDP co-financed activities:</i> Development of national biodiversity targets and mainstreaming strategies through NBSAP revision processes													
Output 2: A methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs is developed in line with NBSAP revision,	<i>Activity Result 1:</i> Preliminary data gathering, compilation and analysis, linking with national CBD target setting process <i>Activity Actions:</i> National level collection, global analysis													

<p>tested, refined and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: No coherent methodology exists</p> <p>Indicators: Completion of methodology</p> <p>Targets: 7 preliminary data reports, financing needs methodology, scorecard and primer</p>	<p><i>Activity Result 2:</i> Methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs is developed</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Thematic workshop 2, GMT develops further, scorecard produced</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 3:</i> Methodology is tested through country piloting</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Comprehensive national assessments completed</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 4:</i> Lessons from piloting incorporated into final methodology</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Finalizing method and scorecard, producing primer</p>												
<p>Output 3: A framework for national-level biodiversity financing is developed, tested, refined and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: No comprehensive framework exists</p> <p>Indicators: Completion of framework</p> <p>Targets: Financing options framework and scorecard, 7 national frameworks</p>	<p><i>Activity Result 1:</i></p> <p>Scorecard on financing options for national-level biodiversity financing</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Producing draft scorecard</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 2:</i> Capacity development on use of draft scorecard</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Holding thematic workshop C</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 3:</i> Country piloting of scorecard to produce framework for biodiversity financing</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Country workshops to pilot</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 4:</i> Lessons from piloting incorporated into final framework for national-level biodiversity financing</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Finalising framework, producing primer</p>												
	<p><i>Activity Result 5:</i></p> <p>Report made to CBD COP-12 and plan for dissemination of methodology in place</p> <p><i>Activity Actions:</i> Inputting into CBD's resource mobilization strategy, drawing up roll-out plan</p>												
	<p><i>UNDP co-financed activities:</i> Development of national PA financing frameworks and PES frameworks, including relevant policy and institutional support</p>												

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Key indicators for performance monitoring and measuring progress are described in a logical framework in Annexure 1. To maximise impact and sustainability as well as ensure an appropriate level of monitoring, UNDP and the EC will require the use of an effective result-oriented monitoring system based on appropriate definition of performance baseline, targets and objectively verifiable indicators.

The Global Steering Committee will oversee performance monitoring of the project, assisted by UNDP monitoring and evaluation staff. It is proposed that the Committee will meet twice a year to evaluate progress, exchange information and provide guidance and orientation on the overall priorities and management.

The primary tools for evaluation will be the logframe matrix, the workplans and the monitoring progress reports. EC representatives will be invited to participate with UNDP in the main monitoring and in the evaluation missions relating to the performance of actions of this programme.

Project-related evaluations will be undertaken in accordance with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) concluded between the European Communities and the United Nations in 2003. In line with the FAFA, financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations, Rules and directives of the United Nations Development Programme.

Annexure 1: Logframe of expected results and main activities

Results	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Main Activities
<p>Outcome 1 A framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning is developed, tested, refined and disseminated</p>	Number of participating CBD Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets (cf. CBD resource mobilization indicator #10)	National Development Plans, national budgets, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, Poverty Reductions Strategy Papers, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, sectoral plans	
<p>Output 1.1 Global Central Technical Unit established and overseeing Component 1</p>	Effective global Central Technical Unit and operational staff	3 signed staff contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of project staff and establishment of Central Technical Unit Travel, oversight, procurement, coordination, administrative, monitoring and reporting functions carried out
<p>Output 1.2 Analysis of mainstreaming opportunities in development and sectoral planning at country level</p>	Number of participating country reports on mainstreaming opportunities in development and sectoral planning, including revision of NBSAPs	Reports on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of national mainstreaming opportunities in development and sectoral planning in 8 pilot countries, through desk-top survey and consultation workshop Production of reports by country-level contractors
<p>Output 1.3 Development of generic mainstreaming framework including scorecard</p>	Development of draft mainstreaming framework including scorecard	Presentation of framework at global thematic workshop and CBD COP-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global methodology team brainstorms a mainstreaming framework and scorecard, that enables 1) an assessment of the costs of inaction / business as usual, and the costs, opportunity costs and benefits of various development scenarios and trade-offs; and 2) a process to develop sector-specific workplans which integrate biodiversity priorities into their processes, policies and budget allocations Holding of Global Thematic Workshop 1 to present and refine draft mainstreaming framework and scorecard

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming of methodology for country workshops Holding of a joint side-event at the CBD COP-11 in Hyderabad which enables the presentation and review of the interim outputs of Component 1, and the showcasing of the project
Output 1.4 Piloting of draft framework and scorecard at country level	Number of workshops held to test draft framework and develop mainstreaming process	Contractors' reports on workshops, with sector-specific workplans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors prepare background information for and hold national workshop to apply and test mainstreaming framework and scorecard, and to brainstorm sector-specific workplans that enable the integration of biodiversity priorities into their processes, policies and budget allocations, linking with NBSAP workshops wherever possible Contractors produce workshop report and development of properly costed sector-specific workplans, based on workshop outlines Contractors backed by NSCs and working closely with government in 8 pilot countries, and implement mainstreaming process and sector workplans Contractors provide feedback from piloting process to global methodology team
Output 1.5 Lessons from piloting incorporated into final methodology	Primer publication on framework for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning	Primer produced and printed or made available on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global methodology team incorporates feedback from piloting and finalises methodology Drafting, revision, layout and publication of primer
Output of UNDP co-financed activities: Development of national biodiversity targets and mainstreaming strategies through NBSAP revision processes	Number of sets of national biodiversity targets and mainstreaming strategies developed	National-level documentation of biodiversity targets and mainstreaming strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation in consultation with stakeholders Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities Strategy and action plan development, including

			assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation, and consideration of mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies
Outcome 2 A methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs is developed, tested, refined and disseminated	Number of participating countries that have identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities (cf. CBD Indicator #5)	Reports on national biodiversity funding needs	
Output 2.1 Global Central Technical Unit overseeing Component 2	Effective global Central Technical Unit and operational staff	Reports and administrative records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel, oversight, procurement, coordination, administrative, monitoring and reporting functions carried out
Output 2.2 Preliminary data gathering, compilation and analysis	Number of national preliminary data reports	Reports available on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing contractors undertake preliminary gathering of data available in 8 pilot countries on current financing of biodiversity management - how much and from where, and initial assessments of additional needs and of needs to remove barriers • Contractors compile and analyse preliminary data from 8 countries
Output 2.3 Methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs is developed	Draft methodology document, including scorecard and template for costed action plans	Draft methodology circulated for comment in participating countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Technical Unit organizes and holds Global Thematic Workshop 2 - presentations of country data and analysis; brainstorming of methodology for more thorough assessment of needs • Global Methodology Team develops methodology to assess 1) how much is currently being spent, 2) the full costs of delivering effective biodiversity management functions; 2) current and future opportunities and barriers to meeting the costs; and the costs of removing barriers; 3) current and future barriers to cost

			effectiveness, and cost of removing barriers. GMT brainstorms tools for this methodology.
Output 2.4 Methodology is tested through country pilots	Number of reports on national financing needs, including scorecard and costed action plans	Reports available on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors conduct comprehensive assessment to test methodology and to produce reports on national financing needs, including scorecard and costed action plan, overseen by NSCs
Output 2.5 Lessons from piloting incorporated into final methodology	Primer publication on methodology for assessing a country's biodiversity financing needs	Primer produced and printed or made available on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global methodology team incorporates feedback from piloting and finalises methodology and tools Drafting, revision, layout and publication of primer
Outcome 3 A framework for national-level biodiversity financing is developed, tested, refined and disseminated	Number of participating countries that have developed national financing plans for biodiversity (cf. CBD Indicator #5)	National frameworks for biodiversity financing	
Output 3.1 Global Central Technical Unit overseeing Component 3	Effective global Central Technical Unit and operational staff	Reports and administrative records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel, oversight, procurement, coordination, administrative, monitoring and reporting functions carried out
Output 3.2 Scorecard on financing options for national-level biodiversity financing is developed	Number of reports on national financing options; draft scorecard for financing options	Reports available on EC, UNDP and project websites; presentation of draft scorecard at global thematic workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant produces report on the current state of global biodiversity markets and innovative funding and policy instruments Financing options contractors do research on national financing options - analysis of potential for innovative sources and new economic instruments, including an outline of the country's fiscal and budgeting system Global methodology team meets to consider global and national reports and brainstorm current and potential policy instruments for and innovative sources of biodiversity financing; develops draft scorecard to assess range of financing options for financing the costed action plans Holding of Global Thematic Workshop 3 to

			present and refine draft scorecard on financing options, and develop capacity to use it.
Output 3.3 Country piloting of scorecard to produce framework for biodiversity financing	Number of completed scorecards and national financing frameworks	Scorecards and final frameworks on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors hold national workshop to complete scorecard Contractors produce draft financing framework and take it through consultation process with stakeholders Contractors finalise framework on the basis of stakeholder feedback
Output 3.4 Lessons from piloting incorporated into final framework for national-level biodiversity financing	Primer publication on developing a framework for national-level biodiversity financing	Primer produced and printed or made available on EC, UNDP and project websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global methodology team incorporates feedback from piloting and finalises framework Drafting, revision, layout and publication of primer
Output 3.5 Dissemination of all primers, frameworks, methodologies and tools	Project results incorporated into CBD's resource mobilization strategy	CBD resource mobilization strategy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Technical Adviser incorporates results of project into CBD's resource mobilization strategy Holding of reportback meeting with stakeholders of complementary actions to explore synergy and uptake
Output of UNDP co-financed activities: Development of national Protected Area financing frameworks and PES frameworks, including relevant policy and institutional support	Number of national PA financing frameworks and PES frameworks	Documents containing national PA financing frameworks and PES frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing legal, policy and institutional frameworks to enable sustainable financing of national parks agencies Capacity strengthening for environmental ministries and partners in financial planning and cost-effective management of PAs and PA system Developing ICT-based ecosystem service valuation tools and government capacity to use them in trade-offs with different land-use options Developing the enabling policy/legal environment for PES mechanisms; design, negotiation and formalization; national system for monitoring, reporting and verification of services, and payment distribution mechanisms.