



UNDP Project Document
UNDP-GEF Enabling Activities Project

Government of THAILAND

United Nations Development Programme

PIMS 3281

Thailand EA Support to alignment of NBSAP with CBD obligations and to development of CHM

Brief description

The main objective of this project is to strengthen national capacity to align National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) with the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) obligations and to implement COP-7 recommendations on Clearing House Mechanism in the country. The project has three outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Thailand's "National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" aligned to meet CBD obligations
- Outcome 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP-7 recommendations.
- Outcome 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD.

This project will facilitate Thailand's assessment of its capacity and existing knowledge related to biodiversity, identification of gaps and measures to fill such gaps, and will prepare a strategy and an action plan to undertake such measures.

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Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity (1994)
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
GEF	Global Environment Facility
EA	Enabling Activities
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCBD	National Committee on Convention on Biological Diversity
NEX	Nationally Executed Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

1.1 Context and Global Significance

As noted in Thailand's Third National Report to the CBD, the Kingdom has extremely high biodiversity owing to its climatic diversity, topographic complexity (including seas, islands, extensive coastline, plains, hills and plateaus), and because of the country's location within two major biogeographical regions- the Indochinese region in the North and the Sundaic region in the South, with additional influence from the Indian and Palearctic biogeographical regions.

Thailand, covering a total land area of 513,115 sq.kms, lies in a hot and humid climatic zone and hence supports a variety of tropical ecosystems. Forests, ranging in type from rain forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and mangrove forest to shrub forest and savannah forest harbor the country's large portion of biodiversity. About 29% of the country is covered with forests. Freshwater ecosystems, covering rivers, reservoirs, swamps and ponds, are where the most endemic species of Thailand are found. For coastal ecosystems, the country's more than 2,000 km. coastline and the surrounding two hundred plus islands are comprised of coral reefs, sandy beaches, muddy beaches and seagrass beds. Marine ecosystems are located on both sides of the peninsula in Southern Thailand. Finally, agriculture ecosystems, which cover about one fifth of the country, also support a range of biodiversity, including agro-biodiversity.

Thailand has recorded approximately 15,000 plant species till date, which constitutes 8% of estimated total number of plant species found globally. At least 292 species of mammals, including six endemic species have also been recorded in Thailand. The Kingdom has recorded 938 bird species, 318 reptile species and 122 amphibian species. Thailand also has more than 2,000 marine fish species, accounting for 10% of total marine fish species estimated worldwide and 606 freshwater fish species. Thailand also has approximately 2,000 marine mollusk species and 11,900 species of marine invertebrate. Many of these species are globally threatened. Thailand has over 1700 species that has been identified by the IUCN's Red List, including 50 Critically Endangered Species, 59 Endangered Species and 137 vulnerable species.¹

The country's protected areas include 144 national parks, 53 wildlife sanctuaries, 42 forest parks, 52 wildlife non-hunting areas, one biosphere reserves, two natural World Heritage site, and a conservation mangroves area. Though significant efforts have been placed by the government on biodiversity conservation, several challenges remain for their effective conservation and sustainable use. Various threats, especially threats to wildlife caused by human activities, have caused declines in wildlife populations and species diversity, both inside and outside protected areas. Ten key activities that directly and indirectly impact on biodiversity include illegal hunting; crop residue and forest burning for land clearance; overgrazing by livestock; destructive fishing practices; over-harvesting of forest products including illegal logging; poorly planned development activities such as conversion of mangroves for shrimp farming, construction of water reservoirs and hydro-electric dams with poor attention to biodiversity conservation issues, mining, urbanization, unplanned tourism activities and pollution. Other threats include the invasive alien species and adverse impacts from climate change.

¹ IUCN 2006. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 02 July 2007.

1.2 The Need for Enabling Activities

Thailand ratified CBD three years ago (29 January, 2005). Much had been done in the administrative preparations prior to the ratification to respond to the CBD obligations, but they are in need of revision and strengthening to ensure that all legal obligations of the CBD are addressed. In addition, Thailand has identified the needs to strengthen its Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) efforts, based on COP-7's recommendations. One of the needs to be addressed is on content management, through the improvement of interoperability among networks and databases, which could be developed on the basis of the existing national CHM, supported by UNEP's Biodiversity Data Management Project (May 2001 – Dec 2003). Apart from enabling the country to respond better to the CBD obligations, at the policy level and legal frameworks, there is also a necessity to focus on capacity building in relations to CBD implementation. A systemic assessment of the capacity needs, especially on access and benefit sharing issues, is clearly lacking.

PART II: Strategy

This proposal takes account of existing planning capacity, as well as ongoing, planned and committed enabling activities. The project will draw on existing capacity and will make use of existing information wherever and whenever possible, such as the Biodiversity Country Study undertaken in 1995 with support from UNEP. UNEP also supported the Thailand Biodiversity Data Management project, which undertook the training and consultation required for initial establishment of the CHM.

The **Project Objective** is "To strengthen national capacity to align National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan with the Convention on Biodiversity obligations and to improve Clearing House Mechanism in the country". This will contribute to the broader **Goal** of capacity strengthening of MEAs National Focal Points in efficient coordination, technical expertise and communication to public.

The activities to be undertaken under each component are:

Outcome 1: Thailand's "National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" aligned to meet CBD obligations

The provisions of the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan will be compared with obligations under the CBD and decisions of the COP. Although most stocktaking required for this purpose has already been undertaken, there is a need for a re-assessment in two key areas, due to recent legislative and administrative changes in the Royal Thai Government - these are assessments of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, and the policy, regulatory framework. GEF funding will be used to undertake pilot surveys of traditional knowledge, so as to refine methodology, and the detailed surveys will be co-financed by the Royal Thai Government. Once the stock-taking is completed, consultations will be held with various stakeholder groups to take account of experiences to date with biodiversity conservation in Thailand, and problems encountered. Planning workshops will formulate required amendments to the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan, which will be subjected to a further round of consultations with key stakeholders and amended and corrected as necessary. The implications of the CBD in terms of strategies for benefit sharing will receive special attention.

Outcome 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP7 recommendations

No set-up costs are being requested. However, Thailand wishes to enhance the initial CHM that has already been established by incorporating the latest guidance from the CBD and state-of-the-art technology to extend the functions of the CHM to support biodiversity conservation more fully. A panel of experts will be established to review CBD controlled vocabulary and develop a glossary on

biodiversity-related terms in national languages. Once this process is complete, a series of training workshops will be held on interoperability issues, including the use of the controlled vocabulary. Training will also be organized on conversion of available information from non-electronic formats into databases for selected agencies, with an initial focus on those agencies involved in monitoring and control of alien species

Guidelines on national standards for biodiversity data management, with a glossary of the controlled vocabulary, will be prepared, and national workshops organized on interoperability to publicize the controlled vocabulary and other issues on data management formats.

In order to enhance the role of the CHM in facilitating technology transfer, the existing CHM web-site will be amended to accommodate technology transfer, including thorough identification of available database management and information exchange technologies, their developers and possible recipients. Consultations with partner agencies will establish the demand for bottom-up entry of information on technology demand to national CHM systems, and these will result in recommendations on meeting demand for technology transfer.

