



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 Costa Rica		
Country(ies):	Costa Rica	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4886
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Commission of Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO)	Submission Date:	February 10, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	28
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	\$22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes (<i>resultados</i>)	Expected Outputs (<i>productos</i>)	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By Mid-2012, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By end 2012, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed. 	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participatory manner.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Costa Rica's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an iterative manner, Costa Rica taps into useful information on, and participates in, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership¹, Global Biodiversity Information Facility² and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre³, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁴, among other relevant ones).</p>	44,580	50,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By early 2014, Costa Rica's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic 	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Costa Rica, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised and updated, in a manner that is participatory, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming (positioning, aligning and incorporating it); (ii) the</p>	100,780	100,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes (<i>resultados</i>)	Expected Outputs (<i>productos</i>)	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Costa Rica is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms		- By 2013, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms - By 2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment	3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity. 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Costa Rica in a timely manner: (1) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.	61,280	45,000
Subtotal				206,640	195,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				13,360	36,520
Total EA Cost				220,000	231,520

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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 (MINAET)	Grant	20,000
National Government	National Commission of Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO)	Grant	90,000
National Government	National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC)	Grant	110,000
GEF Agency	UNDP San José	Grant	11,520
Total Co-financing			231,520

Note: MINAET will avail staff who will dedicate part of their time to supporting the NBSAP process for an amount equivalent to \$20,000 throughout the duration of the project. This will include organizing project events, availing data and information and participating in project board meetings. Both CONAGEBIO and SINAC will be availing: (i) secure and functional office space for the project at own premises; (ii) vehicles and fuel; and (iii) per diems for its own staff to participate in relevant project events outside town. For SINAC, this contribution is equivalent to \$110,000. CONAGEBIO, the national agency responsible for the project, has in turn approved an extraordinary budget allocation for 2012, amounting \$54,100 for the first half of the year and \$35,900 for the second. The total contribution from CONAGEBIO is hence \$90,000.

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

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 EA set aside allocation	Costa Rica	220,000	22,000	242,000
Total Grant Resources				220,000	22,000	242,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks**	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	0	0	11,520	11,520
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		11,360	15,000	26,360
Travel*		0	0	0
Other: Staff time of Project Director (at CONAGEBIO) plus of other managerial staff in SINAC and MINAET		0	10,000	10,000
Other: Project Audit, bank charges and miscellaneous.		2,000	0	2,000
Total		13,360	36,520	49,880

* Details to be provided in Annex A and D. ** Corresponds to the managerial tasks of the Nat. Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

Management costs for this project will be shared among GEF funds, UNDP and the government. Refer to the Total Workplan and Budget for details on these for GEF and UNDP funds.

UNDP will finance the managerial portion of the remuneration of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, corresponding to 20% of the incumbent's time (\$11,520).

The bulk of GEF's portion of project management costs will go to equipping and maintain the project office (\$13,360), plus the project audit.

A number of expenses related to the actual execution of the project on the ground will be covered by National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), the National Commission for Biodiversity (CONAGEBIO), and by the Ministry of Environment (MINAET). These include office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications. These have been estimated at approximately \$15,000. In addition, the time of managerial staff from these three entities, including that of the project director, has been estimated at \$10,000 for the duration of the project. This will ensure government engagement in the organization in Project Board meetings; project reporting; workplan approvals, signing off on delivery reports, reviewing monitoring reports, including the simplified PIR.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

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

Costa Rica is a small country situated between Nicaragua and Panama. It has an area of 51,100 km², equivalent to 0.03% of global land area. Its maritime area is around 568,000 km², representing 0.16% of the planet's ocean surface. Several mountain ranges cross the country from side to side, providing an enormous variety of climates and microclimates and significant climatic and biological differences between the Caribbean and Pacific slopes and between the different cardinal points. These accentuated bio-geographical variances make the country especially rich in biological diversity. Costa Rica is ranked among the most biodiverse countries per unit area, even though it shares nearly 80% of its biological richness with other countries of the Central American region, which is in turn considered a megadiverse region and a biodiversity *hotspot*.

Costa Rica is a presidential republic governed by the Constitution of 1949 (last modified in 1999). It is a stable country with one of the strongest democratic political regimes in the Americas and it has maintained its political stability over the years. Global socioeconomic indicators continue to rank the country competitively and often as high as developed countries.

The country is advancing in meeting some of the Millennium Development Goals. High levels of environmental awareness are common among people in Costa Rican society. This has been developed through country-wide efforts in elevating the educational level of the Costa Rican people, with focus on primary and secondary education, but also informal education, with support from different NGOs over many years and from the mass communications media, especially in the last decade.

In addition, the State has consistently promoted and maintained a legal framework and sectoral and intersectoral policies that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, assuming that this is in the interest of the country and of its people. These frameworks were pursued through a number of mainstream and innovative mechanisms. The latter includes the Program for the Payment for Environmental Services (PES), the Sustainable Tourism Certificate (STC), and the recently established Sustainable Biodiversity Fund (SBF) which seeks long-term conservation and actions that promote citizen participation.

The Costa Rican population reached just over 4.5 million people in 2008, with an average life expectancy at birth of 79 years, similar to developed countries. The average household size is 3.7 persons and most people are 25-59 years old (44% of the population). The HDI for 2007 was around 0.846, ranking Costa Rica at 48th in the world with respect to human development.

Around 60% of the population is concentrated within the limits of the “Greater Metropolitan Area” (GMA), which includes the central cantons of the country, belonging to different provinces, whose area is 1,967 km², representing barely 3.8% of the national land area. Poverty affected just over 21% of the population in 2010.

As of 2008, services account for more than 63% of the GDP, while industrial activity was at 28% and agriculture at 9%. The work force is concentrated in services (62%), industry (27%) and agriculture (10%). The unemployment rate rose to 7% in 2009, one of the lowest rates in the last thirteen years and the lowest in Latin America. The GDP per capita was US\$6,521 in 2008. Today, the Costa Rican economy is growing at 5% per year. Inflation exceeds 10% per year.

Summary of Direct Threats to Biodiversity

Global **trends** are toward deterioration and loss of biodiversity at all levels and all geographic scales. For Costa Rica, the drivers of change are similar to those for the rest of the planet. Specifically, the direct drivers of change for biological diversity are: climate change, loss of habitat, hunting, unsustainable extraction, pollution, and, to a lesser degree due to invasive alien species. According to existing information and the opinion of taxonomic group experts, several groups of widely known species are showing patterns of decline in their wild populations (based on a non-quantitative, non-exhaustive assessment of the loss of species among the best known groups of species in the country). There is no known group that does not appear to be losing populations or is not under threat. For plants, orchids are the most threatened. Among vertebrates, amphibians are the most threatened (45% of species). All species of freshwater fish are considered threatened even though they are not yet included on the national lists. Regarding ecosystems, the trend is toward degradation, especially in coastal-marine and continental water systems, which limits their ecological viability. Therefore, it is felt that the national effort to know and save biodiversity generally requires, as has been promoted in the country, entering a new phase in research and national biodiversity planning, which includes the broad and integrated management of the ecosystems in the context of the ecological processes that sustain the viability of the goods and services they provide; it is also vitally important that conservation goals with indicators and monitoring be developed and implemented as part of the national work in the ecosystems. For the first time in the country an analysis was done to obtain the ecological footprint, whose results place the country as a debtor at 12%, which is the result of consumption patterns that, added to an increase in the population, lead to a lower availability of area per inhabitant. Most of the pressure is exerted by the consequences of urban sprawl, pollution and hydrocarbon consumption.⁶

