



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 Argentina		
Country:	Argentina	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4812
Other Executing Partner:	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development	Submission Date:	November 3, 2011
		Resubmission Date:	_____
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$30,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To update the national biodiversity strategy and action plan taking into account the threats that currently cause loss of biodiversity in Argentina, incorporating the global guidelines of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020; and to strengthen its implementation mechanisms.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1. Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participatory manner. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the Federal nature of Argentina: amongst others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated baselines for different Aichi targets in 24 Provinces and new challenges; resource availability identified; • Constraints and opportunities identified at sub-national level for Targets that were not included in existing NBSAP; • Sub-national diagnoses and targets aggregated into matrices showing relative importance of the different Aichi targets in 5 sub-regions and the potential targets that could be defined along with costs and challenges. <p>1.2. In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Argentina's reality. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the Federal nature of Argentina: amongst other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound sub-national targets (Centre; NW; NE; Cuyo and Patagonia) for the NBSAP based on national policies and regional priorities and opportunities and the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regions and constituent Provinces • Validated Specific, measurable, achievable and 	59,815	150,000

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			<p>time-bound national targets based on sub-national targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the specific outputs related to indigenous people <p>1.3. The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported to the CBD through national reports and other means. This includes attuned monitoring from each of the different 24 provinces</p> <p>1.4. In an iterative manner, Argentina taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>		
2) NBSAP update	TA	- By early 2014, Argentina'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	<p>2.1. The process of 'Biodiversity Planning' in Argentina, leading to an updated NBSAP that is aligned with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), becomes fully anchored into national development frameworks and Federal nature of the country, it is updated and it is supported and validated by consultations and specific studies.</p> <p>2.2. Argentina's NBSAP is revised in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (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 and (vi) Argentina's Federal system in which Provinces have jurisdiction over natural resources and play vital roles in the setting and implementing of new targets.</p> <p>2.3. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Argentina is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p>	126,910	60,000
3) National framework for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms	3.1. National framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) Province and regional specific timelines and responsibilities; (iii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to	84,619	43,260

¹www.bipindicators.net

²www.gbif.org

³www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		- By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment	the NBS; (iv) National and province specific needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (v) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing and potential biodiversity finance at national and provincial level 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 networks on biodiversity. 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Argentina in a timely manner: The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.		
Subtotal				271,344	253,260
EA Management Cost ⁵				28,656	50,000
Total EA Cost				300,000	303,260

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	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAYDS)	In cash	243,260
GEF Agency	UNDP	In cash	60,000
Total Co-financing			303,260

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)	Argentina	250,000	25,000	275,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR)	Argentina	50,000	5,000	55,000
Total Grant Resources				300,000	30,000	330,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	72	28,656	32,016	60,672
International consultants*	-	-	-	-
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*	-	-	17,984	17,984
Travel*	-	-	-	-
Others**	-	-	-	-

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

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Total		28,656	50,000	78,656

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

NA

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Argentina is a large Federal country that covers extensive latitudes¹ and has significant geographic and environmental complexity. Its mainland including Tierra del Fuego Island covers an area of 2,780,400 Km². This increases to 3,761,274 Km² if the Malvinas, Southern Georgia and South Sandwich islands and the Argentine Antarctic Sector (South Orkney and South Shetland islands) are included. Furthermore, Argentina exercises its sovereignty and jurisdiction over vast maritime areas (the exclusive economic zone covers 1,159,063 km² pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 23,968 and to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to which Argentina acceded on 1 December 1995.

As a result Argentina has a great variety of landscapes and climates and significant variety of terrestrial and marine and fresh water ecosystems. Indeed Argentina is one of the most environmentally diverse countries in Latin America, with 18 eco-regions ranging from tropical forests to temperate pasturelands and forests, and mountain ecosystems. Several of these eco-regions fall entirely within Argentina, and include an important number of endemic species. Many of these eco-regions have been identified as areas of global importance and also provide key ecosystem services to a wide range of Argentina's productive sectors, notably agriculture and livestock which have a dominant role in the national economy. The country has taken steps to bring under protection core areas for biodiversity conservation; however, large expanses of key ecosystems remain throughout the productive landscape increasing the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into national development and production sectors.

Although one of the world's wealthiest countries 100 years ago, Argentina suffered during most of the 20th century from recurring economic crises, persistent fiscal and current account deficits, high inflation, mounting external debt, and capital flight. A severe depression, growing public and external indebtedness, and a bank run culminated in 2001 in the most serious economic, social, and political crisis in the country's turbulent history. Real GDP rebounded to grow by an average 8.5% annually over the subsequent six years, taking advantage of previously idled industrial capacity and labor, an audacious debt restructuring and reduced debt burden, excellent international financial conditions, and expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. Argentina is now consolidating its growth and setting a firm foundation for future growth and sustainability which includes amongst others objectives job creation; poverty reduction and protection of natural resources important for its economy. The economy has rebounded from the 2009 recession, and has grown at one of the region's fastest rates in 2010. Argentina's National Statistics Agency, Indec, announced September 2011 that poverty levels have lowered in the second half of 2010. Currently, 527,000 households live below the poverty line (6.8%), representing a total of 2,475,000 people (9.9%). The country is one of the world's major agricultural producers, ranking among the top producers in most of the following: beef, citrus fruit, grapes, honey, maize, sorghum, soybeans, squash, sunflower seeds, wheat, and yerba mate. Agriculture accounted for 9% of GDP in 2010, and around one fifth of all exports. Manufacturing is the largest single sector in the nation's economy (19% of GDP), and is well-integrated into Argentine agriculture, with half the nation's industrial exports being agricultural in nature. Beverages are another significant sector, and Argentina has long been among the top five wine producing countries in the world. The service sector is the biggest contributor to total GDP, accounting for over 60%. Argentina enjoys a diversified service sector, which includes well-developed social, corporate, financial, insurance, but also tourism –including nature based tourism. Tourism is increasingly important and provided 8% of economic output (over US\$25 billion) in 2008.

The main threats to ecosystems are classified follows:

- (i) Habitat / land use change: The agricultural frontier advances converting natural habitat into productive landscapes. According to the First National Inventory of Native Forests, more than two-thirds of Argentina's original 100 million hectares of forested lands had been lost or degraded within a span of less than 80 years since 1915, mostly attributable to the expansion of row crop and livestock production.
- (ii) Overexploitation: The latest figures on the current rate of deforestation in Argentina (2005) range from 200,000 to upwards of 250,000 hectares per year of the remaining 31 million hectares of forested landscapes, mostly in the Dry Chaco ecoregion. Overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices, either with trawls, long-lines or other means, have caused a sharp reduction in some of the major fishing stocks. Of great concern is the fact that the biomass of adult breeding hake has decreased by 70% in the period between 1987 and 2009 as a result of fishing pressure.