Strengthening the national CHM network to improve compilation and maintenance of up-to-date information will start with the preparation of an update of national inventories of resource persons and bodies, with compilation of specific rosters of experts and lists of specialized organizations. Linkages among web-pages of partner agencies will be established, and a national mechanism established to monitor maintenance of up-to-date information among the agencies and to mobilize resources to the agencies when needed.

Outcome 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD.

Capacity assessments will be undertaken on:

- Access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes
- Methodologies to evaluate and mitigate specific threats to components of biodiversity.

These assessments will involve surveys and interviews with partner agencies and stakeholder groups. For each topic, a workshop will be held to validate the initial results of the assessment, and reports prepared identifying gaps in capacity.

Funding will also support data analyses and updating for reporting on implementation of the ecosystem approach, various thematic reports, and progress on each Article of the Convention.

PART III: Management Arrangements

All activities foreseen in the project will be completed within 18 months.

The project is to be implemented by the national CHM focal point, Biodiversity Division of Office of Natural Resource and Environment Policy. The focal point's work will be supervised by the National Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity consisting of several national partner agencies from different ministries.

Therefore, the project will be carried out in cooperation of several relevant government agencies. Of these, selected agencies like the Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Development, National Park Department, Royal Forest Department and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources will be directly engaged in the project implementation while other agencies and NGOs will also have important roles in consultations and lessons sharing.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be fully established in approximately 4 weeks after the project starting date. The PMU will consist of a project manager and a project coordinator, and four officers, responsible for the project delivery. Once the project team is formed, the EA process will be formally launched.

The Biodiversity Division of Office of Natural Resource and Environment Policy will appoint a project coordinator, to be paid by Royal Thai Government co-financing. The coordinator will work in support of the Project Manager to be recruited with the project funds. Project Manager and Project Coordinator will be supported by an Administrative Officer and three professional officers (one international, and two local). These four officers will also be paid for by the project funds.

Universities and other research institutions will be invited to participate in discussions and in developing technical cooperation. Selected technical experts from these institutions will work closely on activities related to interoperability of CHM networks while the institutions themselves will actively participate in identifying technology demand and in maintaining up-to-date information.

In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgement to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.”

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF.

The following sections outline the principle components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

4.1. Monitoring responsibilities and events

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project management team, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

4.2. Project Monitoring Reporting

The Project Manager in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

(a) *Inception Report (IR)*

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop to be held no later than the second week after the project signing. It will include a detailed Financial/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of two weeks in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

(b) *Quarterly Progress Reports*

Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team. See template attached.

(c) *Technical Reports* (project specific- optional)

Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs.

Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(d) **Project Publications** (project specific- optional)

Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research.

The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format.

Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

4.3 Audit Clause

As with all nationally executed projects, this project will also be audited periodically. GEF funded projects with an annual expenditure exceeding US\$ 100,000 must be audited annually.

The objective of the audit is to provide the UNDP Administrator with the assurances that UNDP resources are being managed in accordance with: a) the financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures prescribed for the project; b) the project document and work plans, including activities, project management and the project implementation arrangements, monitoring, evaluation and reporting provisions; c) the requirements for execution in the areas of management, administration and finance.

While the Government is responsible for ensuring that the audit requirements are met, the project may be subject to audit by the auditors of UNDP, and UNDP shall have right of access to the relevant records.

The Government must ensure that the audit is performed in accordance with the generally accepted standards and provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Resource Management Guide.

The Government should ensure that the Audit Report is duly reviewed and that it reaches UNDP headquarters via UNDP Thailand CO by end of the fiscal year. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

PART IV: Legal Context

Pending the finalization of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Royal Thai Government, the Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund, signed between the Royal Thai Government and the United Nations Special Fund on 4 June 1960, will govern the technical assistance provided by UNDP Thailand under the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2007-1011. CPAP constitutes a project document as referred to in the Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the Royal Thai Government". The host country implementing agency shall refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

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

The executing agency 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 executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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.

The executing agency 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.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Thailand is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK, SRF

Table 1: Indicative Outputs, Activities and quarterly work plan

Outputs	Activities	2008						2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		
1.0 NBSAP institutional set up with coordination mechanism	1.1 Set up Project Management Unit								
	1.2 Establishment of Panel Experts								
	1.3 Conduct NBSAP inception workshop								
	1.4 Prepare TORs for local counterparts and consultants								
	1.5 Finalize list of stakeholders for NBSAP								
2.0 Thailand's NBSAP finalized in alignment with CBD obligations	2.1 Stocktaking and assessment of existing biodiversity information and traditional knowledge, and the policy, regulatory framework								
	2.2 Consultations with various stakeholders to take account of experiences and problems encountered								
	2.3 Planning workshops to formulate required amendments to the NBSAP								
	2.4 Consultations of the amendments among the key stakeholders								
	2.5 NBSAP amended and finalized								

Outputs	Activities	2008						2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		
3.0 Thailand's CHM database updated with efficient management mechanism, in line with CBD's COP -7 recommendations	3.1 Review CBD controlled vocabulary and develop glossary on biodiversity-related terms in national languages								
	3.2 Prepare guidelines on national standards for biodiversity data management, with a glossary of the controlled vocabulary								
	3.3 Organize national workshops on interoperability to publicize the controlled vocabulary and other issues on data management formats.								
	3.4 Training workshops held on interoperability issues, including the use of the controlled vocabulary; and on conversion of available information from non-electronic formats into databases for selected agencies								
	3.5 Consultations with partner agencies to improve the existing CHM website to meet the demand for bottom-up entry of information and to facilitate technology transfer								
	3.6 Improve the mechanism of compilation and maintenance of up-to-date information of the CHM network								

Outputs	Outputs or Activities	2008						2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		
4.0 Capacity needs assessments undertaken in key issues to implement the CBD	4.1 Surveys and interviews with partner agencies and stakeholder groups on capacity assessments on two topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes ➤ methodologies to evaluate and mitigate specific threats to components of biodiversity 								
	4.2 Organize workshops to validate initial assessments								
	4.3 Prepare reports identifying gaps in implementing capacity								
5.0 Project Monitoring & Evaluation reports	5.1 Inception Report								
	5.2 Quarterly Reports								
	5.3 Audit Financial Management								
	5.4 Annual Tripartite Review								

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:		tbd							
Award Title:		PIMS 3281 BD EA Thailand Enabling Activity and Add-on							
Business Unit:		THA 10							
Project Title:		PIMS 3281 BD EA Thailand Enabling Activity and Add-on							
Implementing Partner (Exec. Agency)		Office of Natural Resource and Environment Policy and Planning (ONEP)							
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity aligned to meet CBD obligations	ONEP	62000	GEF	71200	Intern. Consultants	15,000	5,500	20,500	a
				71300	Local Consultants	25,000	15,000	40,000	b
				71600	Travel	10,000	19,000	29,000	c
				72500	Supplies	8,000	3,000	11,000	d
				74100	Professional Services	12,000	8,000	20,000	e
				74200	Audio Visual & Print	10,000	5,000	15,000	
					Total Outcome 1	80,000	55,500	135,500	
OUTCOME 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP7 recommendations	ONEP	62000	GEF	71200	Intern. Consultants	25,000	16,500	41,500	a
				71300	Local Consultants	35,000	25,000	60,000	b
				71600	Travel	15,000	10,000	25,000	c
				72500	Supplies	3,000	-	3,000	d
				74100	Professional Services	12,000	12,000	24,000	e
				74200	Audio Visual & Print	10,000	8,000	18,000	
					Total Outcome 2	100,000	71,500	171,500	
OUTCOME 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD	ONEP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	15,590	12,000	27,590	b
				71600	Travel	8,000	4,500	12,500	c
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	2,000	
					Total Outcome 3	24,590	17,500	42,090	
Project Management Unit*					Total GEF	204,590	144,500	349,090	
						5,000	5,000	10,000^f	

*Remainder to be paid through part of the In-Kind contribution of \$520,000 by ONEP, RTG (project management unit costs, RTG staff costs (Project Director and Coordinator), meeting costs, travel costs, printing costs, etc.).

