



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

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Colombia		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID:	t.b.d.
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4885
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS); Humboldt Institute	Submission Date:	October 5, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	44,500

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Colombia’s newly approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into the country’s national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the ‘PANGIBSE’¹), with a long-term vision and 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. Articulating Aichi targets with national priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By mid of 2013 the Aichi targets have been articulated in national priorities - By end 2014, a framework for monitoring biodiversity indicators in the PANGIBSE is in place. 	<p>1.1 Aichi targets prioritized for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and national-level indicators, but also sub-national as applicable, followed by the identification of the set of stakeholder responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels.</p> <p>1.2 Challenges, constraints and opportunities to achieve the Aichi Targets at the national and sub-national are defined and prioritized.</p> <p>1.3 A strategy and approach for the preparation of the Action Plan for the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is defined, taking into account the prioritized Aichi targets for Colombia and the available resources.</p> <p>1.4 The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is widely disseminated, at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels, and it is published both in its complete version and as a policy brief for decision-makers.</p>	42,044	18,000

¹ ‘PANGIBSE’ stands for ‘Plan de Acción Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos’ or ‘National Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services’. It is a key element foreseen in the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management from 2012 and which requires development. The Aichi Targets are at this stage only incorporated into the policy with a short-term vision.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
2. Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	TA	- By mid 2014 the PANGIBSE is concluded and it is fully aligned with the Aichi targets and with a long-term perspective.	2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels. 2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed.	206,778	80,000
3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.	TA	- By mid 2014 the Government of Colombia will have strengthened its reporting systems to the CBD and the country's CHM.	3.1 The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets. 3.2 A user friendly CHM adjusted with the aim to facilitate the exchange of regional and national information with the global network of CHM's of the CBD, as well as with other networks.	155,724	58,000
Subtotal				404,546	156,000
EA Management Cost ²				40,454	25,998
Total EA Cost				445,000	181,998

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 and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Grant	154,213
National Government	Alexander von Humboldt Institute	Grant	27,785
Total Co-financing			181,998

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	Colombia	220,000	22,000	242,000
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity (STAR)	Colombia	225,000	22,500	247,500
Total Grant Resources				445,000	44,500	489,500

² 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.

D. MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	72	29,880	5,000	34,880
International consultants*	-	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			18,000	18,000
Travel*			2,998	2,998
Other** (Project Audit and Direct Project Services)		10,574		10,574
Total		40,454	25,998	66,452

* 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 ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Humboldt Institute will avail the time of senior officers for collaborating in and following-up on the project. These two institutions will also cover related travel expenses for each institution. Refer to the Total Budget and Workplan for more details over the use of GEF funds.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Biodiversity of the country

Colombia is located in the northern-most region of South America; it is the only South American country with coasts on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is known for its wealth of nature and is characterized by its variety of biologically and anthropologically different regions that vary in climate, mountain and landscapes. Of the 114 million hectares of land that make up the country, about 64 million are covered by natural forests and comprise a large proportion of the nation's "megadiversity," which represents 10% of the world's biodiversity. Though there are no detailed and complete biological inventories for the country, Colombia is considered to contain the fourth highest amount of species biodiversity in the world. It is considered to be the most diverse in amphibians and reptiles, to have the second highest plant biodiversity levels and ranks third in reptiles and fifth in mammals. This gives Colombia a position among the 12 most bio-diverse countries in the world. As a result of the geological and tectonic evolution of the northern portion of South America, three sections of the Andes mountain chain pass through Colombia in the North-Northeastern sector, separated by Inter-Andean valleys: the Oriental, Central and Occidental ranges. These mountainous formations divide the four major natural regions of the country; The Andean Region, (located within the Andean chain) the Atlantic coast, the Pacific Region and the Oriental Region (consisting to the east of the Oriental mountain range including Orinoquía and the Amazon basin.)

The economic breakdown by sector of the country is: 8.5% agriculture, 14.2% industry, 13.5% commerce, 5.2% construction and public works projects, 4.9% hydrocarbons and mining, 5.3% financial intermediation and 55.8% other lines of work. Colombia's market economy grew steadily in the latter part of the twentieth century, with gross domestic product (GDP) increasing at an average rate of over 4% per year between 1970 and 1998. The country suffered a recession in 1999 (the first full year of negative growth since the Great Depression), and it took following decade for its recovery. However, in recent years growth has been impressive, reaching 8.2% in 2007, one of the highest rates of growth in Latin America. According to International Monetary Fund estimates, in 2010 Colombia's GDP (PPP) was US\$429.866 billion (28th in the world and third in South America). Adjusted for purchasing power parity, GDP per capita stands at \$6,273, placing Colombia 82nd in the world. However, in

practice this is relatively unevenly distributed among the population, and, Colombia scores poorly according to the Gini coefficient, with UN figures placing it 119th out of 126 countries. There are serious regional disparities, especially between Bogota (the only city in Colombia that has a standard of living similar to that of developed countries) and departments like Chocó which can be compared to Nigeria in terms of human development.

Colombia's population is highly diverse and has its origins in indigenous groups, Spanish colonization, and introduced African population. Population grew ten-fold in the past 100 years. At the same time the relationship between urban and rural population inverted from 1:3 to 3:1, according to the 1938 and 2005 censuses. This has spurred a generalized growth of the rural agricultural frontier and an enormous pressure on urban soil. This is evidenced in the informal settling of vulnerable populations, increasing the incidence of threats such as floods, torrential floods, landslides, coastal erosion, and the creation of high risk scenarios. After a swing period with a drop from 2000 to 2001 followed by a rise in 2002, there has been a general reduction in Colombia's poverty rate since 2003. By 2009, the poverty rate was 45.5%. For reasons related to the military and other internal crises having to do with the presence of armed sectors, Colombia also has a high rate of internal displacement. The Population Displacement Registry of the Republic of Colombia reports 2,935,832 people were displaced from 1997 to February 2009.

Main threats to biodiversity:

Habitat / land use change:

Habitat elimination in the Colombia is a significant problem, particularly in montane forest ecosystems. Some estimates indicate that only 15% of montane and pre-montane forest remains in Colombia. In the country's western area the coverage of natural ecosystems decreased from 33% in 1988 to 26% in 2000. Among these ecosystems, the natural forests coverage decreased by 25%. Most of this land use change is the result of agricultural and livestock encroachment into natural habitat. An example of this is cattle ranching, which has replaced forests and paramo's ecosystems by pastures and promotes their fragmentation, thereby reducing the genetic exchange among wild populations isolated in forest relicts. Poor agricultural and cattle ranching practices have also resulted in the degradation and extensive compacting of soils, erosion, and a decrease in water quality and quantity with both direct and indirect effects on terrestrial and aquatic species. The expansion of the urban and port areas (San Andrés, Cartagena, and Santa Marta) and the construction of new tourist complexes (Cartagena, Barú, Santa Marta, and San Andrés), and ports (Dibulla, Ciénaga, Barranquilla, and Urabá) are also associated with the alteration of habitats (fillings, vegetation removal, fragmentation, etc.) and an increase in the dumping of untreated waste into the sea.

(ii) Overexploitation:

Some plant species have been overexploited because of the quality of their wood or other aspects that make them useful. Selective logging of timber species for sale or for house and fence construction result in the high demand of native species such as cumin (*Aniba perutilis*), timber sweetwood (*Persea rigens*), lucuma (*Pouteria lucuma*), "jiguas" and laurels (*Beilschmiedia costaricensis*, *B. towarensis*, *Persea spp.*, *Aniba spp.*, *Ocotea spp.*), "membrillos" (*Eschweilera antioquiensis*, *Gustavia speciosa*), and "cariseco" (*Billia rosea*), leading to their highly threatened status in the productive landscapes. Additionally, many rural dwellers use firewood as fuel, especially for cooking, which puts strong pressure on many other plant species of remnant forests. The overexploitation of fishing resources has reached a level in most of the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean that has virtually caused the collapse of several fisheries, among them shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*) and queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), as well as a drastic reduction of other species' populations that are considered by-catch³. The practice of trawl fishing alters and deteriorates the sea bottom, removes benthos, and affects the demersal species due to the selective removal of individuals of a determined size and their accompanying by-catch. This practice negatively affects the structure and functioning of the ecosystems. Artisan fishing, although it has a less severe impact, does not effectively control the use of illegal or damaging types of fishing gear or the compliance of fishermen with minimum capture sizes or fishing during the off-seasons.

(iii) Invasive Alien Species:

³ For a synthesis of the fishing exploitation in Colombia, see: INVEMAR. 2008. Report on the Marine and Coastal Environments and Resources in Colombia: Year 2007. Series of Periodic Publications No. 8, Santa Marta, 380 p.

The increase in maritime traffic has favored the arrival of alien invasive species that in some cases successfully colonize the coastal habitats and through either competition or predation displace the native species. The introduction of invasive species in marine ecosystems due to the discharge of vessels' ballast water is considered by the International Marine Organization (IMO) as one of the four main threats to marine ecosystems worldwide^{4,5}. Currently in Colombia there are 12 invasive species of concern: the seaweed *Kappaphycus alvarezii*; the coral *Tubastraea coccinea*; the bivalves *Electroma sp.*, *Corbicula fluminea*, and *Perna perna*; the crustaceans *Penaeus monodon*, *Charybdis hellerii*, and *Rhithropanopeus harrisi*; the bryozoan *Bugula neritina*; the fishes *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Trichogaster pectoralis*; and the lion fish (*Pterois volitans*).