Habitat degradation	Although the general tendencies for this threat are increasingly negative, change in land use is more evident at local and urban levels. Nevertheless, at the national level forest cover is continually growing. The surface area dedicated to agricultural crops is being maintained but the types of crops are changing (e.g. where once there were pastures with trees, now there is now pineapple monoculture), and the trend is toward more monocultures with demonstrated negative effects on the environment. Scrubland and pastures with trees have been replaced with monocultures. Wetlands have been dried out for agricultural crops and lost to sedimentation. Urban growth related to tourism and especially in recent years to housing, has been accelerated in the last three years, especially on the Pacific coast. The construction of infrastructure such as highways, marinas and dams also leads to a loss of habitat and exerts a negative effect on connectivity, diversity and the health of ecosystems.
Overexploitation of biological resources	Although the general tendencies for this threat is of stability with respect to biodiversity loss caused by overexploitation of biological resources, the impact of extraction on certain species is increasingly negative. There are data for commercial fish and crustaceans, but for a number of species the available information is neither chronological, nor systematic. Some examples are: overfishing and, although reduced, illegal logging, extraction of NTFP and of forest wildlife specimens. Systematized information to measure the magnitude of the impact on ecosystems at large and on individual species populations is lacking.
Invasive alien species	Information on numbers of IAS is scarce, as well as on their effects on native species and ecosystems. Yet, there are indications that the general tendency for this threat is of relative stability.
Pollution-sedimentation	The tendency for this threat is to increasingly have negative impacts on the country’s biological diversity. There is systematic information on types and amounts of pollutants, as well as their use on crops. Yet, information on their effects on species and humans is scattered and scarce. There are some studies on the effects on soils and forests near contaminated sites. The systematic information on sedimentation in wetlands, seas and rivers is scarce and dispersed, but well known for some particular sites where negative impact is demonstrated. In the ecological footprint analysis this driver is one of the main pressures. Coastal-marine ecosystems are being lost to sedimentation, local pollution and pollution coming from the watersheds.

⁶ Refer to the IV Country Report to the CDB (www.cbd.int) and in the State of the Nation (www.estadonacion.or.cr) for more information.

Climate change	This threat shows an increasingly negative, but gradual effect on biological diversity in the country, though it remains to be more properly quantified. Increased climatic variability driven by global climate change will affect the patterns of temperature, rainfall, seasons and possibly also complex processes linked to marine currents. All of these processes are bound to affect biodiversity in the country. Several phylogenetic units of Costa Rica's biodiversity show a preoccupying level of vulnerability to climate change under different scenarios. This will affect the distribution of certain species and the viability of certain populations, potentially functioning as a tipping point of extinction for species already suffering other pressures. Amphibians are notably vulnerable. At the level of ecosystems, these will become increasingly fragmented and will lose connectivity. Coastal and marine ecosystems are also threatened by sea-level rise.
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Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity

CONAGEBIO: In the framework of the implementation of the CBD at the national level, Article 14 of Biodiversity Law (No. 7788 of April 30, 1998), the National Commission for Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO) was created as a decentralized agency under the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Telecommunications (MINAET). In conjunction with MINAET's National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), CONAGEBIO's functions are: to formulate and coordinate national biodiversity policy regarding: *Conservation, ecologically sustainable use of Ecosystems and Species, Restoration of Biodiversity, Access to Genetic and Biochemical Elements and Protection of Associated Knowledge, Education and Public Awareness, Research and Technology Transfer*. In addition, CONAGEBIO is tasked with preparing the national strategy for biodiversity and supervise, coordinate and facilitate the general disclosure of the policies mentioned. It provides advice to other agencies of the executive branch (e.g. ministries), autonomous institutions and private entities, and ensure that public and private actions relating to biodiversity comply with the policies established by the Commission.

SINAC: The National System of Conservation Areas of Costa Rica (SINAC) is a decentralized and participatory institutional management system of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE) that integrates competencies in the areas of forestry, wildlife and protected wildlands, for the purpose of dictating policy and planning and executing processes aimed at achieving sustainability in the management of Costa Rica's natural resources (1998 Biodiversity Law). SINAC consists of eleven sub-systems called Conservation Areas and one Central Headquarters. A Conservation Area is an administratively delimited territorial unit where private and state activities interrelate and where joint solutions are sought through strategies for conservation and the sustainable development of natural resources. SINAC is an integrated conservation concept, which offers the possibility of developing responsible public management with the participation of the State, civil society, private enterprise, and each individual of the nation interested in and committed to the construction of a sound and ecologically balanced environment.

The Protected Area System

The Protected Area System⁷ (PAS) is one of the major conservation efforts that the country has undertaken in the last four decades. With 26.2% of its land area and 0.19% of its coastal-marine jurisdiction protected, it is one of the 14 countries of the world with more than 20% of their territory under some category of protection. The system is comprised of 169 protected wildlands classified into 9 management categories. The investment to maintain and strengthen these protected areas is of enormous proportions and the challenges are especially significant in coastal-marine protection. Nearly 50% of the national population significantly appreciates this effort as well as all who promote a harmonious relationship with nature. However, in spite of this figure, studies show that only 24% of the national population, in addition to valuing the effort, acts in a way that demonstrates commitment to carrying out best environmental practices.

The vision of protected areas embedded in a mosaic, where they simultaneously affect and are also affected by what happens outside and within them, is the guide that mobilizes national efforts at present. In this context, the PAS represents the core that feeds the main conservation strategies which the country has been developing outside of the protected areas, such as the process to establish Socio-ecological Management Units (USEG)⁸, the management of the 36 biological corridors distributed country-wide in the framework of the National Biological Corridors Program (NBCP, which as of November 2009 has had a network of biological corridors)⁹, private reserves¹⁰, a high percentage of community projects funded by the GEF-UNDP Small Grants Program¹¹, payment for environmental services and rural community-based tourism¹², among others.

⁷ Costa Rica uses more commonly the term 'conservation area'.

⁸ More details at <http://www.usegcr.com/>

⁹ Web page of the PNCB: <http://www.corredoresbiológicos.go.cr>

¹⁰ Private reserves network: <http://www.reservasprivadascr.org/>

¹¹ GEF-UNDP-Small Grants Program: <http://www.pequenasdonacionescr.org/>

¹² Rural community-based tourism. Network of projects (ACTUAR) at <http://www.actuarcostarica.com>

Another important and complementary effort is the identification of gaps in the representation of terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems carried out by GRUAS II¹³. As never before, the country has extensive scientific and technical information that defines priority sites for conservation in the entire territory including terrestrial, continental water and coastal and marine areas. This information has enormous value for national as well as local management and it is also relevant to international commitments established in the CBD.

Themes to be emphasized in protected areas, in addition to strengthening ecosystem representation whose goals to be achieved are detailed in Appendix IIIB of the IV Country Report, are all those related to the greater participation of local and indigenous communities and the ways in which the PAS can contribute greater benefits, as well as the learning that can be derived from traditional knowledge about conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Under-developed themes include technology transfer, administration, information exchange and management, adaptation of the PAS to climate change, strengthening of research, and the evaluation of education and awareness-raising programs (Appendix IIIB of the IV Country Report).

One of the biggest challenges is to develop an information administration and management system to support and monitor all actions for PAS administration (Appendix IIIB of the Country Report to the CBD). A system is required that will allow rapid updating of the databases and their on-line consultation, with information available on the resources that the areas protect and their management (successful experiences, case studies, technical documents, legislation, policies and strategies, data on complaints, statistics in general, costs, etc.) in an integrated way that facilitates coordination between different PAS, the Conservation Areas, the different thematic programs, sectors, and governmental and non-governmental actors, at different levels (local, national and regional).

The second challenge, directly related to the one above, is to strengthen education and awareness-raising about the values and costs-benefits of the PAS, to promote their more just and equitable distribution, and more initiatives so that local and indigenous communities obtain more benefits from the areas.

