



**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 Chile</b>		
Country:	Chile	GEF Project ID:	<b>t.b.d.</b>
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4813
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of the Environment, Division of Renewable Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Submission Date:	21 March 2012
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Project Duration	24 Months
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	27,160

**A. EA FRAMEWORK**

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<p>By the end of 2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</p> <p>By late 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</p>	<p>1.1 National Zoning exercise distributes regional administrative units into 4 to 6 main Bioregions of Chile, allowing for localized responses to ecosystem-specific biodiversity threats as part of NBSAP target definition process</p> <p>1.2 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative manner. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the regional division and decentralized functioning of Chile’s administrative units; amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated baselines for different Aichi targets for each of the bioregions of the country, as well as new challenges and resource availability identified;</li> <li>• Constraints and opportunities identified for each of the country’s bioregions as well as at national level for the targets that were not included in the existing NBSAP</li> <li>• Bioregional diagnoses and targets aggregated into matrices showing relative importance of the different Aichi targets in all sub-regions and the potential targets that could be defined along with costs and challenges.</li> </ul> <p>1.3 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national</p>	39,097	64,442

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
			<p>biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to reality. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the regional division and decentralized functioning of Chile's administrative units; amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound Bioregional targets (i.e. Patagonia, Alto-Andina, Mediterranean, Marine) for the NBSAP based on national policies and regional priorities and opportunities and the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regions</li> <li>• Validated specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets based on Bioregional targets</li> </ul> <p>1.4 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means. This includes attuned monitoring from each of the different bioregions</p> <p>1.5 In an iterative manner, Chile 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>		
2) NBSAP update	TA	By early 2014, Chile's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	<p>2.1. A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Chile, anchored into national development frameworks and regional development, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming; the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This strategy will also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bioregional specific targets</li> <li>• Updated Bioregional Biodiversity Plans and Strategies anchored in the Regional Development Plans of the administrative units that constitute each ecoregion;</li> <li>• A National Strategy for Marine and Coastal</li> </ul>	114,097	148,964

<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 (\$)
			<p>Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Updated National Strategy for wetlands</li> </ul> <p>2.2. Key national policies updated in line with new NBSAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An updated National Policy for Endangered Species</li> <li>An updated National Policy for Protected Areas (in collaboration with information from other relevant on-going GEF projects)</li> </ul> <p>2.3. The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	TA	<p>By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</p> <p>By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</p>	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and includes well defined institutional leadership and strategic partnerships forged for implementation). These will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bioregional specific timelines and responsibilities for Chile's different administrative units;</li> <li>A costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBSAP including bioregional and administrative-unit specific information ;</li> <li>A needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance;</li> </ul> <p>3.2. Financing and Resource Mobilization Plan to fund NBSAP and Bioregional Biodiversity Strategies and other key national policies and capacity improvement is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.3 An updated CHM in compliance with CBD commitments (indicators, reports, contacts) and linked to an automatized system of biodiversity information updating within the improved National System for Environmental Information. The CHM will also be linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.4. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met in a timely manner: (1) By 2012 Chile has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to CBD by December 2013</p>	99,406	70,039
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>252,600</b>	<b>238,445</b>
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>5</sup></b>				<b>19,000</b>	<b>55,716</b>
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>271,600</b>	<b>339,160</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.

**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	In Kind	48,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	199,000
Sub-national Government	Regional Secretaries	In Kind	92,160
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>339,160</b>

**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)	Chile	238,000	23,800	261,800
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR allocation)	Chile	33,600	3,360	36,960
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>271,600</b>	<b>27,160</b>	<b>298,760</b>

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	18	14,000	25,403	39,403
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			5,597	5,597
Travel*		5,000	24,716	29,716
Others**	NA			
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,000</b>	<b>55,716</b>	<b>74,716</b>

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

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

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

The expenses for the office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications will be provided by the Ministry of Environment with its own funds. The government will also provide staff time, including that of the National Project Director throughout the duration of the project. The distance between Regional capitals are enormous given Chile's vast longitudinal range and the fact that these decentralised administrative units are situated along this north to south gradient. Thus travel costs are expected to be high as is it is essential that representatives from the central MMA offices and the lead technical advisors of the NBSAP process are present in the consultations needed for the Bioregional approach and for the participatory planning that will ensure effective implementation of the NBSAP. The total travel costs are estimated at \$29,716 throughout the project duration, of which \$5,000 are clearly related to the management of the project on the ground. Travel costs for Government staff for these regional strategy-related consultations will be covered by co-financing and are estimated at US\$ 24,716. The GEF resources are requested to contribute to the travel costs of the Project Management / Principle Technical Advisor.

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

**A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT** (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

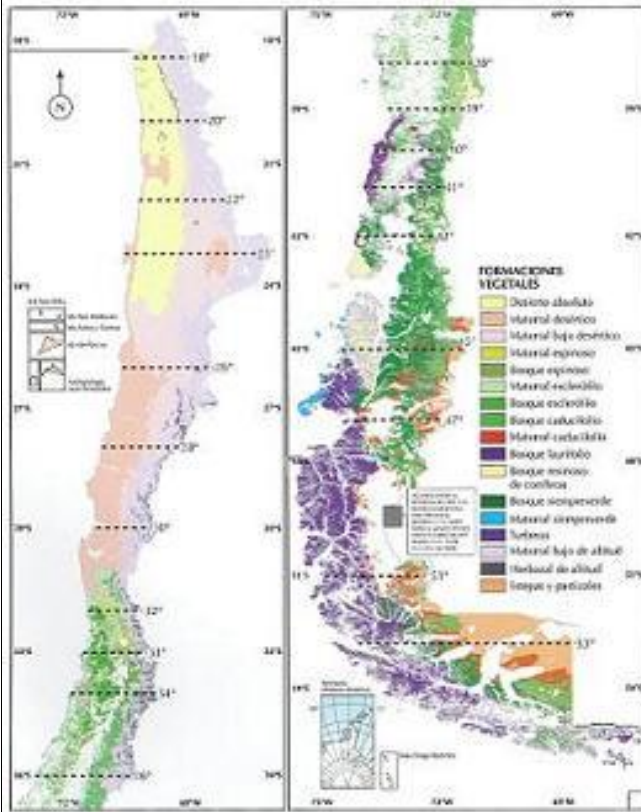


Figura 3: Distribución actual de las formaciones vegetales presentes en Chile y ubicación de los transectos longitudinales.

Biogeographically isolated from the rest of South America, Chile is one of the most geographically diverse countries in the world. It stretches 4,300 kilometers from North to South, and, on average, less than 200 km wide from East to West between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, rising from sea level to more than 6,000 meters. Chile has four primary Climate Zones (Tropical; Mediterranean; Temperate; Boreal) and four primary Topographical Zones (Plains; Coastal Hills; Interior Depression; Andes Mountains). As a result of this geographic, topographical and climatic variety Chile has a number of highly different terrestrial environmental zones or bioregions along its latitudinal and altitudinal axes. Each of these presents unique characteristics and contains a number of different ecoregions<sup>6</sup> and ecosystems currently classified into 18 distinct plant formations (see map). According to the WWF Global 200 the most renowned of the ecoregions in terms of global biodiversity significance are the Atacama Desert and Matorral, portions of the Valdivian Temperate Rainforests and the Patagonian Steppe & Grasslands.