Summary of Funds: ²

	GEF	359,090
Govt. in-kind contribution		520,000
TOTAL		879,090

² Summary table should include all other co-financing (cash and in-kind) that is not passing through UNDP.

Budget Notes:

- a:** Specialized consultant to be contracted to assist in policy and CHM development. TOR for the consultant will be prepared by Project Coordinator.
- b:** National consultants will be hired to assist the project team in outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (not project management).
- c:** This includes travel for international consultants as well as travel to the various regions for workshops (not project management).
- d:** This includes materials for the workshops under the different outcomes.
- e:** Includes the cost of various consultations.
- f:** Salary of a project assistant (finance and secretary).

Government Contribution (in kind)

	Description	Budget (Baht)	Budget (USD)
1	Salary		
1.1	Personnel		
	Director	630,000	18,000
	Senior Environmental Officers (9)	3,240,000	92,571.43
	Environmental Officers (16)	3,024,000	86,400
	Project Coordinators (8)	1,440,000	41,142.86
1.2	Other		
	Auditors (2)	539,900	15,425.71
	Total	8,873,900	253,540.00
2	Meetings		
2.1	<i>Committee Meetings</i>		
2.1.1	National Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	275,000	7,857.14
2.1.2	National Committee on CBD	127,125	3,632.14
2.1.3	National Committee on Wetlands Management	96,000	2,742.86
2.1.4	National Committee on Cartagena Protocol On Biosafety	88,000	2,514.29
2.1.5	Working Group on ABS	7,500	214.29
2.1.6	Working Group on IAS	7,500	214.29
2.2	<i>Other Meetings</i>		
2.2.1	Seminar on International Day for Biodiversity	675,000	19,285.71
	Seminar on World Wetland Day	500,000	14,285.71
	Meeting on Development of National List of IAS	100,000	2,857.14
	Workshops on BISIS Project	600,000	17,142.86
2.3	Documents (Cost for Photocopy of meeting documents)	60,000	1,714.29
	Total	2,536,125	72,460.72

Item	Description	Budget (Baht)	Budget (USD)
3	Supplies		
3.1	Equipment	400,000	11,428.57
3.1.1	Computer (10)	100,000	2,857.14
3.1.2	LCD (2)	10,000	285.71
	Scanner (2)	10,000	285.71
	Fax (2)	180,000	5,142.86
	Photocopies	24,000	685.71
	Digital Camera (2)		
	Total	724,000	20,685.70
4	Operation & Maintenance		
4.1	Vehicle running costs	800,000	22,857.14
4.1.1	Travel – domestics	5,000,000	142,857.14
4.1.2	Travel – International	30,000	857.14
4.1.3	Vehicle Maintenance	160,375	4,582.14
4.1.4	Petrol	75,600	2,160.00
4.1.5	Water/electric/other services fee		
	Total	6,065,975	173,313.56

Total Government Contribution (in-kind) = 18,200,000 Baht (520,000 USD)

At the rate of \$1 = 35 Thai Baht

SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I: Related Documents

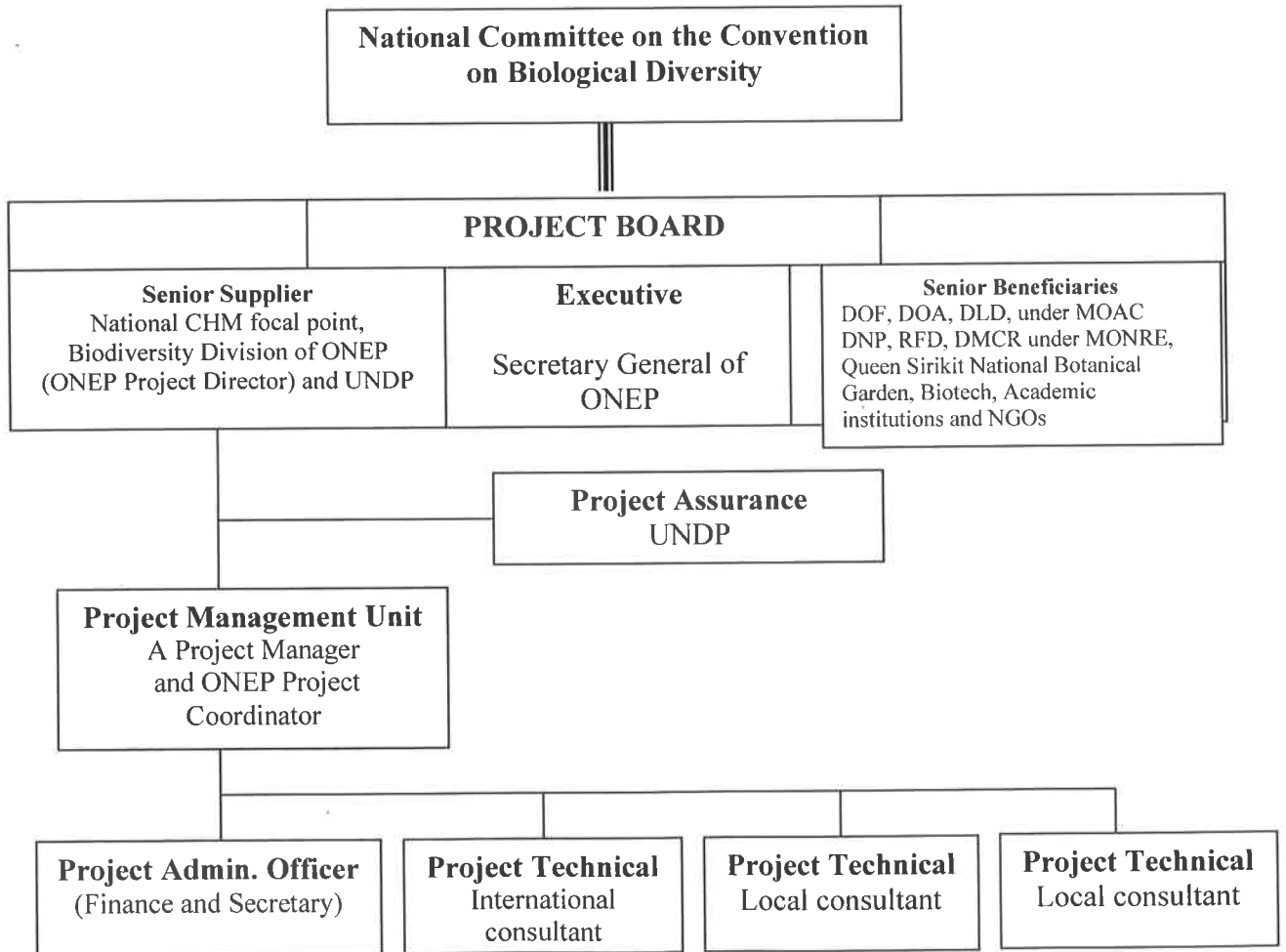
1. Approved EA Proposal

Please see separate file

2. Other agreements

PART II: Organigram of Project

The overall project management follows the universal standard of PRINCE 2 Project Management guidance which is illustrated below:



A Project Board will supervise and monitor the project delivery according to the project work plan. Project Board comprises of

1. Executive to chair the Board
2. Senior Supplier to provide guidance of the project management unit regarding the technical and overall implementation of the project
3. Senior Beneficiary to ensure the project benefits rationally reach the intended beneficiaries

PART III: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

Five personnel need to be recruited for the project management unit. The broad terms of reference of key project positions and responsibilities are provided below. These are indicative and will be reviewed and finalized during the early part of the project Inception Phase with inputs from the key stakeholders.

a) Project Manager (1)

The project manager (PM) will be in charge of overseeing the day-to-day project implementation and management of project activities, organizing and overseeing national and international experts input, and overseeing monitoring and evaluation and ensuring that the project is on track.

One of the most important responsibilities of the project manager will be leading and working effectively with members of the Project Management Unit to ensure that project activities proceed on schedule.

The PM will be part of the PMU and work closely with the Project Coordinator and the experts. The PM will report to the Project Board and concerned senior official at UNDP.

Key responsibilities will include:

- ◆ Provide leadership to the PMU to enable it to function efficiently and fulfill its mandate.
- ◆ Coordinate the planning, management and implementation of project activities as set out in the project document and as guided by the National Committee on the Convention on Biodiversity (NCBD) and the Project Board
- ◆ Work in close collaboration with the Project Coordinator and the consultants to ensure coherence between all the project components and partners
- ◆ Work in close collaboration with the Project Coordinator to ensure the sharing and flow of information in a transparent manner among all the project stakeholders as appropriate
- ◆ Work in close collaboration with the Project Coordinator to coordinate the preparation of detailed annual work plans consistent with the envisaged outputs and objectives of the Project Document
- ◆ Work in Collaboration with the Project Coordinator and with the assistance of the local experts and international expert to prepare the draft and final versions of the NBSAP
- ◆ Manage the project budget in collaboration with the designated Programme Officer in UNDP and ensure that timely financial reports are submitted by all implementing partners.
- ◆ Participate in the recruitment of project personnel, subcontractors and consultants and assist the Project Board in their supervision of project personnel to enable strong quality control.
- ◆ Supervise the procurement and maintenance of project equipment
- ◆ Supervise the timely preparation and submission of all progress reports
- ◆ Work in close collaboration with the Project Coordinator to ensure regular liaison with the UNDP Country Office, government agencies, and all project partners

b) Project Administrative Officer (1)

The Administrative Officer will be under the direct supervision of the project manager. S/he will be responsible for the secretarial and financial arrangements of the PMU.

Key responsibilities will include:

- ◆ Provide secretarial support to all staff including typing, faxing documents, mailing, filing and miscellaneous activities
- ◆ Organize the logistics of meetings, trainings, and workshops
- ◆ Ensure filing and cleanliness of the office and upkeep premises
- ◆ Ensure adequate supply of stationary, its distribution and inventory of stocks.
- ◆ Ensure proper communication between the manager and the rest of the staff
- ◆ Maintain up-to-date records of project finances and expenditures;
- ◆ Review financial expenditures and ensure such expenditures are in compliance with government, UNDP and GEF rules and procedures;
- ◆ Ensure all project expenditures are authorized by the NPD and verified by the PM;
- ◆ Ensure timeliness in receipt and disbursement of project funds;
- ◆ Prepare reports of financial expenditures as per the requirements of UNDP and GEF.

c) Consultants (3)

Three consultants, one international and two local, are required in the project management unit. They will work under the supervision of the Project Manager and in close collaboration with the Project Coordinator.

Key responsibilities will include:

- Deliver specialist services to the project on behalf of the National Focal Point on Biodiversity
- Provide specialist assistance to the project
- Advise on specific issues, as detailed in individual terms of reference.
- Produce reports and information in the required standard and format, and within budget and deadlines.
- Liaise closely with the Project Manager, Project Coordinator, and UNDP on all activities.
- Facilitate a participatory approach to the project, ensuring that all key stakeholders can be appropriately represented in the process.
- Consult with key stakeholders (through appraisals, workshops and interviews) to develop a common agreed assessment and a plan for interventions as inputs to the NBSAP and CHM guidelines
- Report and provide information on the above duties in a timely and appropriate fashion, in a format required by and agreed with the Project Manager
- Ensure all activities are delivered within agreed deadlines and budgets.
- Work closely with the Project Manager, Project Coordinator and UNDP in the preparation of the NBSAP for submission.

Specific responsibilities will include:

- Review of the current capacity of stakeholders, particularly the Convention focal point to address each Article of the Convention
- Prepare and conduct questionnaires, interviews and workshops to identify barriers to implementation of the Convention
- Review relevant strategies, plans and action plans, and annual outputs of related agencies to assess implementation progress and capacity needs
- Stocktaking and assessment of existing biodiversity information and traditional knowledge, and the policy, regulatory framework
- Prepare the draft and final version of Thailand's NBSAP in close collaboration with the Project Manager and the Project Coordinator
- Review CBD controlled vocabulary and develop glossary on biodiversity-related terms in national languages
- Prepare guidelines on national standards for biodiversity data management, with a glossary of the controlled vocabulary
- Identify priorities for addressing capacity gaps.
- Produce a report that identifies which requirements or obligations of the Convention are not met, and the causes and barriers of these shortcomings.
- Conduct workshops with breakout sessions for each stakeholder in order to prepare a problem tree that will assist in revealing causes that underlie problems and addressing failure to commitment to the three Conventions.
- All analytical assessments and findings will be presented in the assessment reports

Remarks:

International Consultant:

The international consultant shall have the additional function of assisting in the preparation and the writing up of all project monitoring & evaluation reports, to ensure that they meet the requirements of GEF procedures and UNDP guidelines.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Thailand

UNPAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Improved sustainable utilizations and management of natural resources and the environment at national and community level

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Increased capacity of national focal points in addressing policy removal of barriers in pursuing local sustainable management of natural resources and environment in selected ecosystems.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

Need analysis and capacity strengthening of MEAs national focal points in efficient coordination, technical expertise and communication to public.