- (iii) Invasive Alien Species: Invasive species degrade habitat integrity and out compete and/or displace native species. Many mammals introduced to Patagonia have now become an invasive species problem. Shipping is primarily responsible for the threat of accidental introduction and subsequent expansion of exotic species in marine environments.
- (iv) Pollution: Oil spill pollution is one of the major threats to coastal marine biodiversity in Argentina degrading key nesting and reproductive habitats and directly affecting species.
- (v) Climate Change: Climate Change is increasingly becoming a threat to marine-coastal biodiversity in Argentina. The average annual temperature in Argentina has increased by about one degree Celsius in the last century. The decade of the 90's has been the warmest in the twentieth century, particularly in winter. In the first decade of the new millennium, the detection of new breeding sites for Magellanic penguins beyond their historical nesting range, together with the northward shift of their feeding areas at sea, combined with an increased permanence of Southern Right Whales during the reproductive period in coastal waters of northern Patagonia, are possible evidence of changes in the distribution of coastal marine fauna associated with climate change.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity

The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat (SAyDS) is in charge of the development and implementation of environmental policy as a State Policy at the national level. It also coordinates the national government's policies that have an impact on the environment, and is in charge of establishing the national government's strategic environmental policies and programmes. The Under-Secretariat for Environmental Planning and Policies helps the SAYDS in the design and implementation of the national policies related to the rational use of natural resources, preservation of biodiversity, development of instruments and implementation of policies aiming at social, economic and ecological sustainability through regional strategies. In addition there are a number of environmental agencies that are responsible for specific issues such as APN (Administration of National Parks⁶) and INAA (National Institute for Water and the Environment).

As Argentina is a federal country with 24 provinces that have jurisdiction over their natural resources, Provincial Governments also have a role in environmental governance. The distribution of institutional responsibilities at the provincial level is also complex and varies from one province to the other. The Province of Buenos Aires, for example, has a BA: Sustainable Development agency; Catamarca a Secretariat for Water and Environment Formosa a Ministry of production (Formosa) and La Pampas a Sub Secretary of Ecology. As the updated NBSAP will be implemented through these agencies at the provincial level their participation in the process is essential. In addition the Federal Environmental Council (COFEMA) has a relevant role. This is an institutional forum at the federal level consisting of representatives of provincial environmental authorities that is convened to address environment-related problems and solutions throughout Argentina.

In regards the Biodiversity Conservation, the Working Group on Biodiversity Conservation (GTCB, by its Spanish acronym) within the SAYDS coordinates actions needed to formulate and implement the National Biodiversity Strategy, and coordinates those aimed at biodiversity conservation, the sustainable use of its components and a fair and equitable share in the benefits stemming from the use of genetic resources. It also provides the required administrative and technical instruments for the appropriate management of the National Commission for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CONADIBIO), and coordinates actions related to the identification, protection and recovery of endangered species; the prevention and control of exotic and invasive species and *ex situ* conservation.

The GTCB supports appropriate control of inter-jurisdictional and international trafficking of wild fauna and flora species, and protect and preserve environments and species of international significance. It participates in the practical application of technologies that utilize biological systems and living organisms or derivatives thereof, to create or modify products or processes for specific uses, particularly to guarantee a proper level of protection in the safe transfer, handling and use of modified living organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that can have adverse effects on the sustainable conservation and use of biological diversity. Also the GTCB coordinates actions related to the use of and access to genetic resources within the fields of its specific jurisdiction. Furthermore, it develops and fosters plans, programmes and projects regarding the appropriate management of wild flora, and proposes and promotes regulatory regimes and actions to improve and preserve wild flora with a view to achieving sustainable development.

The National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO) was set up in 1997 within the framework of SAYDS a) To advice the Application Authority regarding the enforcement of Law No. 24,375 and the Convention on Biological Diversity; b) To propose and promote actions conducive to achieving the objectives and goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity; c) To consider and approve the activity plan to be proposed to the Application Authority. (d) To prepare and propose to the Application Authority –for its approval- the National Strategy on Biological Diversity and e) to carry out other duties entrusted to it in special cases.

Resolution No. 226/2010 of the SAYDS regulates access to genetic resources related to biodiversity, according to the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This sets forth minimum requirements: the scope of prior grounded consent on

⁶The Administration of National Parks is entrusted by the State to protect, enhance, the natural and cultural heritage of Argentina. The Protected Areas National System, created in 1934, and now regulated by the National Act 22.351, covers 6.2% of Argentina's terrestrial area.

the potential use of the material and mutually agreed conditions, and the share in the benefits obtained from the use thereof, pursuant to the national and international regulatory framework (Bonn Guidelines). In this manner it can be ensured that benefits from the use of genetic resources are fairly and equitably shared with the supplier of such material, based on conditions mutually agreed upon at the time of access. In fulfillment of the regulations, the SAYDS issues an authorization which certifies legitimacy of origin and possession, and keeps a record of the granted authorizations.

Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level:

The National Strategy on Biodiversity sets forth the overall principles and a future vision for Argentina, but was drafted in 2003 and has not been updated according to the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Furthermore given the complexities of the institutional framework; the diversity of ecosystem across the different Provinces and their different threat-trajectories has meant that effective and coordinated implementation of the NBSAP has not been achieved.

The mandates and roles of environmental agencies are different in each Provinces lead to disparate interpretations of the strategy or approaches to implementation. Improved institutional coordination are essential. Capacities particularly at the Provincial level continue to be weak with significant; financial resources and shortages in staff and equipment. For those topics and issues not included in the previous NBSAP capacity deficits are still lower. Overall implementation and management capacity constraints are exacerbated by weaknesses in strategic planning and access to funding sources both at the Provincial and national levels.

Follow-up on NBSAP implementation as well as on the establishment and monitoring of sound policy and regulatory frameworks is hindered by disperse, deficient and inaccessible information. There is also a need to organize and systematize existing information on biodiversity in order to improve its accessibility for decision-makers; moreover, there is a need for a system for monitoring the status of biodiversity through traceability of the relevant indicators. Besides the National Biodiversity Strategy, Argentina has other national strategies and action plans on biological diversity such as:

- o National Goals within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals
- o Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Higher Andean Wetlands (*Humedales Altoandinos*)
- o Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the de la Plata River Basin Wetlands

These now need integrating into an updated NBSAP and mechanisms defined for their coordinated and effective implementation within this broader strategic framework.

Argentina is requesting GEF’s support through UNDP to eliminate these barriers and to update its NBSAP to bring this in line with the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and integrate relevant national strategies mentioned above.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
www.cbd.int/reports/search			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	09-04-2001	Submitted	Outdated
Revision of NBSAP		Not started	Funding being applied for in this proposal.
1 st National Report	12-31-1998	Submitted	Outdated
2 nd National Report	05-18-2001	Submitted	Updated information from 1 st NR
3 rd National Report	09-05-2007	Submitted	Updated information from 2 nd NR
4 th National Report	09-20-2010	Submitted	Updated information from 3 rd NR
1 st Biosafety Report		Not Submitted	
2 nd Biosafety Report		Not Submitted	Assistance will be received through UNEP for the purpose if needed.
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY):		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY):	
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"> ▪ Does not apply; Argentina is in the inception phase of their Capacity Needs Assessment 			
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
www.cbd.int/chm and www.cbd.int/chm/network			

CHM link(s):	Does not apply	
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?		Does not apply
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?		Does not apply
Note: -		

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 **Argentina** was completed in **2003**. 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)
- 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)

Although the listed targets are not included in the current NBS, there are several initiatives and projects that contribute to achieving such goals. Even so, it is still necessary to continue working on the update of the NBS to meet the goals.