In addition to the terrestrial environmental zones or bioregions Chile's vast coast is also broadly divided into three bio-geographical regions: (i) Warm Temperate Region between the borders with Peru at 18° latitude to 35° in

Central Chile the northern part of which is heavily influenced by warm waters from Peru; (ii) Transitional Temperate Region between 35° and 48° latitude and is impacted by north-south variations in the cold Humboldt up-welling current; and the (iii) Cold Temperate Region between 48° and 56° South that is influenced mainly by the Cape Horn cold waters. In these coastal marine areas the Peru current has been declared of high conservation priority in a recent study (Sullyvan and Bustamante, 1999); and the Humboldt LME and the Magellanic Marine Ecosystems are well recognized for global significance. In terms of freshwater environments, Chile encompasses 9% of the freshwater ecoregions of the Latin America, including fresh and brackish lakes in the High Andean plateau, numerous rivers stretching from the Andes and Coastal ranges to the Pacific Ocean, and large fresh water lakes in the south. Chile also has a wide range of wetlands found both in coastal and terrestrial ecotypes and across the different ecoregions. There are currently 12 Ramsar sites covering 207,000 hectares of wetland.

At the species level and reflecting the vast bio-regional diversity, beta biodiversity is high and there are outstanding levels of endemism -- among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean. Chile has more than 28,450 known native species, of which 34% are insects, 16% higher plants, 11% fungi, and 7%. It also has one of the highest levels of endemic diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean, with 5,215 endemic vascular plant species, 55% of the 4,414 dicotyledonean plant species, 45% of the 3,730 coleopterous insect species, 78% of the 46 amphibian species, and 59% of the reptiles, to mention a few distinct groups. The marine ecosystems house a plethora of endemic species with percentages similar, or even higher, than those of oceanic islands. Analyses of coastal benthic macro invertebrates belonging to 7 phyla (*Annelida*, *Cnidaria*, *Crustacea*, *Echinodermata*, *Porifera*, *Urochordata*), 835 genera, 336 families, and 76 orders, show that 38.2% of the species have restricted distributions and exhibit high

<sup>6</sup> Chile's ecoregions include: Atacama-Sechura Deserts, Central Andean Dry Puna, Chilean Matorral, High Andean Lakes, Humboldt Current, Patagonian Steppe Patagonian Southwest Atlantic, Rapa Nui, Valdivian Temperate Rainforests / Juan Fernandez Islands



levels of endemism. These extremely high percentages of endemism are similar to or even higher than those of oceanic islands and comparable seas. Similarly freshwater habitats, as with most of the continental water bodies, are isolated from each other, and as a result, they too show high levels of endemism of species such as fish.

Chile has experienced sustained growth over the last two decades. Its economic growth model is based on the export of mineral products (45%), agricultural produce (10%), and manufactured goods (45%). Although industrial production has been diversified and the proportion of metallurgical goods and machinery is increasing most of its exports continue to be goods produced from raw materials from the agricultural, fisheries or forestry sectors. Due to up-welling systems, the Chilean coast is among the world's most productive. It is one of the world's four major fishing powers with marine landings and mariculture activities accounting for approximately 10% of global fisheries and contributing 12% to the export value of national economy. In part due to the sustained economic growth, Chile has one of the highest Human Development Indices (HDI) in Latin America (0.867) but paradoxically it also has one of the region's highest levels of inequality as indicated by a Gini of 54. Its 16.6 million strong population and large territory results in a low average population density (22/km<sup>2</sup>) however, approximately 60 percent of the population is concentrated in the central region of the country.

The highly export-oriented nature of Chile's economy, centered on raw materials, creates a dependency on the unpredictable cycles of international prices, and also has an impact on the environment. These two factors entail challenges for the future of the Chilean economy and biodiversity protection. In the short term, negative variations in currently high raw material prices are not expected, but the need to increase environmental protection is evident. This includes strengthened sectoral policies and also ensuring that representative samples of the nation's ecosystems are protected through effectively managed protected area system.

### **Threats to biodiversity:**

#### **(i) Habitat / land use change**

Habitat loss and fragmentation in Chile is caused by the expansion of the agricultural frontier into natural forest areas; unsustainable logging; expansion of the urban frontier into rural landscapes; and large-scale human infrastructure development in rural areas. Degradation of terrestrial habitat and ecosystem functions is caused by: forest fires, particularly in central and southern Chile; increases of invasive species in some areas (especially grassland ecosystems). Forest fires affecting native forest, protected areas and areas of high conservation value (AAVAs) are particularly problematic in Chile and have caused the loss of large areas providing important ecosystem services, such as Torres del Paine National Park recently burned, where the country will have to invest major resources to address ecological restoration efforts.

#### **(ii) Overexploitation**

Unsustainable logging and conversion of habitats to pulp and paper plantations have dramatically reduced native forest cover throughout Southern Chile. As a leading exporter of paper pulp and wood chips, the Valdivian temperate forests' natural resources are increasingly under pressure. There is still a low level of awareness of the forest's ecological value and insufficient institutional capacity to enforce environmental laws. In the Araucanía region, an average of 2,845 hectares per year is lost through forest fires, flooding from dams, illegal logging and forest degradation although this has improved from previous over the last decade (according to FAO in 2000 the average annual loss was 20 thousand hectares). In terms of fishery stock, the continued growth in the fisheries markets has led to quotas being set at their utmost limits. Whilst this is expected to maintain catches at a sustainable level in terms of overall biomass, negative impacts on biodiversity in some areas can be expected. The reason for this is that the Chilean coast is reputed for the role of keystone predators in structuring its communities and when high levels of fishing deplete these predators, the rest of the biological community changes dramatically often resulting in local reductions in the number of species.

#### **(iii) Invasive Alien Species**

IAS are one of the major drivers of change in Chile's biodiversity and ecosystems, principally through the trade, transport and tourism sectors practices which increase the risks of bio-invasion into vulnerable ecosystems. Some of the main risk came from pine (*Pinus radiata*) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) that were introduced to forest plantations and in some cases have gone out of control invading surrounding native forest areas. Others, such as the native "maqui" (*Aristotelia chilensis*), the blackberry (*Rubus ulmifolius*), and the "murta" (*Ugni molinae*), that were

introduced to the Juan Fernandez Archipelago to provide new varieties of berries. Among the invasive terrestrial mammals, Chile's ecosystems are threatened by European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and European hares (*Lepus europaeus*), as well as eight species of exotic birds which have successfully invaded several regions. The only amphibian is the African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*). Despite Chile's robust system of inspection for exotic species dangerous to health and economic sectors such as agriculture, there are deficiencies in the control of IAS that maintain the IAS threats to biodiversity. With the support of GEF, Chile is currently developing a national strategy for IAS management based in part on a pilot for IAS in the Juan Fernandez Archipelago.

#### **(iv) Pollution**

Water quality in Chile is affected by sediment and chemical overloads from upstream agricultural activities (primarily from the use of heavy machinery, fertilizers, pesticides and other contaminants) and industrial activities (including mining, pulp and paper mills, aquaculture, and plantation forestry), while water quantity is impacted by hydropower development, which is a national priority in the country. All major urban centers in Chile are located at less than 100 km from the coast. Even though most of the cities have primary sewage treatment plants, a small group have no treatment, with the result that varying degrees of domestic effluent reach coastal waters either through pipelines or through rivers. In addition, pollution from traditional mining activities (principally in the Northern and Central part of Chile) in coastal areas has degraded aquatic habitats. The expansion of salmon farming in the southern coast (XI and XII regions) represents a threat to Southern Chile's marine ecosystem and habitats if current practices of farming persist.