Since its establishment in 1998, the achievements of CONAGEBIO can be summarized as follows (IV Country Report):

- Operational capacity of CONAGEBIO established as set forth in the Biodiversity Law.
- Mechanisms for control, monitoring and oversight of permits for access.
- Enforcement of measures for compliance.
- Quantification of monetary and non-monetary benefits.
- Regulations for *In Situ* and *Ex Situ* access and benefits-sharing (ABS) enforced.
- Beginning policy formulation process for ABS in PAS.
- Beginning the development of actions aimed at determining the nature, scope and requirements of community intellectual rights.
- Capacity-building for PIC, including indigenous and local communities (medium progress).
- Beginning the drafting of ordinances to regulate the protection of traditional knowledge (*Traditional Knowledges-TK*).
- Beginning the promotion of gender equity in the access and distribution of the benefits of biodiversity.

Access to genetic resources and the Nagoya Protocol

Currently, Costa Rica's ABS regulations are undergoing a review process for the purpose of simplifying procedures and to envision different procedures for basic research, research for commercial purposes and research that goes beyond merely scientific purposes. Moreover, procedures may also be viewed according to sectoral approaches, such as requirements for access to investigations in health, agriculture, perfumery, biotechnology, etc. Administrative processes (due process) are now being completed for the application of sanctions for illegal access, of which there are already several cases.

Costa Rica signed the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the CBD on July 6, 2011.

Barriers to implementing the CBD Strategic Plan

¹³ Details at <http://www.gruas.go.cr/>

For Costa Rica, the implementation of the CBD has been a stimulus and an important task on its conservation agenda since its ratification in 1994. The application of the Convention with its strengths and weaknesses, has contributed, among other aspects, to raising awareness in certain sectors about the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting the expansion of research and knowledge about biodiversity, encouraging the mobilization of resources nationally and internationally, providing technical and scientific tools that would contribute to the sustainable management of biodiversity and decision-making at all levels, encouraging capacity-building, as well as promoting and strengthening the participation of stakeholders in conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

According to the IV Country Report, the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (NBS), a process that, like the 1988 Biodiversity Law, adapted the CBC to the national reality, was carried forward in 1998-2000 and included an assessment of the situation (status of biodiversity) and the development of the strategy as such. The work was based on local and then national aspects, starting with the preparation of local strategies with the participation at large. Once the local consultations and strategies for each conservation area were completed, the national strategy was formulated and taken to three workshops for regional consultation. The outcome was one national strategy and 11 local strategies for the conservation areas. The process involved more than 900 people in 31 participative workshops. The NBS was an important reference work, and it continues to be in some way, since it is the only instrument that proposes the integrated management of conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity for the country, including national and international cooperation.

Despite its 11 years, the themes included in the NBS continue to be up to date and some of the actions are yet to be fully implemented or reinforced. Although the strategy in its core continues to reflect national needs in several thematic areas, the main obstacles to their implementation are:

- Insufficient incorporation and integration of biological diversity (BD) into other sectors.
- Little synergy at national and international levels.
- Insufficient knowledge and practice in the approaches for ecosystem management. Insufficient studies, knowledge, funding and qualified human resources.
- The loss of BD and the goods and services it provides are neither understood nor adequately documented.
- Gap in organizational culture for using, generating and adding value to information.
- Inadequate administrative and financial administration.
- Insufficient education and public awareness at all levels.
- Deficient participation of the scientific community.
- Scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge are not fully used in decision-making for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Little scientific research capacity suitable for supporting NBS.
- Knowledge and information poorly accessible.
- Insufficient political will for implementation.
- The NBS did not contemplate a system of oversight indicators or mechanisms. Neither did it clarify roles and responsibilities in its application, nor funding mechanisms.

In the intersectoral and coordination thematic area, perhaps the main obstacles to CBD and NBS implementation are the following elements expressed in the IV Country Report:

- Integration has been partial.
- Lack of vision and intersectoral work trigger the drivers of change.
- Major challenge: intersectoral and sectoral national alignment under the same objective of conservation and sustainable use.
- A private sector strategy or plan is needed in all its forms and State institutions that are aware, open to coordination, and participating actively and in close coordination.
- An integrated State approach is necessary to make the intersectoral nature of biological diversity issues effective.

With the approval of the CBD Strategic Plan, other gaps in the existing strategy became apparent, namely: (i) the need for pursuing an agenda of biodiversity mainstreaming (i.e. positioning, aligning and incorporating it into the sectoral frameworks and intersectoral coordination mechanisms); (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services. In spite of progress through a number of innovative, but localised examples, this aspect has not managed to stop the degradation tendencies experienced at the national level; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. In this light, there is a need for revision and updating of the existing strategy, building from the many positive elements of it, but bringing it several steps further, given the challenges to biodiversity management in the current decade and century.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	03/13/2000	Submitted	
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not yet started.	Funding being applied for under this project.
1 st National Report	02/11/1998	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	11/10/2001	Submitted	
3 rd National Report	04/24/2007	Submitted	
4 th National Report	12/04/2009	Submitted	
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date:		End Date:	
List all of the CBD Programme of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
Herrera, A. 2001. <i>Development of Taxonomic Capacity in Central America. Global Taxonomic Initiative</i> . Convention on Biological Diversity. Secretariat of the CBD, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Swedish Scientific Council, Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, INBio. Published by INBio. Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 56 p. (In Spanish and English).			Submitted in June, 2001
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	www.crbio.cr		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date? (see note below)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	N/A		
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	N/A		
<u>Note:</u>			
<p>SINAC is the CHM focal point in Costa Rica. There is still no database that integrates and facilitates information on biodiversity themes. There are initiatives in the theme mainly for public universities, museums and INBio, but their relationship to the CHM is not clearly delimited and visualized. As part of the efforts to make progress in the thematic area, the design of the Costa Rican Biodiversity Information System (CRBio) was finalized in 2010, under the responsibility of SINAC and INBio, in the context of the national clearing house mechanism (CHM) on biodiversity information for the CBD (SINAC). The system is installed and in use, six institutions are members of the initiative and share information through it (http://www.crbio.cr). Costa Rica participates actively in the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) and in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).</p> <p>CRBio aims to provide free and open access to information on Costa Rica's biodiversity and its conservation to support decision making processes in conservation at different levels such as: education, science, policy formulation and management, national legislation, among others.</p> <p>CRBio presently integrates in a single data portal different types of information, for instance: species records, specimens and observations data, biodiversity references, metadata from institutions working with biodiversity, metadata on permits to access to biological resources, information about protected wildlands, among others. Additionally, the functionality allows users to access information managed by international initiatives such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the Encyclopedia of Life (EOL).</p> <p>CRBio has received financial support from the Government of Spain and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, through Fundecooperación and the Programme for South-South Cooperation.</p>			

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

The most recent NBSAP for **Costa Rica** was completed on **03/13/2000**. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan's Aichi Targets as such, since the themes, seen as needs or gaps, as well as advances in some cases, were addressed at that time. All these themes are detailed in the IV Country Report (<http://www.inbio.ac.cr>, <http://www.sinac.go.cr>) and the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) offers an opportunity to make significant progress on those themes.

- **A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2).**

Costa Rica has undertaken efforts to make progress on the valuation of biodiversity and with the creation of INBio 23 years ago it focused on sustainable uses as one of the pillars of its work. SINAC's objectives also include this subject. The National University has done technical studies on two occasions in several protected areas that have quantified their contribution to the GDP, taking into account the contribution of the area to the development of neighbouring communities and the value chains that form around them. Sectors such as tourism and agriculture have also advanced in integrating the value of biodiversity into their areas of action. The basis of tourism is the biodiversity present in the country as a fundamental attraction for promotion. The IV Country Report speaks of these advances, reaching the conclusion that the intersectoral nature and inter and intra-institutional coordination are complex and this has hindered the mainstreaming of the subject into the work of each sector and institution. The updating of the NBS offers the country an opportunity to make progress on this matter.

