



**REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY  
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Brazil</b>		
Country:	Brazil	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4815
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of Environment (MMA)	Submission Date:	August 3, 2012
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$24,900

**A. EA FRAMEWORK**

EA Objective: To update the Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy in a participatory manner by defining national goals, targets, and associated capacity-building and financing strategies taking into account contributions from Government and civil society assessments of the threats that currently cause loss of biodiversity in Brazil and incorporating the global guidelines of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<p>By end of 2012, the multi-sectorial/multi-ministries working groups started in 2011 will have completed the stocktaking exercises held thus far and will have mapped the mechanisms/policies/costs at National level (Federal) for achievement of the initially proposal for Brazil targets related to the Aichi and identified challenges</p> <p>By 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</p>	<p>1.1. Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes are carried out in a participatory manner including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated baselines for different Aichi target based on inputs from civil society (“Biodiversity Dialogues” with 4 main stakeholder groups) and national government entities;</li> <li>Problem analysis of the causes of biodiversity loss; the opportunities and challenges to address these; and relative importance of the different Aichi targets and the potential contribution to national targets incorporating the results of civil society Biodiversity Dialogues and problem analysis undertaken with Federal Government environmental and production sector institutions</li> </ul> <p>1.2. In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Brazil’s reality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets validated federally and across multiple sectors</li> </ul> <p>1.3 In an iterative manner, Brazil taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>1</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>2</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>3</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>4</sup>, among other relevant ones).</p>	29,225	100,000

<sup>1</sup>[www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>2</sup>[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>3</sup>[www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>4</sup>[geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
2) NBSAP update	TA	By early 2014, Brazil'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 COP12	<p>2.1 A proposal for formally recognizing and regulating the national goals prepared</p> <p>2.2. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Brazil, anchored into national development frameworks is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming across sectors; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services</p> <p>2.3 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Brazil is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP12</p>	110,225	153,000
3) National framework for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms	TA	<p>By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</p> <p>By early 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</p>	<p>3.1 National framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial strategic and institutional leadership for NBSAP implementation is established</li> <li>A needs assessments on capacity and finance are carried out including the identification of needs for linking existing information systems to monitoring NBSAP implementation</li> <li>A costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS with specific sections on potential implications and challenges for State and Municipal level actions;</li> <li>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 level.</li> </ul> <p>3.2 A permanent framework for CDB reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner.</p> <p>3.3 Monitoring and reporting system on the status of biodiversity, in particular the preparation of the Fifth National Report for submission to the CBD by 31 March 2014</p>	98,050	92,314
Subtotal				237,500	345,314
EA Management Cost <sup>5</sup>				11,500	21,976
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>249,000</b>	<b>367,290</b>

#### 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	Ministry of Environment	Grant	100,892
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In kind	197,580
Bilateral Donor	DEFRA/UK	Grant	44,624
Non-Governmental Organization	IPE	Grant	12,097
Non-Governmental Organization	WWF/Brazil	Grant	12,097
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>367,290</b>

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

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Global	249,000	24,900	273,900
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>249,000</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>273,900</b>

### D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	4	4,000	15,976	<b>19,976</b>
International consultants*	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,000	4,000	<b>6,000</b>
Travel*		750	2,000	<b>2,750</b>
Others**	Project Audit and Unforeseen Expenses including currency fluctuations	4,750	0	<b>4,750</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,500</b>	<b>21,976</b>	<b>33,476</b>

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

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

Besides the inputs from the 'Planning Expert' (see Annex A) and the items under 'other' above, the GEF is requested to finance:

- \$2,000 for office audio and communications materials
- \$750 for complementing management related travel (i.e. by the project manager)

Refer to Annex C (UNDP Total Budget and Workplan) for more details.

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Brazil is the largest country in South America occupying nearly half the continent and covering roughly 8.5 million km<sup>2</sup>. In addition Brazil has one of the most extensive coastlines in the world, measuring over 9,000 km. Its marine and coastal area covers 3.5 million km<sup>2</sup>, an area equivalent to 41 percent of the Brazilian terrestrial territory and comparable in size to the Brazilian Amazon (4.1 million km<sup>2</sup>). Brazil has six terrestrial biomes four of which are forests: the world's largest standing tropical rainforests- the Amazonian and Atlantic forests; the Caatinga semi-arid thorn and deciduous forest; and the world's largest savanna-woodlands -the Cerrado. Both the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado Biomes are globally recognized biodiversity hotspots. A fifth terrestrial biome- is the Pantanal- the world's largest inland wetland. The sixth is the Pampas. These terrestrial biomes are subdivided into 47 major vegetation types (IBGE<sup>2</sup>). Brazil also has three large marine ecosystems (Large Marine Ecosystems- LME), which include 8 marine eco-regions and 12 major river basins. At the species level Brazil has the greatest overall diversity of species in the world with at least 103,870 species of animals and 43,020 plant species currently known and on average 700 new species are recognized each year<sup>6</sup>; and the country either tops the world list in diversity for many taxa or is not far behind in others<sup>7</sup>.

2. Alongside the biological diversity, Brazil is also culturally very diverse. As of 2008 the population was approximately 190 million<sup>8</sup>, 83.75% of which was urban. This makes Brazil the most populous country in Latin America, as well as one of the most populous in the world. The density is 22.31 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> but the population is not evenly distributed. Nearly 20% live on the coastal fringe<sup>9</sup>, representing more than 37 million people and a demographic density five times greater than the national average<sup>10</sup>. The population is also heavily concentrated in the Southeastern (79.8 million inhabitants) and Northeastern (53.5 million inhabitants) regions, while the two most extensive regions, the Center-West and the North, which together make up 64.12% of the Brazilian territory, total only 29.1 million inhabitants. Brazil also has a great ethnic-cultural diversity, with an estimated indigenous population

<sup>6</sup> From 1985 to 1999, 395 zoological field inventories were conducted in all biomes Brazil, 103 in the Amazon.

<sup>7</sup> Brazil tops the list for primates (55 spp.; 24% of world total) & flowering plants (55,000, 22%), and ranks 2nd in birds (1,622 spp.), 3rd in palms (387 spp), and 4th in reptiles (467 spp).

<sup>8</sup> 2008 PNAD, IBGE. "População residente por situação, sexo e grupos de idade"

<sup>9</sup> Information provided by GERCO.

<sup>10</sup> Demographic densities are 87 inhabitants/m<sup>2</sup> in coastal zones and 17 in inland areas.

of 460,000 persons from 225 different ethnic groups, speaking at least 150 different languages.

3. With large and growing agricultural, mining, manufacturing and service sectors, Brazil economy ranks highest among all the South American countries and it has also acquired a strong position in global economy. In the last decade, the gross national product (GNP) has grown 37% and agribusiness (agriculture and cattle ranching) alone has increased 47%, or 3.6% per year, being the most dynamic sector of the Brazilian economy. In spite of Brazil's 2010 position as the 7th economy in the world, internal disparities on income distribution position the country as the 84th at the Human Development Index of 187 countries with comparable data. Brazil's HDI is 0.718 slightly below the regional average (0.731 in 2011). Nonetheless in the period for compliance to the 2010 targets (2003-2010), the country made significant advances in its fight to alleviate poverty and inequality with a range of policies that succeeded in bringing 28 million Brazilians out of poverty and 36 million into the middle class. During this period the average national growth was 4.1% and with increasing economic stability, job growth that brought in a new cycle of long term development, based on a model of production and mass consumption.

4. Brazil has an unusual role in the world in relation to food production, energy, biodiversity and ecosystem services. It is a major producer of food, both globally and nationally. It produces a large percentage of the world's fiber, and is increasingly a powerhouse in producing biofuels. In addition Brazil houses perhaps the largest percentage of the world's biodiversity, and the Amazon forests have a critical role in providing ecosystem services upon which the entire world depends.<sup>11</sup> At the same time, Brazil faces enormous challenges in alleviating poverty; it ranks among the world's highest nations in economic inequality, and has implemented several programs to address this issue. There is acute housing pressure, leading to rapid rates of illegal land occupation, placing even more stress on natural systems. This assemblage of development pressure highlights the critical need for a robust NBSAP that addresses, in a comprehensive way, the future of biodiversity in the country, and the role it can play in addressing some of the societal and development issues.

### **Threats to Biodiversity**

5. Brazil's biological richness is threatened by biodiversity loss driven by habitat destruction and fragmentation. Agricultural expansion and deforestation are major factors contributing to this scenario, particularly when combined with other major causes of biodiversity loss, such as voluntary and involuntary introduction and spread of invasive alien species, the use of fire for clearing, and pollution and contaminated water and soil. Widespread agricultural expansion (including forestry and conversion to pastures), road construction, and mining have been particularly important in driving population decline and species disappearance. Furthermore, hunting, overexploitation of timber and fuel wood, illegal trading of plants and animals, chemical pollution, oil exploration, hydroelectric projects, and unsustainable tourism are locally significant factors. Coastal development is also a major threat to coastal and marine zones, followed by pollution and fishing and extraction activities.

6. Accordingly to IBGE 2004 map, 27.75% of the Brazilian territory can be considered areas converted to human use. The Amazon has lost more than 15% of its cover with 1.8 million hectares cleared annually; the Caatinga has lost 47% of its cover and the Cerrado more than 48% with an annual rate of deforestation of 1.4 million hectares. Forest areas are subject to deforestation by large-scale farmers giving way mainly to pastures and crops, and degradation due to selective extraction and overharvesting of a number of species by small-scale farmers and local communities for subsistence and income generation.