#### **(v) Climate Change**

Chile is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its vast low-lying coastline areas which face increased threats of flooding and sea-level rise. The arid, semiarid and forest areas of Chile are already highly susceptible to natural disasters and others areas are prone to drought and desertification. Climate change is expected to increase these. According to the country's second national communication to the UNFCCC, of 100 glaciers measured in 2000, 87% showed declines associated with changes in traditional patterns of climatic variables. Due to changes in water availability and seasonality of flows, virtually all basins present significant increases in the number of months of water deficit. These trends show the high vulnerability of the country's ecosystems to climate change. A recent study by the Ministry of Environment indicates that increases in temperatures and reduced rainfall are expected in the highland basins and the Mediterranean ecoregion, and that the high Andean wetlands and coastal wetlands are among the ecosystems that would be hardest hit by climate change in Chile.

#### **Institution(s) responsible for managing biodiversity**

Chile has recently undergone significant institutional changes regarding the environment. The Ministry for the Environment (MMA) was created in 2010 raising the previous CONAMA (National Environment Commission) to ministerial status. The MMA is in charge of leading and coordinating the government's environmental policy and defining the related legal and regulatory frameworks. The new institutionality also includes a Super-intendancy for the Environment to act as a core oversight agency for the Environment; an Environmental Assessment Service, in charge of the Environmental Impact Assessment of investment projects; the Environmental Tribunal, and the Council of Ministers for Sustainability. This latter with completely different responsibilities, driving the Sustainability Policy. The Minister of the Environment is the chair of this Council. The Council consists of eleven Ministers including the Ministers of: Economy (Tourism and Fisheries included); Public Works; Agriculture; Health; Mining; Housing and Urban Development; Transportation and Telecommunications; Planning and Cooperation; Energy; Finance. This Council is the foundation for mainstreaming of environmental issues into sectoral policies and will approve the updated NBSAP.

With the implementation of the new ministry, Chile is building a strong foundation for a robust environmental policy. As part of the process, a new law that will create a new agency for protected areas has been filed and is currently under discussion in Parliament. It is the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (Bureau). Protected areas have long been the backbone of biodiversity conservation in Chile. Public protected areas in Chile cover 15.3 million hectares. The largest, most well-known and most visited protected areas in Chile are part of the National System of State Wildlife Protected Areas (SNASPE), which is currently managed by the National Forest Service (CONAF) but is expected to eventually be under the responsibility of the new Bureau. The SNASPE consists of 101 protected areas

(including National Parks, National Reserves and Natural Monuments), which together encompass over 15 million ha, corresponding to approximately 21% of Chile's territory (excluding the Antarctic) and 94% of the existing PA territory in the country. Whilst this is impressive these PA are not evenly distributed across Chile's major terrestrial ecosystems and there are significant gaps for example in the highly endemic Mediterranean region. In addition to SNASPE, other public terrestrial protected areas encompass a further 7% of the country under some form of conservation. The most important of these other sub-systems are Protected National Heritage Sites (administered by the Ministry of National Heritage), and Nature Sanctuaries.

In the seascape, the most important sub-systems are Marine Parks and Marine Reserves (administered by SERNAPESCA, within the Ministry of Economy), and Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (administered by DIRECTEMAR). In addition with GEF support the GoC has created 3 multiple use coastal and marine protected areas one in each marine bio-geographic region and increases awareness on the importance of marine biodiversity in the country. Indeed marine protection increased dramatically during 2010 after the creation of Motu Motiro Hiva Marine Park bringing 150,000 Km<sup>2</sup> of marine ecosystems under protection however there is still no overall policy or strategy to guide marine biodiversity conservation goals and targets. At a broader level management of marine resources is governed through the General Law for Fishing and Aquaculture enacted in 1991 to ensure sustainable fisheries management, establish fishing rights, establish specific exploitation categories that can be applied to marine areas and confer the Undersecretariat for Fisheries the authority to administer marine resources in these areas.

Institutionally the PA governance is complex with at least 14 public institutions with some responsibility for managing 24 official categories of protected areas The new law is expected to consolidate the institutional complexity of this PA governance framework. With the assistance of GEF the Government of Chile is in the process of designing a new SNAP that would be financially sustainable and that could eventually be expanded to also cover ecosystems gaps.

The administrative division and territorial organization of Chile is also complex and is functionally and geographically decentralized, as appropriate for each authority in accordance with the law. Therefore in addition to the main institutions responsible for biodiversity planning (Ministry of Environment, SNASPE/CONAF) the NBSAP processes require involvement of regional administrative units. The territory of the republic is divided into 15 regions (regiones), 54 provinces (provincias) and 346 communes (comunas). State agencies exist to promote the strengthening of its regionalization, equitable development and solidarity between regions, provinces and communes within the nation. The Ministries of Chile (except the Ministries of the Interior, National Defense, Foreign Affairs and Secretary General of the Presidency) are devolved to regional level, being represented by regional ministries, integrating the so-called "regional cabinet," chaired by the regional intendent. This decentralized functioning of the State institutions in Chile permeates all public sector interventions, and as such it affects biodiversity planning processes.

The institutional, administrative and ecoregional/ecosystem complexity of the country presents a challenge to the updating of the NBSAP. Although each ecoregion and administrative division will need to have specific goals and targets the cost of developing these over 15 administrative units; 9 ecoregions and 18 plant formations will require longer term investments and time frames. On the other hand a strategy that does not contemplate this extraordinary complexity will not address the full range of problems and opportunities within the country nor would it count with the support of those that need to implement it. Thus the Government of Chile has opted to adopt a *bioregional approach* in which different administrative units and ecosystems types will be grouped and specific strategies developed for each and in turn incorporated into a national NBSAP within timeframes outlined under the CBD. This will also provide the overall framework under which more specific and detailed sub regional and local actions can be developed over longer timeframes.

### **Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level.**

There is a need to update the National Biodiversity Strategy 2003-2010 because after 9 years of implementation, the Ministry of Environment currently has more real powers and mandate over the protection and management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity. Likewise, there is a need to, on the one hand, identify the gaps that have not been addressed by the National Biodiversity Strategy of previous periods, in particular with regards to marine and coastal ecosystems as well as those actions that, although targeted in the existing strategy, could not be previously tackled. These become relevant in the context of the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets).



Some barriers for the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan include :

- The previous NBSAP paid no attention to biodiversity threats specific to each bio region or ecoregion, and did not identify specific actions to address these threats at national or regional levels;
- Responses to marine ecosystems biodiversity threats have been insufficiently addressed in the previous NBSAP;
- Insufficient funding for conservation actions and plans on endangered species and ecosystems;
- Insufficient incentives for private sector conservation of biodiversity;
- Need to continue and increase the level of awareness among citizens and the private sector regarding biodiversity conservation actions and mainstreaming;
- Need to strengthen the Protected Areas System at a State and private levels;
- Need for advancing plans and projects to control invasive alien species and to create financial mechanisms to support such plans; and
- There is a need to move forward in the generation of policy instruments, incentives and management capabilities for the effective conservation of areas of high conservation value.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2004-05-14	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
1 <sup>st</sup> National Report	2004-05-14	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	Not completed	Not submitted	Funds from GEF not applied to the development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	2005-11-03	Submitted	Confirmed at CBD site
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	2009-09-16	Submitted	
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out <span style="float: right;">YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></span>			
Start Date: January, 2006		End Date: January, 2008	
CBD Programme of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			<b>Dates</b>
▪ Forest biodiversity			January 2008
▪ Invasive Alien Species			January 2008
▪ Agricultural biodiversity			January 2008
▪ Marine and coastal biodiversity			January 2008
▪ Mountain biodiversity			January 2008
▪ Climate change and biodiversity			January 2008
▪ Protected Areas			January 2008
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):			
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			Does not apply
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			Does not apply
Note: Although there is no formal CHM, the Ministry of Environment does maintain a website, available at: <a href="http://www.mma.gob.cl/1257/w3-channel.html">http://www.mma.gob.cl/1257/w3-channel.html</a> , it is not fully operational, and does not serve the needs identified in CBD guidance for fully functional CHMs.			