- **A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3).**

No clear progress has been made in area of identifying and removing perverse incentives. However, there are mechanisms established to incentivize the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the different sectors, under an established legal framework, such as Payment for Environmental Services (PES), the Sustainable Tourism Certificate (CST), debt swaps for nature aimed at NGOs and grassroots organizations that carry out projects in biodiversity, the GEF Small Grants Program that has more than 10 years promoting projects in the subject that are integrated with national policies for conservation and sustainable use, organic agriculture certifications and best agricultural practices, ecological easements, creation of private reserves, biological corridors as an established and functioning program, and communal participation of diverse sectors present in decision-making bodies, such as the conservation area councils. The Environmental Tribunal has filled an important role in the control of private sector activities that thwart the conservation of biodiversity and a sustainable environment. In regards to Water, community participation has grown in the ASADAS organizations, which manage the conservation of the resource in an integrated way, legal mechanisms have been created such as the payment of water fees, which are now in implementation. Companies have clear guidelines in their corporate social responsibility programs, which have been on the rise for the last five years, working on activities for the environment and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The opportunity offered by the updating of the NBS is to determine the lessons learned in the existing incentives and mechanisms, analyze the perverse incentives and look at options for changing and generating, adapting or applying incentives to actors and sectors that still do not use them. Costa Rica has developed a broad and diverse framework for action, with laws, policies and programs, an analysis of what has functioned, how it has functioned and recommendations, as part of what is foreseen to occur in the assessment for updating the Strategy.

- **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).**

Costa Rica has advanced in its vision for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. One of the major advances has been moving from a segmented vision of protected areas as a means of conservation toward an integral vision of ecological processes that should be conserved to maintain the environmental services that ecosystems provide and on which Costa Rican society depends, where protected areas are an essential but not the only part and their conservation depends on what happens outside their boundaries. SINAC has undertaken two processes with several partners related to territorial planning from a biodiversity point of view; one was carried out in 1998-2000 and updated in 2006-2010, called Territorial Planning for the Conservation of Biodiversity, GRUAS, whose main outcome was the identification of conservation gaps that are outside of protected areas. The PAS and the biological corridors are now based on this process. The other more recent process, which is still in execution, is called Socio-ecological Management Units (USEG), based on units that share similar characteristics from a biological and social point of view. The main challenge lies in involving the private sector, municipalities, institutions, NGOs, and territorial unit residents in a single purpose. The updating of the NBS will allow the country to discuss and reach agreements about the system it wants and the alignment necessary for the actors under this system of territorial planning.

- **A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11).**

This is perhaps one of the areas on which the country has made very significant progress and it was a key theme in the Strategy for 2000. Costa Rica has presented reports to the CBD about the status of the protected areas in the context of POWPA. Stemming from fundraising by NGOs and the government, a trust was formed and is now in execution that is aimed at marine and terrestrial PAS called *Costa Rica por Siempre* [Costa Rica Forever] (<http://www.costaricaporsiempre.org/>); it became an NGO that administers the trust. Thanks to this effort, the country has conservation goals in protected areas, detailed in Appendix III of the IV Country Report. On the other hand, a loan from the IDB that is now starting execution will reinforce infrastructure in the main protected areas related to tourism. Now as never before, the country has resources aimed at the strengthening of the terrestrial and marine protected areas, with an integral vision that focuses on the conservation gaps, research, biological corridors and community participation. Combined with this process are the debt swaps for nature that are aimed at the conservation of forests, marine areas and community projects associated with these themes. The challenge lies in integrating all these efforts in the light of a strategy for biodiversity that is updated for the next 10 years.

- **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).**

Provisions in the prior subject reinforce this goal. The creation of protected areas and their effective maintenance is aimed at restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services related to water, health, food and well-being. Maintenance implies support to biological corridors, in the context of the National Biological Corridor Program. The country should advance, and the process of updating the NBS is an opportunity for this, in determining with greater clarity the essential services that determined ecosystems provide so that these are truly valued by all directly related sectors in a defined territorial space.

- **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).**

The PAS promotes ecosystem restoration and maintenance, and thus their resilience. The projects that are financed by debt swaps and with Small Grants also have a restoration focus or this is one of the themes that is funded; the majority if not all the projects are framed in official biological corridors or ones in process of formation, that have been defined as a priority by each conservation area. Having integrated data on how many there are and what is lacking, and setting related goals is the challenge and the opportunity that the updating of the Strategy offers.

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

The 2000 NBS did not contemplate funding or oversight mechanisms, this is an issue that will be analyzed in the updating process in the framework of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 for the CBD.

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

Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):

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

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

The Project *Objective* is:

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

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

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

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

How the project plans to build national capacity

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

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

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the *GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building* (2003)¹⁴ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)¹⁵:

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

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

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

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

Individual	Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups or focal groups. This is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Costa Rica in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Costa Rica, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are an essential part of this proposal.
Organizational	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Taking stock of the lessons learned in the use of promotion mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plan for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing the clearinghouse mechanism ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs
- Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan and Nagoya Protocol, among others.
- Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation
- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios

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

Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

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

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Approximate cost per activity (GEF Grant only excl. mgt costs)
1	I. Preparation	10%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	12%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	48%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	15 %
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	15%

Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in a participative manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Costa Rica’s reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5th national report, and through other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Costa Rica taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

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

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

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

Key Activities (I - II)

I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges. The main output

of this exercise will be a stock-taking report. The National Biodiversity Planning Analyst will play a key role in prepare the key products associated with stock-taking and barrier identification exercise.

- **Stakeholder consultation and participation:** This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. See TOR for the NBSAP Review Working Group (Annex A), composed primarily of scientists and technical people and who will concentrate of themes such as protected areas, economic valuation and the interface biodiversity and climate change.

II. *Setting targets*

- **Setting targets and priorities:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by October, 2012 (by CoP-11). The work of setting / reviewing targets for Costa Rica needs to be done collectively and iteratively. The NBSAP Review Working Group will play a key role in supporting this process under the leadership of the National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Costa Rica, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming (positioning, aligning and incorporating it); (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Costa Rica is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the **COP**.

Key Outcomes:

- By early 2014, Costa Rica's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP 12.

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- National policy on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Costa Rica shall develop the national policy, which has not yet been defined as such, whose application tool will be the Strategy.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Costa Rica 2012-2020
- Sub-product 1: Baseline analysis document on 'Natural Capital & Development', with an emphasis on ecosystem services (Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Costa Rica, TEEB, for Costa Rica). It will include recommendations for intersectoral planning and inclusion in the nation's Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets.
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica, based on an analysis of national planning for the thematic area and the existing mechanisms to promote conservation and sustainable use.

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

- By early 2014, Costa Rica's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP¹⁶

Key Activity (III)

¹⁶ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Costa Rica, not UNDP.

III. Developing the NBSAP

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

Under the leadership of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and with technical inputs from the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant (and Lead Author of the V National Report), several project consultants and the NBSAP Review Working Group will be involved in the activity of developing the NBSAP, according to their TOR in Annex A. These will include primarily: (i) the National Biodiversity Planning Analyst; (ii) the National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant; and (iii) the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from Costa Rica's NBSAP. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, we have not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, we will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country.

✓ Specific steps in this process include:

- a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
- b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
- c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
- d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.

As part of this process, Costa Rica will commission a specific study to be incorporated into the updated NBSAP. This will entail a baseline analysis on “*Natural Capital & Development*”, with an emphasis on ecosystem services. In short, it will be called ‘Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Costa Rica, TEEB, for Costa Rica’. Specialized technical services will be engaged for the purpose (See Annex E). It will include recommendations for intersectoral planning and inclusion in the nation's Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets. The NBSAP Review Working Group will play a key role in providing, data, advice and in reviewing drafts of the product.