7. Although the effects of climate change have been determined as the main cause of threat to species in only two biomes (one species in the Amazon and five coastal and marine species, which could be lead to extinction as a result of climate change), Brazil is implementing preventive measures to deal with the impacts of climate change as these are expected to reduce the resilience of ecosystems and with this increase species loss. Specific measures and targets will be needed for linking climate change issues to biodiversity conservation and given Brazil's continental size and range of climate change scenarios, sub-regional approaches will be needed. For example it is generally accepted that the semi-arid region of the North-East (NE) of Brazil is particularly vulnerable to climate change with projections of significant increased water deficiency further aggravating already harsh conditions. The NE, housing 10% of Brazil's the population, is the most densely populated semi arid region in the world, and already suffers high levels of land degradation and desertification, which equally contribute to the loss of biodiversity. It has the 10 lowest HDI figures of Brazilian states. In terms of forest: IPCC scenarios show that the most vulnerable forests of South America are the Amazon and the North East of Brazil. The synergies between deforestation and climate change with the first intensifying the impacts of the second, make forest management a high priority.

### **Institutional Framework:**

8. Brazil has an extensive framework of regulations and institutions that underpin biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) is the federal institution responsible for the policy and planning of environmental. The Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) is the MMA's principal executing agency responsible for implementing

<sup>11</sup> Martinelli, LA and S Filoso. 2009. Balance between food production, biodiversity and ecosystem services in Brazil: a challenge and an opportunity. *Biota Neotrop.*, 9(4): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v9n4/en/abstract?point-of-view+bn00109042009>

policies. In addition, the Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity (ICMbio) is responsible for the creation, management, and monitoring of the Federal Conservation Units. At the State level, State Environmental Management Agencies are responsible for the execution of policies within their jurisdiction. At the municipal level, municipal environmental agencies are responsible for local environmental policies as well as municipal-level environmental zoning diagnostics, some licensing processes and enforcement. These agencies are part of the Brazilian National Environmental System (SISNAMA). SISNAMA is governed by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA), a high-level advisory and deliberative committee that brings together representatives of government entities and civil society organizations, including from the national industry, agriculture and trade confederations, as well as of the Brazilian Nature Conservation Foundation (FBCN), among others.

9. The following are the recent policy instruments that have a bearing on Brazil's NBSAP:

- Decree 4339, of August 22, 2002, which established principles, general guidelines, components and goals;
- Decree 4703, of May 21, 2003, which established the structure, composition and mandate of PRONABIO (National Biodiversity Programme) and CONABIO; the latter with 11 governmental and 11 private sector representatives;
- Decree 5092, of May 21, 2004 and MMA Instruction 126, of May 27, 2004, updated by MMA Instruction 9, of January 23, 2007, which established Biodiversity Priority Areas for the Brazilian Biomes;
- CONABIO Decision 40, of March 2006, which established Priorities and Guidelines for the Action Plan to implement the National Biodiversity Policy; and
- Resolution 3, of December 21, 2006, which established National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 – CONABIO (National Biodiversity Commission).

10. Brazil was the first country to sign the Convention on Biological Diversity, and has actively pursued the achievement of biodiversity conservation in line with Convention guidance. There is a plethora of policies and regulations that have been advanced to this end. At the sectoral level, practices are regulated by a series of norms many of which are directly relevant for biodiversity conservation such as Decree 9.433/1997 approved the National Policy for Water Resources; and the Law 8.174/1991 establishes the principles of the Agriculture Policy. Sectoral frameworks also determine specific procedures for the installation of productive practices. Relevant sectoral institutions make an initial assessment of proposed activities, followed where necessary by the emission of rights-permits, and then proceed to the environmental sector to determine environmental viability through an environmental licensing process based on an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and corresponding Report (RIMA). Activities requiring environmental permits are defined under Annex 1 of the 1997 CONAMA Resolution nº 237 and cover a wide range of sectorial activities<sup>12</sup>. Meeting the Aichi targets will require internalization of goals into these different sector frameworks as well as the EIA/RIMA process at different levels.

11. Alongside these sector approaches Brazil's conservation efforts are complemented by its increasingly strong protected area policies and actions. The National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC) established in 2000, defines categories and tools for biodiversity conservation in federal, state and municipal Conservation Units (UCs), contributing to the maintenance of biological diversity and natural resources in the national territory. As of 2012, there are 1,515 federal and state UCs adding up to 1,508,708 km<sup>2</sup>, approximately 17% of the Brazilian territory. This is above Brazil's earlier goal of dedicating 10% of the national territory to conservation. However, the UCs were not distributed in an equitable manner among biomes and neither did the system include all territorial areas defined as being of high priority for the conservation of biological diversity.

12. In addition to the UC officially recognized by the SNUC- the National Protected Areas Plan (PNAP) of 2006 recognizes the role of Quilombo Lands<sup>13</sup> (QLs) and Indigenous Lands (ILs) in biodiversity conservation. Brazil has some 600 ILs covering ~105 million hectares (~12% of the national territory). Many are in areas of high biological importance. For example in the Amazon biome, ILs represent 69% of all areas under some form of protection; 40% of these ILs were identified by PROBIO as "Areas of Extreme Importance to Biodiversity"; 36% as "Very Great Importance" and; 25% as "Great Importance". ILs in other biomes are strategically located in sites critical for connectivity between PAs within SNUC, or for inter-biome transition zones. Thus, ILs play a significant role in conserving biodiversity of Brazil's different biomes. Of particular importance is a draft Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) that has been developed and is in final stages of approval. This involved over 1000 indigenous peoples (IP from 186 ethnic groups and is a first time ever for Brazil. Despite these advances, given the complexities and cultural diversity, it is essential that further efforts are made to involve indigenous groups in the discussion over national biodiversity conservation and to ensure linkages between the PNGATI with the new NBSAP process.

<sup>12</sup> For example in the agriculture sector, livestock rearing, crops, irrigation and settlements; in the energy sector, oil exploration (90% of the potential deposits are off shore); in the transport sector, linear structures such as roads and terminals for airports and seaports; basic sanitation related services such as water supply collection and treatment of domestic and industrial sewage. In terms of natural resources, permits are also required for exploration of timber and firewood, forestry sub-products, commercial rearing of exotic species and aspects related to use of genetic resources by biotechnology.

<sup>13</sup> Former slave lands.

### **Brazil's Progress in achieving the goals for 2010:**

13. These efforts, alongside a suite of boarder policies, legal instruments and conservation actions to improve enforcement have resulted in significant advances towards arresting biodiversity loss and making progress towards the goals for 2010. The conservation of the Amazon has improved in the last eight years with a reduction in forest fires and a significant increase in the number and extent of protected areas. There was also a notable increase of protected areas in the Atlantic Forest biome, combined with a strong reduction in deforestation. It is also visible that several patches of Atlantic forest have been restored, although comparative studies on forest quality have not yet been undertaken. On the other hand although more than 70% of the 2010 target for protected areas have been achieved to date for the Cerrado and the Caatinga biomes, its conservation status is still threatened by the expansion of agriculture and the production of charcoal, resulting in continued deforestation (4.17% and 2.0% increases, respectively, in 2008 compared with 2002). Vegetation monitoring data are not yet available for the Pantanal biome, where only 47.92% of its PA coverage target has been reached. The Pampa biome is the least protected biome and terrestrial invasive species are a cause of concern for several habitats. Finally, given its vast size, the marine biome is still well below its target of 10% protection, but advances are being made accordingly. However, over-exploitation of fishing resources, high rates of degradation of mangroves and off-shore oil operations are also a cause of concern.

14. Although significant advances have been made to meet 2010 targets for issues related to habitat protection, monitoring of impacts, and the reduction of threats from deforestation and the fire, Brazil has advanced less on the issues of invasive species, benefit sharing and regulated access to genetic resources. On the other hand sustainable use practices are also becoming noticeably more widespread and significant efforts and resources are being invested in achieving progress on other topics. Similarly important advances were also made in providing knowledge about biodiversity, including on agro-biodiversity. In addition, the International Year of Biodiversity (2010) counted on a greater involvement of the Brazilian society at large in issues related to biodiversity conservation and the environment – issues that had previously been more restricted to academia and government. This is indication of an increase in the mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into other sectors.<sup>14</sup>

### **Barriers to the implementation of the CBD Strategic plan**

15. Despite significant advances in achieving CBD 2010 goals, Brazil still faces major challenges to achieving a more efficient and comprehensive implementation of the existing NBSAP developed in 2008 (see section B). These challenges are likely to increase as it is updated to bring it in line with the new guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. The resurgence of the Brazilian economy and growing population come with strong pressures to increase consumption and the expansion of economic activities (agriculture, infrastructure, etc.) and accelerate development. A clearly defined and validated NBSAP that includes key elements of the CBD Plan, such as the link between climate change, forest management and the provision of ecosystem services for development, is essential to ensure that these emerging sector policies provide opportunities and not setbacks to the conservation of Brazil's biodiversity.

16. The Ministry of Environment (MMA), its related agencies and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) are still the main agencies working to incorporate national targets and global biodiversity. The mainstreaming of biodiversity issues remains a major challenge. The CONABIO is part of an effort to facilitate dialogue with other sectors and increase awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation, but the insertion of biodiversity issues discussed by representatives of the Commission in other sectors is much less effective than expected. The project PROBIOII (National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project) currently under implementation is an instrument to enhance the integration of biodiversity concerns in other sectors. It involves 9 government agencies in the sectors of environment, health, agriculture, and science and technology, each with a set of objectives on biodiversity in the project. Individual and often isolated initiatives from the private sector are increasing, but there is still a long way to go to root environmental and biological issues in other sectors. The financial sector, for example, has adopted some environmental criteria for specific lines of credit, but there remains the challenge of providing adequate training for professionals on the front line of credit, providing them with information and tools necessary to guide customers and make decisions.