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

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

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The first NBSAP for Chile developed in 2004. In 2010, a draft of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Policy was developed which included the new environmental institutionality and national priorities such as the Biodiversity Protected Areas Service. This policy needs to be approved by the Council Minister for Sustainability. The current Chilean NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14). Although the 2004 NBSAP did look at the conservation of ecosystems it but did not explicitly address ecosystem services.
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 15)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

In addition to the Aichi targets mentioned above, a more detailed analysis is needed for the other Aichi targets as these are covered in varying degrees of depth and scope in the current NBSAP Chile. Many need the baselines updated with information from national and regional levels so as to enable the definition of goals and priorities action in each of these issues. In this context the most relevant targets that need strengthening are Targets 1, 6, 9, 12, and 19.

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

This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Because the administrative division and territorial organization of Chile is functionally and geographically decentralized, the NBSAP definition process will adopt a bioregional approach starting with the bioregional classification of biodiversity threats, and the relevant biodiversity planning actions that need to be addressed by the regional institutions within each. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans both at national and at regional levels, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

**Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):**

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

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

**The Project *Objective* is:**

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

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

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

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

**How the project plans to build national capacity**

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

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

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)<sup>7</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>8</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*

<sup>7</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>8</sup> GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

*mandates, are important.”*

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups or focal groups. The Ministry will take advantage of previously created stakeholder dialogue platforms, such as the Regional Commissions for Biodiversity. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Chile in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Chile, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are an essential part of this proposal. In particular, Chilean civil servants will strengthen their knowledge and skills regarding the management of marine ecosystems, wetlands and invasive species.
Organizational	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation</li> <li>▪ Taking stock of the lessons learned in the use of promotion mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Setting targets and priorities</li> <li>▪ Developing implementation plan for the revised NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs</li> <li>▪ Developing the clearinghouse mechanism</li> <li>▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD</li> </ul>
Systemic	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Zoning of the country into bioregions will strengthen institutional responses to biodiversity threats that are specific to different ecosystems</li> <li>▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation</li> <li>▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into regional plans, development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies</li> <li>▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs</li> <li>▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan and Nagoya Protocol, among others.</li> <li>▪ Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios</li> </ul>

**C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

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

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF’s guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	14%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	42%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	37%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	
4	Management	7%

## **Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting**

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

1.1 National Zoning exercise distributes regional administrative units into 4-5 main bioregions of Chile, allowing for sub-national and coordinated responses to ecoregional and ecosystem-specific biodiversity threats as part of NBSAP target definition process. These bioregions will include at least the following: Patagonia, Alto-Andino, Mediterranean and Marine.

1.2 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the regional division and decentralized functioning of Chile's administrative units; amongst others:

- Updated baselines for different Aichi targets for each of the main bioregions of the country with its consistent ecoregions and ecosystems, as well as new challenges and resource availability identified;
- Constraints and opportunities identified for each of the country's bioregions as well as at national level for the targets that were not included in the existing NBSAP
- Bioregional diagnoses and targets aggregated into matrices showing relative importance of the different Aichi targets in all sub-regions and the potential targets that could be defined along with costs and challenges

1.3 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Chile's reality. This includes specific and additional outputs related to the regional division and decentralized functioning of Chile's administrative units; amongst others:

- Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound Bioregional targets (Patagonia, Alto-Andino, Mediterranean, Marine) for the NBSAP based on national policies and regional priorities and opportunities and the diverse natural characteristics and socio-economic differences across the country's main regions
- Validated Specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound national targets based on Bioregional targets

1.4 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5<sup>th</sup> national report, and through other means. This includes attuned monitoring from each of the different bioregions

1.5 In an iterative manner, Chile taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

### **Key Outcomes:**

- By Mid-2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working groups have been established in each ecoregion established and they complete the stock-taking exercise.
- By late 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

### **Key Products resulting from activities (see Chronogram of activities in Annex B):**

- Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Chile and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Biodiversity Targets for Chile as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

### **Key Activities (I - II)**

#### **I. *Preparing for the NBSAP revision***

- National Zoning exercise: The Ministry of Environment zoning exercise distributes regional administrative units into 4-5 bioregions of Chile each with specific ecoregions and ecosystems. These bioregions or macro-zones will be established as a way to guide the national biodiversity planning through an eco-systems lens

but at the same time ensuring that the consultations and planning is cost effective and can be undertaken in a timely manner. The zoning exercise will take into account bio-geographic, geographic, topographic and climatic variations, and the current division of the country into administrative regions. The regional administrative units will be clustered according to the terrestrial bioregions to allow for localized planning processes and the definition of responses to ecosystem-specific biodiversity threats as part of NBSAP target definition process. A parallel process will occur for the marine “bioregion” consultations according to the three marine bio-geographical zones.

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific and bioregional contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges. Stocktaking will ensure specific threats are identified for each of the previously defined bioregions.
- Stakeholder consultation and participation: This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The process will entail the set up or re-activation of Bioregional working groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP, particularly on the fulfilment of national goals and targets. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national and regional development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors.

## II. *Setting targets*

- Setting targets and priorities: This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11.

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

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

2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Chile, anchored into national development frameworks and regional development, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming; the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. In addition this strategy will also include:

- Bioregional specific targets
- Updated Bioregional Biodiversity Plans and Strategies anchored in the Regional Development Plans of the administrative units that constitute each ecoregion;
- A National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Conservation
- An Updated National Strategy for wetlands

2.2. Key national policies updated in line with the new NBSAP:

- An updated National Policy for Endangered Species
- An updated National Policy for Protected Areas (in collaboration with information from other relevant on-going GEF projects)



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

**Key Outcome:**

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

**Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Chile
- Sub-product 1: Updated Bioregional Biodiversity Plans and Strategies
- Sub-product 2: Updated National Strategy for wetlands
- Sub-product 3: National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Conservation
- Sub-product 4: Updated national Policy for Protected Areas Chile
- Sub-product 5: Updated National Policy for Endangered Species

**Key Activity (III)**

**III. Developing the NBSAP**

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

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will adopt a bioregional approach and the development of strategies for each bioregion (including the marine) and for wetlands. Cross-cutting this will be the integration of aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that were absent or incomplete from the existing NBSAP. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. In Chile through the GEF supported SNAP financial sustainability project a number of analysis have been undertaken to determine the economic value of protected areas to different sectors. In addition there are a number of analyses and studies in different universities and research centres that are seeking to determine the value of ecosystem services to production. As part of the NBSAP process the results of these studies will be collated and discussed in order to link the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to national and regional development goals, including poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods thereby demonstrating the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. With available data the analysis will be used to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>9</sup> Representatives from different sectors including amongst other agriculture; tourism; energy; fishery and mining will be convened at different stages of the consultation processes (bioregional and national) to review proposals (see below) and identify potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Also essential part of mainstreaming will be through the final approval of the NBSAP by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability conformed of 11 Ministries as indicated previously.
- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. During the updating of the NBSAP information on climate change will be collated, reviewed and incorporated into NBSAPs, including, for example the focus on this in the wetlands strategy given that this

<sup>9</sup>

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

habitat has been identified as the most vulnerable in Chile under projected climate change scenarios. Attention will also be given to identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors and articulating the NBSAP with the National Strategy for Climate Change and other strategies resulting from other global environmental conventions and treaties of which Chile is signatory.