- 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.¹⁷

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

Agriculture
Forestry
Mining, Energy and Telecommunications

¹⁷ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Livestock
Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
Development planning and Finance
Fishery
Water

✓ **The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:**

Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
Development Finance
Food Security
Population & urban planning
Poverty alleviation
Rural development and livelihoods
Climate change mainstreaming
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

A set of capacity building modules on national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other aspects of implementation of the Convention, is available at the CBD website.¹⁸ Module B-3 on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes has been updated in 2011. It focuses on the theme of biodiversity mainstreaming both into (i) national development and poverty reduction frameworks, as in (ii) production sectors. The guidance also suggests a number of tools that can be used for the purpose with examples and further guidance. The document is available in English, French and Spanish. Costa Rica will seek inspiration from these materials in its mainstreaming activities in connection with the NBSAP update.

Specialized technical services will be engaged for assisting the project in preparing the required study, namely 'Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica' (see TOR in Annex E).

- **Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs:** The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
 - a) Identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
 - b) Updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
 - c) Assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
 - d) Identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
 - e) Identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

The inputs from the National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant and the NBSAP Review Working Group will be essential to ensure the successful incorporation of climate change issues in the NBSAP.

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

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is

¹⁸ See www.cbd.int/nbsap/training.

established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.

3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.

3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Costa Rica in a timely manner: (1) By 2012 Costa Rica has developed national targets to achieve the CBD Strategic Plan; and (2) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key Products or publications combined into one:

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Costa Rica, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report to the CDB

In connection with the above outputs and deliverables, and as a result of the activities outlined below, Costa Rica will strive to achieve the following *outcomes vis-à-vis* its CBD obligation and related processes:

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

IV. *Developing implementation plans*

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

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: The National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC) has in fact already established a number of targets. Much of the work with respect to biodiversity planning carried out by SINAC has already incorporated the guidance from the PoWPA. The work to be done here is to ensure that, in light of the updating of the NBSAP and in light of the Aichi Targets, Costa Rica's PoWPA implementation plan to be rolled out by SINAC has been harmonized.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. We are 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 NBSAP
 - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify capacity-building strategies to fill the following gaps:
 - Capacity to identify key biodiversity areas, including areas important for climate resilience and adaptation.
 - Capacity to identify and implement mechanisms for sustainable finance.

- Capacity to assess the value of biodiversity, including of protected areas, and to mainstream those values into national accounting, sectoral plans and development plans.
- Capacity to identify key sectors for mainstreaming into biodiversity, and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors.
- Capacity to develop and maintain data management systems, including for clearinghouse mechanisms and national reporting.

In the several sub-activities mentioned above, Costa Rica will focus on ensuring the transfer of skills from consultants to coordination staff and the NBSAP Review Working Group (also called ‘*Grupo Intersectorial Asesor*’). This will be achieved through close collaboration and coordination. The following consultants are expected to play an essential role in these sub-activities, according to their TOR in Annex A: (i) National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant; (ii) Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Consultant; and (iii) the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant (also Lead Author of the V National Report). The process will involve a wide range of stakeholders, as it will be elaborated further down, with due consideration of the participation of NGOs/CSOs, women and indigenous groups.

V. Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Costa Rica will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues. The National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant will play an essential role in proposing systems that will allow the country to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Costa Rica is no exception. There is a CHM established in the country, but it should be strengthened in order to meet its objective of becoming the focal point for systematization and national transfer of information on the theme. Currently, there is limited information on Ministry, CONAGEBIO and SINAC’s websites. At the same time, there are several public and private institutions, including NGOs and research centers that maintain information on biodiversity in different formats. The CR-BIO platform was also created and several of these entities are already sharing information with it and one another and with other platforms like GBIF and IABIN. This could therefore be the basis for the country’s revamped CHM. This will be a topic of discussion for a focal group as part of setting clear guidelines that will support the implementation of NBS 2012-2020. What is required for the country is a more powerful and suitably coordinated CHM, with computerized data to centralize all information and, above all, to be able to transfer it adequately.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. The National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report will play a key role in this task. The capacity that is necessary for institutionalising the reporting tasks in the responsible entities will follow recommendations that will be prepared by the Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Consultant. In this project, Costa Rica will submit a 5th National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

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

Costa Rica ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity and issued in 1998 the Biodiversity Law which as recently awarded the Future Policy award in Nagoya. The country has made important efforts to fulfill its obligations under the CBD, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programs of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Costa Rica needs external assistance to address.

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

Else, this proposal is consistent with the following national plans and strategies:

- National Development Plan 2011-2014
- Integral and Sustainable Citizen Security and Social Peace Promotion Plan (POLSEPAZ)
- National Sustainable Tourism Plan

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

Costa Rica has a significant GEF portfolio of Biodiversity and related projects. The Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator, the host institution and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies with other related initiatives. With respect to GEF projects in particular, these synergies will be created with the following projects:

UNDP/GEF Project Consolidating Costa Rica's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

This project is strengthening the institutional framework and improve individual capacity for effective MPA management; increase and diversify funding for MPAs; and expand MPA coverage for improved ecological representativeness. The project supports the expansion of MPAs in Costa Rica.

UNDP/GEF Project Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Areas System

The project supports Costa Rica in overcoming the barriers to consolidating and strengthening its Protected Areas System administered by the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). The aim is a System that effectively conserves a representative sample of Costa Rica's biodiversity, advance national goals and captures global benefits in a range of ecosystems. This will be achieved through reforming Costa Rica's legal and policy framework to ensure effective management and long-term financial and ecological sustainability of the PA System; enhancing SINAC's institutional PA System framework and capacities for eco-regional planning and optimal management effectiveness; financial sustainability of SINAC to effectively attain its strategic objectives and provide resources for long-term PA System management needs; testing new and innovative conservation approaches at the Conservation Area and PA levels; and by scaling up successful PA System management models at the systemic level through strategic partnerships with key stakeholders.

For both projects, collaboration will focus on key baseline data on the PA system and on ecosystems that had been gathered by the projects, as well as threat profiles to biodiversity. This is important information for the NBSAP. Also, the work under the projects are worth showcasing in the final NBSAP publication.

A number of other important biodiversity initiatives in Costa Rica could be mentioned here (but are not for the sake of brevity). The IV Country Report to the CDB and in the State of the Nation are key referenced for the innumerable projects, programs and initiatives with which collaboration with this project can and will be sought.¹⁹ During project inception, the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator and the NBSAP Review Working Group will gather a thorough list of such initiatives and establish the key contacts with the responsible entities.

Project implementation arrangement:

UNDP is the *GEF Implementing Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds.

The project will be implemented over a period of 28 months (2 years and 4 months). The National Commission of Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *National Implementing Partner*, working in close collaboration with National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).

The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 1973) between the UNDP and the Government of Costa Rica, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2012.

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

The CONAGEBIO will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project and establish, in close collaboration with SINAC and the UNDP Representation, the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The Committee will serve as the 'Project Board', as this is a UNDP requirement. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project

¹⁹ See IV Country Report to the CDB (www.cbd.int) and in the State of the Nation (www.estadonacion.or.cr) for more information.

funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. This arrangement will ensure the effective involvement of national focal points for the CHM and Cartagena Protocol, as well as RAMSAR, CITES, the PoWPA, UNFCCC, UNCCD among others.

The NPD will be technically supported by the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (functioning as the 'Project Manager' for approximately 20% of his/her time) and by the project's technical team (refer to Annex A for more detail).

The project will also count on UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and by the Environment Focal Point at the UNDP Country Office in San José (CO).