Among these initiatives, it is worth mentioning the following:

- The Federal System of Protected Areas (SIFAP) was established by law and it is currently being strengthened. There is also a GEF project on Biological Corridors in Rural Areas and both projects will help to meet Target 11.
- A GEF/UNDP Project on establishing incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Importance is being implemented and will pilot a payment scheme for for the quality and quantity of water in the PericoManantialesBasin, JujuyProvince (Target 14)
- The Gran Chaco Americano and Patagonia GEF/UNDP/UNEP Projects fulfill part of the established objectives and contribute to achieving the Target; however, given the characteristics of a country with 75% of its territory comprising arid and semiarid lands, these tasks should be reinforced (Target 15).

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

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

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

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

The Project *Objective* is:

To update the national biodiversity strategy and action plan taking into account the threats that currently cause loss of biodiversity in Argentina, integrating the global guidelines of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020; and to strengthen its implementation mechanisms.

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 (Federal) and Sub-national (Provincial) 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

Part I, Table A and the next section provides for more details on the outcomes.

How the project plans to build national capacity

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

The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depend on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective 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)⁷ 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)⁸:

“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.

Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the “enabling environment”, i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important.”

In this light, this project will build national capacity in Argentina in the following manner:

Individual	The coordinating structure for UNDP/GEF project is the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAYDS), which implements a number of other GEF and biodiversity related project. This is the ideal place for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in the implementation of UNDP/GEF projects and involved in environmental projects in Argentina in general.
Organizational	UNDP’s approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned with the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies

⁷ 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.

⁸ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “*Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations*”.

	<p>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 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 Argentina'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 	

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

This enabling activity for Argentina seeks to review, update, revise and start the implementation of a NBSAP that incorporates the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 so that it will serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies. This process will be led by the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) as the maximum environmental authority in the country. It will fall under the responsibility of the SAyDS Planning and Environmental Policy Secretariat and specifically within its Division of National Environmental Management and Biodiversity Conservation that has constituted a Working Group on Biodiversity Conservation to oversee the process on a daily basis. In addition as Argentina is a federal country comprising 24 provinces that have jurisdiction over natural resources, the Federal Council on the Environment (COFEMA) made up of representatives from each Province will play a lead role. The National Advisory Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CONADIBIO) will also be instrumental in guiding the process, approving the updated NBSAP and overseeing its implementation. The different roles and responsibilities of these different levels along with the processes to be followed are described below.

In keeping with the established biodiversity planning practices the process through which Argentina's NBSAP will be updated consists of three different but interrelated steps (i) a participative stocktaking exercise to review the current NBSAP and determine national targets in response to validated Provincial needs and potentials, the national priorities and new obligations under the CBD strategic plan 2012-20 and the global Aichi Targets ; (ii) the updating and formal approval of the revised NBSAP that integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, (iii) the setting up of national and sub national frameworks and financing plans for NBSAP implementation; monitoring and Convention reporting.

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, grouped here into the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. As Argentina is a Federal nation in which the provinces have jurisdiction over natural resources a pre-requisite to determining national targets is to first establish sub-national targets and priorities that capture the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regional and constituent Provinces. Thus the level of preparation and consultation required in the first component is considerably higher than that in a smaller, less complex and non Federal country. Nonetheless the regional consultation process to set sub-national targets has been designed to also provide inputs to the

subsequent stages of NBSAP update and action plan (Component 2) and the establishment of frameworks for its implementation (Component 3). Thus although the percentage cost of component one is higher than normal it has enabled the cost of other components to be reduced. (see section F)

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	20%
	II. Setting national targets that reflect regional differences and opportunities, and outline principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	42%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	28%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	
	Project management	10%
	Total	100%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participatory manner. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the Federal nature of Argentina: amongst others.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Argentina's reality. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the Federal nature of Argentina: amongst other.
- 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 to the CBD through national reports and other means. This includes attuned monitoring from each of the different 24 provinces.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Argentina taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership⁹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility¹⁰ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre¹¹, the Global Environment Outlook portal¹², among other relevant ones).

Key products or publications (maybe combined into one):¹³

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Argentina Biodiversity Targets for Argentina aligned with and consistent to the different regions (sub-national); ecosystems and provincial contexts of this Federal country: 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, Argentina will strive to achieve the following *outcomes vis-à-vis* its CBD obligation and related processes:

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

Key activities (I and II):

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision and preparing inputs for regional discussion of sub-national targets

This step consists of two interrelated processes (i) Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation and (ii) Stakeholder consultation and participation.

⁹ www.bipindicators.net ;

¹⁰ www.gbif.org

¹¹ www.unep-wcmc.org

¹² geodata.rrcap.unep.org

¹³ These will include a number of specific outputs / products that are related to the Federal nature of Argentina, both with respect to the stocktaking, as with the development of national targets and indicators for the effect (some of which may be geographically disaggregated). It will equally include the monitoring of these indicators, including at the decentralized administrative levels.

In the case of Argentina, these two processes have been designed in an integrated manner whereby stocktaking of plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss will occur both in the preparation for, and as part of, a comprehensive consultation process that will build on those used for the first NBSAP in Argentina. The original NBSAP process involved extensive regional consultation that proved to be very effective in enabling the input of different sectors and civil society as well as diverse levels of Government and across the widely different provinces of this federal country. In keeping with this Argentina has determined that the updating of the NBSAP will incorporate a similar process in the understanding that widespread consultation will facilitate not only the definition of realistic targets that capture the complexities of such a diverse country, but also will lay the foundation for successful implementation. It will provide the opportunity to determine capacity levels which will affect the setting of national targets and set the basis for capacity-building programmes that will be needed to enhance NBSAP implementation.

A second decision regarding the updating process is to maintain the same six sections for the current NBSAP. This will maximize the use of existing information and enable stakeholders to recognize and identify their previous inputs thereby increasing national identity and ownership. The NBSAP contains six different sections. These are (i) institutional and regulatory frameworks; (ii) sustainable use of biodiversity; (iii) conservation of biodiversity; (iv) genetic resources and traditional knowledge; (v) social and economic valuation of biodiversity and (vi) implementation of the strategy. Collectively they cover a range of issues directly related to the CBD 2012-2020 Strategic Plan and the Aichi targets. Nonetheless as the Argentina NBSAP was completed in 2003 many require updating to fully capture the current situation in the country and to incorporate new approaches and thinking on specific issues. In addition, the NBSAP needs to be expanded to include several issues that were not included but form part of the new obligations under the CBD Plan (see B1).

The consultations will provide input for stocktaking; for setting of sub-national targets upon which the national targets will be defined; for defining strategic priorities and opportunities for updating the NBSAP; and for providing an initial assessment of capacity needs and costing for NBSAP implementation. Given this importance the systematic and detailed preparation of the regional (sub-national) input and targets setting is of paramount importance to the success of the entire process. Whilst this will be coordinated by professional staff of the SAYDS, additional expertise will be required to undertake amongst other tasks: a) preparation of relevant documents as inputs; b) identification and selection of appropriate representatives from regions and sectors; c) setting up logistics and running these technical meetings and consultations in an ordered manner that facilitates the use of information for establishing national targets; priorities; strategies and implementation approaches.