(iv) Pollution:

In Colombia, the problem of pollution is attributable to several sources, among which are: human settlements (domestic dumping, waste), industries (industrial dumping), agriculture and stockbreeding (fertilizers), port activities (hydrocarbons, coal, merchandise, passenger handling and transportation), and aquaculture (liquid dumping with antibiotics and fertilizers). The outcome of these activities is the alteration of critical ecosystems such as mangrove swamps, coral reefs, and coastal lagoons. The growing demand for food has resulted in the increased use of agrochemicals and pesticides in crops that further contribute to the contamination of rivers and creeks. Insecticides and herbicides can also have strong impacts on biodiversity and productivity in aquatic ecosystems⁶, affecting aquatic fish and invertebrate diversity, as well as the quality of water used for human and animal consumption and irrigation.

(v) Climate Change:

Effects related to climate change that represent a threat to the health of ecosystems in Colombia include rising sea levels, with its consequent impacts such as flooding, erosion, and saline intrusion; an increase in water temperatures; and oceanic acidification, among others. The relative increase in sea level will most severely affect the ecosystems and organisms of the shallow coastal areas, such as the alluvial and delta planes of the large rivers in the Caribbean Sea (deltaic areas of the Atrato, Sinú, and Magdalena rivers) and the Pacific Ocean (deltaic complexes of the Cauca and Nariño coastline and the San Juan river delta), as well as the biota of the estuarine areas. The oceanic temperature or acidity changes will have important repercussions for the health of the reefs, and as a further consequence the habitat availability for species that support local fisheries. According to IDEAM's estimations, the following changes could take place in Colombia around the mid-point of the 21st century: The average annual temperature could increase up to 4 °C by the years 2070-2080; annual precipitation could fall sharply throughout Colombia, with the exception of the northern Pacific region and also the foothill planes region of Uraba, where there may be a slight increase. Colombia is especially vulnerable to these changes in the prevailing climate. The majority of its population is located in the mountainous highlands, which are areas that are predicted to face such problems as water scarcity. Also, along the coasts, the rising sea level could impact human settlements and key economic activities for the country, such as tourism. They also have more extreme events (600 per year) than any other country on the continent and these often cause climate-related emergencies.

Institutional Framework

All of the above mentioned threats are being addressed by the country's existing institutional framework to protect biodiversity. In recent decades Colombia has promoted a series of laws and regulations for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources that have high relevance for this project. With the 1991 Constitution, the country raised the management and protection of natural resources and the environment (biodiversity) to the category of constitutional regulation, by recognizing the obligation of the State and people to protect the natural and cultural wealth (Art. 8), as well as to position sustainable development as the model that guides the economic growth and the social welfare of the Nation, without depleting the natural resource base. The Constitution is emphatic on the duty of the State to protect the diversity and integrity of the environment.

Since the appearance of the Brundtland Report ("Our Common Future", 1987), the world began to conceive the need

⁴ The other three are: pollution coming from terrestrial sources, the overexploitation of the live sea resources, and the physical destruction of marine habitats.

⁵ It is estimated that close to 7,000 marine species are transported in the vessels' ballast water storage tanks worldwide. Although the majority of these species do not survive the storage conditions, some do and have the potential of becoming invasive and a threat to native species.

⁶ Hanazato, T. 2001. Pesticide effects on freshwater zooplankton: an ecological perspective. *Environmental Pollution* 112(1):1-10.

Relyea, R.A. 2005. The impact of insecticides and herbicides on the biodiversity and productivity of aquatic communities. *Ecological Applications* 15(2):618-627.

for sustainable development, a concept that is assumed by the 1991 Constitution and embodied in the Law 99 of 1993, which inspired by the agreements and commitments of the Summit on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (1992), creates a new institutional framework for the environmental sector in Colombia.

As a consequence, the National Environmental System (SINA) of Colombia is defined as the set of guidelines, rules, activities, resources, programs and institutions that allow the implementation of environmental principles contained in the Constitution of Colombia of 1991 and Law 99 of 1993. The SINA is composed by the Ministry of Environment (now Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Decree 3570 of 2011), the Autonomous Regional Corporations, the Local Authorities and the affiliated research institutes linked to the Ministry (As the Alexander von Humboldt Institute), in order to provide the scientific and technological support required for the formulation of environmental policies. Also the National Environment Council aims to ensure inter-sectoral coordination in the public policies, plans and programs and advises the national government in the formulation of environmental policies.

PAs and Biodiversity Policies

Since 1996, the country has worked to consolidate the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), bringing together all government agencies and NGOs in the management and administration of protected areas (PAs). SINAP is coordinated by the Administrative Unit of Protected Areas System of Colombia (UAESPNN), which is part of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. SINAP contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of the natural environment through effective management of protected areas in a participatory, decentralized and coordinated manner, at the local, regional and national levels. Currently, 53 conservation units related to the National Park System have been established and they cover an area of approximately 11,411,085 hectares. In addition, 275,000 hectares of forest reserves were found to be protected, 453 hectares of protected forest areas have been registered as protected by the municipal and state entities and as also 81 civil society areas of nature reserves are protected, in total everything covers almost 17,000 hectares.

With respect to policies, Colombia already counted on a National Biodiversity Policy NBP since 1996. The policy guided the preparation and implementation of the 1997-NBSAP. Although many positive aspects could be mentioned with respect to the NBP, it is currently outdated for addressing the current threats to biodiversity and the challenges pertaining to its management.

More recently (2011-12), a new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management has been prepared in a fully participative process. The document is rather comprehensive and follows current global guidance on the matter of biodiversity and ecosystem management. It places special emphasis on the generation of information and knowledge for the integrated management of biodiversity and the ecosystem services in the entire territory, linked to socio-economic processes that constitute the main drivers of ecosystem change and therefore loss of biodiversity. Currently the integrated management of the country's biodiversity is aimed to incorporate the different public policies, criteria and provisions related to the recovery, preservation, adaptive use and resilient ecosystems. This implies an inter-sectoral approach, and a comprehension of different scales of the territories.

However, the framework for the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is not yet complete. E.g. the Policy foresees an 'Action Plan' but only provides an outline of what the Plan should contain. It indicates that the plan should follow a dynamic approach which recognizes the value of biodiversity and it should also establish long-term goals for the conservation and sustainable of Colombia's biodiversity endowment in an integrated way. The Plan also ought to clearly indicate how sub-national implementation of the Policy will be rolled out and how specific groups such as indigenous communities and women will be involved in the process. Finally, it is must be about development strategies and tools for adaptive management implementation, but also modeling and monitoring biodiversity status.

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

Nationally, the Integral Management of the Biodiversity and the Ecosystem services -GIBSE requires that actions to conserve biodiversity and its ecosystem services are not only carried out by the environmental sector, but also by the productive sectors. In this sense, the harmonization of this policy with other sector policy instruments is essential to promote conservation actions in plans, to ensure the protection of the biodiversity and the reduction of the vulnerability resulting from the loss of ecosystem services. In sum, the integrated approach addresses the 'transformation drivers' that typify the environmental change.

Institutional management capacity shows strengths and weaknesses that have allowed the national positioning of environmental issues on the agendas of development, but on the other hand 'transformation drivers' have intensified significantly in Colombia. It can be said that this process is a manifestation of different socio-environmental conflicts related to the use and access to resources, to the level of fairness in the distribution of benefits, and to environmental liabilities resulting from productive activities, among others.

The version of the NBP of 1996 did not have the ability to build an integrated interpretation of the complex processes that lead to biodiversity loss. It is possible that this was a default of the structure of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which covered a wide range of biodiversity management, but which was weak in making connections among them, and between those and a range of social and economic processes.

The overall capacity of Colombian public institutions is rooted in a system of governance that is based on the production of formal laws and policies and their enforcement / compliance. This is in many respects a model based almost exclusively on command and control, which seeks to address the issues within the Outcome Factors, widening the divide between productive sectors from environmental conservation.

This limitation is evident even in the institutional structure of the System National Environmental- SINA and the difficulties of harmonizing its biodiversity management decisions with the social and economic goals of the country. As a result, the environmental sector was eventually considered as an obstacle to development and not as generating opportunities and providing service to development.

Colombia's conceptual differentiation practice between the land ordinance -OT-(Law 388 of 1997) and environmental planning - OAT-(Law 99 of 1993, Section 5 and 7) has led to confusion in land management. This implied that biodiversity issues were governed in separate way from productive process, e.g. when defining land use in a given municipality.