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

The PSC will be convened by CONAGEBIO, SINAC and the UNDP CO. It will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (or Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. It will meet according to necessity, but not less than once every 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the GEF proposal and UNDP project document (PRODOC).

The day-to-day administration and coordination of the project activities will be carried out by the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (tasked with both with managerial and technical functions) with support from an Accountant and Admin Assistant (seconded by CONAGEBIO and/or SINAC). Both will be located in offices availed by CONAGEBIO. The project's finance that will be managed in close collaboration with the UNDP-CO.

The National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions and the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor to ensure synergies with related national programs and initiatives.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in Costa Rica with respect to this project:

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

UNDP assisted Costa Rica in the preparation of its existing NBSAP as well as with previous Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Costa Rica 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 four GEF projects in Costa Rica (plus two regional initiatives) in different focal areas. UNDP has an established Representation in San José with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project.

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 Costa Rica

The current UNDP Country Program Document and its accompanying Action Plan (CPAP) for Costa Rica covers the period 2008-2012. The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) also covers 2008-2012. Environment and the fight against poverty are important themes within these programming documents.

In particular, the CPAP aims to ensure that, by 2012, the Costa Rican population, in particular rural communities and those most vulnerable groups to climate change, will have improved environmental management services and enjoy of greater access to clean energy. The UNDAF also aims to improve environmental management skills to revert degradation processes; strengthen biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources by MINAET and improve business opportunities compatible with sustainable development.

UNDP is the lead agency for this strategic area, promoting, environmental protection and management and contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, forests) and to an increase in forest area and land management, throughout the country.

As for the current CPAP, a key outcome defined in it is the support the government to lift certain barriers to the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of rural and urban people's livelihoods. More specifically, this project will contribute to establishing and operationalizing the institutional and legal framework necessary for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as a contribution to the CPAP.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

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

- Ministry Environment, Energy and Telecommunications MINAET
- Ministry of Public Education MEP
- Ministry of Foreign Relations MINRELEX
- Ministry of Finance HACIENDA
- Ministry of Health MIN SALUD
- National System of Protected Areas SINAC
- National Commission for Biodiversity CONAGEBIO
- Ministry of Agriculture MAG
- National Biodiversity Institute INBIO
- Ministry of Planning MIDEPLAN
- First Vice-Presidency of the Republic
- Council of State University Rectories CONARE

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 Costa Rica welcomes the efforts engendered by NGOs and CSOs active in the environment arena, noting that there is scope for strengthening those efforts. These organizations, either national or international, play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. The following NGOs and CSOs, grouped by area of specialty, will be consulted and invited to contribute to this project :

Marine:

- PRETOMA: Preservación de Tortugas Marinas
- MarViva
- Fundación Keto
- Fundación Amigos Isla del Coco, FAICO
- Caribbean Conservation Centre, CCT
- Costa Rica por Siempre
- Centro de Investigaciones Marinas y Limnología, CIMAR, UCR

Forests and other ecosystems, species:

- INBio
- Fundecor
- Cedarena
- Red de Corredores Biológicos
- Proparques
- Apreflofas
- FECON
- ASADAS
- Asociación de Ornitólogos
- Unión de Ornitólogos
- Museo Nacional de Costa Rica
- Escuela de Biología, UCR
- Escuela de Ciencias Ambientales, UNA
- ICOMVIS, UNA
- FONAFIFO

Tourism and Productive Activities

- F. Corcovado
- F. Neotrópica
- Red de Reservas Privadas
- ACTUAR
- UCCAEP
- Cámara de piñeros
- Cámaras de ganaderos
- Cámaras de turismo regionales
- Mesa Nacional Indígena
- Mesa Nacional Campesina
- Instituto Costarricense de Turismo, ICT
- Cámara Nacional de Turismo
- Cámara Nacional de Ecoturismo
- MAG
- Programa Estado de la Nación, CONARE
- Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones, GEF-PNUD

Many of these NGOs and CSOs 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 participation of indigenous and traditional groups in project will be ensured by aligning project activities with the Convention ILO 169, so that indigenous leaders are consulted and have had the opportunity to give their opinion and input on draft versions of the national decisions, thus ensuring full collective and individual rights of indigenous groups, acknowledging their role in the integral development of the country.

In Costa Rica, official discrimination against indigenous and traditional groups does not exist on the part of the institutions of the state. Nevertheless minorities argue that a certain degree of discrimination can be found in individual cases and notable socioeconomic inequalities remain. Many of these groups live traditional lifestyles deeply linked to the use biodiversity as an intrinsic part of it. 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 new NBSAP. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.²⁰

Role of the Media. From the outset, media coverage will be promoted so that the entire process is kept in the minds of the Costa Ricans during its development and above all, to support implementation. For this, press conferences will be held at the beginning, midpoint and end of the planning process.

Gender marking

The Constitution of Costa Rica upholds equality between men and women as a fundamental right, however much is yet to be achieved to eliminate discrimination and the social hierarchy favoring males. Costa Rica signed Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1984. The 1990 Act for promoting the Social Equality of Women made the central government and educational institutions responsible for guaranteeing equal opportunities for men and women, not only in terms of access to education, including technical education, but also in terms of the quality of such education.

Rural women in Costa Rica contribute to the household by taking on productive (agriculture, packaging export products) and reproductive chores (cooking and cleaning, and looking after the children). Some of these activities have an impact in the management of biodiversity, although the specific links between biodiversity and gender in Costa Rica, either positive or negative, remain to be more closely established. The existing NBSAP had treated gender mainstreaming issues in a preliminary manner, leaving room for improvement in the new NBSAP.

The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.²¹ More specifically two are worth mentioning: (i) COP Decision 1X/24 on the approval and endorsement of the CBD Gender plan of Action; and (ii) COP Decision X/19, which amongst other matters invited Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its

²⁰ See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

²¹ 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.

environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

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

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

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

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF EA funding with UNDP and government co-financing in order to achieve the project objective without duplication and ensuring the application joint resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project include the staff time of a Project Director and technical staff from INBIO, SINAC and CONAGEBIO to support staff project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, reviewing APRs/PIRs.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects, namely the UNDP/GEF project *Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Areas System*, amongst other biodiversity projects funded by GEF and other donors. EA funding of consultation costs will be kept to a minimum, as government can co-finance many of the logistical expenses. The same applies to the national contribution to EA working groups.

The government of Costa Rica wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. This requires extensive consultation of institutional and civil society stakeholders. Hence, the GEF's financing will complement government budgets to reach key stakeholders to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do without foreign assistance. The GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier.

UNDP is well positioned to assist Costa Rica source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner. 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 be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

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 be build upon the strong foundation of previous developed NBSAPs, Capacity Assessments and national CBD reporting activities. Much relevant information for the compilation of an updated NBSAP has been generated by previous and on-going biodiversity projects in Costa Rica. The missing step is the actual compilation and strategizing in line with new international guidance, which the project will enable.

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 Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$8,000	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
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		~US\$ 10,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):
-- n/a--

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): .


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ruben Muñoz	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment Energy and telecommunications MINAET	December 8, 2011

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	Party since 08/26/1994	SINAC, Mrs. Lesbia Sevilla E.