In terms of the process, the Ministry of Environment will lead stakeholder consultations within each of different bioregions in which Chile was divided through the zoning exercise that took place with stocktaking and target setting process of Component 1. The Ministry will take advantage of previously created stakeholder dialogue platforms, such as the Regional Commissions for Biodiversity. These commissions convene public and private biodiversity conservation stakeholders, and will be expanded to include the most significant private sector representatives so that the bioregional responses to biodiversity threats which are incorporated into the NBSAP may benefit from public and private partnerships, as well as from public and private investment leveraging.

The inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder dialogue at an bioregional level will address specific threats and pay particular attention to aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are typically absent from its existing NBSAP in particular with regards to protected areas; marine and coastal conservation; wetlands and endangered species.

In parallel, the project will commission studies that provide the technical inputs necessary for adequate target setting. In particular, the project will hire a leading marine research institution to develop a draft *Marine and Coastal Conservation Strategy* for the country, recommending actions for the marine and coastal protected areas, the sustainable use of coastal resources and ecosystems and ocean, as well as for activities related to aquaculture, fisheries, mining, energy and other productive sectors to ensure maintenance of marine and coastal ecosystem services.

Once the bioregional-specific responses and actions to be included in the Bioregional biodiversity strategies have been identified, the Ministry of Environment will convene to Santiago the representatives of each of the bioregions in order to develop a ranking and scoring exercise to help prioritize national actions, in particular with regards to protected areas; marine and coastal conservation; wetlands and endangered species. The preliminary prioritization of national level actions developed by bioregional stakeholders and grounded on bioregional strategies will then be sent to relevant institutions, research entities, think tanks and non-governmental organizations to review and provide expert advisory and comments to this list of national actions, targets and goals. The main comments from this expert review will be systematized by the NBSAP project team into a draft NBSAP document.

The draft NBSAP document will be socialized and strengthened through iterative process of expert reviews and stakeholder consultations, and discussed at a national level workshop. The document will incorporate all the actions to achieve Aichi targets and previous CBD commitments, integrating new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming; the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. In addition this strategy will also have additional chapters or sections that outline the following elements: Bioregional Biodiversity Plans and Strategies for each of the bioregions of the country; an updated national strategy for wetlands; and a national strategy for marine and coastal conservation.

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

**Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation are in place and includes well defined institutional leadership and strategic partnerships forged for implementation). These will include Bioregional specific timelines and responsibilities for Chile's different administrative units; a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS including Bioregional and administrative-unit specific information ; a needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance.

3.2. Financing and Resource Mobilization Plan to fund NBSAP and Bioregional Biodiversity Strategies and capacity improvement is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.

3.3 An updated CHM in compliance with CBD commitments (indicators, reports, contacts) and linked to an automatized system of biodiversity information updating within an improved National System for Environmental Information. The CHM will also be linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.

3.4. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met in a timely manner: (1) By 2012 Chile has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to CBD by December 2013

**Key Outcomes:**

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

**Key Products or publications (maybe combined into one):**

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

**Key Activities (IV – V)**

**IV Developing implementation plans**

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline. The main characteristic of the implementation plan is that it will provide actions at both national and Bioregional level to ensure it reflects the decentralized nature of Chile's public administration.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Chile is in the process of finalizing their PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. As noted earlier this is a particularly important time in Chile regarding protected areas governance and particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape. This work will be undertaken in close coordination with relevant GEF supported projects in Chile. The main innovation for the PoWPA is the strengthened attention it will give to MPAs, as it will benefit from the marine and coastal strategy that is included in the NBSAP definition process.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others and Chile is in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
  - Develop mechanisms to guarantee governmental budget assigned to biological diversity activities, linking

tax collection based on biodiversity valuation to be incorporated in the SBAP law discussion in Congress. Other mechanisms such as regional funding from national budgets, certification of sustainable practices and eligible funds will be developed.

- Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
- Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
- Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
- Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources

d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure the development of a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:

#### ***V Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting***

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, the future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services will be more comprehensive, and incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Chile is no exception. This aspect of the project will help the country develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable it to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Chile will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

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

Chile ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 1994 and it is making important efforts to fulfil its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Chile needs external assistance to address.

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

- National Development Plan 2007-2012
- National Climate Change Action Plan 2008-2012

- National Strategic Tourism Plan 2009-2013
- National Plan for Health Promotion 2010-2020

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

Chile has a GEF portfolio of Biodiversity and related projects that is relevant to the NBSAP process in terms of collaboration and synergies. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, 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:

The UNDP GEF project “*Building a Comprehensive National Protected Area System for Chile: A Financial and Operational Framework*” that seeks to ensure sustainable financing of Chile current disconnected assemblage protected areas in the short-term and to provide the basis for the expansion of Chile’s PA estate in the future. The project will provide key information on potential costs of implementing targets related to the PoWPA plan and related Aichi targets as well as to potential funding sources and institutional responsibilities.

The UNDP GEF project “*Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Rainforest*” that will set up an effective, multi-stakeholder, multi-use protected area system in the Valdivian Region. Information from this project will be important for stocktaking and target setting in this ecoregion. Also as focuses primarily on regional-specific barriers and seeks to embed PA work within regional development goals it will provide information for the NBSAP on regional approaches and models to PA management and responsibilities regarding PA related Aichi targets.

The UNDP/GEF project “*Strengthening national frameworks for IAS governance: piloting in Juan Fernandez Archipelago*” which is currently under preparation is expected to provide some inputs in its early days of implementation. This project will help strengthen national policy frameworks and institutional capacities to control the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (IAS) through trade, travel and transport. In particular the project will pilot surveillance and control measures within a high biodiversity environment threatened by IAS the Juan Fernandez archipelago.

Lessons learnt from two recently closed project will also be reviewed as an input to the stocktaking. One is the Altos de Cantillana MSP that can provide inputs regarding private public governance structures for PA management. Another is the UNDP/GEF project “*Conserving Globally Significant Biodiversity along the Chilean Coast*” that established three Multiple Use Marine Protected Areas (MUMPAs) to demonstrate integrated management of marine and coastal resources, and build capacities for their management and replication. In particular, lessons learnt from project will allow for important inclusions to the NBSAP with regards to issues such as legal establishment, delimitation and operations of MPAs; administrative and governance structures and capacities for MPAs; and potential costs and funding sources.

At a regional level the NBSAP process will benefit from the implementation of the UNDP/GEF project in Peru and Chile: *Integrated Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem*. This project will generate a robust and endorsed Strategic Action Plan and select priority catalytic bi-national actions needed to deal with the regional and transboundary issues identified in the Humboldt Current LME. This project will be particularly relevant to ensure NBSAP actions are consistent with bi-national commitments.