Some of the principal barriers inside the SINA -- and in general the environmental sector -- are a lack of inter-institutional articulation, lack of practical clarity of responsibilities between agencies and jurisdictions, rulings and contradictory concepts applied at the national and regional levels. Furthermore, there is weak support, scant advisory capacity and limited feedback between the national, regional and local levels. Often there is competition for resources from international cooperation.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), counts on direct resources from the National General Budget for the technical implementation of the Biodiversity Policy. However, it is essential that other stakeholders in the public and private sphere – and who are users, as well as direct and indirect beneficiaries of biodiversity and ecosystem services – both contribute with funds for the implementation of this Policy and have access to resources for the same purpose.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
1 st National Report	1998-05-05	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	2005-05-04	Submitted	

3 rd National Report	2006-03-07	Submitted	
4 th National Report	2010-09-15	Submitted	
National Biodiversity Policy	2012-08-02	Completed and submitted to the CBD	Although the Policy was posted on the CBD website as the “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (v.2)”, this is not accurate. The document is actually the “Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management”.
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not started	To be developed through this project.
Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
▪ 3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES X NO <input type="checkbox"/>
▪ CHM link(s):			
▪ Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			None
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months? 4000 visits			

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

The Baseline Project: The Current National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) and the new CBD Strategic Plan

Evaluation results of the previous policy NBP and lessons learned

Between 1995 and 1996, Colombia developed its National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The NBP rested on the four following pillars with respect to biodiversity: Knowledge, Conservation, Use and Equity. This was followed in 1998 by the publication of a technical proposal for the National Action Plan on Biodiversity: “Colombia’s Biodiversity in the 21st Century”. Although the technical proposal was not formally endorsed as an official document, it helped orient institutional development and create a set of initiatives to strengthen the management of biodiversity. This first version of NBP lacked, however, measurable indicators for a continued monitoring of the Policy’s implementation and for assessing its impact on conservation and development.

Lessons learned from more than 15 years of implementation of the NBP lead to the development of new concepts. There was an obvious need to incorporate an updated view on the relationships among relevant stakeholders and to fully take into consideration the interactions between sectoral development and biodiversity management – and in consequence to revise and update the Policy consonant with new emerging trends, concepts and challenges inherent of global environmental change . These 15 years have shown the need to strengthen coordination among the institutions responsible of biodiversity management and other sectors in the implementation of the Policy, but also to expand social and community participation in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This situation, coupled with the following reasons showed the need to advance in a process of updating the NBP and in the development of a results oriented Action Plan:

- Major changes in environmental institutions: such as the merger of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Territorial Development, the development of the SINA, the creation of the Administrative Department of Science and Technology, among others.
- Emerging issues which require altogether a different approach to the management of biological diversity: such as the interrelationship between climate change and biodiversity which poses new challenges), global policy change (e.g. the new Strategic Plan of the CBD 2011-2020), the emergence of approaches to the valuation of ecosystem services, new evolutions in the ‘ecosystem approach’(e.g. recognition of the importance of resilience in social-ecosystems management, as well as the adoption of concepts such as ‘stability domains’ and ‘thresholds’ currently guiding management of the biodiversity for resilience⁷).
- Advances in environmental learning: Among the most visible positive processes that were developed during the implementation of the NBP between 1995-2008 were: the design and creation of the National Protected

⁷ See e.g. <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss4/art20/>

Areas System (SINAP), the preparation and publication of the series of Red Books of national endangered species, the development of planning instruments for the management of strategic ecosystems (wetlands, seas and coasts and Páramos), the progress in the national inventory of species, the mapping of ecosystems (scale 1: 500,000), the design and implementation of the Biodiversity Information System (SIB), the promising cross-sectoral dialogue (especially with the agriculture and energy sectors), the progress in carrying out experiments integrating conservation and use of biodiversity within the ecosystem approach, as well as advances in certification processes (with respect to the use of biodiversity), green markets and in ecosystem services valuation.

- Key issues within biodiversity management, which sought to be corrected in the new version of the NBP: The low capacity for monitoring and evaluation of strategic policy guidelines, the need for short-term remedial responses for addressing biodiversity loss driven by the development of economic sectors and, at a global scale, the disconnection between scientific research and the decision making in biodiversity management.

The update process of the NBP began since 2007 with the creation of the Technical Secretariat for the revised policy, comprising: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Planning Department (DNP), and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute with support from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Other participating institutions included the National Environmental System SINA, representatives from economic sectors, different academic institutions, international cooperation organizations and community-based organizations (including indigenous and afro-descendants people’s representatives). The new policy document – Colombia’s **Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management** – encompasses the following changes in the approach:

1. The conservation of biodiversity is a process that must involve all economic sectors including productive and extractive sectors, as well as domestic consumers. In this light, the environmental sectoral perspective of the Policy has as its main challenge the optimization of management in these sectors and spheres with the aim of reducing pressures on the country’s biodiversity at different levels.
2. The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management seeks to modify the axes of Knowledge, Conservation and Use to shape the integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, thus defined: "The process whereby the actions are planned, executed and monitored for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in a social territory and in different states of preservation, in order to maximize social welfare by maintaining the resilience of social-ecological systems at national, regional and local levels."
3. The conservation of biodiversity is recognized in the broad sense, consolidating ‘preservation’, ‘restoration’, ‘use’ and ‘knowledge’ of biodiversity.
- 4 The recognition of the human being as a part of ecological systems (socio-ecosystem).
5. The recognition of biodiversity as a source, basis, guarantee and supply of ecosystem services, which are essential for the development of the country and the welfare of Colombian society. This emphasizes the importance of adequate management and inter-institutional coordination.
6. The recognition of biodiversity as a dynamic system, so management must be based on different spatial and temporal scales.
7. The Policy transcends command and control mechanisms, as an instrument that guides and supports the development of human activities.

How the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is aligned with Aichi Targets

Thematic Axe of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	Aichi Targets (with short reference) to which the thematic axes of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contribute to
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BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND CARE OF THE NATURE	2	Economic valuation and integration into development
	5	Habitat loss halved
	6	Sustainable fisheries
	7	Sustainable agriculture & forestry
	11	PA/MPA coverage
	12	Species conservation improved
	14	Ecosystem services maintained
BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC VALUE CREATION	16	ABS operational
	1	Public awareness
	2	Economic valuation and integration into development
	4	Sustainable production and consumption plans
	11	PA/MPA coverage
	13	Maintenance of agrobiodiversity
	14	Ecosystem services maintained
BIODIVERSITY, DEVELOPMENT, COMPETITIVENESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE	16	ABS operational
	18	Traditional knowledge respected
	19	Knowledge, science and technology
	2	Economic valuation and integration into development
	3	Perverse subsidies reduction
	4	Sustainable production and consumption plans
	7	Sustainable agriculture & forestry
BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION.	11	PA/MPA coverage
	14	Ecosystem services maintained
	18	Traditional knowledge respected
	19	Knowledge, science and technology
	20	Financial resources enhanced
BIODIVERSITY, RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUPPLY OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	11	PA/MPA coverage
	5	Habitat loss halved
	6	Sustainable fisheries
	9	IAS reduced
	10	CC ocean impacts
	11	PA/MPA coverage
	15	Ecosystem resilience and Carbon
BIODIVERSITY GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMITMENTS	18	Traditional knowledge respected
	10	CC ocean impacts
	11	PA/MPA coverage
	15	Ecosystem resilience and Carbon
The Policy and National Action Plan of Biodiversity (PANGIBSE)	16	ABS operational
	17	NBSAPs implemented
	20	Financial resources enhanced

The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is not just a comprehensive and innovative document for guiding the way Colombia approaches its biodiversity endowment. It is a major achievement concluded with success in 2012 with wide participation of several sectors of society. Moreover, it has effectively integrated the Aichi Targets in its thematic axes, establishing a clear relationship between them and showing how the axes will contribute to achieving the Targets.

However, the Policy is not yet operational. Furthermore, national targets inspired by the Aichi Targets remain to be developed.

In order for the implementation of the Policy to be operationalized, a National Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PANGIBSE) needs to be developed. The Policy document foresees this in its Chapter 7.

More specifically, the PANGIBSE is expected to define programs, projects, responsible partners, targets and indicators for the performance of each of the strategies outlined in the Policy. The Action Plan should build a strategy for prioritizing issues and for rendering implementation feasible. A number of key players at the national, regional and local level are expected to participate not just in the formulation of the PANGIBSE but also in its regular monitoring and evaluation (the later approximately every four years). This will render the implementation oversight more focused, agile and effective, allowing corrective measures to be put in place, the plan to be adjusted

and resources to be re-programmed according to national priorities and the results of the review.

In addition, the National Action Plan should have a continuous monitoring system through status indicators, pressure and response, so it can become a comprehensive adaptive management tool, flexible and innovative, allowing Colombia to manage change in the socio-ecological systems, sharing the social and sectoral responsibility in conservation actions and recognizing the public value of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In this light, this project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the Action Plan for the PNGIBSE. This Action Plan will help set a national standard of excellence by creating a road map for achieving the Aichi Targets with baseline values and specific targets and national-level indicators. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

The Baseline Project: The Current National Biodiversity Policy (NBP) 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 NBP, 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 NBP, 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).

Colombia actually started the development of the National Biodiversity Policy before COP 10. The development of the Policy, which was concluded in 2012, took into consideration the alignment of its different thematic axes with the Aichi Targets. Yet, in operationalising the Policy, Colombia will ensure that the following statements of the CBD, will be effectively incorporated into the National Action Plan of this policy (the PANGIBSE):

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2)
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11)
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

The past decade has seen significant progress in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Colombia, but also significant political changes such as the recent completion of the National Policy. This makes the need to develop and adopt an Action Plan that includes the new commitments of the Nagoya CoP-10 pressing and timely.

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 Colombia’s newly approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into the country’s national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the ‘PANGIBSE’), with a long-term vision and 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: Aichi targets are articulated with the national priorities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.
- Outcome 2: The National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is developed.
- Outcome 3: The mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD in Colombia are strengthened.