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		February 10, 2012	Santiago Carrizosa Ph.D., Regional Technical Adviser Environment and Energy Group, EBD	+507 302 4510	santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (managerial tasks, corresponding to 20% of the incumbent's time) – financed by UNDP for 24 weeks @ \$480 per week.	n/a	n/a	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to the management of the project and its funding.</p> <p><i>Key managerial tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner. - Develop detailed Annual Work Plans and Budgets (including activity descriptions and a chronogram), and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval. - Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the National Project Director/UNDP. - Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Steering Committee or other applicable instances. - Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, field visits, and other project related activities. - Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project. - Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Steering Committee and UNDP. - Maintain records of Project Steering Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. - Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives. - Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.
Project Director (government contribution equivalent to \$10K with the services of support staff included)	n/a	n/a	<p>The National Project Director (NPD) is a senior civil servant, who will serve as the focal point for the project within the designated national Implementing Partner, the National Commission of Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO), in close consultation with National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). Specifically with respect to this project, the NPD will be responsible for the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the engagement of government institutions. - Guide and oversee the work of the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator on a daily basis together with UNDP; - Certifying the workplans for the project, financial reports and request for advance of funds, ensuring their accuracy and in accordance with the project document; - Be responsible for the conduct of Project Steering Committee meetings, ensuring in particular high level participation from government and of other relevant stakeholders. - Ensure that products and publication produced by the project follow due the processes of approval within the government.
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (technical tasks, corresponding to 80% of the incumbent's time)	480	96	<p><i>Objective:</i> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP 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 guidance of the NBSAP Coordination Unit, key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Develop a stakeholder consultation and participation plan that will ensure that the NBSAP development process is participatory, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP.

Position Titles	[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*	[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to NBSAP Principal Advisor, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on 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 Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP. ▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors (this includes measures against Invasive Alien Species) are incorporated into the NBSAP. ▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan. ▪ Submit a final draft to the NBSAP Principal Advisor, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Costa Rica ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Costa Rica: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Costa Rica and the National Biodiversity Policy ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Costa Rica and Costa Rica Aichi Targets (TEEB). ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica ➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB. ➤ Publications and Communication Strategy to disseminate the NBSAP. ➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> 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>
National Biodiversity Planning Analyst	650	12	<p><i>Objective:</i> To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP at a national and regional level, with emphasis on the analysis of tolos and mechanisms to apply conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with the National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant to take stock of the causes of biodiversity loss in the country, by first identifying the direct and indirect threats to biodiversity and then the drivers behind the threats, based on the IV National Report. ▪ Review and identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Costa Rica by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. ▪ Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in Costa Rica related to biodiversity. Show through this analysis ▪ Identify the key barriers and challenges in the policy environment to effective biodiversity conservation/sustainable use. ▪ Based on existing studies and analyses, identify key gaps in the existing NBSAP. ▪ Identify the means to overcome existing barriers and challenges. <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Costa Rica and advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica <p><i>General selection criteria:</i> With extensive experience in review, synthesis and integration of diverse information. Professional in environmental law, natural resources, biology, political science, forestry, or environmental management. With knowledge of national legislation and experience on issues of implementation of measures for the conservation and use of biodiversity.</p>

Position Titles	[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*	[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
NBSAP Review Working Group (s): Multi-sectoral and inter-institutional participation groups	255	52	<p><i>Background:</i></p> <p>The participation of different sectors and institutions is essential for making the NBS a mainstream management tool. Each component to be developed in the update will have the participation of different stakeholders at different times, who will then be informed of all developments so that they feel involved and take ownership of the task. Participation will begin upon the formation of the Multi-sectoral Advisory Group. Priority will be given to those sectors that are the main drivers of change with negative effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as those who must make local decisions and have not participated adequately (e.g. municipalities). Each sector should see itself reflected in the achievement of the Aichi Targets, through contributions that they themselves define.</p> <p>The multi-sectoral group that will be formed for advisory purposes at the beginning of the process will very likely remain as a support committee to this monitoring unit. These two bodies, the Monitoring Unit and the multi-sectoral group, are the two new figures that we hope to establish as a firmer step forward for implementation. The multi-sectoral group could be drawn from members of CONAGEBIO's board of directors, the National Conservation Area Council (CONAC, a branch of SINAC) that also has State and civil society members, plus the participation of other representatives as considered necessary to have a multi-sectoral maximum group size of 12 to 15 people.</p> <p><i>Purpose:</i></p> <p>Serve as the primary consultation forum and events' organisation support group for the EA team. Key activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator to design a thorough activity workplan for the project and to monitor it. ▪ Provide policy and technical advice on the matters being discussed within the working groups, e.g. in those formed under the output-based consultancies, and in project events. ▪ Provide written and review inputs to different reports and products expected from the project, with focus on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Peru for the period (2011-2020) ▪ Serve as the editorial support group for the following Studies in connection with the new NBSAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-product 1: Baseline analysis document on 'Natural Capital & Development', with an emphasis on ecosystem services (Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Costa Rica, TEEB, for Costa Rica). It will include recommendations for intersectoral planning and inclusion in the nation's Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets. ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica, based on an analysis of national planning for the thematic area and the existing mechanisms to promote conservation and sustainable use.
National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant	650	20	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with the National Biodiversity Planning Analyst to take stock of the causes of biodiversity loss in the country, by first identifying the direct and indirect threats to biodiversity and then the drivers behind the threats, based on the IV National Report. ▪ Review and identify the root causes of biodiversity loss in Costa Rica by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. ▪ Setting targets and priorities: Play a pivotal role in the process of preparing the national proposal on applying the Aichi Targets in Costa Rica, developing SMART indicators for the purpose and assessing the baseline for it. ▪ Work with the NBSAP Review Working Group on the preparation of base documents for technical meetings. ▪ Evaluate and mainstream the outcomes of the 3rd national communication on climate change regarding the effects of climate change on the ecosystems. ▪ Collaborate in the preparation of the document for the revised NBSAP. ▪ Design a monitoring system and report on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios plus other Component 3 activities to strengthen Costa Rica's institutionalizing of biodiversity monitoring and reporting <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribution to: Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Costa Rica and advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica ➤ Key author of: Biodiversity Targets for Costa Rica as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

Position Titles	[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*	[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribution to: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Costa Rica 2012-2020 ➤ Contribution to: Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>General selection criteria:</i> With extensive experience in review, synthesis and integration of diverse information. Professional in biology or environmental management. With knowledge of ecological conditions in Costa Rica and experience on issues of implementation of measures for the conservation and use of biodiversity.</p>
Needs Assessment and Capacity Development Consultant	650	8	<p><i>Objective</i> Play a key role in defining, in terms of capacity, technology and finance needs, how the implementation of the NBSAP will be made feasible in Costa Rica. He/she will look at the current systemic capacity engaged in biodiversity management and outline realistic goals for how this capacity can be further developed in tandem with the effective implementation of the Strategy. The development of Overall Implementation Plans for the NBSAP will also include the assessment and strengthening of capacity needs.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a significant contribution to the Outputs 3.1 and 3.3 of the project: ▪ Assist in the conceptualization of the Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the NBSAP. ▪ Assess extent of role clarity and the level of implementation and enforcement of the CBD and its COP guidance across all primary and secondary stakeholders in central government, NGOs/CSOs, including women and indigenous groups. ▪ Determine the level of willingness to take responsibility and provide leadership in ensuring relevant CBD obligations and activities are fulfilled. ▪ Assess whether the identified primary and secondary duty bearers have the necessary human resources to meet the specific obligations. ▪ Assess the pattern and efficacy of participation at regional technical committees and COP meetings. ▪ Based on international best practice, recommend the most suitable institutional and/or accountability structure for the effective implementation and coordination of CBD implementation at the national and sub-national levels. ▪ Identify and prioritise the capacity development needs required to effectively implement CBD obligations at all levels within central government and with the involvement of NGOs/CSOs, women’s and indigenous groups. ▪ Generate recommendations for capacity enhancement at all levels. ▪ Generate recommendations to enable the rationalisation of capacity and efficient resource allocation during implementation with other MEAs. This will build upon the results of the UNDP/GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment exercise, but taken a few steps further. ▪ Develop a blueprint of a Capacity Development Programme and Training Action Plan for effective implementation and coordination of CBD at all levels and involving all targeted stakeholders for capacity building. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Costa Rica and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. ➤ Set of ‘straight-forward’ and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>Selection criteria:</i> University degree (preferably advanced) in a discipline such as Human Resource Management or Public Administration. Proven experience in Skills Assessment, Capacity Development and Training. Minimum 5 years experience in institutional/organisational development and change management.</p>
National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report	500	52	<p><i>Objective:</i> (1) To carry out a thorough and detailed quality control and review on the documents that will get submitted to the CB ; and (2) To play a key role in the development of the V National Report to the CDB</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level. ▪ Support the remainder of the project team consultants and engaged service providers to develop national biodiversity targets,