Thus the first step in the process will be to hire a number of experts to assist in the preparation of the documents that will form the basis for the regional inputs. These will include a number of short term consultants for specific topics as well as a two longer term consultants that together with staff from the SAYDS will form part of the core group that will be responsible for the entire process.

Each consultant will be responsible for the preparation of the document that will be used to review specific sections of the NBSAP. The experts will undertake an initial stocktaking exercise to assess the completeness of the information in the section of the current NBSAP as regards the new obligations under the CBD 2020 Strategic Plan and Aichi targets. These obligations will be analyzed in the light of new threats and opportunities in the country. Information for the first draft of the document will be collected from data of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC) and the Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) as well as from CBD documents and one-on-one consultations with sectors at the Federal level to identify and analyze relevant plans and programmes that address issues pertinent to the revision of the NBSAP. An additional input for the sub-national process of stocktaking and target setting will be the findings of the Argentina report to Rio +20 funded by UNDP, including an analysis on trends and scenarios. These first drafts will then be reviewed by the core team, which will make adjustments as needed.

As the current NBSAP does not cover all the issues equally it is expected that in addition to the basic document per NBSAP section in a few cases additional inputs will be needed to guide the consultations. An initial analysis of the NBSAP in relation to the Aichi targets indicates that the issues fall roughly into three categories:

- Those issues expressed in the 20 Aichi targets and CBD Plan that are already included in the current NBSAP (some 50% of the issues covered in the Aichi targets). For these, preparations for sub-national inputs and targets consultations would require a review of current baseline levels; updating identifying new challenges and an initial proposal on national relevance and targets following the procedure indicated above. These include targets 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17. For some targets, the review will also include an analysis of specific programmes and initiatives that have enabled advances towards the goal, for example, the expected impact of the new Forest Law on achieving target 5 on habitat loss in different regions.
- Those issues partially covered in the current NBSAP but that need expanding to incorporate new emerging threats and/or opportunities (some 25% of the issues covered by the Aichi targets). These include Targets 2, 3, 6, 18 and 19. For these a more in depth review will be required and the preparation of expanded background documentation and information for the consultations.
- Those issues not included in the current NBSAP (the remaining 25%). These require still more in depth preparation to ensure that the sub-national and sectoral inputs and consultations are successful. These include targets: 10, 14, 15, 16 and 20. This latter target

relating to implementation while covered in the current NBSAP clearly will require updating to address the new targets and define financial mechanisms and planning needed for implementation of the revised NBSAP.

As indicated earlier the documents to be used for the consultations will be structured around the current sections of the NBSAP. Thus a second stage of stocktaking and setting of sub-national targets will be to ensure that the documents for discussion of each section of the NBSAP fully cover the different issues and targets in a comprehensive manner and ensure that synergies and complementarities between each are considered in the consultations.

An initial analysis has determined that the sub-national inputs and consultations will be structured in separate groups. There will be one group for each section of the NBSAP and the targets will be discussed as follows:

- Institutional and regulatory frameworks; cross cutting all targets
- Sustainable use of biodiversity; Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 19
- Conservation of biodiversity; Targets 9, 11, 12, 13
- Genetic resources and traditional knowledge; Targets 16, 18
- Social and economic valuation of biodiversity Targets 2, 3
- Implementation of the strategy Targets 4 and 20

Issues related to targets 1, 10 and 14, 15, 17, 20 will be discussed in a cross cutting manner. To ensure that the relevance and inter connection of each target is fully addressed in each group, specific information on each target will be included in the section specific documents.

As indicated in Section B Argentina is currently undertaking two studies that have a direct input to these cross cutting themes in the updating process: a study on the effect of climate change on ecosystems; and a plan for expanding the National System of Protected Areas (SIRAF) that will provide key elements for determining national targets related Aichi target 10 and 11 respectively. In addition relevant information from the UNDP GEF projects on sustainable land management in the Patagonia and Chaco regions will provide information relating to Target 15; and the Setting up Payments for Environmental Service for Target 14. Information from these processes will be analyzed and included in the section-specific base documents for the consultation or developed into stand alone documents as needed.

Finally, in order to provide inputs for the implementation of the revised NBSAP a specific document will be commissioned during the stocktaking exercise that summarizes possible approaches and methodologies for determining the costs of achieving new national targets and potential mechanisms and strategies for resource mobilization including public, private, local, national and international sources; innovative funding mechanisms and emerging environmental finance instruments world-wide.

In parallel to the preparation of the technical base-documents, a consultation expert, in liaison with SAyDS staff, will identify representatives from different stakeholder groups for each sub national process and define logistic details. They will also prepare clear guidance on how each consultation will be undertaken and develop formats and processes to ensure information is collected in comparable ways throughout the different regions, ensuring it can be easily aggregated for analysis and incorporation to the updating process of the Strategy.

A third and parallel action in this stocktaking and target setting process is to convene the National Advisory Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CONADIBIO) to finalize the methodology to be used for updating the NBSAP. This commission was established in 1997 through Decree 1347 that ratified the National Law 24,375 adopting the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The decree appointed the current Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) as implementing authority of the Convention and also created CONADIBIO. Amongst others CONADIBIO functions include the following:

- Advise the SAyDS in all aspects related to the implementation of Law 24,375 and the CBD.
- Propose and promote actions to achieve the objectives and targets contained in the CBD
- Develop and propose the approval of the National Strategy on Biological Diversity
- Consider and approve the Action Plan proposed by SAyDS

CONADIBIO is a multi-stakeholder commission constituted by Government Agencies (15 representatives) and organizations and non-governmental organizations with competencies and knowledge directly related to the CBD. The commission was active during the process of elaborating the first NBSAP, Nevertheless during the period of intense economic and political unrest in the early-mid 2000s, the meetings and operations became increasingly irregular. Given its legal attributions one of the key elements of the proposal is to ensure that the CONADIBIO is revitalized and serves as a key element not only for the approval of the updated NBSAP but as a conduit for mainstreaming the goals and strategies into development sectors. For this reason, and as part of the preparation phase the CONADIBIO will be reconstituted and an extraordinary session will be convened to outline the process to be followed and provide a

first opportunity for cross-sectoral consultation as an input for the consultants developing the technical documents for the nation-wide consultations.

II. Setting sub-national targets, priorities and inputs for NBSAP revision and implementation

This activity will focus on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound sub-national targets for the NBSAP based on national policies and regional priorities and opportunities. It will be guided by the technical documents prepared by the experts with input from the cross-sectoral consultations undertaken at federal level. The process will be based on consultations to determine regional targets that reflect the differences across this extensive country and address the complexities of a federal system in which Provinces have jurisdiction over natural resources. As per the first NBSAP process, consultations will be held in each of the five main regions of the country (Centre; NW; NE; Cuyo and Patagonia. Based on the technical documents prepared (see above) the consultations will define regional targets and priorities; identify initial capacity gaps that would need to be addressed to enable successful achievement of targets; determine initial cost estimates and identify potential financing mechanisms.

Within each consultation representatives from academia; government; private sector, civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples will be invited reflecting the same composition as CONADIBIO. However, given the regional differences representatives from stakeholder groups may vary. An example could be the North region where indigenous populations are larger. In NOA and NEA there are several indigenous cultures such as the Guaraníes, Wichis, Diaguitas, Atacamas, among others. A second example could be the Centre of the country, particularly in the Pampas region, which is a farming area by excellence, and where fisheries are also an important activity. Finally Patagonia stands out because of its importance for tourism and oil.