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.

According to the approach of the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, the scope of actions that build national capacity will be generated at the local, regional and national scales. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic, exactly as proposed by the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)⁸ – the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative, where these are transverse to those scales of management. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁹:

“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

⁸ 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.

⁹ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.

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

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

Individual	<p>Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups and workshops. Aside from the already existing, and very effective working group in place on protected areas, involving the MADS of and other stakeholders, the Ministry is currently working with several research institutes in a working group on biodiversity and its relations with sectoral and land planning. This working group is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Colombia. The group, under the guidance of the Ministry and the Humboldt Institute, will develop the project involving both civil servants and NGO staff in Colombia, for whom 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 part and parcel of this proposal.</p>
Organizational	<p>UNDP’s approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the production of national reports and strategies to the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. Rather, it is concerned about the developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organisational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying barriers to the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management ▪ Setting national targets and establishing priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the Policy ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	<p>The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Colombia’s PANGIBSE. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into territorial and sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into National Action Plan ▪ Integrating the Policy and its action plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan ▪ Securing sustainable finance for PANGIBSE ▪ Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

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).

Based on the main results and conclusions after reviewing the policies and action plans above, this enabling activity will focus on four aspects considered key points to Colombia to reach the Aichi Targets:

1. The priority Targets to be included in the new Biodiversity Policy and associated Action Plan will ensure that sectoral and economic activities are analyzed to the extent that they can contribute to national commitments outlined in the Policy in an integrated way. More specifically, the development of these Targets will be based on the recognition of the dependence of various sectors on biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services. To this end, the first phase of the project will include the identification and consultation with key stakeholder and the prioritization of Aichi Targets for Colombia with respect to sectoral policies and practices.
2. Priority Targets will be broken down at sub-national level (e.g. through ‘regional proposals’), so that the goals and their implementation correspond not only with the CBD and national policies, but mainly with the specific aspects, possibilities and priorities of each region. This strategy will allow national stakeholders to carry out socio-ecosystem analysis of Policy effectiveness specific to their region or locality. This will allow greater local and regional ownership of the process. The preparation Action Plan formulation will be build on the national Priority Targets and on regional proposals, which will be submitted and agreed upon at the regional level.
3. The spatial management of biodiversity will include the entire national territory in order to guarantee effective ecosystem functionality and to generate biodiversity management criteria to diverse portions of the territory. To this end, the project will help prepare a set of key aspects that must be fully included into land planning policies and instruments, becoming thereby binding.
4. Biodiversity and ecosystem services management will be understood and implemented as a process of “management of change”, recognizing climate and socio-environmental dynamics, phases of socio-ecosystem transformation and the need of continuous adaptation. In this matter, the project will upgrade and strength the CHM as a tool of modeling, monitoring and constant feedback, based on the information and knowledge generated for this purpose.

An interdisciplinary and inter-agency working team will be responsible of developing the mentioned aspects. This will promote policy analysis based on scientific, technical, political and administrative conceptual and methodological insights.

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 the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	3%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	7%
2	III. Action Plan development	51%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	20%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	19%

Component 1. Articulating Aichi targets with national priorities for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 1.1 Aichi targets prioritized for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and national-level indicators, but also sub-national as applicable, followed by the identification of the set of stakeholder responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels.
- 1.2 Challenges, constraints and opportunities to achieve the Aichi Targets at the national and sub-national are defined and prioritized.
- 1.3 A strategy and approach for the preparation of the Action Plan for the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is defined, taking into account the prioritized Aichi targets for Colombia and the available resources.
- 1.4 The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is widely disseminated, at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels, and it is published both in its complete version and as a policy brief for decision-makers.

Key Outcomes:

- By mid of 2013 the Aichi targets have been articulated in national priorities
- By end 2014, a framework for monitoring biodiversity indicators in the PANGIBSE is in place.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- *A document addressing the priority Aichi goals for Colombia*, including their baseline, targets and indicators as well as the identification of the set of actors responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels. The document includes both national and regional priorities, considering ecosystem characteristics, transformation vectors and vulnerability to climate variability, among others. The set of priorities will be established at the sectoral and regional levels, so as to constitute a basis for agreements with economy sectors in those levels.
- *Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas* focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms.
- The wide dissemination of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management as the basis for the preparation of its action plan, with regionalization, under a differential scheme which incorporates management priorities and biodiversity determinants at regional level. This will include both full and executive for decision maker versions.
- *Documentation of workshops and of activities for the regionalization of the Policy*, which includes among other aspects: methodology, themes and participants.

Key Activities

I. Preparation

The Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contains different strategic subject lines: (i) Biodiversity, nature care and protection; (ii) Biodiversity, governance and public value creation; (iii) Biodiversity, economic development, quality of life and competitiveness; (iv) Biodiversity knowledge management, technology and information; (v) Biodiversity, risk management and ecosystem services providing; (vi) Biodiversity, co-responsibility and global commitments). That embrace main axes of integral management of biodiversity, from the implementation of conservation and preservation strategies to productivity activities support which depend upon functionality of ecosystem services. This management scenario requires active and dynamic participation of different sectors, depending on the role that they perform and of their interactions with biodiversity, in a way in which a management system that allows for integral management of ecologic and social systems internally related is consolidated. Activities will include:

- Defining shared agendas with key management and biodiversity stakeholders (institutions, private sector, academia, civil society etc.) which involves work-planning and the development of shared strategies. The aim is to lay the ground for the implementation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management.
- Establishing and agreeing upon priority management actions and implementation mechanisms: This will be achieved through consultations, focused meetings and at least one national workshop.

II. Setting targets

The objective of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is to “promote integral management of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (GIBSE), in a way that maintains and improves the resilience of socio-ecological systems at the national, regional, local and trans-border levels, taking into account changes in scenarios and through shared, coordinated and agreed upon set of action by the State, private sector and civil society”.

This project will allow the attainment of this objective, making it possible for different segments of society, which depend upon, make use of, or influence the outcomes for biodiversity, become aware of the importance of its conservation and sustainable use, leading to effective actions to mainstream biodiversity into planning and sectoral management frameworks. The following activities will be lead:

Development of public educational resources for promoting wide public awareness on the importance of biodiversity for Colombian society, with emphasis on sectors that depend upon ecosystem services for pursuing their activities or that have an influence on them, particularly productive sectors. This will include both a complete version and a policy brief for decision-makers.

- Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and of the National (Aichi-inspired) Targets: This will include public participation in activities related with the importance of biodiversity for the functionality of Colombian society (including meetings, workshops, and roundtables), promoting agreements towards mainstreaming biodiversity stakes into sectoral planning and management frameworks.

Component 2. Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels.
- 2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed, including an specific chapter for the operation and maintenance of the CHM.

Key Outcome:

- By mid 2014 the PANGIBSE is concluded and it is fully aligned with the Aichi targets and with a long-term perspective.

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities:

- National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management

- Guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region.
- Methodological proposal for integral valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and also for its incorporation into sectoral decision-making processes.
- Protocols for the implementation of the PANGIBSE at the regional scale.
- Protocols or guides for the management of the biodiversity that are relevant in the productive sector activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy).

Key Activity

III. Developing the Action Plan

This step seeks to achieve the following objectives: (i) development of a strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets by national consultations and in line with the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (this will be the core of the PANGIBSE); (ii) the development of National Action Plans for the Policy for sub-national entities through consultations at the regional and local levels; and (iii) Sectoral mainstreaming with focus on poverty reduction, climate change mainstreaming and through sectoral analyses.

While the project will focus on developing the entire National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE, it will place special emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and that require further analysis with respect to the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services into biodiversity management through economic valuation: Colombia is still falling short in terms of linking the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to its national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Colombia will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at the national and regional levels, and better link ecosystems and priority areas in national development plans, to guide the allocation of resources. The aim is to highlight the point that biodiversity is not only the basis for the well-being of all Colombians, but also that biodiversity and ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. The availability of essential data and analysis will allow the project to facilitate the process of incorporation of biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete examples of biodiversity assessments.

✓ The specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify the implications of the ecosystem services for different interest groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those who degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- b. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of ecosystem services service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation, reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.

- 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.¹⁰

✓ As part of this process, we will focus on the following sectors:
Agriculture,
Forestry

¹⁰ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Energy
Fisheries
Mining
Water

- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
 - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
 - Rural development and livelihoods
 - Food security
 - Climate change mainstreaming
 - Population & urban planning
 - Health provision, including traditional medicine

- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- Incorporating climate change issues into the PANGIBSE: This activity will involve general assessments of the threats and opportunities linked to climate change impacts in Colombia's biodiversity and their incorporation into the Action Plan contained in the PANGIBSE, including the following steps:
 - ✓ Identifying measures of biodiversity adaptation to climate change and its coordination with the National Climate Change Adaptation Program for Colombia.
 - ✓ Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors and generating proposals for adequate management.
 - ✓ Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation (and where applicable, mitigation) and generating proposals for adequate management.

Component 3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.

Key Outputs expected under this component include the following:

- 3.1 The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.
- 3.2 A user friendly CHM adjusted with the aim to facilitate the exchange of the regional and national information with the global network of CHM's of the CBD, as well as with other networks.