Implementing partner:

Office of Natural Resources and Environment
Policy and Planning

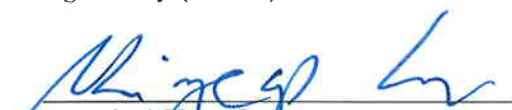
Other Partners:

Department of Fisheries,
Department of Agriculture, Department of
Livestock Development, National Park,
Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Department,
Royal Forest Department, Department of Marine
and Coastal Resources

Programme Period: 2007-2011
Programme Component: Energy and Environment
Project Title: PIMS 3281 Support to alignment of NBSAP with
CBD obligations and to development of CHM
Proposal/project ID: 00049174; 00059780
Project Duration: 18 months
Management Arrangement: NEX


Total budget:	\$ 879,090
Allocated resources:	_____
• Government	
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ GEF	\$359,090
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
• In kind contributions	\$520,000
(Government co-financing)	


Agreed by (UNDP):


Mrs. Gwi-Yeop Son
Resident Representative


Date

Agreed by (Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and planning):


Mr. Kasemsun Chinnavaso
Secretary General


Date



GEF

BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 3281

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Thailand

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: Ratified CBD 29 January 2005

PROJECT TITLE: Support to alignment of NBSAP with CBD obligations and to development of CHM

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Royal Thai Government

CBD OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT: Ms. Sirikul Bunpapong, Director, Biological Diversity Division, Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

DURATION: 18 months

GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: N/A

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: CB1 ENABLING ACTIVITIES

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: July 2008

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: January 2010

AGENCY FEE: \$35,909

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	359,090
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency	
National Contribution	520,000
Others	
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	520,000
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	879,090

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Petipong Pungbun na Ayudhaya,
Permanent Secretary, Office of the Permanent
Secretary, Ministry of the Natural Resources
and Environment

Date: 3 April 2007

This proposal 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.

Y. Glemarec

Yannick Glemarec
Executive Coordinator

Date: January 11, 2008

Sameer Karki, Regional Technical Advisor,
UNDP/GEF
Project Contact Person
Tel. and email: +66 2288 2729
sameer.karki@undp.org

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

1. As noted in Thailand's Third National Report to the CBD, the Kingdom has extremely high biodiversity owing to its climatic diversity, topographic complexity (including seas, islands, extensive coastline, plains, hills and plateaus), and because of the country's location within two major biogeographical regions- the Indochinese region in the North and the Sundiac region in the South, with additional influence from the Indian and Palearctic biogeographical regions. Thailand, covering a total land area of 513,115 sq.km., lies in a hot and humid climatic zone and hence supports a variety of tropical ecosystems. Forests, ranging in type from rain forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and mangrove forest to shrub forest and savannah forest harbor the country's large portion of biodiversity. About 29% of the country is covered with forests. Freshwater ecosystems, covering rivers, reservoirs, swamps and ponds, are where the most endemic species of Thailand are found. For coastal ecosystems, the country's more than 2,000 km. coastline and the surrounding two hundred plus islands are comprised of coral reefs, sandy beaches, muddy beaches and seagrass beds. Marine ecosystems are located on both sides of the peninsula in Southern Thailand. Finally, agriculture ecosystems, which cover about one fifth of the country, also support a range of biodiversity, including agro-biodiversity.

2. Thailand has recorded approximately 15,000 plant species till date, which constitutes 8% of estimated total number of plant species found globally. At least 292 species of mammals, including six endemic species have also been recorded in Thailand. The Kingdom has recorded 938 bird species, 318 reptile species and 122 amphibian species. Thailand also has more than 2,000 marine fish species, accounting for 10% of total marine fish species estimated worldwide and 606 freshwater fish species. Thailand also has approximately 2,000 marine mollusk species and 11,900 species of marine invertebrate. Many of these species are globally threatened. Thailand has over 1700 species that has been identified by the IUCN's Red List, including 50 Critically Endangered Species, 59 Endangered Species and 137 vulnerable species.¹

3. Thailand's protected areas include 144 national parks , 53 wildlife sanctuaries, 42 forest parks, 52 wildlife non-hunting areas, one biosphere reserves, two natural World Heritage site, and one conservation mangroves area. Though significant efforts have been placed by the government on biodiversity conservation, several challenges remain for their effective conservation and sustainable use. Various threats, especially threats to wildlife caused by human activities, have caused declines in wildlife populations and species diversity, both inside and outside protected areas. Ten key activities that directly and indirectly impact on biodiversity include illegal hunting; crop residue and forest burning for land clearance; overgrazing by livestock; destructive fishing practices; over-harvesting of forest products including illegal logging; poorly planned development activities such as conversion of mangroves for shrimp farming, construction of water reservoirs and hydro-electric dams with poor attention to biodiversity conservation issues, mining, urbanization, unplanned tourism activities and pollution.

¹ IUCN 2006. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 02 July 2007.

4. Thailand ratified the CBD on 29 January, 2004. Despite this delay in ratification, the Thai Government started administrative preparations to respond to the CBD immediately after the Convention entered into force in 1993, and has submitted to the CBD two national reports as well as thematic reports on mountain ecosystems; technology transfer and cooperation; protected areas; and alien and invasive species. An initial National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity covered the period 1998-2002, and a second National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan followed, covering the period 2003-2007.

5. The Royal Thai Government started administrative preparations to respond to the CBD immediately after the Convention entered into force in 1993 and the Government ratified the CBD on 29 January, 2004. Till date, Thailand has submitted three national reports and several thematic reports to the CBD. The thematic reports include reports on mountain ecosystems; technology transfer and cooperation; protected areas; and alien and invasive species. Thailand prepared the first National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (for the period 1998-2002) and the second National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan for 2003-2007. Since the Strategies and Plans were developed before Thailand ratified the CBD, the need to review these to ensure that they include all legal obligations of the CBD has been identified as a priority by the Government.

6. Thailand had already taken several steps to develop a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) before it ratified the CBD. UNEP's Biodiversity Data Management Project (May 2001 – Dec 2003) supported several activities to create a national CHM. This project inventoried information sources, and strengthened capacities and resources for content management. However, more recent decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-7) meeting require all Contracting Parties, including Thailand, to further strengthen CHM. For example, CBD's COP-7 recognized the interoperability of CHM networking as a crucial element to enhance its effectiveness; it introduced the use of a "controlled vocabulary" to improve searching, locating and retrieving information by serving as a biodiversity thesaurus; and it mandated the CHM to facilitate technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation. CHM was also asked to further contribute towards achieving outcome-oriented targets of the Convention's programmes of work by adopting indicators for biodiversity change and its impacts. Based on COP-7's recommendations, Thailand has identified the need to strengthen its CHM efforts, including the need to address one of the most crucial networking issues- content management- through improvement of interoperability among networks and databases. Therefore, this proposal also request support to strengthen Thailand's CHM.

7. Though Thailand has undertaken various forms of capacity assessments related to biodiversity conservation, systematic assessment of capacity needs in relation to CBD implementation has not been undertaken. There is also much interest in Thailand to

promote capacity building on Access and Benefit sharing issues, which are currently low in the country. This proposal also includes actions to address this issue.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND SHORT DESCRIPTION

8. The main objective of this project is to strengthen national capacity to align NBSAP with CBD obligations and to implement COP-7 recommendations on CHM in the country. The project has three outcomes. These are:

- Outcome 1: Thailand's "National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" aligned to meet CBD obligations
- Outcome 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP7 recommendations.
- Outcome 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD.

ACTIVITY MATRIX (FOR EACH PARTICIPATING COUNTRY) AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO CRITERION 1 (COVERAGE WITHOUT DUPLICATION)

9. This proposal takes account of existing planning capacity, as well as ongoing, planned and committed enabling activities. The project will draw on existing capacity and will make use of existing information whenever possible, such as the Biodiversity Country Study undertaken in 1995 with support from UNEP. Stocktaking of biodiversity continues with government funding. UNEP also supported the Thailand Biodiversity Data Management project, which undertook the training and consultation required for initial establishment of the CHM.