Prior to the consultations, participants will receive the basic technical documents related to each section of the NBSAP prepared by the experts and reflecting the initial consultation at the federal level; updated information from INDEC and INTA; relevant national policies and priorities along with an analysis of potential national goals and strategies to related to the Aichi targets. The base document for each NBSAP section will have one component that is common for each of the regional consultations.

Given the socio-economic differences between the regions a second component of the document will highlight issues specific to each region. For example in the NW where the effects of climate change are expected to negatively impact subsistence agriculture in a region that already suffers high levels of poverty, particular emphasis will be placed on resilience and securing the flow of ecosystem services across the landscape to increase food security whilst ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity. Likewise, in Cuyo, where agriculture is diversified and the plots of land are small (oasis agriculture), climate change is expected to have an impact on water because of decreased rainfall in the area, and this will require the adoption of specific measures to address these adverse impacts of climate change.

In order to ensure that the views and contributions made by participants are included each consultation, a facilitator will support the process and a specific methodology will be defined by the NBSAP consultation specialist, which will be approved by the CONADIBIO and the core team.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

2.1 The process of 'Biodiversity Planning' in Argentina, leading to an updated NBSAP that is aligned with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), becomes fully anchored into national development frameworks and Federal nature of the country, it is updated and it is supported and validated by consultations and specific studies.

2.2 Argentina's NBSAP is revised in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (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 and (vi) Argentina's Federal system in which Provinces have jurisdiction over natural resources and play vital roles in the setting and implementing of new targets.

2.3 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Argentina is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.

Key products or publications:

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Argentina
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Argentina
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Argentina

- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience in Argentina

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

- By early 2014, the Argentina 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) Defining national targets as part of the updated NSBAP based on the sub-national consultations priority setting and regional targets; (ii) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through sectoral consultations and validation using CONADIBIO as the main conduit; (iii) sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations at the Federal level.

The first step of the updating process will be to commission a document that synthesizes the inputs from the regional consultations; and provides the criteria for setting national targets that maximize the opportunities identified in each region and avoids conflicting approaches and goals. This will include an analysis of the mechanisms and actions needed to internalize targets into different policies. This synthesis document will be reviewed first by CONADIBIO as a way of ensuring inputs from different sectors and regional representatives and reaching consensus on national targets and priorities.

Following these consultations the document will be adjusted. This document that sets out priorities and targets, together with a number of studies and specific papers to be commissioned through this proposal and other (see below), will provide the basis for the drafting of a first version of the updated National Biodiversity Strategy and an initial outline of an Action Plan for its implementation. This will follow guidance from CONADIBIO and will be drafted by the core NBSAP team consisting of SAyDS staff and hired consultants. This will be used as an input to a national level consultation that will validate the national targets and provide inputs to the updated strategy. This national level consultation will count with representatives from each of the regional consultation as well as cross-sectoral representation from the Federal level.

Based on this consultation the updated NBSAP will be finalized and submitted to CONADIBIO for approval.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAP, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from its existing NBSAP or only partially covered. These have been identified and described in the previous section.

Of particular relevance are the results of the climate change study that will be undertaken in parallel to this proposal. This will analyze the vulnerability of ecosystems and ecosystem services provided by them by undertaking the following tasks: i) Define key ecosystems for each eco-region; ii) Identify environmental services of these ecosystems that provide benefits to local and regional populations, such as watershed protection, and define which of these services need to be studied in more detail in view of the expected CC impacts; iii) Quantify economically these ecosystem services and evaluate how they will be affected by CC for different scenarios, including with and without adaptation and for different climate change scenarios; iv) Identify relevant biological climate change indicators for each eco-region; v) Create distribution models of species considering changing climatic variables; vi) Analyze the following variables: phenology, interaction between species, changes in populations, ecosystems and species with high rate of extinction; vii) Identify adaptation options including, among others, conservation and restoration activities for different climate change scenarios; viii) Study other indirect and associated impacts, such as progression of the agricultural frontier as of relevance for ecosystems. This analysis will provide inputs into the updated NBSAP particularly in terms of setting priorities and also as an input to the making the case for investments in biodiversity management.

This is related to the second issue of particular relevance in updating the NBSAP and one to be supported by resources requested herein. This is a more in depth analysis of existing studies that assess and value ecosystem services to different production sectors and livelihoods and determine costs of sustainable practices that facilitate the conservation of these ecosystem services. This will enable the strategy to link the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods and use this to determine priorities and to increase and guide allocation of resources for NBSAP implementation. National specialists will collect and process available economic data to the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management enabling the NBSAP to “make the case” for biodiversity and facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples. Links will be made with the UNDP/UNEP GEF project “Establishing incentives for the conservation of ecosystem services” that is measuring and valuing

ecosystem services in 3 eco-regions (Chaco; Entre Ríos; Jujuy) and testing PES mechanisms based on national policies as buyers (native forest law) and small to medium size farmers as providers. In addition links will be made with on-going work at the regional level within the scope of the UNDP LAC Biodiversity Superpower Programme and work to increase investment in biodiversity management.

A third issue of relevance is the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies. Throughout the entire process of NBSAP updating care will be taken to identify specific targets and practices for key productive sectors and define plans and mechanisms that will be developed for their achievement. This will be undertaken through three different processes. The first is through the active participation in the regional and national technical target setting meetings. The second is through the regular meetings of CONADIBIO that will count with representatives from the different sectors and will actively discuss progress made in specific sectors regarding adjustment to sector planning to incorporate the newly determined NBSAP targets. The third will be through the commissioning of specific proposals for policies and procedures to be included into sectors. The final definition of the sectors for which specific papers will be commission will occur during the stocktaking and target setting process. Nonetheless is expected that particular attention be places on Rural development and livelihoods, Agriculture, Energy and Tourism sectors given that these are of national priority or have expanded substantially since the previous NBSAP and/or have an increasing impact on biodiversity. In specific relation to IAS the Trade, Travel and Transport sector will be reviewed as major pathways for IAS introduction. In specific reference to the Nagoya Protocol the Rights of indigenous groups will be addressed in depth. Based on the in-depth study on climate change provisions will be made for Climate change mainstreaming. This last will draw on the UNDP supported in Argentina to set up a platform for developing low-emission and climate resilient development strategy.

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

IV. Developing implementation plans

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 3.1 National framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) Province and regional specific timelines and responsibilities (iii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iv) National and province specific needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (v) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing and potential biodiversity finance at national and provincial level.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3 Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Argentina in a timely manner, in particular the preparation of the Fifth National Report for submission to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans for Federal and Provincial levels, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Argentina, 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, Argentina 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):

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- (1) *Institutional and operational framework for implementation:* Based on the updated NBSAP and the input from the initial capacity assessments at Federal and Provincial levels undertaken in the preparatory phase a report will be drafted that consolidates the information on the legal frameworks; institutional base and operational procedures to implement the Action plan at Federal and Provincial level. If necessary additional analysis and proposals for adjustments to legal and institutional frameworks required for

implementation will be undertaken along with and capacity building programmers will be undertaken to provide support for the initial phase of implementation with particular emphasis on mechanisms to ensure effective institutional coordination at local regional and national levels. By that time specific funding mechanisms will be put in place to ensure continued operations of this important Commission.