17. Greater efforts are needed to better incorporate the goals of biodiversity strategies, plans and programs relevant for most sectors, particularly the economic sectors. Furthermore the additional complexity of the new CBD Plan that recognizes the intricacy and multi-sectorial approaches needed to address emerging threats such as climate change will require increased involvement of different sectors and analysis of the specificities of each biome. Brazil's vast territorial expanse; extraordinary biological and cultural diversity; three tiered governance system (Federal; State and Municipal) and extreme internal disparities on income distribution adds still more complexity, particularly to: (i) the definition of attainable national targets that reflect and address the country's diversity; (ii) the identification of efficient mechanisms for implementation; (iii) the identification and mobilization of resources, finance strategies and mechanisms for the implementation of the NBSAP across this vast country; and (iv) the coordination and monitoring of these to allow

<sup>14</sup> See e.g. also the results of a recent poll in: <http://www.scidev.net/en/agriculture-and-environment/biodiversity/news/brazilians-top-biodiversity-and-rio-20-awareness-poll.html>. Brazilian consumers came out on top for their awareness and understanding of both biodiversity and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), according to the results of a survey in eight countries released last week (19 May 2012) in São Paulo.

cost-efficiencies in the NBSAP implementation and maximize emerging opportunities and challenges as economic growth continues.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	04.04.2008	Submitted	Outdated, and does not fully meet the Aichi Targets
Revision of NBSAP	-	Underway, not yet submitted	A request to finance its preparation is included in this proposal
1st National Report	06.28.1999	Submitted	Outdated
2nd National Report	03.23.2005	Submitted	Outdated
3rd National Report	11.11.2005	Submitted	Outdated
4th National Report	10.09.2010	Submitted	Contains much useful and fairly up-to-date information, but is not 'Aichi-compliant'.
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY):		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY): Does not apply	
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
Does not apply			
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b>			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
For more information on the Clearing House Mechanism, consult: <a href="http://www.mma.gov.br/portabio">www.mma.gov.br/portabio</a>			
CHM link(s):	Does not apply		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			02
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			Not accessed
Note:			

## B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

18. 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 realize 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).

19. The Brazilian NBSAP developed in 2008 fully addresses the CBD 2010 overall goals at the broadest level and further defined a set of 51 national biodiversity targets for 2010. However, some of these targets are simply a collection of actions and guidelines. The NBSAP should not be composed of a disconnected and wide range of instruments for biodiversity management. It should be rather a consolidated document that can be implemented in a coordinated and efficient manner. In addition, the action plan does not include specific financial needs or potential sources and mechanisms, further hindering implementation. Although efforts were made in recent years to consolidate some of the dispersed 51 targets the NBSAP has not been revised. Furthermore the existing 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 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 Program of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11). The existing NBSAP does however outline a set of targets for PA per biome, many of which have been reached. Still, this does not include the definition of the role PAs can play in mitigation and adaptation of climate change, or the need to increase protection for ecosystem connectivity to increase resilience and to maximize ecosystems’ adaptation services.

Related to this plan, Brazil has advanced in defining the financial needs to sustain PAs and identified mechanisms and financing sources for increasing their management effectiveness. Yet, this has focused mainly on the Amazon biome and action is needed for the rest of the SNUC. The NPAP also recognizes the role played by IL and Quilombo PA, but a more integrated approach is required to ensure this is considered, as the SNUC is consolidated and as new targets are incorporated through the updated NBSAP.

- 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 16).
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

20. One of the first steps for an invigorated biodiversity planning process and an efficient implementation of the objectives of the new CBD Strategic Plan in Brazil is to complete the review and reorganization of the targets in the existing NBSAP. This can be done by regrouping them to bring them in line with the new CBD targets. This revised list would enable a better diagnosis of the baseline values and provide a solid foundation on which to determine goals that fully reflect the differences across Brazil's vast territory and gain the commitment of its three tiered governance system and different stakeholder groups for achieving these.

- *Three tiered governance structure:* The effective implementation of the new NBSAP will depend significantly on the contribution of existing policies and programs scattered throughout Brazil's States and Municipalities many of which could contribute significantly to the achievement of targets. There are a few isolated efforts to develop and implement state and municipal biodiversity strategies and action plans for the cities of e.g. São Paulo and Curitiba. However, many others are interested in defining their NBSAP and it is vital that these be aligned with the national level goals. Of the 5,561 Brazilian municipalities, 78% have a governmental structure dedicated to the environment (an increase of 10% compared to 2005), and 47.6% have Municipal Councils for the Environment, 13% of which were created between 2005 and 2008. In 2002, only 148 municipalities set aside a portion of their budgets for the environment. This could be harnessed to contribute more to NBSAP implementation but information is scattered and needs to be collated against the new targets to better assess the potential contribution to goals and estimate institutional and financial needs for optimizing these existing efforts.

- *Stakeholder groups:* Given the increased interest of different stakeholder groups it is expected that the efficient implementation of the updated NBSAP will also depend on successfully harnessing the vast number of isolated but important actions being undertaken. Brazil has identified four stakeholder groups that will significantly affect the achievement of targets: (i) indigenous people and communities given their importance in biodiversity conservation and the need to take into account their specific visions and idiosyncrasies ; (ii) NGOs; (iii) academia with researches concerning the biodiversity in general and how these research can help to set the targets at the national level; and (iv) the private sector with innovative approaches at the national and sub-national levels ;

21. Even once this is complete the decentralized implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy will still be a challenge that requires a greater commitment from state and local governments, as well as federal investments on capacity strengthening and awareness building. Environmental agencies of all three levels (federal, state and municipal), including the Ministry of Environment still face capacity constraints. These include serious challenges to recruit and retain a permanent technical team of adequate size and profile to perform their duties efficiently and effectively. This chronic lack of staff and temporary staff turnover results in lack of continuity of important long-term actions, and seriously hinder the implementation of programs and projects to prevent reaching the time limits established by commitments such as the periodic reports to international conventions. Conservation of environment and biodiversity would be greatly benefited by an institutional structure with professional and stable teams. A more robust investment to provide adequately staff to these agencies, as well as to improve the career path of environmental analysts and experts focused on the environment and biodiversity would help fill the gap and stop the constant turnover of good professionals. Without a full capacity assessment against well defined and costed goals and targets of an NBSAP that is clearly integrated to development and sectoral planning it is unlikely that such investment would be made. Given the growing importance of stakeholder groups

22. At a second level work is needed to incorporate the new issues and targets from the CBD 2011-2020 Plan into an updated NBSAP that counts on the support of the different levels of Government and key stakeholder groups. This will include issues indicated above as well as the review of ongoing initiatives to enhance links and inputs to achieving the CBD Plan. For example Brazil is playing a leading role in many aspects of climate change issues, including its early commitment to reduce carbon emissions, the development of scenarios and studies, the Plan on Climate Change and the legislation on the subject, reforestation projects for carbon credits, and an active role in international technical discussions, among other initiatives. Nonetheless the national effort to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change would benefit from a better integration between the stakeholders and institutions that work on these issues and those that work on issues of NBSAP/CBD.

23. A third challenge will be to identify measurable indicators for each updated or new goal and set up a system that will enable their efficient monitoring. The existing NBSAP did not identify measureable indicators nor does it define responsibilities and costs for

monitoring. Given the size of Brazil, this will be a costly undertaking and will require not only the careful definition of measurable indicators but also a monitoring plan that can be implemented in the different States and that is linked to efficient and effective information systems that are accessible to decision makers. Brazil has developed and maintains several significant information systems on biodiversity, such as the Authorization System and Information on Biodiversity (SISBIO), the Environmental Information System BIOTA (Sin Biota - FAPESP), and Species Link (on scientific collections) and databases for specific groups of taxa (such as sea turtles, fish species targeted by fishing, among others). However, not all existing systems communicate with each other, which hinders the integration and exchange of information and proper access to them. The MMA is currently mapping all existing systems linked to federal institutions, such as environmental agencies, the MCT, universities and research centers, among others, and promoting discussions between the institutions that house the systems to identify ways to integrate them. The second step toward the integration of these systems will be to make them compatible with each other, allowing the exchange of information and access to them. The government is also studying the development of a Virtual Institute of Biodiversity, to act as a central hub to access information on biodiversity and to support a network of experts, among other functions. It is essential that the implementation and monitoring plan of the new NBSAP fully compatible and linked to these initiatives.

24. Once this is complete a detailed financial plan will be needed with respect to the updated and new goals; newly defined baselines; the potential contribution of resources and programmers of the three-tiered governance system, different stakeholder groups; and, not least also, capacity needs assessment. This financial plan should also identify and outline the emerging financial instruments that could be developed.

25. Finally awareness building is needed to optimize the potential of support from civil society. Issues concerning biodiversity are still generally perceived as distant from the reality of the general public and it is key to ensure a wide communication of the NBSAP. The Environment Ministry is currently discussing a proposal to develop a comprehensive National Strategy for Environmental Communication and Education, which, when implemented, should increase support and participation of the population in the implementation of the objectives of the CBD.

26. Currently, Brazil is taking significant steps towards the review and update of the NBSAP. During 2011 a first stage has focused on supporting civil society input to the NBSAP process through Biodiversity Dialogues and commissioning a number of studies and reviews as inputs to these consultations. Four main civil society stakeholder groups have been involved: NGOs; indigenous groups; private sector and academia. Public consultations were undertaken in each of these groups to enable civil society's assessment on the causes of biodiversity loss and obtain their proposals on how this should be addressed. This is an on-going process that will be completed within the scope of the proposal presented herein. It has been an impressive undertaking to advance the civil society stocktaking over this vast country. This will serve as the first step in the updated NBSAP. This will be known in Brazil as the Brazilian Biodiversity Strategy Plan and will be composed of the results of the Biodiversity Dialogues and an Action Plan that will be based on further analysis; priority setting and consultation within governmental spheres to set the national targets from the Government stance building on civil society inputs. Thus this next stage of the NBSAP will ensure multi-sector inputs and validation to set the final national targets, define the action plan for achieving them; and building the framework for implementation by determining implementation costs and capacity needs; and preparing and disseminating the Fifth National Report.

#### **Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.**

27. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the existing NBSAP building on the foundation that Brazil has advanced in 2011 to the updating process. 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 sector and development plans.

#### **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 Brazilian national biodiversity strategy in a participatory manner by defining national goals, targets, and associated capacity-building and financing strategies related to the CBD Strategic Plan for 2020 taking into account contributions from Government and civil society assessments of the threats that currently cause loss of biodiversity in Brazil and incorporating the global guidelines of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

28. This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below and included in Part I, Table A. The next section provides for more details on the outcomes.