10. The Royal Thai Government has established national committees on the CBD and on Biosafety, and has initiated various legislative reforms, such as the Declaration of EIA as a mandatory requirement for all development projects, revision of the Patents Act, and preparation of a draft Community Forest Act. Proposed stocktaking and analyses of options to meet the objectives of the CBD reflect recent legislative and administrative changes in the Royal Thai Government, which necessitate revision and updating of previous assessments, and the need to document and assess traditional knowledge of local communities in uses of plants and animals. In the case of the policy and regulatory framework, this project will fund an analysis of the impacts of recent changes. In the case of traditional knowledge, the project will fund pilot surveys, to develop and refine methodology, and will develop strategies for benefit sharing. However, detailed surveys of traditional knowledge will be funded through government co-financing, and will be undertaken once the results of the pilot surveys have been analysed.

TIME PLAN AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO CRITERION 2 (APPROPRIATE SEQUENCING)

11. All activities foreseen in the project will be completed within 18 months. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be fully established in approximately 4 weeks after the project starting date. The PMU will consist of an overall coordinator, and four officers, each responsible for one component of the project. Once the project team is formed, the EA process will be formally launched. The activities to be undertaken under each component are:

Outcome 1: Thailand's "National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" aligned to meet CBD obligations

12. The provisions of the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan will be compared with obligations under the CBD and decisions of the CoP. Although most stocktaking required for this purpose has already been undertaken, there is a need for a re-assessment in two key areas, due to recent legislative and administrative changes in the Royal Thai Government - these are assessments of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, and the policy, regulatory framework. As noted in paragraph 21, above, GEF funding will be used to undertake pilot surveys of traditional knowledge, so as to refine methodology, and the detailed surveys will be co-financed by the Royal Thai Government. Once the stock-taking is completed, consultations will be held with various stakeholder groups to take account of experiences to date with biodiversity conservation in Thailand, and problems encountered. Planning workshops will formulate required amendments to the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan, which will be subjected to a further round of consultations with key stakeholders and amended and corrected as necessary. The implications of the CBD in terms of strategies for benefit sharing will receive special attention.

Outcome 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP7 recommendations

13. No set-up costs are being requested. However, Thailand wishes to enhance the initial CHM that has already been established by incorporating the latest guidance from the CBD and state-of-the-art technology to extend the functions of the CHM to support biodiversity conservation more fully. A panel of experts will be established to review CBD controlled vocabulary and develop a glossary on biodiversity-related terms in national languages. Once this process is complete, a series of training workshops will be held on interoperability issues, including the use of the controlled vocabulary. Training will also be organized on conversion of available information from non-electronic formats into databases for selected agencies, with an initial focus on those agencies involved in monitoring and control of alien species

14. Guidelines on national standards for biodiversity data management, with a glossary of the controlled vocabulary, will be prepared, and national workshops organized on interoperability to publicize the controlled vocabulary and other issues on data management formats.

15. In order to enhance the role of the CHM in facilitating technology transfer, the existing CHM web-site will be amended to accommodate technology transfer, including thorough identification of available database management and information exchange technologies, their developers and possible recipients. Consultations with partner agencies will establish the demand for bottom-up entry of information on technology demand to national CHM systems, and these will result in recommendations on meeting demand for technology transfer.

16. Strengthening the national CHM network to improve compilation and maintenance of up-to-date information will start with the preparation of an update of national inventories of resource persons and bodies, with compilation of specific rosters of experts and lists of specialized organizations. Linkages among web-pages of partner agencies will be established, and a national mechanism established to monitor maintenance of up-to-date information among the agencies and to mobilize resources to the agencies when needed.

Outcome 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD.

17. Capacity assessments will be undertaken on:

- Access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes
- Methodologies to evaluate and mitigate specific threats to components of biodiversity.

These assessments will involve surveys and interviews with partner agencies and stakeholder groups. For each topic, a workshop will be held to validate the initial results of the assessment, and reports prepared identifying gaps in capacity.

18. Funding will also support data analyses and updating for reporting on implementation of the ecosystem approach, various thematic reports, and progress on each Article of the Convention. Table 1 below summarizes key activities to be undertaken by this project.

Table 1. Activity Matrix (Note: ✓ means that the activity has been undertaken; X means that it requires further action)

Enabling Activity	Output	Capacity Building		Public Participation	Comments
		Planning and Execution	Inst. Strength.		
Stocktaking and Assessment (scientific and social): evaluate existing information on the status, trends, and existing needs					
• Biodiversity and biological resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
• Cross sectoral issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Affected communities, including local communities embodying traditional lifestyles	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Policy, regulatory framework	X	X	X	X	
• Institutional and human capacity	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Analysis of root causes of BD loss	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Technologies for conservation and sustainable use	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Activities with adverse impacts	X	X	X	X	
• Existing measures and programmes	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Preliminary statement of objectives	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Identification of gaps	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Assessment of existing needs	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Identification and Analysis of Options to Meet the Objectives of the CBD					
• Strategies for conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Strategies for sustainable use	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Strategies for benefit sharing	X	X	✓	X	
Preparation of the Third National Report					
• First national report	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Second National report	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Third National report	X	✓	✓	✓	
Capacity building for participation in the Clearing-house Mechanism (CHM)	(X)	X	✓	✓	2

- Notes. 1. This topic (cross-sectoral issues) will be covered by the NCSA process
 2. These topics have been undertaken prior to ratification, but need to be revised in order to ensure alignment with obligations under the CBD

INFORMATION RELATED TO CRITERION 3 (BEST PRACTICE)

19. In terms of best practices, Thailand has learned from its own experiences in biodiversity planning and national reporting, and will incorporate lessons into activities undertaken through this project. For example, from past experience, it is evident that weaknesses in the biodiversity planning process include:

- Integration into larger sustainable development initiatives,
- Involvement of a broader range of stakeholders including, NGOs, affected communities, indigenous peoples, and the private sector;
- Mainstreaming, as part of the country's normal decision making systems,
- Making use of regional and local expertise;
- Building cooperation at the subregional, regional and international level to make use of the facilities provided by the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention.

- Promoting the sustainability of project benefits and offer a potential contribution to experience in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components.

20. This project will facilitate Thailand's assessment of its capacity and existing knowledge, identification of gaps and measures to fill such gaps, and will prepare a strategy and an action plan to undertake such measures.

PROJECT FINANCING, BUDGET, AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO CRITERION 4 (COST-EFFECTIVENESS)

21. This project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives, and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidance.