- (2) *Financial Plan for NBSAP implementation.* Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation will be essential. Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties “to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention.” In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Argentina is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. Through this proposal, specific efforts will be made to explore those mechanisms that can be successfully adopted in the country for medium and long term funding. Building on the inputs from the regional consultation that included the identification of potential costs and funding sources (Component 1) , as well as on the analysis of economic valuation studies and the climate change study (Component 2) the finance expert hired through the project will : (i) Identify the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP at Federal and Provincial level; (ii) Identify potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps including relevant sub-national, national and international donors; trust funds, civil society and other financing mechanism that can be adopted in the short, medium and long term; (iii) Assess the feasibility for these revenue sources; (iv) Develop a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources; (iv) develop a data base for managing information on the different funding sources that enable monitoring and evaluation of resource mobilization and investment in biodiversity management.
- (3) *Communication plan:* An expert in communication will be hired to develop a communication and dissemination strategy for the NBSAP that includes developing effective tools for dissemination and knowledge at the level of local communities and national and provincial institutions.

Care will be taken to integrate the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas PoWPA implementation plan. Argentina is currently striving to fulfill the objectives of PoWPA through specific projects such as “Rural Biological Corridors and Conservation of Biodiversity” and which aims to assist the Argentine government in its efforts to conserve globally important biodiversity and national levels by strengthening its system of protected areas (PAs). Related to this is nationally support efforts to consolidate the Federal System of Protected Areas established in 2005 to integrate the operations of the Federal and provincial Governments to strengthen its national system of protected areas that will strengthen national efforts to achieve Target 11 by expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Argentina will design and set up a system that enables future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services to be comprehensive, and fully incorporate climate change issues.

In addition monitoring of the achievement of the objectives of the updated NSBAP is envisaged drawing on information in the monitoring systems and on regular oversight of NBSAP implementation by the strengthened CONADIBIO .

Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Argentina is no exception. This aspect of the project will focus on developing a more effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM and strengthening institutional capacities for its implementation thereby enabling the effective sharing of information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.

Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting the Second National Report to the Cartagena Protocol by September 2011 and a Fifth National Report to the CBD by 2014. Seychelles is being assisted in the preparation of its Second Biosafety Report through a UNEP umbrella project. Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Argentina 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.

Institutional arrangements

Project implementation arrangement:

The project will be implemented over a period of 2.5 years. The Secretary of Environment (Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable - SAYDS) 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 executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1985) between the UNDP and the Government of Argentina, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2014.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by SAYDS implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. SAYDS will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The SAYDS 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 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 co-financing to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a national project coordinator 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 SAYDS, 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 evaluators; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the SAYDS, 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 necessity, but not less than once in every 12 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 Coordinator (PC) and Project Assistant¹⁴, who will be located within SAYDS offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The Project Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PC is accountable to the SAYDS, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PC will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

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

To have a participatory National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan including the different sectors of society, updated according to new national realities and international negotiations, so as to prioritize and establish permanent state policies more efficiently targeted to sustainable development.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will become policy instruments for sustainable development, which will reinforce institutional decision-making, capacities and coordination.

A project approach that includes the vision of the different players such as indigenous and local communities and their relationship with the management and preservation of natural resources will especially contribute to cost-efficiency. The fact of identifying new lines of development based on the sustainable use of biodiversity will also increase cost-effectiveness of the project's interventions.

¹⁴ Project Assistant will be financed by government.

UNDP's comparative advantage for Biodiversity Enabling Activities

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 project Biodiversity Support Programme was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage for biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries.

Argentina has accessed funding through UNDP for preparing its first NBSAPs and first national report, as well as the third and fourth national report.

UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Argentina. This project will effectively share costs and create technical synergies with ongoing projects, including but not limited to:

- UNDP/GEF project *Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonian Coastal Zone Management Programme and Biodiversity Conservation* (on-going)
- UNDP/GEF project *Increase of the local benefits based on Biodiversity and on the related traditional knowledge in Quebrada de Humahuaca, Jujuy Province* (on-going)
- UNDP/GEF project *Sustainable Management of Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems to Combat Desertification in Patagonia* (on-going)

The Country Office is supported by the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit for Latin America, and 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 Argentina.

Fit with Argentina's UNDAF and CPAP

This project fits with the Argentina's UNDAF Outcome #1 "The country will have implemented the promotion of productive development through incorporation of technological changes consistent with the creation of decent employment and environmental sustainability".

It will also contribute with UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2014 Outcome 1.3 "The country will have implemented strategies and policies for sustainable management and use of natural and environmental resources" and within it the Output "1.3.1: Policies and strategies designed and implemented for sustainable and equitable management and conservation of lands, forests, water resources and biodiversity, at national, provincial and local level."

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. Potential stakeholders include the members of CONADIBIO which are as follows :

Governmental agencies are as follows:

- The SAYDS with 2 representatives: the Director of Environmental Management and Conservation chairing CONADIBIO and the head of the working group of biodiversity conservation serving as Technical Secretary;
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1 representative);
- The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (1 representative);
- National Parks Administration of the National Tourism Secretariat (1 representative).
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade through its Directorate General of Environmental Affairs (DIGMA) (1 representative).
- The National Agricultural Technology Institute (1 representative).
- The National Inter-university Council (1 representative)
- The National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) (1 representative).
- The Provinces, through the Federal Council of the Environment (COFEMA) with six regional representatives that are: northwest Argentina (NOA), northeast Argentina (NEA), Centre, Patagonia; Patagonia North and South. In cases where a province has special interests in the issues being addressed representatives from said Province will be invited to attend CONADIBIO meetings.

Non-Governmental Organizations include:

- Chambers of Commerce relating to the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity (1 representative).

- Non-governmental Organizations related to CBD objectives (1 representative);
- Indigenous Organizations (1 representative);
- The governing body of private Universities (1 representative);
- Trade associations and professionals related to the CBD objectives (1 representative).

In addition, at the sub-national level across all 24 Provinces Governmental agencies; NGOs; and members of production association and sectors will be relevant in the sub-national stocktaking and target setting process. A key stakeholder group will be the indigenous groups amongst which are Región Noroeste (NOA) with 13 'pueblos' (i.e. groups or tribes): Atacama, Ava Guaraní, Chorote, Chulupí, Diaguita/Diaguita Calchaquí, Kolla, Omaguaca, Wichí, Quechua, Tapiete, Chané y Maimará, concentrated in Salta and Jujuy Provinces; following to the Noreste Litoral Region (NEA-Litoral) with 6 *pueblos* (Chulupí, Mbya Guaraní, Mocoví, Pilagá, Toba y Wichí) concentrated in Chaco, Formosa and Santa Fé provinces; in Patagonia Region, with 4 *pueblos* (Tehuelche, Ona, Rankulche y Mapuche) concentrated in Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego provinces; and finally in the Central Region, with 5 *pueblos* (Guaraní, Comechingón, Huarpe, Sanavirón y Tupí Guaraní) concentrated in Buenos Aires City and Gran Buenos Aires.