Finally, a GEF project that can be integrated into this proposal is a project entitled “*Design and Implementation of a Biodiversity Management System in the Ministry of Public Works*” (GEF # 3998), aimed at assisting the Chilean Government in its biodiversity conservation efforts in key ecoregions, through a Biodiversity Management System (BMS) applied to the planning, design, construction and operation of infrastructure work.

### **Project implementation arrangement:**

The project will be implemented over a period of 24 months. The Ministry of the 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 is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government of Chile, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2011-2014.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by Ministry of the Environment implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The Ministry of the Environment will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. The Ministry of the Environment will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and 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 contribution to the Project of up to US\$339,160. The NPD will be technically supported by a project technical team as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

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

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

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

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a Project Manager (PM), who will be located within Ministry of the Environment, offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the Ministry of the Environment, 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 national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment.

#### **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Chile with respect to this project:**

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

UNDP assisted Chile in the preparation of its existing NBSAP as well as with previous Reports to the CBD. The Government of Chile has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project due to UNDP's track record in assisting governments with the management of biodiversity. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of three GEF projects in Chile in biodiversity, has recently completed two more



and has had a long standing and successful SGP programme. UNDP has an established Representation in Santiago with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. The Country Office includes two environmental economists (both with Phd); a lawyer with a Master degree in environmental law, and a specialist in international cooperation (with an MA in Decentralized International Cooperation: Peace and Development and another MA in International Economic Law and Integration). Technical support will also be provided from the specialists in UNDP's Environment and Energy Practice in the Latin American Regional Service Centre based in Panama and through UNDP's global network of biodiversity specialists. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

### **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Chile**

The current UNDP Country Programme Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Chile covers the period 2011-2014. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2011-2014. Environment and the fight against poverty will be important themes within these programming documents. In particular, the CPAP aims to ensure that, by 2014, the country will have advanced in the design of policies favouring environmental and energy sustainability. The UNDAF also aims to improve environmental management skills to revert degradation processes; strengthen biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources by SIGAP and improve business opportunities compatible with sustainable development.

UNDP is the lead agency for this strategic area, promoting, environmental protection and management and contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, forests) and to an increase in forest area and land management, throughout the country. As for the current CPAP, a key outcome defined in it is the support the government to lift certain barriers to the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of rural and urban people's livelihoods. More specifically, this project will contribute to establishing and operationalising the institutional and legal framework necessary for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as a contribution to the CPAP.

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

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

National Forest Service (CONAF)  
Undersecretariat for Fisheries  
DIRECTEMAR  
SERNAPESCA  
Council of National Monuments  
Ministry of National Heritage  
Ministries of the Interior  
Centro de Investigación y Planificación del Medio Ambiente (CIPMA)  
Comite Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF)  
Greenpeace - Chile  
Union de Ornitólogos de Chile (UNORCH)  
Instituto de Ecología Política  
Sociedad Ecológica de Chile  
Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP)  
Fundación Chile 21  
Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo  
Instituto Libertad  
CONADI (Comisión Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)  
Fundación TERRAM  
Instituto de Ecología y biodiversidad (IEB)  
Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ecología y Biodiversidad (CASEB)  
Servicio Nacional de Turismo (SERNATUR)

**The participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders** in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of implementation. The government of Chile welcomes the efforts engendered by NGOs and CSOs active in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening those efforts. These organisations, either national or international, play an important advocacy and ‘watchdog’ role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

### **Gender marking**

The constitution of Chile was reformed in 1999 to include specific provisions upholding equality between men and women and to prohibit gender-based discrimination. Although there have been advances inequality still persists. The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.<sup>10</sup> More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

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

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

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

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

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of the biodiversity assets in the country. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources. Furthermore it will ensure that the different stakeholders and parties responsible for implementation are consulted to maximise existing opportunities for implementation and reflect the realities of the countries decentralised administration. To reduce the costs associated with 15 separate consultations (administrative units) or across all 9 ecoregions, the GoC are proposing a bioregional approach i which different administrative units are grouped into larger bioregions and stocktaking and targets setting undertaken at this level. This is a cost effective way of ensuring the process reflects Chile’s characteristics whilst falling within the generic guidance provided by the GEF for the NBSAP updating process. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports and will work in coordination ad close collaboration with other relevant projects reducing the costs of this undertaking in such a large and diverse country.

The project combines GEF funding with national government co-financing and investment in order to ensure national compliance with CBD Strategic Plan. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a

<sup>10</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).

Project Director and of support staff at the Ministry of Environment for number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on specific reports and studies. This makes more effective the use of requested resources.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will be further ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects.

**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	\$3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 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>		<b>US\$ 5,000</b>	

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

Chile stretches 4,300 kilometres from North to South and has enormous bio-geographic variation. This requires tailored responses to ecoregion specific biodiversity threats as part of NBSAP process. The administrative division and territorial organization of Chile is functionally and geographically decentralized, and responsibilities for implementation will need to involve all regional services. Furthermore a highly significant source of funding for NSBAP implementation will need to come from the FNDR (Regional Development Funds) that are accessed through open tenders overseen by Regional Governments according to regional priorities. Thus for successful implementation of the NBSAP it is essential that Regional Governments are involved in all stages of the process. This together with an Bioregional prism that overlays the administrative divisions will enable the final definition of a national strategy and action plan that reflects the countries diversity and can be implemented through its administrative structure. This clearly requires carefully planned and comprehensive regional consultation process incurring costs above and beyond those of a less decentralised and smaller country. In addition Chile is striving to expand the new NBSAP to include a marine and coastal strategy given its significant marine assets and the importance of these in the national economy. Further in recognition of the role that wetlands play in local economies and live hoods and given that these ecosystems are expected to be most vulnerable to climate change the NBSAP will also include a national wetlands strategy. As a result the NBSAP update process has been budgeted at US\$637,760. The GoC is providing ~60% of these resources and is requesting US\$ 238,000 from the GEF set aside, only marginally above the mean and in line with the complexities and size of the country, and is allocating US\$ 33,600 from its STAR allocation to the project budget. In addition to delivery of the standard elements of an NBSAP this process will provide additional outputs needed for the characteristics of the country that include amongst others:

Bioregional specific targets

- Updated Bioregional Biodiversity Plans and Strategies anchored in the Regional Development Plans of the administrative units that constitute each ecoregion;
- A National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Conservation
- An Updated National Strategy for wetlands
- Bioregional-specific timelines and responsibilities for Chile's different administrative units;
- A costed and prioritized Action Plan including Bioregional and administrative-unit specific information

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ximena George-Nascimento	Operational Focal Point Secretariat of International Relations	Ministry of the Environment	March 12, 2012


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**C. 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
Adriana Dinu UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator		21 March 2012	Helen Negret Regional Technical Advisor - EBD	507-302-4508	helen.negret@undp.org

**ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Manager	778	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the guidance of the National Director, this is a part time position for a lead consultant to be responsible for the following tasks:</li> <li>• Directing and executing the project at national and regional levels.</li> <li>• Implementing and executing the project under instruction of the National Director.</li> <li>• Leading the design, programming and implementing of the work plan and the coordination of inputs and outputs of all consultants (contractors) to develop the project.</li> <li>• Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>• Define the tasks, articulation of roles and skills for the implementation of products and byproducts that have been proposed.</li> <li>• Reviews studies and analysis undertaken but the different consultant to identify compliances with ToR and major gaps still remaining</li> <li>• Contributes to the development of all project results (components and / or products), and its tracking and monitoring.</li> <li>• Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>• Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP.</li> <li>• Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>• Oversees administrative tasks related to project implementation</li> <li>• A successful candidate would in addition to managerial skills also have expertise in biodiversity planning and thus perform technical functions part time as indicated below.</li> </ul>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Principal Technical Advisor	778	54	<p>The principal technical advisor is responsible for ensuring the overall technical quality of all of the components of the NBSAP, including the biodiversity valuation, mainstreaming, and climate resilience and adaptation issues. Specific responsibilities include participate in hiring processes of appropriate consultants and contracting with service providers, providing technical oversight to all aspects of the NBSAP and its components, and monitor the overall technical quality of all aspects of the work. It is expected that this person will serve as project manager part of the time (see above). Provide oversight the technical quality of the results thereof, in liaison with relevant national technical staff.</p> <p>The Principal technical advisor should act as team leader of technical consultants involved in the Ministry and the CBD, to ensure strict adherence to the agreed deadlines and quality control. A successful candidate would also have experience in project management so as to undertake on a part time basis some project management functions.</p>



<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>This consultant will work under the guidance of the national director and undertake the following tasks:</p> <p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop planning methodologies and processes for the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations with public services and others stakeholders to ensure that the development process of the NBSAP (national and regional) is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation.</li> <li>- Review base documents for the inputs to the national and sub-national technical meetings and consultations with public services.</li> <li>- Work on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings.</li> <li>- Generate baseline information at the national level and lead convening of stakeholders.</li> <li>- Identify barriers and challenges in the political and technical environment for effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</li> </ul> <p>Component 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Together with support from MMA technical staff review the consolidated results of the regional consultations</li> <li>- Develop methodologies for the national validation of the national targets and draft NBSAP</li> <li>- Work closely with the teamwork that carry out consultancy with regional public services and authorities.</li> <li>- Provide inputs for evaluation of institutional capabilities.</li> <li>- Work with local experts and government authorities to collect available information on biodiversity.</li> <li>- Ensuring that key programmatic issues are considered: terrestrial, marine and coastal areas and inland aquatic, adaptation and mitigation to climate change considered in the second national communication on climate change, conservation of species and genes, ecosystem services and sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>Component 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide inputs to the development of the NBSAP implementation plans.</li> <li>- Make sure that proposed methodology for gathering information to make a regional and national BSAP from the consultancy in charge of this will be adequate and able to implement considering national context, including a participatory process of public consultation to determine Bioregional biodiversity strategies and their respective actions articulated into a national strategy.</li> <li>- Work closely, provides inputs, check, following up and advice activities of the team in charge of carry out consultancy regarding to financing and resource mobilization plan to fund NBSAP and Ecorregional Biodiversity Strategy.</li> <li>- Responsible to gathering and compile the information for the 5 National Report of Biodiversity.</li> <li>- Elaborate 5 National Report of Biodiversity.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX B. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

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

## ANNEX C. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

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

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

<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>Amount Year 3 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget Notes</b>
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	19,097	12,731	6,366	0	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	5,000	5,000	0	ii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74700	Transport, Shipping and handle	0	0	0	0	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>39,097</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>11,366</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>39,097</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>11,366</b>	<b>0</b>	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5,097	3,398	1,699	0	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	42,000	25,336	16,664	0	iii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	40,000	35,000	15,000	0	iv
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000		20,000	0	v
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	5,000	0	5,000	0	vi
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	vii
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>114,097</b>	<b>64,734</b>	<b>59,363</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>114,097</b>	<b>64,734</b>	<b>59,363</b>	<b>0</b>	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	17,806	11,871	5,935	0	i
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	0	0	0	0	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000	10,000	10,000	0	viii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	15,000	8,000	7,000	0	ix
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	31,600	16,600	15,000	0	v
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	x
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000	3,000	2,000	0	xi
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>99,406</b>	<b>54,471</b>	<b>44,935</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>102,806</b>	<b>57,871</b>	<b>44,935</b>	<b>0</b>	
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	0	0	xii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	14,000	9,333	4,667	0	xiii
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	0	0	0	0	
	<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						<b>19,000</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>19,000</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>271,600</b>	<b>151,269</b>	<b>120,331</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>271,600</b>	<b>151,269</b>	<b>120,331</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>Budget Notes [to be expanded with more detail as necessary]</b>	
<b>i</b>	Principal Technical Advisor: to provide technical guidance to NBSAP Action plan and implementation process. 72weeks @ \$583, spread over Components 1, 2 and 3s for deliverables detailed in Annex C including a) Component 1: Updated baselines for different Aichi targets for each of the bioregions of the country, identification of new challenges and resources definition of specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound sub-regional targets; b) Component 2: Bioregional specific targets ; technical quality of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Chile, anchored into national development frameworks and regional development and incorporating elements from ecosystem specific plans and strategies; c) Component 3: Bioregional specific timelines and responsibilities for Chile's different administrative units inserted into a feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
<b>ii</b>	Support for the preparation of; undertaking and consolidation of information needed for Bioregional level stocktaking and target setting consultations.
<b>iii</b>	Development of a draft Strategy for marine and coastal conservation with specific targets and costs that can feed into the completion of the National, Regional and / or Bioregional action plans
<b>iv</b>	Support to design; preparation and undertaking of consultations with regional governments and stakeholders that constitute the bioregions : preparation of information on specific timelines and strategies for each and consolidation of this into building the national strategy that is in line with regional implementation capacities. Additionally support will be need to complete consultations with sectors at the national level
<b>v</b>	Under component 2: Development of the costing of NBSAP implementation and design of a financial strategy for the NBSAP. This should include a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to sub-national stocktaking and target setting and the costing of the NBSAP. Under component 3: develop a resource mobilization strategy for implementation of the NBSAP.
<b>vi</b>	Cost associated with the preparation of documentations ( typesetting, printing and distribution) of materials needed for regional and national stocktaking and target setting and national strategy exercises
<b>vii</b>	Miscellaneous expenses not envisaged at the planning stage including currency exchange fluctuations
<b>viii</b>	Consultancy for the redesign of the CHM and database: CHM webhosting and technical HTML development.
<b>ix</b>	Support for the consultations and analysis for finalization the implementation needs : sub-national capacity needs assessment processes
<b>x</b>	Cost associated with the preparation and dissemination of the final NBSAP and related documents (typesetting, printing and distribution)
<b>xi</b>	Professional translation and audit services
<b>xii</b>	Project team domestic travel
<b>xiii</b>	Project Manager: Managerial tasks of National EA project manager.

## ANNEX E. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE PROVISION: TOR FOR LAUNCHING A REQUEST FOR QUOTES

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex D of this proposal, three technical output-based consultancies are planned under the project. This Annex describes the work under each of them. The content herein will form the basis to prepare complete **Requests for Quotes**<sup>11</sup> for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	Budget Note
1	Redesign of the CHM and database.	20,000	viii
2	Development of marine and coastal conservation	42,000	iii
3	Costs and financing strategy for the NBSAP.	51,600	v
4	Facilitation support at the regional and national levels for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preparatory</li><li>• multi-sectoral participatory dialogue</li><li>• Implementation and Capacity Assessment</li></ul>	75,000	ii; iv; ix

Services will be tendered out to qualified national consultancy service providers. Services may be assigned to a centre of excellence or NGO that can avail the required expertise and field staff. TOR for consultancies #7 and #8 will be developed during project inception and are not detailed herein.