Table 2. Costs of project activities consistent with original guidelines of June 1997 and Revised Guidelines of October 2000 (US \$ 000)

ACTIVITY	PRODUCT Preparation and execution of an activity	PROCESS Stakeholder consultation, consensus building	TOTAL
I. Basis Enabling Activity			
Stocktaking and Inventory of Existing Information, including social assessment	17	0	17
Identification and Analysis of Options	25	32	57
Preparation of a Strategy and an Action Plan	20	52	72
Sub total	62	84	146
CHM	0	0	0
TOTAL EA w/ CHM, less Capacity Assessment	62	84	146
II. Additional request			

1. Assessment of Capacity-building needs for			
• Implementation of measures for in-situ and ex-situ conservation and sustainable use			
• <i>Methodologies to evaluate and mitigate specific threats to biodiversity components</i>	7	17	24
• Initial assessment and monitoring programs, including taxonomy			
• Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity important for agriculture			
• Incentive measures			
• <i>Access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and formulation of mechanisms for these purposes</i>	7	11	18
• Preservation/ maintenance of biodiversity related knowledge of indigenous and local communities with traditional lifestyles			
Sub total:	14	28	42
2. Country-driven project for participation in the CHM	67	104	171
Total additional funding request	81	132	213
TOTAL	143	216	359

EXPLANATION FOR DEVIATIONS FROM CRITERIA AND NORMS (WHERE APPLICABLE)

22. This funding request is consistent with both “Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities”, June 1997, and “Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)”, October 2000. However, this proposal is unusual, in that funding for initial enabling activities and subsequent add-ons are generally submitted sequentially, but due to Thailand’s delayed ratification, all enabling activity elements are presented in a single document. Consequently, the above table has elements from the original EA and the Add-On templates.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

23. The project is to be implemented by Thailand's CBD National Focal Point, Biodiversity Division of Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Planning. The focal point's work will be supervised by the National Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity consisting of several national partner agencies from different ministries. Therefore, the project will be carried out in cooperation of several relevant government agencies. Of these, selected agencies the like the Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Development, National Park, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Department, Royal Forest Department and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources will be directly engaged in the project implementation while other agencies and NGOs will also have important roles in consultations and lessons sharing. The Biodiversity Division of Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Planning will appoint a project coordinator, including a local consultant, to be paid by Royal Thai Government co-financing. The coordinator will be supported by an Administrative Officer, also paid by the RTG, and two professional officers, who will be paid with project funds.

24. Universities and other research institutions will be invited to participate in discussions and in developing technical cooperation. Selected experts from these institutions will work closely on activities related to interoperability of CHM networks while the institutions themselves will actively participate in identifying technology demand and in maintaining up-to-date information.

Annex: Project endorsement by GEF operational focal points

URGENT

No. 0204/729



Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7
Phahon Yothin Road
Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel: 66 2 278 8620
Fax: 66 2 278 8621

3 April B.E. 2550 (2007)

Dear Ms Merlin-Scholtes,

**Subject: Letter of Endorsement of Support to Alignment of NBSAP
with CBD Obligations and to Development of CHM**

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Thailand, submitted a proposal for the project entitled "Support to Alignment of NBSAP with CBD Obligations and to Development of CHM". This proposal contained a request for funding through Enabling Activity.

Having given due consideration to the proposal, in my capacity as the GEF National Operational Focal Point, I hereby advise you of the decision to endorse the project proposal.

Please be assured of our ongoing cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Mr Pongpang Pongbun Na Ayudhya
Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural
Resources and Environment

Ms Joana Merlin-Scholtes
UNDP Resident Representative
United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Tel: 662 288 1234
Fax 662 280 0556

cc: Mr Kasemsun Chinnavaso, ONEP
Fax : 662 265 6503

11 APR 2007

LPAC Minutes

1) National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA); and 2) Support to Alignment of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) with the Convention on Biodiversity obligations and Development of Clearing House Mechanism

**11 February 2008
1000-1200 hours, UNDP Conference Room**

Participants:

UNDP

Mr. Yuxue Xue	Deputy Resident Representative
Ms. Phansiri Winichagoon	Programme Manager - Environment Unit
Ms. Sutharin Koonphol	Programme Officer - Environment Unit
Ms. Inthira Tirangkura	Programme Associate - Environment Unit
Mr. Somchai Yensabai	Programme Manager Responsive Governance Unit
Ms. Tongta Khiewpaisal	Programme Manager – MDG/Human Development Unit
Ms. Sirintharat Wannawong	Practice Team Assistant (GEF), UNDP-RCB
Mr. Athapol Sanwiriya	Finance Assistant

Partners

Mr. Vudhisit Viryasiri	Director, TICA
Ms. Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit	Programme Officer, TICA
Ms. Patama Domrongphol	Senior Environmental Official, CBD, ONEP
Ms. Natthanich Asvapoositkul	Environment Officer, Climate Change, ONEP
Ms. Angkana Chalermpong	Environment Officer, Climate Change, ONEP
Ms. Wilailak Suraphruk	Senior Environmental Official OIC, MNRE
Ms. Kamoltip Mumi	Project Analyst, OIC, MNRE
Mr. Worapong Waramit	Programme Officer for Focal Point Office of Thailand to UNCCD/ Senior Plan & Policy Analyst, Land Development Department
Ms. Kreeyaporn Devahastin	Policy and Plan Analyst, Planning Division, Land Development Department

Opening and Presentation

Mr. Yuxue Xue, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand and Chair of the meeting welcomed the participants and presented the objectives of LPAC as to collectively review and comment on the project document and its methodology for implementation, and eventually endorse the document.

Mr. Yuxue informed the meeting that there are two projects under review in this meeting: (1) National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA); and (2) Support to Alignment of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) with the Convention on Biodiversity Obligations and Development of Clearing House Mechanism. Both are under Thailand GEF Portfolio and the project documents have already obtained GEF CEO Approval. The next step is for the GEF Secretariat to issue the Delegation of Authority (DOA) to UNDP, as it is the GEF Implementing Agency for these two projects. To obtain the DOA, UNDP must call for the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) to endorse the projects.

Ms. Phansiri Winichagoon, Programme Manager, Environment Unit, UNDP Thailand gave an overview of UNDP Thailand GEF Portfolio, which consists of on-going and new projects in the focal areas of Biodiversity, Climate Change, and cross cutting themes.

NCSA project involves enabling activities for the national focal points to engage with three international environmental conventions: namely, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and United Nations convention on Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The other project, NBSAP, is under the Biodiversity portfolio as it aims to strengthen the national capacity to align with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Agenda 1: NCSA

Project Brief

This project will enable Thailand to address its capacity needs in implementing the three international environmental conventions through a cross-sectoral approach at all levels. The objective of Thailand's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) can be summarized as "to identify capacity gap and to develop action plan to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at all levels such that the established policies, strategies and plans that facilitate implementation of obligations under the three Conventions are fully and effectively enforced".

With the above objective, this NCSA will lead to the development of a framework and guidance to the effective achievement in implementing the on-going activities including maintaining and enhancing biological diversity resilience to adapt to climate change and land degradation.

Ms. Phansiri debriefed the LPAC on an overview of the NCSA project idea and project management model, to which the LPAC made the following comments and observations:

- 1.1 The three national focal points to the three Conventions agreed that the NCSA project would prove very useful to assess common capacity gaps which the 3 national focal points can synergize the efforts to solve interrelated problems, and at the same time strengthen the national capacity to implement the obligations under these Conventions:

- Ms. Patama (CBD) viewed that the capacity gap assessment would be crucial to assist Thailand to meet the CBD obligations particularly the Articles 8, 10 and 26.*
- Ms. Angkana (UNFCCC) thought that the project would provide a comprehensive approach in line with what ONEP is planning to strengthen the national capacity for the Convention implementation.
- Mr. Worapong (UNCCD) believed that the project would be very useful for capacity building of the national focal point, providing additional resources in response to the government's international commitment

Ms. Sirintharat (UNDP-RCB) also added that NCSA is designed to provide a baseline to develop other related projects to address the gaps and needs within these cross-cutting themes. UNDP regional center works closely with the country office and the implementing partner (s) to provide technical support and to facilitate GEF approval process.