Gender marking

In Argentina, the National Council for Women was established in 1992 to promote women's participation in society and ensure that the international treaties ratified by Argentina (in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) are applied in practice. According to a 2002 report by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), women head almost one-third of Argentine households, highlighting the importance of deliberately involving women throughout the process.

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

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

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

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	\$8,000 - \$15,000	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
Risks and Issues 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	\$1,000 for printing costs	At least one month before end of project

	local consultant		
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\$ 18,000	

These M&E costs are part and parcel of the UNDP Total Budget and Workplan (see Annex D). They may be borne by UNDP, GEF and/or government.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES:

Argentina has 2.7 million square km² of mainland making it the second largest country in South America and the eighth in the world. If the Islands are considered this are increased to 3.7million km² increasing its ranking still further. This along with the vast latitudinal range of the country has given rise to considerable differences across its territory. In addition Argentina is a federal country with 24 provinces. These have jurisdiction over national resources and thus play a vital role in the development and implementation of an updated NBSAP.

The existing Argentina 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 Provincial 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 Argentina's main regions and constituent Provinces. 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 priorities that capture the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regional and constituent Provinces. Only then can national priorities be defined that can be realistically implemented through the Federal and Provincial 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 design 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 Provincial Governments and a multiplicity of institutions for implementation.

- Five sub-national stocktaking reports that provide the following
 - a. Baselines updated for targets 1, 5,7,8,9,11,12,13, 17 at the sub-national level and new challenges identified;
 - b. Constraints and opportunities identified at sub-national level for Targets that were not included in existing NBSAP (targets: 10,14,15,16 and 20)
 - c. Emerging threats and/or opportunities identified at sub-national levels to determine potential new targets for Targets 2, 3,6,18 and 19
- Sub-national diagnoses and targets aggregated into matrices showing relative importance of the different Aichi targets in 5 sub-regions and the potential targets that could be defined along with costs and challenges.
- Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound sub-national targets (Centre; NW; NE; Cuyo and Patagonia) for the NBSAP based on national policies and regional priorities and opportunities and the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regions and constituent Provinces

- Validated Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets based on sub-national targets
- An updated NBSAP and Action Plan for Argentina that includes in addition to the normal sections of NBSAP specific sub-national and Provincial targets and responsibilities for the following
 - a. Province and regional specific timelines and responsibilities for implementation
 - b. Sub national and province specific needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance;
 - c. Resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP that includes potential biodiversity finance at sub national and provincial level

As a result the overall costs of the NBSAP update are greater than in many countries. In recognition of this significant amounts of co-financing have been provided both by the GoA and UNDP and in addition resources from the STAR have been allocated to the process to ensure that national priorities and requisites are adequately addressed.

In terms of the general distribution of resources across the different components of the process, component one is slightly higher than the guidance as the level of preparation and consultation required for stocktaking and setting sub-national targets is significantly more complex than in a smaller, non-Federal country. Nonetheless these sub-national stocktaking exercises and sub-national targets has been designed to also provide inputs to the subsequent stages of NBSAP update and action plan (Component 2) and the establishment of frameworks for its implementation (Component 3). Thus although the percentage cost of component one appears higher than normal it has enabled the cost of other components to be reduced. In addition 50% of the co-funding has been provided for component I.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ms. Graciela CONESA	General Program Coordinator	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development	October 25, 2011

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	11/22/1994	Silvia Mérega / Ms. Inés Kasulín

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

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
—	—	—	Helen Negret EBD	507-302-4508	Helen.negret@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Coordinator	\$398	72	<p>To be responsible for the managerial and planning requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding. 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. - Together with SAyDS staff, develop detailed 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. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Bachelor's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Argentina, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential. *The estimated time for technical project management and oversight is 60%. A SAyDS staff member will also provide support for key project management functions. The successful candidate will also provide technical expertise for the implementation of technical assistance ideally related to the development of consultations</p>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
Principal technical advisor	398	48	<p>The principal technical advisor is responsible for ensuring the overall technical quality of all of the components of the NBSAP, including the biodiversity valuation study, mainstreaming, and climate resilience and adaptation. Specific responsibilities include hiring appropriate consultants and contracting with service providers, providing technical oversight to all aspects of the NBSAP and its components, and monitor the overall technical quality of all aspects of the work. It is expected that this person will serve as project manager part of the time (see above)</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Expert in environmental management and consultation processes with expertise in biodiversity	\$319	120	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop planning methodologies and processes for the sub-national technical meetings and consultations - Review base documents for the inputs to the sub-national technical meetings and consultations - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. <p>Component 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Together with support from SAYDS technical staff review the consolidated results of the five regional consultations - Review the draft NSBASP update before revision of the CONADIBIO - Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP - Carry out consultations with provincial authorities and organize 5 sub-national Technical meetings and consultations and 1 National Technical meeting. - Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical meetings. - Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities. - Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity. <p>Component 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP implementation plans
Expert in Biodiversity Planning and monitoring	\$319	120	<p>Component 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a thorough analysis of the threats to biodiversity and the causes and consequences of the loss of biodiversity. - Work with provincial representatives. - Work in close collaboration with government counterparts to define national objectives and priorities. - Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. <p>Component 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate and mainstream the outcomes of the 3rd national communication on climate change regarding the effects of climate change on the ecosystems. - Collaborate in the preparation of the document for the revised NBSAP. <p>Component 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a monitoring system and report on the status of biodiversity.
Expert in environmental policies, legislation and capacity building	\$319	40	<p>To consolidate and prepare project components related to capacity building. This will included specific outputs under the following components.</p> <p><u>Component 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework, the current institutional basis and operational procedures. - Prepare the base document for regional consultations regarding Section 1, NBSAP.

<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"> - Define the main methodological approaches for capacity evaluations to be carried out by each expert. - Evaluate national and provincial institutional capacities to implement a harmonized legal and policy framework. - Prepare a report identifying strengths and weaknesses of institutional capacities. <p><u>Component 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work in close collaboration with government counterparts to define national objectives and priorities. - Collaborate in the preparation of the document for the revised NBSAP. - Define priority actions to improve the capabilities of national and provincial authorities. <p>Component 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose amendments to the legal-institutional dimensions and carry out a gap analysis on the procedures required for effective institutional coordination at the local, regional and national levels. - Prepare a document containing a proposed plan of action for capacity building, including a definition of impact and performance indicators and overall costs.
Economist with expertise in financial planning and mechanisms	\$319	32	<p>To start up and lead activities to estimate costs, identify funding sources and develop a financial plan to implement NBSAP.</p> <p><u>Component 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to the regional consultations <p><u>Component 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contributions to human wellbeing. - Draw up a cost estimate for implementing NBSAP. <p><u>Component 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out research to identify appropriate institutional donors, including trust funds, non profits and government agencies. - Identify funding opportunities and follow-up on them. - Establish links with potential donors (communicate with them, invite them to participate in project activities, submit concept papers or proposals) - Collaborate with associate organizations in fund raising and promote the development of joint proposals - Survey national and provincial agencies, civil society organizations, institutions and other funding sources to obtain short and long-term funding. - Develop a structured database to manage information on all prospects and donors to enable follow-up and evaluation. - Develop a financing plan with specific mechanism for ensuring revenue and fund raising in the short, medium and long term.