Key Outcome:

- By mid 2014 the Government of Colombia will have strengthened its reporting systems to the CBD and the country's CHM.

Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- *A proposal for an updated Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)*. That proposal will define the roadmap for articulating the relevant products and services of the SiB Colombia, but equally the products of the Analysis and

Synthesis Center at the Humboldt Institute on biodiversity assessment processes at the national level. The focus will be on the new CHM's ability to efficiently provide information to different types of users and on reporting on processes, such as the integrated biodiversity management and decision-making. The proposal will also include an indication of recurrent funds needed for maintaining the CHM live and interesting.

- *An assessment of the national capacity for managing biodiversity* in general and the identification of specific actions for strengthening it in the PANGIBSE.
- *Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE*. This will include assessments of costs and means of implementation for the Action Plan, including responsible partners and timeline, as well as a funding/management strategy for the renewed CHM.
- *The fifth national report for the CBD* -- prepared and submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020

Key Activities

IV. Developing implementation plans

While the consolidated PANGIBSE is expected to include all of the key elements necessary to translate the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management into practice, this is not all. A series of 'hands-on' instruments, with short (and feasible) timeframes, but also will defined geographic scope where applicable, and, above all, with due costs assessed, is what is needed to translate policy and plans into action.

The project will support the development of implementation plans, which will include the following:

- 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.
- Integrating the PANGIBSE implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Colombia has finalized its PoWPA implementation plan in March 2012 and submitted it to the CBD Secretariat shortly after.¹¹ This step will ensure that Colombia's work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the PANGIBSE. This activity will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including Colombia's plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- Securing sustainable finance for PANGIBSE 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. Colombia is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - ✓ Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the PANGIBSE
 - ✓ 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
- Application of capacity strengthening needs assessments: 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

¹¹ See www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/country/?country=co.

develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives.

In the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, Colombia carried out a thorough assessment of capacity gaps and constraints. This included the following ‘spheres’ (*factores*, in Spanish): (i) Power Zone; (ii) Working Zone; (iii) Results’ Zones; (iv) Linkages’ Zone; and (v) Extraneous Problems’ Zone. The latter relates e.g. to stakeholders’ willpower and commitment. Also, thorough explanations and analysis are provided in the Policy on the different spheres and the implications of the interplay. This project will build further from this analysis. What is missing is action oriented guidance to translate the capacity needs assessment into an implementation plan (or to be incorporated into the overall implementation plan).

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

The strengthening of national capacity for information management related to biodiversity is a main topic for the implementation of PNGIBSE as well as the availability of that information for biodiversity management, with due consideration for the different audiences of users, e.g. institutional, academic, research, civil society and community. Furthermore, biodiversity information management and knowledge are core elements for the generation of reports that Colombia must produce, including the Annual Report on the State of natural Resources (*Informe Anual sobre el Estado de los Recursos Naturales*) and periodic reports to CDB. Maintaining a Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) is a national responsibility derived from the fact that Colombia is a CBD party. This responsibility has been fulfilled by the Humboldt Institute since 1999 and until today, by appointment of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The CHM-Colombia was developed to promote scientific and technical cooperation among the stakeholders and institutions involved in the integrated management of biodiversity in the country (researchers, policy makers, environment authorities, funders, users, among others), but also to provide a contact point to other CBD parties. CHM-Colombia already includes a set of procedures and tools for publishing and analyzing information about biodiversity research and cooperation in Colombia, and to incorporate the wide public to this processes, like the forums or the virtual communities. CHM-Colombia is a core tool for disseminating information about biodiversity research and cooperation. However, it needs to be reformulated through the development of this project in order to respond in an effective and efficient way to new information requirements for biodiversity management, as a part of the implementation of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management through its action plan (the PANGIBSE).

These elements will also contribute to the fulfillment of Colombia’s obligations derived from Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan of the CBD 2011-2020. The following activities will be implemented:

- **Updating of the Clearing House Mechanism (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. Colombia is an exception, A CHM was developed and established more than 10 years ago. However, some require updating, in particular technical, political and technological aspects in order for the CHM to be fully consistent with the new framework established in the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. This aspect of the project will help Colombia design a more effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable the country to use its biodiversity information timely and consistently. This will include the following steps:
 - ✓ Review and assessment of the current CHM platform identifying its advantages and possibilities and also its limits and aspects to be adjusted, improved, and optimized in a way that it responds to an adequate national management of information on biodiversity strategy.
 - ✓ Definition of a roadmap for the near-future working scheme of CHM-Colombia, and a review of the rules and procedures for providing, publishing and using relevant information in the framework of the new biodiversity policy (i.e. protocols).

✓ Design of informative publications about the proposed new CHM, with the objective of promoting the incorporation of different stakeholder (institutional, private sector, academia, research and civil society) to the process and with the aim of finding distributed financial support to the initiative.

- 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, Colombia will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and other elements to be developed under this project (e.g. national Aichi-inspired Targets, the PANGIBSE and the CHM), but also key changes in the status and trends of biodiversity, threats and drivers, as well as conservation and sustainable use action. Actions under this activity will also result in the development of a long-term reporting framework that will enable Colombia to better track changes over time. Activities will include:
 - ✓ Agreement on the V National Report structure based on CBD guidelines
 - ✓ Identification of key components of biodiversity whose status must be updated, establishing trends
 - ✓ Identification of main threats to biodiversity (ecosystems, populations and genes)
 - ✓ Establishment of information to be included as part of strategies and action plans of the Report
 - ✓ Identify indicators to measure progress to meet the Aichi targets, in line with current National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE
 - ✓ Selection of key stakeholders, consultants and specific tasks to be developed to compile information to be submitted in the Report. Copies will be published of the V National Report, submitting it to the CBD in a timely manner.

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

This project clearly builds on the recently approved Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (2012 - '*Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos*'). It will take national efforts in terms of biodiversity planning and management one step further by mainstreaming the Policy at the national and sub-national development and sectoral planning frameworks through the preparation, communication and operationalization of a Strategic Action Plan for the Policy (the 'PANGIBSE'). In this manner, the project will also help Colombia fulfil its obligations to the CBD.

As explained in Part II, Section A, the new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management builds further from the National Biodiversity Policy NBP of 1996, which guided the preparation and implementation of the 1997-NBSAP.

In addition, the project is also supportive of *inter alia* the following policy and planning frameworks:

- ✓ *Plan de Gestión Ambiental Regional (PGAR)*
- ✓ *Plan de Acción Cuatrienal de la autoridad ambiental (PAC)*
- ✓ *Planes Básicos y Esquemas de Ordenamiento Territorial municipal (Ley 388 de 1997, Capítulo IV)*
- ✓ *Basin regulation decree (POMCA - Decreto 1729 of 2002)*

Capacity assessment carried out in connection with the process of preparing the new National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management will be fully taken into account, in particular under Component 3.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

The project management and UNDP will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies and collaboration with other relevant initiatives. UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Colombia and synergies and collaboration will be sought primarily with these projects:

- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 5035 *Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region* (under development)

- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 4720 *Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to guarantee the flow of ecosystem services and to mitigate the processes of deforestation and desertification.* (under development)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 4208 *Institutional and policy strengthening to increase biodiversity conservation on production lands (PL) in Colombia.* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 3883 *Mainstreaming traditional knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity in Colombian agroecosystems* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 3882 *Mainstreaming biodiversity in the coffee sector in Colombia* (under implementation)
- ✓ UNDP-GEF Project PIMS 1321 *Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif* (recently concluded).

A number of other relevant initiatives could be mentioned but are not for the sake of brevity. Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity projects will be invited to project workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the key products to be developed by the project, as well as the knowledge that project staff can bring to the discussion table based on their experience.

Project implementation arrangements:

The project will be implemented over a period of 18 months. UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds. By request of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS) the project will be implemented by UNDP using, as per request from the government, the direct implementation modality (DIM)¹², in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1974) between the UNDP and the Government of Colombia, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012. Under the DIM modality, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS) as the designated government institution responsible for the project (key Responsible Party) towards the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The MADS will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

UNDP will establish an agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt Institute of Research on Biological Resources (IAvH) as another key Responsible Party, as it is expected to play a key role in Component 3. The IAvH was created in 1993, as the biodiversity research branch of the National Environmental System (SINA). The Institute is a civil non-for-profit entity linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Institute is responsible for carrying out scientific research on biodiversity in Colombia. This includes research on hydrobiological and genetic resources. In addition, the Institute coordinates the National System of Information on Biodiversity and the formation of the national biodiversity inventory.

The MADS will nominate a high level official who will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The Project's technical team will receive technical backstopping from the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

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

A *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened and chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include high level representation of UNDP, the Ministry and the IAvH. Other members may be included after the first meeting, when the TOR for the Committee has been approved. The PSC will

¹² According to the Letter of Endorsement to this project signed by the GEF National Operative Focal Point.

meet according the necessity, but not less than once every six 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 Implementation Unit* (PIU), comprising of a Principle Technical Advisor and a Project Assistant, who will be located within UNDP offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The Project Manager will manage the administrative implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will also be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers.

The PIU will be technically supported by a project technical team / project technical officer, by technical staff from the Ministry and the IAvH, as well as through the technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

MADS also designate a project focal point in charge of provide technical support. 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 UNDP and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Colombia with respect to this project

The Government of Colombia 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 several GEF projects in Colombia, the majority of which under the biodiversity focal area, plus two regional biodiversity initiatives.