1.2 The representative of Office of International Cooperation (OIC) shared concerns on the project management as follows:

- Due to the focal points of the two conventions, CBD, UNFCCC, are under ONEP, and UNCCD is LDD. Therefore, it would be more practical if the project board is appointed from one of the three concerned focal points, instead of MONRE Permanent Secretary.
- In addition, the senior supplier of the project should also be appointed from ONEP or LDD, instead of OIC. This will increase flexibilities of project management.

Ms. Phansiri responded that UNDP has been in consultation with MONRE and it was agreed that MONRE Office of Permanent Secretary was the Executing agency of the project, as the project areas cross-cut three agencies. A central coordinating body will be the most adept to facilitate the joint efforts.

➤ The LPAC agreed that MONRE Permanent Secretary will reconfirm the role of MONRE and relevant departments in this project. .

Mr. Vudhisit, from Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), asked UNDP to clarify the term senior supplier.

Mr. Somchai, Responsive Governance Unit - UNDP Thailand, explained that senior supplier acts on behalf of the implementing partner of the project. Hence, a national agency needs to take the role of senior supplier instead of UNDP. In practice, UNDP will work in close collaboration with the senior supplier to ensure the smooth operation of the project, together with the project management unit consisting of project manager and technical advisors.

➤ The LPAC agreed in principle that MONRE should be the senior supplier of the project. The OIC representative will reconfirm this point. In any case, it is up to the Permanent Secretary to assign the responsible agency within MONRE to undertake this role. It was agreed that there is no need to call another LPAC since the change of

* * Article 8. In-situ Conservation, Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity, Article 26. Reports. For further details on the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity, please visit <http://www.cbd.int/convention/convention.shtml>

the responsible party will be within MONRE. It could be discussed and finalized among the concerned agencies.

1.3 Mr. Yuxue raised another point on the programme management model if it is applicable to have MONRE-OIC both as senior supplier and a senior beneficiary of the project.

Ms. Phansiri clarified that the implementing partner (i.e. senior supplier) is likely to be the beneficiary of the project as well. MONRE-OIC will definitely benefit from the strengthened capacities and the synergy of the three international conventions. They will be better equipped as the national delegates in multi-lateral negotiations. It could also be the other unit within MONRE-OIC, not the Office of GEF Focal Point, who takes the role of senior supplier in this project, if there is a concern on the check and balance between senior supplier and senior beneficiaries.

➤ The LPAC agreed that MONRE-OIC can be both senior supplier and a senior beneficiary of this project as proposed in the programme management model.

1.4 Mr. Vudhisit, TICA, raised question that activities on meetings and workshops were not reflected in the budget line items. Ms. Phansiri explained that the budget for meetings and workshops was included in the Misc. budget line (page 11), as described in the budget footnotes (page 12).

1.5 Minor corrections and updates of the Project Document:

- Mr. Worapong, Land Development Department (LDD) corrected the acronym of LDD
- Ms. Angkana, UNFCCC Focal Point, Office of Natural Resources Policy and Planning (ONEP) requested the update of the names of the Focal Points' Head of Agencies.
- Mr. Yuxue, UNDP, suggested that the government's co-financing should be clearly specified as in-kind.

Resolutions:

- The LPAC endorsed the NCSA Project Document and directed UNDP to adjust the details to reflect the comments, corrections, and recommendations of the LPAC.
- The LPAC minutes and the revised Project Document will be circulated to the LPAC members for reconfirmation, before submitting to the GEF Secretariat for DOA issuance.

Agenda 2: NBSAP

Project Brief

The main objective of this project is to strengthen national capacity to align National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) obligations and to implement COP-7 recommendations on Clearing House Mechanism in the country. The project has three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Thailand's "National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" aligned to meet CBD obligations

Outcome 2: Thailand's CHM strengthened, in line with CBD's COP-7 recommendations.

Outcome 3: Capacity needs assessments undertaken on key issues to implement the CBD.

Ms. Phansiri briefed the LPAC on an overview of the NCSA project idea and project management model, to which the LPAC made the following comments and observations:

2.1 The project management: Part II: Organigram of Project (page 16)

- All parties agreed that the National CBD focal point, Biodiversity Division of ONEP, acted as the 'Senior Supplier'.
- Ms. Patama, ONEP, proposed to add academic institutions and some other organisations to the list of "Senior Beneficiaries". She will send the complete list of additional organizations to UNDP in due course.
- Ms. Patama, ONEP, agreed and emphasized that the Project Coordinator must be an ONEP staff member and he/she would work hand in hand with the Project Manager.

2.2 Legal context : Part IV Legal Context (page 9)

- The Legal Context part needs to be checked whether it is the updated version.

2.3 Budget: Section III: Total Budget and Workplan (page 14-15)

- Mr. Xue proposed that the budget breakdown of the government's in-kind contribution (USD 520,000) be included in the Project Document.
- Ms. Patama asked UNDP to clarify the term 'profession services' in the budget line item. Ms. Inthira, UNDP –Environment Unit, explained that it is the budget code which encompasses audit and legal fees, management and reporting, capacity assessment, and the like.

Resolution

- The LPAC endorsed the project with the above amendments, and recommendations incorporated to the revised Project Document:
- The LPAC minutes and the revised Project Document will be circulated to the LPAC members for reconfirmation before submitting to the GEF Secretariat for DOA issuance.

Meeting adjourned at 12.00 pm.

**LPAC Meeting on
Monday 11 February 2008 at 1000-1200
Conference Room, UNDP Thailand, 12th Fl., UN Building**

No	Name & Surname	Position	Organisation	Project(s)	Signature
1	Yuxue Xue	Deputy Resident Representative	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Nittaya Mek-Aroonreung	Programme Management Associate	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	
3	Phansiri Winichagoon	Programme Manager - Environment Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Sutharin Koonphol	Programme Officer - Environment Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Inthira Tirangkura	Programme Associate - Environment Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Sirisupa Kulthanan (SSK)	Asst. Res. Rep. and Programme Manager - International Partnership for Development Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	
7	Somchai Yensabai	Programme Manager - Responsive Governance Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Tongta Khiewpaisal	Programme Manager - MDG/Human Development Unit	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Sirinthat Wannawong	Practice Team Assistant	GEF	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Athapol Sanwiriya	Finance Assistant	UNDP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Vudhisit Viryasiri	Director of International Organizations Partnership	TICA	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Sasitorn Wongweerachotkit	Programme Officer	TICA	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Patama Domrongphol	Senior Environmental Official, CBD	ONEP	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Natthanich Asvapoositkul	Climate Change	ONEP	NCSA	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Angkana Chalermpong	Environment Officer, Climate Change	ONEP	NCSA	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Dr. Ampan Pintukanok	Director	OIC, MONRE	NCSA & NBSAP	
17	Wilailuk Suraphruæk	Senior Environmental Official	OIC, MONRE	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Kamoltip Mumi	Project Analyst	OIC, MONRE	NCSA & NBSAP	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Worapong Waramit	Programme Officer for Focal Point Office of Thailand to UNCCD/ Senior Plan & Policy Analyst	Land Development Department	NCSA	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Kriyaporn	International Cooperation Officer	Land Development Department	NCSA	<i>[Signature]</i>

KREENYARDAN DEVAHAJITIN POLICY + PLAN ANALYST, Planning Division