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets, building on the inputs of key stakeholder groups (private sector; NGOs; indigenous people and communities and academia) and a multi-ministerial Government problem analysis and assessment;
- Outcome 2– The NBSAP is revised/updated to integrate new aspects of the CBD strategic plan;
- Outcome 3 –Prepare the fifth Report for COP 11 and a framework for financial and capacity needs to Brazilian Strategy and implement the Action Plan.

29. 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)<sup>15</sup> 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)<sup>16</sup>:

*“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.”*

30. In this light, this project will build national capacity in Brazil in the following manner:

Individual	The coordinating structure for UNDP/GEF project is the Programme Coordinating Unit (see chapter on management arrangements). This ‘hybrid’ government-UNDP unit, which abides by high standards of accountability and responsibility, is the ideal place for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in the implementation of UNDP/GEF project and involved in environmental projects in Brazil 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. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalising the national level capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognised that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organisational capacity: Setting targets and priorities at the governmental level building on inputs from civil society Assessing and strengthening capacity needs. Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD.
Systemic	The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) identifying the value ecosystem goods and services at the national level; (ii) mainstreaming the knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Brazil’s new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity: Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into government and strategies. Planning a framework on capacity building and implementation.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

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

31. Through this enabling activity Brazil seeks to complete the review and revision of the NBSAP to incorporate the guidance contained in the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to strengthen the framework for its implementation so that it will serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies. This process will be led by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) as the maximum environmental authority in the country. It will fall under the responsibility of the MMA and specifically within its Biodiversity Secretariat that will oversee the process on a daily basis. CONABIO will approve the updated NBSAP and oversee its implementation. The different roles and responsibilities of these different levels along with the processes to be followed are described below.

32. In keeping with the established biodiversity planning practices the process through which Brazil'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 national priorities and new obligations under the CBD strategic plan 2012-20 and the global Aichi Targets. This will build on the civil society assessment already undertaken and include a multi-sectoral approach at the federal level;
- (ii) the updating and formal approval of the revised NBSAP that integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan; and
- (iii) the setting up of national frameworks and financing plans for NBSAP implementation; monitoring and Convention reporting.

### Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

33. 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. It represents a next step in the overall process that Brazil has already started to update its NBSAP as described above. This EA phase will take the process down to a deeper level. What is required to proceed with the finalization of the plan is a second phase of stocktaking this time to obtain feedback from the civil society and their initial definition of board targets that is nearing completion and to determine at the Governmental level and across different sectors how relevant and realistic these targets are, and how to ensure their achievement. As Brazil is a Federal nation in which the states have jurisdiction over natural resources although this second round of stocktaking will be mainly focused on Federal level consultations, States will be consulted to ensure that national targets capture the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regions and constituent States. The cost of the civil society round of stocktaking and the studies developed as inputs to this has been borne mainly by the Brazilian Government and some support from their PROBIO program as well as key partners amongst which are DEFRA; WWF; IUCN and FUNBIO. These are reported as sunk costs and are estimated at US\$ 500,000. Inputs from these partners are also expected in the second phase of stocktaking and have been reported as co-funding.

34. This second phase of stocktaking involves setting Federal Government targets, validated by the Ministries to provide inputs to the subsequent stages of NBSAP update and action plan (Component 2) and the establishment of frameworks for its implementation (Component 3). This will be used to inform the estimation of overall costs for implementation and with this further access the reality of achieving the targets. As an input to this results from a very initial scoping of potential costs will be used alongside more in-depth assessment of existing programmes and policies that represent opportunities. This could result in some adjustments in national targets and provide a basis on which to optimize the use of federal funds to cover issues where deficiencies are greater. The results of the Federal multi-sectoral consultations and assessment will be used to inform the estimate overall costs of implementation and, with this, further access the reality of achieving these. This could also result in some adjustments in targets but more importantly the optimization of the use of federal funds to cover issues where deficiencies are greater.

35. Component three has not yet been advanced and will form a pivotal part of the project proposed herein. It is also the weakest point of the existing NBSAP so requires additional support to ensure more effective implementation of the updated NBSAP capturing the full scope of Brazil's potential and significant contribution to CBD targets globally. In this regard the percentage of GEF resources assigned to this component is slightly higher than the indicative (as defined by the GEF) as Brazil is contributing with large amounts to Components 1 & 2 as well as the sunk costs in 2011 for a preliminary civil society stocktaking exercise across key stakeholder groups.

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Actual Percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	11.74%
	II. Setting national targets and outline principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	44.27%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	39.38%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	
	Project management	4.84%
	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 are carried out in a participatory manner including:
- Updated baselines for different Aichi target based on inputs from civil society (“Biodiversity Dialogues” with 4 main stakeholder groups) and national government entities;
  - Problem analysis of the causes of biodiversity loss; the opportunities and challenges to address these; and relative importance of the different Aichi targets and the potential contribution to national targets incorporating the results of civil society Biodiversity Dialogues and problem analysis undertaken with Federal Government environmental and production sector institutions
- 1.2. In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Brazil’s reality.
- Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets validated federally and across multiple sectors
- 1.3 In an iterative manner, Brazil taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>17</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>18</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>19</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>20</sup>, among other relevant ones).

### **Key products or publications resulting from the activities:**

- Baseline status of the CBD 2011-2020 targets in Brazil
- Brazilian Biodiversity Targets for Brazil as part of national efforts to implement the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

### **Key Outcomes:**

- By end of 2012, the multi-sectorial/multi-ministries working groups started in 2011 will have completed the stocktaking exercises held thus far and will have mapped the mechanisms/ policies/costs at National level (Federal) for achievement of the initially proposal for Brazil targets related to the Aichi and identified challenges.
- By 2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

### **Key Activities for Component 1**

#### **I. Preparation and Stock-taking**

36. Preparation for setting national targets and defining the priorities and targets will be undertaken through four different steps. First there will be a consolidation of the assessment of causes and consequences of biodiversity loss undertaken by civil society and a technical meeting held with the Ministry of the Environment to review and discuss these documents. The civil society assessment was undertaken through an extensive participatory process in 2011 and first semester of 2012 with four major 4 stakeholder groups. These were NGOs; academia; indigenous groups and communities; private sector.

37. Following this review – and building on it – the federal Government will undertake a problem analysis and cause-effect assessment on biodiversity loss. This will, alongside studies and previous consultation processes, be used to prioritize Aichi Targets in the Brazilian context. A methodology determined by the Ministry of Planning will be used and the process will be led by the Ministry of the Environment. As a first step this cause-effect assessment and priority setting will be undertaken by institutions linked to the MMA e.g. ANA; ICMBIO; IBAMA and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden. It will draw on existing studies and analyses including the civil society information. The emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in regards to the new issues of the CBD and existing NBSAP and an assessment of the primary drivers and root causes of biodiversity loss, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges. Care will be taken to ensure that the methodology used will facilitate the collection of information in formats that will both enable the definition of Brazilian goals for each Aichi target, as well as feed into the preparation of the fifth national report. In addition, the analysis and consultation process will be designed to also identify existing programmes and resources that could present opportunities for the NBSAP implementation and data that could feed into the capacity assessments to be undertaken through component 3.

#### **II. Target-setting**

38. Once the position of the environment sector has been validated, the emphasis will turn to ground truthing and validating this with

<sup>17</sup>[www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>18</sup>[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>19</sup>[www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>20</sup>[geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

different sectors. For this a multi-sectoral assessment of cause-effect biodiversity loss will be undertaken and a review of the prioritization of Aichi Targets in sector specific context. Challenges and opportunities in each sector will be identified for meeting national targets. This will include discussions on analyses, tools and operational approaches for determining and quantifying the benefit ecosystems provide to other sectors; the threats posed by sectors to biodiversity and policy measures to reduce these threats (which will have a bearing on the costs of addressing biodiversity loss). The process will be to identify focal points in the line ministries at the federal level and undertake assessments following a methodology defined by the Ministry of Planning. Assessments undertaken by civil society in the Biodiversity Dialogues will be reviewed along with consultations already undertaken on by the MMA; Probio and others donors. Again, methodologies will be designed to facilitate reaching consensus on and validation of national targets; inputs to financial and capacity assessment to be undertaken through component 3 and also preparation of relevant sections of the 5<sup>th</sup> national report. While all sectors will be convened, particular emphasis will be placed on those that have closest links with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use or which pose significant threats to it.

39. Based on this participatory stocktaking and assessment a first set of national goals within the Aichi Target framework will be defined, based on the results of the analysis of biodiversity loss; challenges and opportunities for addressing these. This definition of this first set of targets will be led by the MMA with consultation across the line ministries and using a methodology defined by the Ministry of Planning. The result will be a validated set of specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets and taking into account the different national realities and sectoral context. It is expected that a report on the progress being made to establish these targets will be presented at CoP11.

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

### **Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 2.1 A proposal for formally recognizing and regulating the national goals prepared (co-financing)
- 2.2. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Brazil, anchored into national development frameworks is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming across sectors; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services
- 2.3 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Brazil is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP12<sup>21</sup>

### **Key products or publications resulting from the activities:**

- Brazil NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020)

### **Key Outcome:**

By early 2014, Brazil'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 COP12

### **Key Activity for Component 2**

#### **III. NBSAP update**

40. In parallel to the stocktaking exercises across sectors at the federal level, consultations on the updating of the NBSAP will be held with the State Environmental Agencies (OEMAS). These will be led by the Ministry of the Environment. The first will be to obtain input to the overall methodology for the NBSAP updates. The second and any further consultations will be to present initial drafts of the national targets and obtain feedback and validation. Given the size and complexity of Brazil, State input to updating the NBSAP will focus on a first appreciation of opportunities and challenges for State level implementation of national targets and feedback from States on their main concerns. It will not be possible to determine State specific targets within the framework of this proposal. However, during these consultations in-depth discussions will be held on the national targets as an overall framework within which State level targets can be developed in the future. Also, states that have already advanced will be requested to present their strategies and share approaches and methodologies to increase synergies with new defined national targets and to stimulate other States to advance internally their processes of NBSAP within this first overall national framework. These consultations will also shape the capacity and financial assessments to be undertaken fully in component 3.