UNDP, through its extensive experience with the implementation of a wide portfolio of biodiversity projects in the country, has the capacity to convene a number of relevant institutional stakeholders, including representatives from different sectors and several segments of society, all of whom are important for the articulation of biodiversity planning matters in the development of the country. Therefore, the work and experience of UNDP can greatly enrich the National Action Plan of the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

UNDP has an established national office with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. It counts on a team professionals and two officer dedicated to the Energy & Environment portfolio, plus support staff, operations and Senior Management. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in Regional Service Centre in Panama. 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 Colombia

The current UNDP Country Programme Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Colombia covers the period 2010-2014. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2010-2014. Environment and the fight against poverty are important themes within these programming documents.

In particular, the UNDAF Objective 2 seeks to strengthen the national, regional and local capacities to ensure the management of the land use on the territories, through the strengthening of the national and regional capacities of knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the preservation, the management ecosystem and restoration that ensure the maintenance of the environmental goods and services

The CPAP on its Sustainable Development component also aims the strengthening of national capacities to ensure the environmental sustainability. Among its results specifically address the strengthening of national capacities to promote the environmental sustainability, the integrated risk management of disasters and the sustainable spatial

planning.

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 leadership of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, (MADS), Alexander von Humboldt Institute of Research on Biological Resources (IAvH) and PNUD. 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 Colombia to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Ministry of National Education
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Transportation
Ministry of Housing, City and Territory

Department of Administrative Science, Technology and Innovation -COLCIENCIAS
Public education Representatives
Private education Representatives
Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development -ASOCARS
National Planning Department -DNP

Colombian Institute for Meteorology and Environmental Research-IDEAM
Institute for Amazonian Research (SINCHI)
Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific-IIAP
Institute of Marine and Coastal Research -INVEMAR
Special Administrative Unit of the National Park System (PNN)
Geographic Institute Agustin Codazzi- IGAC
Regional Representatives

Likewise, the Autonomous Regional and Sustainable Development Corporations (CAR and CDS), and the Urban Environmental Authorities (AAU), shall develop or update their Regional Action Plans on Biodiversity (PARGIBSE). These regional plans will be prepared in a participatory manner with representative stakeholders of all sectors.

More specifically, the participation of NGO and CSO stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. The government of Colombia 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.

The National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management contains a list of 192 institutions that participated in the Policy formulation process (refer to page 130 - *Instituciones Participantes En El Proceso De Actualización/ Formulación De La Política Nacional Para La Gestión Integral De La Biodiversidad Y Sus Servicios Ecosistémicos*). All of these stakeholders continue to be relevant in the PANGIBSE preparation, but also in the preparation of the 5th National Report and in the updating of the CHM.

The participation of indigenous and traditional groups

The 2005 census determined that there were 1,378,884 indigenous individuals (3.4% of the country’s population) belonging to 87 different peoples in Colombia. The indigenous peoples of Colombia live in such contrasting ecosystems as the Andes, the Amazon, the Pacific, the Eastern Plains and the desert peninsula of Guajira. Although

home to few different peoples, the Andean departments of Cauca and Nariño, and that of La Guajira, account for approximately 80% of the country's indigenous population. Regions such as the Amazon and Orinoquia, with a very low demographic density and a high level of settlement dispersion, are home to 70 distinct peoples.¹³

The formulation of the National Action Plan and its assessment and monitoring, must be the result of a concerted and participatory process that includes representatives of all stakeholder groups that interact with biodiversity among which include the community-based organizations (indigenous, peasants and Afro communities); in this process of participation and consultation should take into account their regional characteristics and priorities.

The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the PANGIBSE according to national legislation. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be duly taken into account.¹⁴

Gender marking

The Colombian Constitution upholds the principle of equality between men and women in all public and private spheres. However, according to reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), many forms of discrimination persist. Women are more affected by unemployment than men and receive lower wages. This disparity is widest in rural areas.

The GIBSE, which is the basis for both the Policy and Action Plan on Biodiversity which are the object of this project, recognizes that men, women, children and adolescents are different members of society, with different interests and a different impact on the territory. This leads to multiple scenarios and alternatives for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. For example, men and women use, conserve, know and benefit from ecosystem services provided by biodiversity in different ways. This leads to the incorporation of knowledge, skills and different experiences, in addition to responding to different needs. The GIBSE seeks to promote democracy, justice, social inclusion, peaceful coexistence and sustainable human development. Furthermore, it advocates an inclusive approach to territorial planning so as to contribute significantly to the achievement of equality and the promotion of a culture of peace.

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated PANGIBSE. COP guidance will be followed.¹⁵ More specifically two decisions 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 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:

¹³ Cited from www.iwgia.org/regions/latin-america/colombia.

¹⁴ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

¹⁵ See e.g. www.cbd.int/doc/nbsap/nbsapcbw-pac-02/nbsap-nadi-scbd-gender.pdf and www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-49-en.pdf.

The proposed GEF project will ensure that the PANGIBSE, the revised CHM and the 5th national report to the CBD to be developed with project assistance will guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of Colombia's biodiversity endowment. The project has been formulated in a manner that activities links up to related activities and initiates – hence, avoiding duplication of efforts – and so as to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international experience in implementing similar projects. Consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can finance much of it from existing resources.

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

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will request additional resources than the average \$220k per country suggested by the GEF. STAR resources have been prioritised for the purpose. Proper justification is provided further down.

In addition, the project will be build upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP and Policy, reports to the CBD, previous and current capacity assessments and the advances achieved by Colombia with the CHM. The key missing step in Colombia's biodiversity planning process is the actual action planning, which the project will enable, along with an improvement in the CHM and the associated reporting to the CBD. On the latter, the efforts will be in the institutionalization of capacity development efforts.

For all these reasons, the project can be considered cost-effective and the best option for the use Enabling Activity funding availed by the GEF.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$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 local consultant	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	\$3,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 6,000	

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

Colombia is a megadiverse country and as such, biodiversity contributes extensively to the national economy, being the backbone of the tourism, agricultural and fishery economic sectors. It is generally accepted that protecting Colombia's biodiversity will generate benefits worth millions of dollars.

Although the Government is aware of these resource potentials, limited budgets have prevented them from fully financing sustainable management of such resources. For example, the process of preparing and validating the 2012 National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management has just been concluded. The government would like to proceed immediately to the preparation of an Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for operationalizing the Policy. However, financial constraints (imposed by fiscal probity regulations e.g.) would prevent Colombia from starting on the process earlier and from counting on the much needed technical assistance to achieve this goal.

In case Colombia could count exclusively on own funds to prepare the PANGIBSE, it is likely that the process would only start in 2014. This would be quite late in terms of the benchmarks of progress in biodiversity planning suggested by the CBD Secretariat. GEF funding is not just welcome. It is in fact necessary for adequately meeting the country's obligations before the Convention.

However, other constraints pertain to scope. Colombia is a vast country with pronounced geographic disparities and complex socio-economic settings. It is multi-ethnic and hence diverse by nature. There are difficulties in access to certain areas and this access is also not free from security risks. All of these elements influence the costs of key stakeholder consultation tasks which will be an important part of all activities in the project. It is worth noting that the project has prioritised the consultations and engagement of stakeholders at the regional and local levels. Adequately meeting these requirements will mean higher costs for Colombia's BD EA, vis-a-vis similar projects in other countries that do not have those challenges.

The new approach of Colombia's integrated management of biodiversity (the GIBSE) recognizes the great diversity of stakeholders need to be involved in validation processes. Therefore, the participation of all sectors, groups and segments of society will be sought. The successful implementation of the Policy will require that the Regional Autonomous and Sustainable Development Corporations (CAR) (CSD), the environmental authorities of Colombia and a number of local stakeholders are consulted and involved in all stages of the process. This pertains in particular to the preparation of regional Biodiversity Action Plans. In this sense, additional funds are essential.

A reduced budget imposes significant limitations in terms of achieving the objectives, taking in to account the special circumstances of public order in Colombia and logistics, such as mountainous areas, islands, etc. and different types of forest and other ecosystems.

Additional funds are absolutely essential for producing a widely validated PANGIBSE for Colombia. As explained

in the previous sections, this is a minimum requirement for ensuring the adequate implementation of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and for setting the basis for the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) in the country.

For these reasons the standard benchmark amount of \$220K suggested by the GEF for BD Enabling Activities projects would not enough in the case of Colombia. STAR funds were therefore prioritized to complement these.

Other countries with similar conditions (i.e. megadiverse or high on biodiversity values, coupled with particular geographic and logistical challenges) have obtained additional funding in the same manner. Within the UNDP BD EA portfolio, the following are mentioned: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Peru and Viet Nam. It is hereby argued that Colombia also falls into this category.