The complete **Requests for Quotes** prepared by UNDP normally has the following structure:

- i. Instructions to Offerors
- ii. General Conditions of Contract
- iii. Terms of Reference (TOR)
- iv. Proposal Submission Form
- v. Price Schedule

In this annex, **only the TOR is described**. The remainder of the chapters of the Requests for Quotes will be completed before launching the tenders and after due validation by UNDP.

The complete TOR for Requests for Quotes will include the following headings:

- (1) Summary
- (2) Background
- (3) Objective of the Consultancy
- (4) Scope of Work
- (4) Expected Results
- (5) Duty station
- (6) Requirements to the documents
- (7) Responsibility
- (8) Qualification requirements
- (9) Available information
- (10) Selection Process

Section 1 of the TOR is the same for all four output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed in Section 2, though this is not included here (may be prepared later or suppressed). Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all four output-based consultancies and are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

---

<sup>11</sup> With reference to the applicable procurement process for the type of services being sought and budget allocated to financing them.

The number of minimum mission days and schedule of payment are to be completed when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes.

## **Common Sections to all TORs**

### **(1) Summary**

Chile is in the process of implementing a GEF biodiversity planning project whose objective is to integrate the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

The following key outcomes are sought as part of the project, each representing one Component of the project:

- 1) Revision of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Chile and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- 2) Chile's NBSAP fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP
- 3) Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP

The ultimate goal of the project is to build national capacity within the topic of biodiversity planning. This implies procuring knowledge and capacity building services that are usually not available within State Institutions, due to the specificity of the topics at hand and the technical requirements.

*[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]*

### **(5) Duty station:**

Santiago de Chile

Home based, for the completion of certain reports

\*Note: all travel expenses should be included into the breakdown of contract total amount by submission of financial proposal.

### **(6) Requirements to the documents**

- Draft and final documents should be submitted in Spanish in MS Word (2007 and later). Used font: Arial, size: 12; Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.

– *May be complemented when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes* –

### **(7) Responsibility**

- Agrees the above results with the NBSAP Project Coordinator;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract

## Specific Sections for each of the TORs

### [Annex E-1] Re-designing of the CHM and database.

*Areas of expertise:* Coordination, logistics, organisation of meetings, data-base and web-development.

*Competencies:* Consulting firm specializing in bioinformatics, with proven experience in generating and information technology systems over 5 years experience in generating spatial information and documents and Web sites, manage, and have proven experience in international standards and protocols and bioinformatics have networking nationally and internationally. With knowledge in public policy, communications, and bioinformatics

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified companies a centre of excellence or NGOs should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs. In order to complement national expertise enshrined in working groups and stakeholder institutions and organizations involved in the Enabling Activity Project, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialist consultants within the following areas of expertise:

- (A) The interface between biodiversity & climate change
- (B) Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- (C) Web-design and editorial support

Services be based on expertise of **international caliber**, though the CVs presented may be of nationals. Quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and admin costs

#### **(3) Objective**

The main objective of the Consultancy is to provide regionally-based stakeholder engagement support to the entire Biodiversity Planning Process in Chile outlined in the Enabling Activities project, specifically offering an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site for the country.

#### **(4) Scope of Work**

This is a specialized consultation to support the renovation and redesign of the platform of the CHM / Chile in accordance with the requirements of the CBD with output indicators, reporting and networking. The complete scope of the work and the specific tasks for this consultancy will also be developed during the project's inception phase.

#### **(4) Expected Results**

- Ensure an automated platform to update the metadata information through relevant information on existing biodiversity
- Installation of bioinformatics capabilities for maintaining and updating the CHM, within the National System of Chile and Environmental Information
- Generating reports on reports that account on interim progress and final evaluation of the consultancy
- Support dissemination, communication and information to monitor the ENBD.
- An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.



**[Annex D-2]**  
**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:**  
**Development of Marine and Coastal Conservation**

*Areas of expertise:*

Professional with over 3 years of experience in marine conservation, environment and especially in the coastal marine environment, biodiversity and conservation.

Experience in project management and implementation of national and / or international public policy and knowledge in this area

**(3) Objective of the Consultancy**

Develop a Draft Strategy for marine and coastal conservation.

**(4) Scope of the Work**

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

A National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Conservation updated and included on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Chile, anchored into national development frameworks and regional development, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan.

**(4) Expected Results**

- Supports the renovation of the National, Regional and / or Bioregional and an action plan through the development of a draft Marine Conservation Strategy and Coastal for the country, recommending actions for the protected areas, the sustainable use of coastal resources and ecosystems and ocean, as well as for activities related to aquaculture, fisheries, mining, energy and other productive sectors.
- Participate actively and design and implement a methodology for gathering information to make a regional and national ENBD component with emphasis on the ocean - coastal, ensuring a participatory process of public consultation to determine Bioregional biodiversity strategies and their respective articulation in the national strategy with emphasis on these ecosystems.
- Coordinate with other professionals and consultants to support project implementation to ensure proper synergy in thematic integration of ENBD and be responsible for monitoring and monitoring of outcomes for the Marine Conservation Strategy.

**[Annex D-3]**  
**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3:**  
**COSTS AND FINANCING STRATEGY FOR THE NBSAP**

**(3) Objective**

To start up and lead activities to estimate costs, identify funding sources and develop a financial plan to implement NBSAP.

**4) Scope of work**

A costed and prioritized Action Plan appended to the NBS including Bioregional and administrative-unit specific information, including assessments on capacity, technology and finance.

**(4) Expected Results**

Significant contributions to the following results:

- Develop a guidance document on financial instruments and mechanisms and methodologies for cost estimate as an input to strategy implementation and its associates instruments.
- Draw up a cost estimate for implementing NBSAP.

- Carry out research to identify appropriate institutional donors, including trust funds, non profits and government agencies.
- Identify funding opportunities and follow-up on them.
  - Identify potential donors.
  - Survey national and provincial agencies, civil society organizations, institutions and other funding sources to obtain short and long-term funding.
  - Develop a structured database to manage information on all prospects and donors to enable follow-up and evaluation.
  - Develop a financing plan with specific mechanism for ensuring revenue and fund raising in the short, medium and long term.

**[Annex D-4]**  
**OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 4:**  
**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FACILITATOR (REGIONAL / NATIONAL LEVELS)**

**(2) Objective**

Coordination, facilitation and supports the process of consultation at national and regional level. These tasks will include a multi-sectoral and participatory dialogue and an implementation and Capacity Assessment for the NBSAP update process.

**(3) Scope of Work**

Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of Chile, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the implementation of the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project according to the TOR's

*[To be developed during project inception]*

**(4) Expected Results**

- Provide capacity strengthening support to the Government in facilitating articulation of capacity development needs and drawing up on capacity development plans for effective implementation of the NBSAP
- Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government.
- Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations.
- Update and validate NBSAP with the participation of public and private stakeholders at regional and national levels.
- Sistematized and spread results of the strategy updated, with the objective of raise the citizen's biodiversity awareness.

**(8) Qualification requirements**

Professional with over 5 years of experience in Capacity development and training plans or any other relevant fields; prior work experience in development partner's community, including multilateral development agencies. Application of participatory methodology and experience in environmental issues is required.