41. The updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy with new national targets and an action plan will also count on continued consultation with sectors. The final draft will be approved by CONABIO that has representation from multiple governmental sectors and representatives of civil society. Discussions will focus on the need to ensure the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these

<sup>21</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Federal Republic of Brazil, not UNDP.

sectors. As part of this process, Brazil will focus on key sectors involving biodiversity management at a national level, including those sectors prioritized through the stocktaking activities.

### **Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP document – Fifth Report to be presented by COP12**

#### **Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

3.1 National framework for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes:

- Initial strategic and institutional leadership for NBSAP implementation is established
- A needs assessments on capacity and finance are carried out including the identification of needs for linking existing information systems to monitoring NBSAP implementation
- A costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS with specific sections on potential implications and challenges for State and Municipal level actions;
- 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 level.

3.2 A permanent framework for CDB reporting is established and receives recurrent funding from government and other sources according to needs and in a timely manner.

3.3 Monitoring and reporting system on the status of biodiversity, in particular the preparation of the Fifth National Report for submission to the CBD by 31 March 2014 and a related progress report to CoP 2011

#### **Key products or publications resulting from the activities:**

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fifth National Report to the CDB.

#### **Key Outcomes:**

By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms. By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD

#### **Key Activities for Component 3:**

#### **Key Activities for Component 3**

##### IV. Developing implementation plans including capacity and finance assessments

42. This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. A capacity-needs assessment will be undertaken to develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities and for the implementation of the updated goals of other targets already covered in the existing NBSAP. This will include an initial capacity assessment based on a draft Action plan and including an assessment of State level capacities. It will also include sectoral needs both for supporting the implementation of the National Targets and Federal Action plan and for kicking off the process of defining State level NBSAP and Action Plans. The preparation of these capacity assessments will take place early on in the process to ensure that information can be gathered during the working groups and consultation on biodiversity losses and effects; challenges and opportunities; multi-sectoral assessments undertaken in Components 1 and 2. Using this information and based on the first draft of the National Targets; and Federal Action Plan a rapid assessment will be undertaken on the capacities at the Federal level and the opportunities that this could present the States for implementation. This will be used to ground truth the first draft of national targets and Federal action Plan. Once adjustments have been made to this a further stage of the capacity assessment will be undertaken to determine and cost specific needs and programmes that will need to be undertaken to ensure full implementation of the NBSAP.

43. A second key activity will be to undertake a financial assessment for the implementation of the NBSAP and achievement of national targets. This will consist of four different steps. One of the main weaknesses of the existing NBSAP, as in many countries, was the lack of detailed costs and funding sources for implementation. First, a comprehensive assessment of the funding baseline will be undertaken and where possible an evaluation of the true costs and cost effectiveness of biodiversity management actions that already exist in Brazil. This will help shape the definition of cost effective strategies for achieving the national goals. Secondly an assessment of the amount of funding needed to address biodiversity loss, taking cost-effectiveness into account, and the initial set of targets defined. Once a final set of targets is determined, the third step of the financial assessment will be to identify, access, and propose ways of combining and sequencing multiple sources of environmental and development finance that can be used for the

NBSAP implementation. The fourth step will be to draft a financial plan to mobilize the resources for the NBSAP implementation and manage the expected increase of financial resources.

V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange including the 5th national report

44. Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Brazil will prepare, submit to CBD and disseminate a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation. Brazil will also develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable better tracking of changes over time. The process of the preparation of the 5th report will be designed early on to ensure that information gathered in the stocktaking and national NBSAP updating process is gathered in a format that will be readily and transferred into the 5<sup>th</sup> national report. This includes the preparation of a progress report which will double as Brazil's report to CoP12.

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

45. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning processes, including those that produced Brazil's current NBSAP and the national CBD reports that were submitted to the COPs. Furthermore, the project is aligned with a number of overarching national policies, plans and strategies, which recognise the importance of the environment in general and of biodiversity assets in particular, noting Brazil's classification as a megadiverse country. These include the following recent laws and decrees (please see Brazil's 4<sup>th</sup> National Report -- <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/br/br-nr-04-en.pdf> -- for a full list of relevant laws and decrees):

46. Selection of Recent Relevant Laws:

- Law No. 10638 of January 6, 2003: Establishes the Permanent Program to Combat Drought –
- Law No. 10650 of April 16, 2003: Provides for public access to data and information
- Existing organizations and entities SISNAMA members.
- Law No. 10,683, 2003: Creates the Special Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries - SEAP.
- Law No. 10.831, of December 23, 2003: Provides for Organic Agriculture.
- Law No. 11097 of January 13, 2005: Provides for the introduction of biodiesel in Brazilian energy.
- Law No. 11.105, of March 24, 2005: Biosafety Act - Regulates items II, IV and V § 1 of Article 225 of the Federal Constitution, establishes safety standards and mechanisms supervision of activities involving genetically modified organisms - GMOs and their derivatives, creates the National Biosafety Council - CNBS, restructure the Technical Committee National Biosafety - CTNBio, provides for the National Policy on Biosafety - GNP.
- Law No. 11284 of March 2, 2006: Provides for the management of public forests for sustainable production, establishing, in the structure of the Ministry of Environment Forest Service Brazilian - SFB, creates the National Fund for Forest Development - FNDF.
- Law No. 11428 of December 22, 2006: Provides for the use and protection of vegetation native to the Atlantic Forest biome.
- Complementary Law No. 124 of January 3, 2007: Establishes, pursuant to art. 43 of the Constitution Federal, the Superintendency for the Development of the Amazon - SUDAM, establishes its composition, legal status, objectives, area of expertise and tools for action, provides for Development Fund of the Amazon - FDA; change the Provisional Measure No. 2157-5 of 24 August 2001.
- Law No. 11450 of March 21, 2007: Provides for the planting of Genetically Modified in protected areas.
- Law No. 11516 of August 28, 2007: Provides for the creation of the Chico Mendes Institute Biodiversity Conservation - Chico Mendes.23
- Law No. 11,696 of June 12, 2008: Establishes the National Day of Struggle of Indigenous Peoples.
- Law No. 11.794, of October 8, 2008: Regulates the item VII of § 1 of Article 225 of Federal Constitution, establishing procedures for the scientific use of animals.
- Law No. 11828 of November 20, 2008: Provides for tax measures applicable to in-kind donations received by public financial institutions controlled by the Union and aimed at prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation and promoting conservation and sustainable use of forests in Brazil

47. Selection of Recent Relevant Decrees:

- Decree No. 6263 of November 21, 2007: Establishes the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change - CIM directs the preparation of National Plan on Climate Change, and gives other measures.
- Decree No. 6290 of December 6, 2007: Establishes the Regional Development Plan Sustainable for the catchment area of the

BR-163 stretch in Cuiabá / MT - Santarem / PA - Sustainable BR-163 Plan, and other measures.

- Decree No. 6321 of December 21, 2007: Provides for actions related to prevention, monitoring and control of deforestation in the Amazon Biome, and amends and adds devices to Decree No 3179 of September 21, 1999, which provides for the specification of penalties for conduct and activities harmful to the environment, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6323 of 27 December 2007: Regulating Law No. 10,831 of 23 December 2003, which provides for organic agriculture, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6443 of April 25, 2008, promulgates the Complementary Agreement to the Basic Agreement Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of Republic of Nicaragua to implement the project "Modernization of Industry Programme Dendroenergético of Nicaragua. "
- Decree No. 6469 of May 30, 2008: Adopts the Recommendation No. 007 of 28 May 2008, the National Environmental Council - CONAMA, authorizing the reduction, for the purpose of restoration of the legal reserve, up to fifty percent of the properties located in Zone 1 as defined in the Ecological and Economic Zoning of Acre.
- Decree No. 6476 of June 5, 2008, promulgates the International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted in Rome on November 3, 2001, and signed by Brazil on June 10, 2002.
- Decree No. 6478 of June 9, 2008, promulgates the International Convention on the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969 and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil, done at London on 2 November 1973.251
- Decree No. 6511 of July 17, 2008, promulgates the amendments to the Annexes of the Convention Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes at Sea and Other Materials.
- Decree No. 6514 of July 22, 2008: Provides for offenses and administrative penalties the environment, establishes the administrative procedure for calculation of these federal offenses, and gives other measures.
- Decree No. 6515 of July 22, 2008: Establishes, under the Ministries of the Environment and Justice Programs Environmental Security Guard called Environmental National Guard and Corps parks, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6560 of September 8, 2008, promulgates the Additional Protocol to the Agreement Framework Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the Peaceful Application of Science and Technology of Outer Space for Continuity of the Joint Development of Earth Resources Satellites.
- Decree No. 6565 of September 15, 2008: Provides for tax measures applicable to in-kind donations received by public financial institutions controlled by the Union and aimed at prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of Brazilian forests.
- Decree No. 6620 of October 29, 2008: Provides for policies and guidelines for development and promotion of the sector of ports and port terminals of competence of the Secretariat Special Ports of the Presidency, govern the granting of ports, and the lease authorization of sea port facilities, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6660 of November 21, 2008, regulates provisions of Law No. 11,428 of December 22, 2006, which provides for the use and protection of native vegetation biome Atlantic.
- Decree No. 6665 of November 26, 2008, promulgates the Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic People in the Field of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine.
- Decree No. 6670 of December 1, 2008, promulgates the Agreement on Cooperation Sanitary Veterinary Medicine between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic and Algeria.
- Decree No. 6678 of December 8, 2008: VII Approves Plan for the Resources Sector of the Sea
- Decree No. 6698 of December 17, 2008: Declares the marine territorial waters Brazilian Whale Sanctuary and Dolphins of Brazil.
- Decree No. 6753 of January 28, 2009, promulgates the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, adopted in Cape Town.
- Decree No. 6829 of April 27, 2009: Regulates the Provisional Measure No. 458 of 10 February 2009 to provide for the regularization of land situated in urban areas 252 Union within the Legal Amazon, Supplementary Law No. 124 of 3 January 2007, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6830 of April 27, 2009: Regulates the Provisional Measure No. 458 of 10 February 2009 to provide for the regularization of land located in rural areas of Union collected by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform

- INCRA, under Legal Amazon, Supplementary Law No. 124 of January 3, 2007, and provides other measures

#### **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

48. Brazil has a long history of implementing biodiversity and related projects. The Project manager, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies with other related initiatives. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects and in the following manner:

- GEF 2703 (UNDP implemented): Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil: This proposal would integrate the results of efforts to conserve and sustainably manage mangrove ecosystems in Brazil to conserve globally significant biodiversity and key environmental services and functions important for national development and the well being of traditional and marginalized coastal communities. The results will be helpful particularly for achieving Aichi Targets 2 and 14.
- GEF 2356 (IBRD implemented): Ecosystem Restoration of Riparian Forests in Sao Paulo: This proposal will incorporate efforts from this project, which aims to foster development of adequate tools, mechanisms and methodologies for each region in the State, aiming to facilitate and encourage future large scale restoration of riparian forests. This will be particularly relevant for Aichi Targets 14 and 15.
- GEF 2373 (IFAD implemented): Sustainable Land Management in the Semi-Arid Sertão: This proposal will complement efforts in the sustainable land management project, which seeks to address existing land degradation in the small-holder sub-sector of Sertão. The project will provide insight into models for sustainable use and management, useful for achieving Aichi Target 4.
- GEF 2764 (IBRD implemented): National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project: This proposal would build from the efforts of the national biodiversity mainstreaming project, which aims to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into select economic sectors at federal and state government levels; - to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the private sector; - to support the consolidation and strengthening of Brazilian institutions working on the development and implementation of biodiversity policy; - to provide critical biodiversity information for policymaking through the monitoring of trends in biodiversity components and the assessment of the sustainability of production and consumption of biodiversity goods and services. All of these efforts are critical for achieving Aichi Target 2.
- GEF 2765 (IBRD implemented): Espírito Santo Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation and Restoration Project. This proposal would build from the results and ongoing process of this project, which seeks to support (a) the conservation of highly threatened biodiversity – a global benefit - and (b) the maintenance of environmental services provided by the rain forest ecosystem in the watersheds important to the state's population and to the local economy. These actions will help in achieving Aichi Targets 2, 4 and 14.
- GEF 2934 (UNDP implemented): SFM Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest Ecosystems. The proposal would integrate the results of this project, which aim to catalyze the consolidation of Indigenous Lands (ILs) as essential protected areas for the conservation of biodiversity in Brazilian forest ecosystems and as a constituent part of the National Protected Areas Plan and Indigenous Peoples Environmental Management Policies, important for achieving Aichi Targets 2, 11 and 14.
- GEF 3722 (UNEP implemented): Improving Brazilian Capacity to Conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use: This proposal would directly benefit from the results of this project, which aims to ensure data-driven policy design and implementation by facilitating and mainstreaming biodiversity information into decision-making and policy development processes, by creating a solid basis for a national clearinghouse mechanism.
- GEF 3767 (FAO implemented): SFM Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources: This proposal will integrate the results from to facilitate informed and participatory strategic decision making in natural resources management, with an emphasis on minimizing unsustainable land use-changes to conserve biodiversity and carbon stocks., a key component in achieving Aichi Target 15.
- GEF 4085 (IBRD implemented): Amazon Region Protected Areas Program Phase 2: This proposal will integrate results from this project, which aims to expand and consolidate the protected areas system in the Brazilian Amazon region and to strengthen mechanisms for its financial sustainability. These results will help in completing the PoWPA action plan, and will contribute significantly to achieving Target 11.
- GEF 3848 (FAO implemented): Integrated Management of the Ilha Grande Bay Ecosystem: This proposal will integrate results from this project, which aims to achieve the long-term conservation and sustainable use of Brazil's Baía de Ilha Grande Ecosystem (BIG) and its associated terrestrial and marine biodiversity of global importance. The results will help in achieving Aichi Target 4.
- GEF 4637 (IBRD implemented): Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (GEF MAR): This project aims to improve the management effectiveness and sustainable finance of a range of new and existing protected areas, important for achieving Target 11.
- GEF 2450 (IBRD implemented): Rio Grande Do Sul Biodiversity Conservation: This proposal will integrate results from this project, which aims to promote the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the state's grassland ecosystem by

mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within the forestry, agriculture, and livestock productive landscapes, important for achieving Aichi Targets 2 and 14.

- In addition, the proposal will build upon the on-going UNDP Initiative ‘*Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Biodiversity Superpower*’, by building upon the data collection and analysis with respect to economic valuation of biodiversity and protected areas in particular.

49. Collaboration with all of the above projects will be ensured by using them as a source of knowledge and information for the overall biodiversity planning process. The project managers and staff of the above mentioned projects will be invited to Biodiversity EA project events. They will be requested to make presentations, showcase active projects and avail essential information and data for preparing the products foreseen under this project, in particular the new NBSAP and the 5<sup>th</sup> National Report. This will maximise exchanges and reciprocal input. In the case of already completed but yet relevant projects, useful lessons will be extracted and projects may also be showcased.

#### **Project implementation arrangement:**

50. The project will be implemented over a period 24 months. The Ministry of Environment (MMA) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *Executing Agency*. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. The project will be implemented through the NEX modality (national execution), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government of Brazil, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2014.

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

52. Working closely with the MMA, 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, if so requested by government; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by Project Steering Committee; (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.

53. A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by the MMA, and will serve as the project’s coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 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.

54. The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a Project Coordinating Unit (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant all funded through co-financing sources, who will be located within MMA offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the MMA, and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the MMA.

#### **UNDP’s comparative advantage for Biodiversity Enabling Activities**

55. 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.

56. Brazil has accessed funding through UNDP for preparing its first generation of NBSAP. The project had a number of innovative elements and was positively evaluated.

57. UNDP has an active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Brazil. This project will be able to build on foundations for effective stakeholder participation, create technical synergies and specific information with ongoing projects, including but not limited to:

- UNDP/GEF project Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil.
- UNDP/GEF project Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest Ecosystems.

58. UNDP has an established Representation in Brasilia with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. The UNDP Country Office counts on 3 professional staff dedicated to the Environment and Energy portfolio, plus support staff, senior management and an operations unit. The UNDP Country Office is supported by the Panama-based UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit for Latin America, which includes a Regional Technical Adviser fluent in Portuguese. UNDP 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 Brazil.

### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

59. The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A thorough stakeholder involvement plan will list the key stakeholders that have already participated in the civil society stocktaking and assessment and that are expected to participate in the project and propose a role for them in line with what they have to offer and gain from the project. This list will be complemented by including additional representatives from sectors that are typically relevant for matters of biodiversity management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries). It will include those sectors that impact biodiversity, e.g. mining, urban development and transport. The involvement of these sectors in the project is important for ensuring the strengthening of biodiversity mainstreaming into policies and practices of these sectors. Equally, the participation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be an important due to the project's approach of anchoring the new NBSAP in national development. The project will involve the technical and academic sector, such as:

60. The following is an indicative and non-exhaustive list of stakeholders to be involved in the project:

National Research Council (CNPq)

Embrapa- Cerrado; and Pantanal

Ministries of Planning, Budget and Management (PBM); of Social Development; of Science and Technology; Public works?

Brazilian Forest Service

Brazilian Institute for the Environment and for Natural Renewable Resources (IBAMA)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO)

National Institute for Space Research (INPE)

National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI),

The Nature Conservancy

State Secretariat of Environment

Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)

University of Vale do Itajai – Univali

Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

University of Pernambuco

Association Plants of the Northeast

Association Caatinga

Association for the Defense of Nature

Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro

Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO)

Brazilian Network to Combat the Wild Animal Trafficking (RENCTAS)

Biodiversity National Commission (CONABIO)

National Industry, Agriculture and Trade Confederations

Brazilian Nature Conservation Foundation (FBCN)

61. The project will also put specific emphasis on CSO/NGO participation, including indigenous groups and women's groups. As noted above, two of the four key stakeholder groups are NGO and indigenous people and communities. This is particularly important, considering that indigenous lands in Brazil cover about 12% of the territory many of which are of high importance for biodiversity conservation. Special attention will be paid to CBD's guidance on the engagement of traditional and indigenous peoples in biodiversity planning processes. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.<sup>22</sup>

62. A number of NGOs are active in environmental education relating to biodiversity, and have an important role in raising public awareness, including among indigenous groups. Among them, are scientific groups undertaking basic biodiversity research; as well as

<sup>22</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/traditional](http://www.cbd.int/traditional).

water related NGOs, environmental law promotion entities, biodiversity, environmental monitoring & assessment, and ecotourism interest groups.

### **Gender marking**

63. The 1988 Constitution of Brazil upholds the principle of equality between men and women, particularly within the family, and prohibits all forms of discrimination. However, some inequalities with respect to access to resources, particularly land ownership, exist. Access to land is legally guaranteed to women and land can therefore be granted to a man or a woman, irrespective of marital status. However, almost all the beneficiaries of the 1996 land reform were men; women were considered to be their husbands' dependents. To remedy the situation, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform introduced a quota system that attributes one-third of the funds for financing agrarian reform to women. Until recently, Brazil's Civil Code discriminated against married women and restricted their access to property other than land. Men were responsible for administering joint property and also acted as their wife's "representative", which gave them the authority to administer their wife's individual property. The 2003 Civil Code gives each spouse equal rights and obligations in this area. By law, Brazilian women have access to bank loans, but those in rural areas have more difficulty exercising this right.