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)
Alejandra Torres Dromgold	Head, Office of International Affairs,	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	October 1, 2012


B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	November 28, 1994	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

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

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		October 5, 2012	Santiago Carrizosa, Regional Technical Adviser, EBD	+507 302-4520	santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Assistant-administrative tasks	415	72	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Enabling Activity Technical Advisor with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics; - Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance; - Provide input into finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget (which also includes activity descriptions and a chronogram) in a timely manner, reviewing and analysing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals; - Take a proactive role in the organization of logistics for meetings, workshops and in connection with the contractual engagement of national and international consultants, consultancy firms etc. with respect to all project activities. - Maintain a contact database with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to achieving the objective and outcomes of the project. - Assists National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Any other duties assigned by the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor that have direct relevance to the project.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor	1128	72	<p><i>Objective:</i> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE and be responsible of its timely drafting and finalization.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. ▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished under the project. ▪ Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the development process of the National Action Plan for the National Integrated Policy on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is participatory. ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports resulting from project activities to key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed upon or before the inception meeting. ▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the National Action Plan of the National Integrated Policy on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A document addressing the priority Aichi goals for Colombia, including their baseline, targets and indicators as well as the identification of the set of actors responsible of their implementation at the local and regional levels. ➤ Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms. ➤ The wide dissemination of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management as the basis for the preparation of its action plan, with regionalization through guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region. ➤ Documentation of workshops and of activities for the regionalization of the Policy ➤ National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (coordinate) ➤ A proposal for an updated Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) (coordinate consultations and validation and contribute with content) ➤ An assessment of the national capacity for managing biodiversity (play a key role in) ➤ Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE (work with the international consultant in developing) ➤ The fifth national report for the CBD (play a key role in) <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i></p> <p>Experience developing consultation and strategic planning, preferably with academic training in areas related to biodiversity and natural resources, participatory methodologies and group work. Must be knowledgeable of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Biodiversity Law No. 7788, be updated on the latest decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and have knowledge of other agreements relating to this matter, such as Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, among others.</p>
CHM Professional	703.50	32	<p>Objective: Develop a proposal for an updated and user friendly CHM to improve the communication of biodiversity information in the subnational, national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>Key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To critically review the current CHM platform in order to identify its potentialities, advantages, limitations and desired new capacities • To analyze this review in the light of the actual national and regional capacity for biodiversity information management and communication, as well as regarding the new political framework. • To identify new national, regional and global partners that can help to strengthen the capacities of CHM-Colombia. • To propose a roadmap for the development of the proposed new CHM-Colombia. • To coordinate informative publications on CHM with the aims of promoting the incorporation of different actors (institutional, private, academic, research and civil society) to the process and searching for distributed financial support to the initiative..

Position Titles	\$ / Person Week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a National Workshop in order to define CHM-Colombia sustainability strategies; to lead the elaboration process of the Strategic Action Plan document. • To support the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, in collaboration with all relevant entities-, in the development of national reports regarding the progress stages of CDB implementation in Colombia. <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A proposal for an updated Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). That proposal will define the roadmap for articulating the relevant products and services of the SiB Colombia, but equally the products of the Analysis and Synthesis Center at the Humboldt Institute on biodiversity assessment processes at the national level. The focus will be on the new CHM's ability to efficiently provide information to different types of users and on reporting on processes, such as the integrated management biodiversity and decision-making. The proposal will also include an indication of recurrent funds needed for maintaining the CHM live and interesting. ➤ An analytical document about the actual national capacities for managing and communicating biodiversity information under the current environmental, political and technological framework, in the format of policy paper), stressing the need for a new CHM platform. ➤ An analytical report on information needs that the CHM should address. ➤ A Strategic Action Plan for the development of the proposed CHM. ➤ At least two communication products for two different audiences to inform the community about the ongoing process regarding the new CHM-Colombia. <p><i>General selection criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postgraduate studies in a biodiversity related research field - Experience in biodiversity information management (biological collections, publications, databases), ideally under distributed environments - Good knowledge of the institutional framework for biodiversity management in Colombia (especially regarding the National Environmental System – SINA, the National Environmental-related Information Systems (i.e. SIAC, SIA, SIPGA, SIAM) and the national legislation. - Capacity of conducting research in interdisciplinary teams, and experience in research that should be demonstrated by indexed publications (at least 3). - Wide perspective about information and research needs in the country. - Proficiency in written and spoken English.
CHM trainer (technical assistant – part time)	359	32	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To assist the professional in the interaction with people and institutions in order to design and communicate the proposal, to support the development of the documents and to lead the national workshop.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and contact key actors in the process of renovating the CHM-Colombia and to maintain permanent communication with them in order to receive and process their comments, requests and advise. • To propose the roadmap for developing the new CHM scheme, in coordination with the proper instances at the MADS, the Humboldt Institute and the SiB Colombia Coordinating Team (EC-SiB) • To assist in the development of informative publications about CHM. • To coordinate the development of a National Workshop in order to define CHM-Colombia sustainability strategies and provide input for the elaboration process of the Strategic Action Plan.. • To support the Ministry of Environment and Sustainability, in collaboration with all relevant entities, in the

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>development of national reports regarding the progress stages of CDB implementation in Colombia.</p> <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An updated database of key CHM Colombia contacts, classified by type and role, in support of the review and updating of the CHM Directory of Researchers in Biodiversity. ➤ A proposal of controlled vocabularies for the database attributes “type of contact” and “role”, which might be incorporated to other standardization initiatives such as Plinian Core. ➤ A roadmap document (brief) for the development of the proposed schema ➤ A report of the national workshop, including the analysis of needs and requirements of both the communities involved in the discussions (that have been contacted during the process of design of the new CHM schema) and the CBD global guidelines for efficient CHMs. ➤ A review document which describes the process of designing this new CHM-Colombia, the support provided by the trainer and a set of recommendations for other similar processes in the near future. <p><i>General selection criteria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor’s degree in biology or equivalent, ecology, agronomy or agronomical engineering but with demonstrated experience in research about biodiversity • Knowledge and experience in database administration tools (MSAccess, MySQL, geographic databases) • Knowledge or previous relationships with other information management initiatives in the national or global frameworks (i. e. GBIF, SIA, ICDE...) • Ability of communicating properly in Spanish, orally and written. Good knowledge and management of written English.
<i>International</i>			
Int. Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist	3000	8	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>The consultant will be responsible for carrying out tasks under two sub-activities: i) Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation (under Component 2), and ii) the mobilisation of financing for the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (under Component 3). The tasks foreseen will be carried in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <p><i>With respect to general technical backstopping:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical support and advise of high technical quality to other consultants involved in the National Action Plan for the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. ▪ Assist the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor in striking the right balance with respect to the scope of project, its duration and the tasks to be accomplished by the different project consultants and service providers. This will imply reviewing and revising TORs and supporting the Coordinator in recruitment of consultants and procurement of service providers upon demand. ▪ Help consultants and working groups in preparing and submitting all studies and reports of the national action plan of the PNGIBSE activities to Coordinator, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, as per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the national action plan. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>implementation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submit a final draft to the National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. <p><i>With respect to Economic Valuation aspects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Play a key role in carrying out the key sub-activity on Economic Valuation of Biodiversity. ▪ Identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives. ▪ Identify priority Biodiversity investment needs and opportunities based on the national action plan of the PNGIBSE. <p><i>With respect to Finance and Resource Mobilisation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse internal sources of finance for action in the national action plan for the Policy including i) the national budget cycle and the allocation to public administrations (ministries), ii) the budget of local governments, iii) national funds to support local development, and iv) fiscal and economic instruments. ▪ Conduct an analysis of institutional capacities for resource mobilization. ▪ Develop and implement capacity building process for lead national action plan for the Policy implementation institutions and partners on resource mobilization. ▪ Analyse external sources of finance for actions in the national action plan of the PNGIBSE including trends for i) bilateral sources, ii) multilateral sources, iii) regional development banks, iv) international foundations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). ▪ Analyse innovative sources of finance for actions in the national action plan of the PNGIBSE, especially fiscal measures related to: i) tourism and infrastructure development (to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity into their operations, ii) direct investment projects. ▪ Prepare a concrete activities required to mobilise BD finance for the 10-year period of the implementation of the national action plan. ▪ Facilitate the definition of a Resource Mobilization strategy between for implementing the action plan. ▪ Develop tools to ensure effective and efficient information flow and internal networking between lead implementation institutions of the action plan. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (pivotal contribution on economic and finance aspects) ➤ Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Colombia ➤ Costing the implementation of the PANGIBSE and a strategy for mobilizing resources for the implementation.