ANNEX B. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2011		2012			2013				2014		
			T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	
1	I. Preparation	1. Undertake rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports at national level and for a rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss	X	X										
		2. Prepare technical documents for regional consultations for completing stock taking and assessment of BD losses and for setting sub-national targets and priorities		X	X									
		3. Identification of stakeholders; and design of consultations including initial awareness building activities to increase capacities of key stakeholders to participate Centro, NOA, NEA, Cuyo, Patagonia) y 1 taller national		X	X									
		4. Convene CONDIBIO and finalize methodology for consultations and updating the NBSAP		X										
	II Setting regional targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	5. Convene regional consultations as to define sub regional targets; identify region-specific priorities and challenges; undertaken an initial capacity assessment and costing estimates as inputs for the updated NBSAP (Component 2 and Implementation Plan (component 3			X	X	X							
2	III. Strategy and action plan updating	6. Aggregate regional targets and inputs to define national targets and strategies and make initial cost estimates						X						
		6. Draft first version of the updated the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets. This will include the incorporation of initial results from the climate change study on ecosystems and a review of economic valuation undertaken in Argentina							X					
		7. Validate national targets and draft strategy through a national consultation								X				
		8. Submit updated NBSAP to CONADIBIO for approval									X			
		9. Mainstream specific aspects of NBSAP to sectors and sub-national entities through meetings of CONADIBIO				X		X		X		X		
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	10. Development of an institutional and regulatory framework plan including capacity development for NBSAP implementation.				X				X	X			
		10. Technology needs assessment							X	X				
		11. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.									X			
		12. Development of a financing plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation				X			X	X	X			
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	13. Development of a Monitoring and Reporting System on the status of biodiversity							X	X				
		14. Strengthening of national coordination structures. In particular the CONADIBIO		X		X		X		X	X			
		15. CHM development.			X					X				
		16. Development of indicators for NBSAP monitoring								X	X	X		
		17. Fifth national report									X			

ANNEX C. 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 D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

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 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	31,389.60	10,463.20	10,463.20	10,463.20	a
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	8,268.00	2,756.00	2,756.00	2,756.00	b
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	9,804.00	3,268.00	3,268.00	3,268.00	c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,353.00	3,451.00	3,451.00	3,451.00	d
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1					59,814.60	19,938.20	19,938.20	19,938.20		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	53,701.60	17,900.53	17,900.53	17,900.54	e
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	32,436.00	10,812.00	10,812.00	10,812.00	f
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,353.00	3,451.00	3,451.00	3,451.00	g
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equip.	8,508.00	2,836.00	2,836.00	2,836.00	h
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	21,912.00	7,304.00	7,304.00	7,304.00	i
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2					126,910.60	42,303.53	42,303.53	42,303.54		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	28,540.80	11,180.27	11,180.27	6,180.27	j
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	28,848.00	12,949.33	7,949.33	7,949.33	k
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,525.00	4,175.00	4,175.00	4,175.00	l
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	14,705.00	4,902.00	4,902.00	4,901.00	m
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3					84,618.80	33,206.60	28,206.60	23,205.60		
4. Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	28,656.00	9,552.00	9,552.00	9,552.00	n
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4						28,656.00	9,552.00	9,552.00	9,552.00	
					GRAND TOTAL	300,000.00	105,000.33	100,000.33	94,999.34	

Budget Notes	
a	<u>Technical Assistance:</u> (i) Environmental consultation expert (48 weeks @ \$319) set up methodologies for the sub-regional review and stocktaking and setting of sub-national targets and prepare inputs technical meetings and consultations; (ii) Biodiversity expert (36 weeks @ \$319); to analyze threats to and loss of biodiversity as inputs to sub-national stocktaking, targets and update priorities; (iii) Policies and institutional expert (8 weeks @ \$319) to consolidate and analyze information on the existing legal framework and institutions for sub-national stocktaking and national target setting and to oversee methodologies all capacity evaluations; (iv) finance and economics expert 6 weeks @ \$319 to develop a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to sub-national stocktaking and target setting.
b	<u>Contractual services individual</u> (i) facilitating sub-national (5) technical meetings for stocktaking and sub-national targets (US\$ 2,544); (ii) administrative and financial support for all sub-national stocktaking and target setting process (US\$ 5,724)
c	Contractual services companies: logistics for sub-national (5) technical meetings for stocktaking and setting of sub-national targets; consultations in neutral for a to ensure open and transparent consultations
d	Travel to sub-national (5) technical meetings for key technical experts and support for some indigenous groups land travel (all government staff –national and provincial covered by co-funding)
e	<u>Technical assistance:</u> (i) Environmental consultation expert (60 weeks @ \$319): to consolidated results of sub-national targets setting; support national targets setting and NBSAP update; lead national validation of draft NBSAP; (ii) Biodiversity expert (48 weeks @ \$319): to evaluate climate change impacts on the ecosystems outcomes and mainstream into updated NBSAP (based on 3rd national communication study) & provide technical inputs to sector negotiations; (iii) policies and institutional expert (24 weeks @ \$319) to define of priority actions in updated NBSAP to improve the national and provincial authorities capacities and design programmes; (iv) finance and economics expert 6 weeks @ \$319 to assess the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contributions to human wellbeing and make cost estimate for implementing NBSAP; (v) technical advisory tasks of project manager/principal technical advisor 24 weeks US\$ 398 (technical guidance to NBSAP update).
f	(i) Facilitating national technical meetings and NBSAP update validation consultations (US\$ 3,816) ; (ii) data consolidation (sub-national targets; surveys; diagnosis; national strategy and action plan updates (US\$ 19,080); (iii) administrative support for all NBSAP update process; multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms etc (US\$9,540).
g	National validation of NSBAP
h	Purchase of IT equipment (laptops and printers) for data consolidation and preparation of drafts
i	Audio and Printing services for target setting (sub-national: national; multi-sectoral consultations on mainstreaming targets and updating NBSAP); printing of final NBSAP; stationary and supplies.
j	Technical assistance: (i) environment expert (12 weeks @ \$319) to provide inputs NBSAP implementation plan; (ii) Biodiversity expert (36 weeks @ \$319): technical inputs and oversight to BD monitoring systems and reports; (iii) policies and institutional expert (8 weeks @ \$319) plan of action for capacity building, including a definition of impact and performance indicators and overall costs; (iv) finance and economics expert 19 weeks @ \$319 develop a financial plan to implement NBSAP; (v)

	Principal technical advisor 24 weeks \$398 to provide technical guidance to NBSAP Action plan and implementation.
k	(i) communications and dissemination strategy for the NBSAP and costing (US\$4,704); (ii) IT system design for user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM (US\$2,568); (iii) monitoring and evaluation system for biodiversity and NBSAP implementation (US\$5,104); (iv) 5th national report to the CBD (US\$ 7,656); (v) administrative support for all data consolidation for CHM and monitoring systems (US\$ 3,816).
l	Contractual Services-Companies: (i) Capacity assessment consultations; (ii) CHM systems installation;
m	Printing of 5 national report; Dissemination of NBSAP; awareness and communication activities.
n	Managerial tasks of National EA technical project manager

ⁱ Argentina extends from 21° South latitude (border with Bolivia and Paraguay) down to 56° South latitude, and from the meridian 53° West longitude (on the border with Brazil and Uruguay) up to 73° West longitude (on the border with Chile).