64. Because of the potential for past inequalities to have an adverse impact on gender issues, this proposal will place a special emphasis on gender aspects of biodiversity management. The project manager will ensure that that gender consideration become an integral part of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>23</sup> More specifically two pieces of guidance are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

65. 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.

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

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

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

67. Brazil is a megadiverse country in terms of its biodiversity and it plays a leading position in global forums that advance conservation of biodiversity and the CBD objectives. The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners to further realise this potential and to conservation these globally significant resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

68. The project combines GEF funding with a government investment and a wide range of funding sources in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government's contribution to the project includes the staff time of a Project Director and of support staff at the MMA. Government is also financing a number of project activities, including the organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, resources; information and data will be provided by a number of partners including amongst others with institutions that can assist in the mobilization of sectors, meetings, contracting of studies, printing documents, among other actions. Thus far, the following partners have confirmed support: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IUCN, WWF-Brazil, Ecological Research Institute - IPE, the National Confederation of Industry - CNI Movement Business for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity - MEB, Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development - CEBDS, Brazilian Biodiversity Fund - Funbio, Brazilian Association of Environmental Entities - ABEM, Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science - SBPC, the Amazon Working Group - GTA, Extractive Women's Cooperative from Marajó - CEMEM Institute Brazilian Indigenous Intellectual Property - INBRAPI, Articulation Pacari of Medicinal Plants, Via Campesina and Culture Points.

69. Cost-effectiveness will also be enabled by adopting 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 This will especially contribute to the project's cost-effectiveness. Identifying new lines of development based on the sustainable use of

<sup>23</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf) and [www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf).

biodiversity will also increase cost-effectiveness of the project's interventions

70. The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise (the later through e.g. DEFRA and international NGOs) in implementation. GEF funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

71. The government of Brazil wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the full involvement and commitment of Ministries and key stakeholder groups in the definition of targets and their contribution to implementation, as well as the inclusion of new themes such as mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. A significant percentage of the resources of this is being contributed by other sources. In terms of this proposal this is a 1 to 1.5 GEF to other funding ratio. In addition, a highly significant amount of resources was provided in 2011 estimated at some \$300k to provide information for and support of extensive consultation in civil society. The GEF's financing of specialised consultants and knowledge/capacity building to assist Brazil in developing the framework for implementation of the updated NBSAP is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without GEF assistance in the time frames in question.

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

<b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i></b>	<b>Time frame</b>
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first month of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	\$1,000 for printing costs	At least one month before end of project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$1,500 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
<b>TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i></b>		~ US\$ 7,500	

#### **F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES:**

72. Brazil has 8.5 million square km<sup>2</sup> of mainland and almost half again in marine and coastal areas. It is the largest country in South America and occupying nearly half the continent; has the greatest overall diversity of species in the world and is a vibrant and growing economy. In addition Brazil is a federal country with 26 States each with multiple production sector stakeholders and with jurisdiction over natural resources in the territories. Setting new national targets that reflect this complexity and defining priorities, strategies and action plans is complex. Ensuring that sectors buy into the process and validate the outcomes will take considerable efforts. Furthermore the existing Brazilian NBSAP does not include a plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes. This has hindered its implementation as scarce resources are channeled to those priorities identified in planning processes and that have clear ownership of the State Governments. In addition the existing NBSAP does not include all the Aichi targets and stocktaking; capacity and finance assessments for these targets need to be undertaken. Other targets require updating to reflect current conditions, challenges, potentials and priorities of Brazil biomes and multiple stakeholders across its constituent States.

73. As a pre-requisite to determining national targets for the updated NBSAP Brazil has undertaken an extensive series of Biodiversity Dialogues across 4 main stakeholder groups and commissioned a number of studies and reviews that have advanced the stocktaking process. This now needs to be reviewed and developed through a multi-sectoral process in which the Federal Government can first complete their stocktaking and assessments; establish national targets that capture the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regional; and develop an implementation framework for achieving the national targets and guiding the future development sub-national targets. If the NBSAP does not reflect these realities, there will be no ownership of the NBSAP. Specific opportunities will be lost and the implementation of this new NBSAP will suffer. This is no easy undertaking and the proposal presented herein has been designed and costed to ensure that this becomes a reality.

74. As a result the overall costs of the NBSAP update are greater than in many countries. However the Brazilian government and diverse co-funding partners have already provided resources for the first step of civil society Biodiversity Dialogues and as a result is requesting resources from the GEF set aside that are in line with the general guidance provided. Brazil has heavily invested in the civil society stocktaking and has now raised further national and donor financing for much of the Government stocktaking. It is requesting GEF support for addressing some of the weakest aspects of the previous NBSAP including capacity needs and financial assessment to ensure more effective implementation of the new NBSAP. In this regard the percentage of GEF resources assigned to component 3 is higher than in other proposals. Nonetheless Brazil is contributing large amounts of cofunding particularly to Components 1 and 2 in addition to the sunk costs in 2011 for a preliminary stocktaking exercise and targets setting by four key stakeholder groups.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT AND GEF AGENCY**

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Rodrigo VIEIRA	General Coordinator for External Financing	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management	August 2, 2012

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	02-28-1994	Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto

**B. GEF AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		August 3, 2012	Helen Negret, Regional Technical Advisor - EBD	+507-302-4508	helen.negret@undp.org

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>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager	NA	NA	To be covered from Co-finance
Planning expert	1000	4	The planning expert will provide <i>ad hoc</i> inputs to project management in terms of planning and adaptive management for increasing efficiencies in project implementation based on feedback from the different consultations and elements of each component. This will include the adjustment of project planning and reporting as needed as well as the collection and codification of lessons learnt. He/she will respond directly to the National Project Director (NPD) and National Project manager (NPM). The successful candidate would have extensive experience in project implementation; planning and reporting preferably in areas related to biodiversity policy.
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Lead biodiversity policy planning expert	1000	75	<p>The biodiversity policy and planning expert will provide technical support through advisory services to the NPD and NPM for the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting processes, as well as to the development of the NBSAP and its implementation plans in Brazil. He/she will be an experienced consultant, with wide experience in biodiversity management and policy. Under the overall guidance of the NPM, national execution partners and the UNDP technical staff, he/ she will ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap for the project and will undertake the following key tasks related to each step of the NBSAP planning process.</p> <p><u>Component 1: Stocktaking and national target setting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the guidance of the MMA review the outcomes of the Biodiversity Dialogue processes held with civil society; prepare summaries of these to facilitate the governmental environment institutions problem analysis and stocktaking that will define a first outline of proposed targets and the opportunities and challenges for achieving these.</li> <li>• Facilitate the environmental institutional stocktaking consultation at the Federal level and prepare summaries of these as an input to the multi-sectoral consultations and stocktaking processes.</li> <li>• Together with Ministry of the environment (MMA) and Ministry of Planning develop methodologies and processes for undertaking stocktaking at the Federal level across sectors including a problem analysis of causes of biodiversity loss linked to each sector; identification of opportunities and challenges to address these; the identification of priorities and possible national targets for an updated NBSAP.</li> <li>• Work in close collaboration with government counterparts to undertake sectoral assessments of objectives; priorities and target setting bearing in mind (i) civil society and environmental sector assessment and proposals; (ii) the different studies undertaken through PROBIO regarding biodiversity mainstreaming into production sectors; and (iii) relative importance of the different Aichi targets for</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>Brazil and the potential contribution to national targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake the guidance of the MMA be responsible for monitoring and reporting of the entire stocktaking process in formats that could be easily used for the preparation of CBD reporting needs as well as for national validation processes</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 2: NBSAP update</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Together with support from MMA technical staff review and consolidated results of the sectoral assessments and the civil society targets and prepare an outline of an updated Brazilian Biodiversity Action Plan for revision of the CONABIO</li> <li>Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP</li> <li>Collect and consolidate information arising from the technical and validation meetings.</li> <li>Collaborate in the preparation of the document for the revised NBSAP.</li> <li>Under the guidance of MMA senior staff, be responsible for monitoring and reporting of the entire NBSAP updating process; its national validation and formal approval ensuring this uses formats that would contribute to the preparation of CBD reporting needs as well as for national validation processes</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 3: Development of the NBSAP implementation plans, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support and advice to consultants undertaking capacity and financial assessments ensuring that these are fully aware of the technical aspects of NBSAP implementation and incorporate this into methodologies to be employed. This will include reviewing the methodology proposed for assessing capacities and finance needs to ensure that technical targets are considered and that opportunities and challenges identified from the Biodiversity Dialogues and the Federal Action Plan are included. It will also include taking part in working meetings and brainstorming sessions with the MMA and consultants to discuss the implementation framework recommendation as they arise.</li> <li>Lead on reporting and monitoring of the process of development of implementing frameworks including the development of the 5th national report to the CBD. This will include developing first drafts; holding working meetings on this with stakeholders; developing final report and guiding this through final preparation; publication and dissemination so as to meet the standards and timing of the CBD reporting as well as national verification needs. It will also include liaising with the MMA counterparts to define reporting and monitoring needs for the implementation of the updated Strategy and Action Plan and the related future responsibilities and resources.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> The consultant should have an advanced degree in environmental or natural sciences, preferably with exposure to biodiversity conservation issues at the national and international level, in both the field and policy arenas. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials (publications, reports and related documentation) in the biodiversity field. Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Solid knowledge and understanding of the CBD decisions and processes. Previous experience in the development of NBSAPs is an advantage.</p>
Institutional capacity	817	36	Under the guidance of the MMA the consultant will take the lead on consolidate and preparing project components related to capacity needs and capacity development.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
expert			<p><u>Component 1 Stocktaking and Priority setting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate and analyze information on the current national and state institutional capacities and operational procedures, and the level of implementation of the existing NBSAP with a view to update baselines and make projections for capacity needs for the updated NBSAP decisions</li> <li>• Consolidate and analyze the information emerging from the civil society Biodiversity Dialogues regarding the level of implementation of the existing NBSAP and thus the relevant existing capacity levels and the opportunities and challenges related to the updated targets.</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 2: NBSAP update</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the level of willingness to implement a harmonized policy framework for the NBSAP</li> <li>• Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations of the draft updated NBSAP.</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 3: Development of the NBSAP capacity implementation plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommend suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of the NBSAP</li> <li>• Identify and prioritize the capacity gaps and the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels.</li> <li>• Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels, and to enable rationalization of capacity and efficient resource allocation for NBSAP implementation</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan aimed at an effective implementation and coordination of NBSAP at the national and sub-national government levels.</li> </ul> <p><u>Selection criteria:</u> should have an advanced degree in a relevant discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration, and/or a minimum of 5 years professional experience in institutional/organizational development and change management. Proven experience in skills assessment, capacity development and training</p>
Finance and economics expert	1200	40	<p>The consultant will advise on biodiversity financing policy and mechanisms in both the preparation of the NBSAP; NBSAP mainstreaming and the setting up of the finance framework for NBSAP implementation. He/she will be responsible for undertaking specific biodiversity financing studies as requested by the NPD and for carrying out the tasks related to finance and economic issues in the development of the updated NBSAP and the definition of the financial framework needed for its implementation. The tasks foreseen will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Finance and conclude the following:</p> <p><u>Component 1 Stocktaking and Priority setting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review key policy and legal documents relevant to biodiversity financing in Brazil and internationally.</li> <li>• Identify and assess the available information on values of key ecosystem services within Brazil and the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem</li> </ul>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use. Develop summarise of these so as to illustrate the value of key ecosystem services for different sectors as an input to the multi sector stocktaking exercises. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives as a preparation for the finance plan under component 3.</p> <p><u>Component 2: NBSAP update</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the national target; first outline of the NBSAP using information collected during the civil society and Federal level sector consultations</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 3: Development of the NBSAP capacity implementation plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an assessment of funding sources including an analysis of (i) internal sources of finance for action in the NBSAP (the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), budget of local governments; national funds to support local development; fiscal and economic instruments); (ii) external sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP (bilateral sources; multilateral sources; regional development banks; international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs); (iii) innovative sources of finance for actions in the NBSAP, especially fiscal measures related to different sectors to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations; and to bank loans for investment projects.</li> <li>• Develop a NBSAP Integrated Financing Component for the Action Plan summarising funding needs; sources and concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the NBSAP.</li> <li>• Support government mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the Action Plan of the NBSAP and in raising awareness among key stakeholders on the NBSAP</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> should have a Master's in economy, with specialization in environmental management, with a minimum of 8 years experience in environmental financing, ecological economics or related field. Experience with protected area finance and PES systems is desired.</p>

**ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES**

Comp onents	Modules	Activities (Adapted to the Brazilian reality on the basis of the GEF's standard set of activities)	2012				2013				2014	
			T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1	I Preparation for setting national targets	Consolidation of the assessment of causes and consequences of biodiversity loss undertaken by civil society	x	x								
		Federal Government analysis of the civil society inputs and a cause-effect assessment on biodiversity loss and prioritization of Aichi Targets in the Brazilian context. Institutions linked to the MMA e.g. ANA; ICMBIO; IBAMA		x	x							
		Multi sectoral assessment of cause-effect biodiversity loss; prioritization of Aichi Targets in the Brazilian		x	x							
	II Setting National targets and main priorities of the strategy	Define a first set of national goals within the Aichi Target framework and based on the results of the analysis of biodiversity loss; challenges and opportunities for addressing these (see above).		x	x							
		Hold consultations with State Environmental Agencies (OEMAS) led by the Ministry of the Environment First to obtain input to the overall methodology for the NBSAP updates		x	x	x						
2	III. Strategy and action plan updating	Second round of consultations to present the initial draft of the national targets and obtain feedback and validation.			x							
		Based on analysis and consultation with Federal Government sectors; and considering the inputs from OEMA consultation and considering civil society inputs to define national targets and draft strategy				x						
		Draft NBSAP and initial Federal Action Plan and a summary that could be used for the 5th National report						x				
		Adjust strategy based on financial needs (see component 3)							x			
		Submit updated NBSAP to CONABIO for approval									x	
		Dissemination of NBSAP and Federal Action Plan										x
3	IV Development of implementation plans and related activities	Undertake an initial capacity assessment based on draft Action plan and including assessment of State level capacities; Sectoral needs both for supporting the implementing the National Targets and Federal Action plan and for starting to define State level NBSAP and Action Pan.			x			x			x	
		Financial assessment for the implementation of the NBSAP and achievement of national targets including assessments of the funding baseline; of funding needed for achieving targets; the definition of multiple sources of environmental and development finance for the NBSAP implementation; and the drafting of a financial plan to mobilize the resources for the NBSAP implementation				x		x		x	x	
	V. Institutional, monitoring reporting and exchange	Prepare, submit to CBD and disseminate a 5 <sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, including the design early on to ensure that information gathered in the stocktaking and a first progress report for the CoP11	x		x						x	x

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

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

**ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent</b>	<b>Fund ID</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</b>	<b>Atlas Budget Description</b>	<b>TOTAL Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 1 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 2 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget notes</b>
<b>Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting</b>	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	24,225	12,113	12,113	a
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0	0	0	
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	0	0	0	
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	0	5,000	b
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1						29,225	12,113	17,113
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1</b>						<b>29,225</b>	<b>12,113</b>	<b>17,113</b>	
<b>Comp 2. NBSAP update</b>	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	58,225	29,113	29,113	c
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0	0	0	
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	20,000	10,000	10,000	d
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000	20,000	10,000	e
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000	0	2,000	f
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2						110,225	59,113	51,113
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2</b>						<b>110,225</b>	<b>59,113</b>	<b>51,113</b>	
<b>Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms</b>	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	70,050	35,025	35,025	g
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	0	0	0	
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	0	20,000	h
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	8,000	0	8,000	i
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3						98,050	35,025	63,025
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3</b>						<b>98,050</b>	<b>35,025</b>	<b>63,025</b>	
<b>Project Mgt</b>	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	3,250	1,125	1,125	j
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,000	1,500	2,500	k
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	750		750	l
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,000	1,000	1,000	m
	MMA	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,500	750	750	n
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4						11,500	4,375	6,125
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>11,500</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>6,125</b>	
	<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>					<b>249,000</b>	<b>110,625</b>	<b>137,375</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>249,000</b>	<b>110,625</b>	<b>137,375</b>	

### BUDGET NOTES

a	<u>Biodiversity planning expert</u> 15 weeks@\$1000 to deliver the following: (i) Report on civil society Biodiversity Dialogues as an input to Governmental stocktaking and target setting; (ii ) Planning and delivery of Federal Government stocktaking exercises (environmental sector and cross-sectoral); (iii) Official report on stocktaking exercise including a) updated baselines for different Aichi target based on inputs from civil society and national government entities; and b) specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets validated federally and across multiple sectors; <u>Capacity building and institutional expert</u> (5.4 weeks @ \$817) for an updated baseline analysis of capacities (civil society; Federal Government multi sector for NBSAP implementation and initial projections for capacity needs for the updated NBSAP; <u>Finance expert</u> (4 weeks @ \$1200) to deliver a review of existing programmes and projects funding as related to main challenges of biodiversity conservation
b	<u>Contractual services companies</u> : logistics for technical meetings for stocktaking and setting of national targets; holding of meetings in a neutral forum to ensure open and transparent consultations.
c	<u>Technical Assistance</u> : (i) <u>Biodiversity policy and planning expert</u> (41.25weeks @ \$1000) to produce i) Report on NBSAP validation and Action Plan updating process; (ii ) Facilitate Federal level validation processes and exercises: (iii) A proposal for formally recognizing and regulating the national goals; iv) Draft NBSAP updated for MMA review and posterior presentation to CONABIO and CBD. (ii) <u>Capacity building and institutional expert</u> (9 weeks @ \$817) for a first estimate of potential capacity needs for new targets; <u>Finance expert</u> (8 weeks @ \$1200) initial assessment of costs of reaching new NBSAP goals; including consideration of sectors; civil society at national level and rough projections to State level. Initial estimate on (i) funding needs (ii) funding gaps.
d	National validation of NSBAP with key representatives of different sectors
e	(i) National technical meetings and NBSAP update validation consultations (US\$ 5,000); (ii) data consolidation (national targets; surveys; diagnosis; national strategy and action plan updates reports and distribution (US\$ 20,000); (iii) administrative support for all NBSAP update process; multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms etc (US\$5,000).
f	Communications materials for facilitating national validation processes
g	<u>Technical Assistance</u> : Biodiversity policy and planning expert 18.75 weeks @ \$1000) to produce i) Technically validated approaches for capacity and finance assessments and implementation framework; ii) Fifth national report validated by stakeholders and ready for publication and dissemination; (iii) recommendations for a permanent framework for CDB reporting according to needs and in a timely manner; (ii) <u>Capacity building and institutional expert</u> (21.7 weeks @ \$817) for a report on capacity needs for updated NBSAP implementation; and a capacity building programme designed for sectors and civil society; (iii) <u>Finance expert</u> (28 weeks @ \$1200 for final reports on a) funding needs and gaps, b) potential sources and financial mechanisms and their optimum use and sequencing including internal sources and external sources of finance as well as innovative sources such as fiscal measures related to different sectors to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations; c) a finance and resources mobilisation plan for the NBSAP implementation.
h	Printing of 5 national report; dissemination of NBSAP; awareness and communication activities.
i	Communications materials for facilitating validation of fifth national report and for capacity and finance assessments
j	Project audit; air flights for local consultant to travel to Project HQ in Brasilia as needed
k	Planning expert 4weeks@\$1000 for ad hoc inputs to project management in terms of planning and adaptive management for increasing efficiencies in project implementation based on feedback from the different consultations and elements of each component; collection and codification of lessons learnt.
l	Per diems for travel for local consultant
m	Office audio and communications materials
n	Bank transfer fees, telephone costs, postages costs, insurance and security costs, plus unforeseen expenses, including exchange rate fluctuations etc