ANNEX B. Indicative Activity Chronogram

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012		2013				2014
			Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and practices in key public institutions	X						
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness to ensure a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key public and private sectors	X						
		3. Rapid assessment of the root causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being	X	X					
		4. Identify key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use	X	X					
		5. Prioritization and identification of key gaps in the existing PNGIBSE, identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges	X	X					
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	6. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations and mainstream them into national development plans of key public institutions		X	X				
		7. Establish feedback mechanisms for target monitoring		X	X	X			
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	8. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations		X	X	X			
		9. Application of the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations			X	X	X	X	
		10. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations			X	X	X	X	
		11. Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation			X	X	X	X	
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	13. Development a plan for capacity development for the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE implementation.				X	X	X	
		14. Development a plan for resource mobilization for the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE implementation					X	X	
		15. CHM development.			X	X	X	X	
		16. Development of indicators and monitoring approach				X	X	X	
		17. Fifth national reports			X	X	X	X	

ANNEX C. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (2012) (USD)	Amount Year 2 (2013) (USD)	Amount Year 3 (2014) (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Articulating Aichi targets	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	27,044	14,444	10,800	1,800	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000	7,000			b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	2,000	2,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	2,000	2,000		d
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						42,044	25,444	14,800	1,800	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						42,044	25,444	14,800	1,800	
Comp 2. Development of the PANGIBSE	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	25,278		21,667	3,611	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	112,500	27,375	85,125		e
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	23,000		23,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	9,000		9,000		d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71200	International Consultants	24,000		24,000		f
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	7,000		7,000		b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	6,000	6,000			g
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						206,778	33,375	169,792	3,611	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						206,778	33,375	169,792	3,611	
Comp 3. Strengthening mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD.	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	28,878	3,600	21,667	3,611	a
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	57,846		57,846		h
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	34,000		34,000		i - j
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,000		13,000		c
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000		6,000		d
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	6,000		6,000		b
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	5,000			g
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000		5,000		k
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						155,724	8,600	143,513	3,611	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						155,724	8,600	143,513	3,611	
Project Mgt	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	29,880	6,640	19,920	3,320	l
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	m
	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	7,574	2,452	2,671	2,451	n
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						40,454	10,092	23,591	6,771	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						40,454	10,092	23,591	6,771	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						445,000	77,511	351,696	15,793	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						445,000	77,511	351,696	15,793	

Budget notes:

a	National Enabling Activity Principal Technical Advisor: Inputs to the project's Components 1, 2 and 3.
b	Costs associated with the printing of key documents, including the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, the PANGIBSE and the fifth national report to the CBD (costs may include the formatting and typesetting of documents, printing and distribution).
c	Output based consultancy #3) Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan. Refer to Annex D-1 for more details.
d	Travel expenses for key technical experts and Project team to attend sub-national technical meetings (Zona Caribe, Zona Andina norte, Zona Andina centro, Zona Andina sur, Zona Amazonía, Zona Orinoquía) for the project's Components 1, 2 and 3 (includes tickets, DSA, terminals cost)
e	Output based consultancy #1) Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management. Refer to Annex D-1 for more details.
f	International Environmental Economist & Finance Specialist. Specialized consultancy for the formulation of a financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the PANGIBSE. 8 weeks @ \$3,000 p/week. Total: \$24,000.
g	Purchase of IT equipment (laptops and printers) for the team to facilitate data consolidation from subregional stocktaking and target setting processes and the preparation consolidated matrices and drafts of proposals.
h	Output based consultancy #2) 5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level. Refer to Annex D-2 for more details.
i	CHM Professional (design and assembly) full time during 8 months; to update the CHM interface for the exchange of information with the global network of the CBD, as well as with other knowledge networks of biodiversity. 32 weeks @\$703.50 p/week. This consultancy may be approached as a package together of services (request for proposals) with the next one.
j	CHM trainer (technical assistant) part-time during 8 months to update the CHM interface for the exchange of information with the global network of the CBD, as well as with other knowledge networks of biodiversity. 32 weeks @\$359p/week. This consultancy may be approached as a package together of services (request for proposals) with the previous one.
k	Translation of the biodiversity fifth report.
l	National Enabling Activity Assistant- administrative 72 weeks @ \$415 p/week
m	Project Audit.
n	Direct project services costs (procurement, vouchers, travel, others). Direct project services will be charged at the end of each year, based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding cost of the service. The amount here listed is an estimate. However, as part of annual project planning, direct services to be requested by the project will be defined and included in yearly budgets.

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

As per the Total Budget and Workplan (TBW) in Annex C of this proposal, three 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 for each consultancy. Below is the overview:

#	Title of the Output-based consultancy	Amount reserved in the TBW (\$)	Reference to budget note
1	Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management	109,346	e
2	5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level.	57,846	h
3	Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan	40,000	c

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 are 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 and Background
- (2) Objective of the Consultancy
- (3) 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 three output-based consultancies and it is presented further down. Its contents may be further detailed when finalizing the TOR. Sections 5, 6 and 7 are also common to all three output-based consultancies and are included further down after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

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 four TORs

(1) Summary

Colombia 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) Aichi targets are articulated with the national priorities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services.
- 2) The National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is developed.
- 3) The mechanisms for the monitoring, implementation and reporting of advances to the CBD in Colombia are strengthened.

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.

Hence, a national **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialized consultants within the following areas of expertise:

[Areas of expertise are specific to each consultancy]

(2) Background

- To be added when composing the final documentation for the Request for Quotes -

(5) Duty station:

*- [According to the specificities of each consultancy]**

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

(5) 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 –

(6) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the National Action Plan of the PNGIBSE Technical 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 three TORs

[Annex E-1]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 1: Development of a National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management.

Areas of expertise: biodiversity, conservation finance & economics, public policies, sectoral biodiversity mainstreaming, climate change & biodiversity interface.

Services will be restricted to nationally-based expertise and quotes for qualified service providers (e.g. companies, parastatals, centres of excellence or NGOs) should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs

(2) Objective of the Consultancy: Develop National Action Plan (PANGIBSE) for implementing the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management, in a manner that (i) incorporates Aichi-inspired targets that have been set for Colombia; and (ii) which is participative and consultative of broad segments of society and the various administrative levels of government.

(3) Scope of the Work

The consultancy will make a significant contribution to the following outputs of the project:

2.1 National Action Plan (the PANGIBSE) for the implementation, monitoring, reporting on the implementation of the newly approved National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management is designed in a participatory manner at the national and regional levels.

2.2 A financial strategy for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the PANGIBSE is in place and fully endorsed.

In order to achieve the above, the following guiding principles are important:

- ✓ The development of the key products under this consultancy will need to include actions to implement the national targets for biodiversity, as they have been agreed upon by key stakeholders during national consultations,
- ✓ These actions will need to be in line with the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management (this will be the core of the PANGIBSE);
- ✓ This will include the development of National Action Plans for the Policy for sub-national entities through consultations at the regional and local levels; and
- ✓ This should equally include sectoral mainstreaming with focus on poverty reduction, climate change mainstreaming and based on sectoral analyses.

Key activities are:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services into biodiversity management through economic valuation. The specific steps in this process include:
 - a. Identify the implications of the ecosystem services for different interest groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those who degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
 - b. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of ecosystem services service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation, reducing poverty, and the sustaining livelihoods.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies. The following sectors will be focus: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Forestry; (iii) Energy; (iv) Fisheries; (v) Mining; (vi) Water. Furthermore, following development areas / topics will be on focus: (i) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (ii) Rural development and livelihoods; (iii) Food security; (iv) Climate change mainstreaming; (v) Population & urban planning; (vi) Health provision, including traditional medicine. Specific steps in this process will include:
 - a. Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - b. Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
 - c. Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - d. Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- Incorporating climate change issues into the PANGIBSE: Building on state of the art knowledge on the interface between biodiversity and climate change, this including the following steps:
 - a. Identifying measures of biodiversity adaptation to climate change and its coordination with the National Climate Change Adaptation Program for Colombia.

- b. Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors and generating proposals for adequate management.
- c. Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation (and where applicable, mitigation) and generating proposals for adequate management.

(4) Expected Results

- National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management
- Guidelines for the definition of Regional Action Plans for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services with a differential approach by region
- Methodological proposal for integral valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and also for its incorporation into sectoral decision-making processes.
- *Biodiversity management intersectoral agendas* focused on key stakeholders, mainly in productive sectors which use biodiversity for the development of their main activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy), including among others, priority issues, working plans, finance mechanisms.
- Protocols or guides for the management of the biodiversity that are relevant in the productive sector activities (agricultural, fisheries, mining, energy).

[Annex E-2]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 2:

5th National Report development, including targeting biodiversity threats at a national level.

Areas of expertise: Biodiversity, social, inter-sectoral, monitoring and ecosystem services.

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. Complete TOR with objective and scope of work will be developed before publication of the RFP. For now, expected results are included.

(2) Objective of the Consultancy: Develop The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.

(3) Scope of the Work: The consultancy will make a significant contribution to the output of the project: The fifth national report to the CBD is prepared and submitted to the Convention's Secretariat and it included progress at the national level towards the achievement of the global Biodiversity Aichi targets.

(4) Expected Results

The fifth report of biodiversity is prepared and submitted to the CBD, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020 and contributions to the goals for 2015, which has to include:

- Updating the status, trends and threats of the biodiversity and the implications for human welfare.
- Strategies and national action Plans for Biodiversity, its implementation and the integration of biological diversity.
- Progress towards the Millennium Biodiversity Aichi goals 2015 and 2020 and contributions to the relevant 2015 goals of the Millennium Development Goals.

[Annex E-3]

OUTPUT-BASED CONSULTANCY 3:

Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan

Areas of expertise: Coordination, logistics, organisation of meetings, inter-sectoral work and participatory methodologies.

(2) Objective of the Consultancy

Coordinate the logistics and the methodological orientation of the regional and inter-sectoral workshops to: defined the national goals in the framework of the Global Aichi goals with their monitoring indicators; defined a strategy of prioritization for the formulation of the Action Plan for the National Integrated Policy (the PANGIBSE), based on Aichi targets set for Colombia, formulate a National Action Plan for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and adaptation of the Policy and, including progress towards the Biodiversity Aichi Targes 2015 and 2020 and the country's contributions to the targets by 2015.

(4) Expected Results

Documentation of the regional and inter-sectoral workshops and advanced activities for Wide dissemination of the National Policy on Integrated Biodiversity Management and regionalization of its National Action Plan, which includes among other aspects: methodology, themes and participants.