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>ensuring that they are developed in a manner that is attuned to Costa Rica's reality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revise and update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Costa Rica in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming (positioning, aligning and incorporating it); (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. ▪ Play a pivotal role in the development of national frameworks for NBSAP implementation and this includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance. ▪ Help the responsible institutions with proposals to improve Costa Rica's CHM, making it an effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven site / portal; one that is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity. ▪ Collecting technical contributions from a number of players and following CBD guidance on the matter, function as the main author of the Fifth National Report to the CDB. <p><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribution to: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Costa Rica 2012-2020 ➤ Key author of: Fifth National Report to the CDB ➤ Contribution to: Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP <p><i>General selection criteria:</i></p> <p>With extensive experience in review, synthesis and integration of information relating to biodiversity and ecosystem services, if possible also ecological economics, with experience in consultation, with knowledge of information sources on the subject and relationship with biodiversity experts (legal, biological and management). Professional preferably related to ecology or environmental economics.</p>

ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Execution period: 2 years and 3 months (28 months)

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	COP 11	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	COP 12	Q4
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	X	X										
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness	X	X										
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being	X	X										
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations		X	X (D=Sept)									
2) NBSAP update	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations				X	X	X	X	X				
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations				X	X	X	X	X	X (D=March)			
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations				X	X	X	X	X				
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.				X	X	X	X	X	X			
		9. Technology needs assessment				X	X	X	X	X	X			
		10. Development of a communication and outreach				X	X	X	X	X	X			

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014			
			Q1	Q2	COP 11	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	COP 12	Q4
		strategy for the NBSAP.												
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation				X	X	X	X	X	X			
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/strengthening of national coordination structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		13. CHM development.								X	X	X		
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach				X	X	X	X	X	X			
		15. Fifth national report (deadline Mar 2014)								X	D=March			

Annex C. OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

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

ANNEX D. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Impl. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes	
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	7,800	4,000	3,800		a	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,420	4,420			b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,360	15,360			c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000			d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000	10,000			e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000			f	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						44,580	40,780	3,800	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						44,580	40,780	3,800	0		
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	26,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	g	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,420		4,420		b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,360		15,360		c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	1,000	3,000		d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000		30,000		e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	15,000		15,000		h	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000		2,000		i	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	4,000		4,000		j	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						100,780	9,000	83,780	8,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						100,780	9,000	83,780	8,000		
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	13,000	2,000	9,000	2,000	k	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	4,420			4,420	b	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	15,360			15,360	c	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	6,000			6,000	d	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000			10,000	e	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	5,000			5,000	l	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	5,000			5,000	i	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,500			2,500	j	
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						61,280	2,000	9,000	50,280		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						61,280	2,000	9,000	50,280		
Project Mgt	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	6,000	6,000			m	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	2,400	800	800	800	n	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	500	1,000	500	o	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,960	1,000	1,000	960	p	
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Comp 3)						13,360	8,300	2,800	2,260	
	NEX	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00010	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	11,520	3,840	3,840	3,840	q	
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						11,520	3,840	3,840	3,840		
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						24,880	12,140	6,640	6,100		
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	60,080	99,380	60,540		
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						11,520	3,840	3,840	3,840		
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						231,520	63,920	103,220	64,380		

Budget Notes	
a	Nat. Cons.: National Biodiversity Planning Analyst, 12 weeks at \$650 per week.
b	NBSAP Review Working Group (s): Multi-sectoral and inter-institutional participation groups. TOR in Annex A.
c	Nat. long-term consultant: National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (technical tasks, corresponding to 80% of the incumbent's time) spread across the project's Components 1, 2 and 3.
d	In-country travel by national consultants
e	Output-based Technical Assistance Service Provision (consultancy): Knowledge and Capacity Building Services for integrating new global biodiversity guidance into Costa Rica's sectoral planning frameworks, ecosystem valuation, mainstreaming and biodiversity planning and management practices. Detailed TOR included in Annex E. Total costs (\$50K) spread across Components 1 (\$10K), 2 (\$30K) and 3 (\$10K).
f	National consultations in connection with target-setting and definition of priorities
g	Nat. Cons.: National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report, 52 weeks at \$500 per week.
h	National consultations in connection with NBSAP update.
i	Translation and editorial services.
j	Printing of project publications
k	Nat. Cons.: National Biodiversity Monitoring Systems Consultant, 20 weeks at \$650 per week.
l	National consultations in connection with 5NR.
m	Laptops to the project coordination unit, printers and other peripherals
n	Office supplies
o	Project audit
p	Bank charges, communication costs and other miscellaneous expenses.
q	Nat. long-term consultant: National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (managerial tasks, corresponding to 20% of the incumbent's time); associated costs included as part of the project's management costs.

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

Knowledge and Capacity Building Services for integrating new global biodiversity guidance into Costa Rica's sectoral planning frameworks, ecosystem valuation, mainstreaming and biodiversity planning and management practices

Introduction

Complete **Requests for Quotes** prepared by UNDP normally have 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 (Sections):

- (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 is presented below. Sections 2 through 7 are included after the description of Section 1. Sections 8, 9 and 10 are to be completed before launching the tenders.

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

TORs – Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

(1) Summary

Costa Rica 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) A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- 2) Costa Rica's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The development of the NBSAP will be supported by the development following key studies:
 - Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Costa Rica, "TEEB" or 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity', for Costa Rica ('Natural Capital & Development').
 - Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica, based on an analysis of national planning for the thematic area and the existing mechanisms to promote conservation and sustainable use.
- 3) National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms, including the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD, are established and 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, an international **Request for Quote** is being launched in view of having services rendered by a group of specialized consultants within the following areas of expertise:

- Environmental economics
- finance and biodiversity mainstreaming
- the interface between biodiversity & climate change.

Services may combine national and international expertise and quotes for qualified companies should be presented as a package of services, including honoraries, travel expenses and administrative costs.

[This may be expanded later with more background when preparing the Request for Quote documentation.]

(2) Objective of the Consultancy

Assess and capture the value of ecosystems' goods and services, establishing a link between the 'natural capital' that Costa Rica's biodiversity represent and the country's development and development perspectives, with focus on intersectoral planning and inclusion in the nation's Development Plan and suggestions for revisions of the Aichi Targets.

(3) Scope of Work

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to Costa Rica's NBSAP, the Consultancy in question will be the main driving force in the preparation of the NBSAP Sub-product 1 "*Costa Rica's TEEB: Natural Capital & Development*" and Sub-project 2 "*Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica*".

Although its contribution to the final product is expected to be absolutely central, the Consultancy will not work alone. They are expected to work in collaboration with staff from MINAET, CONAGEBIO, SINAC, INBIO, MIDEPLAN, CONARE and others²².

The Consultancy will follow advice from the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, who will coordinate the project, the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant (also Lead Author of the V National Report), who will be the key individual consultant providing quality control to the project's products, and other project consultants and institutional staff.

First Block of Service: TEEB

In the process of developing the "*Costa Rica's TEEB: Natural Capital & Development*", emphasis will be put on the development of national capacity of key NBSAP stakeholders, including local cooperatives and special groups such as women and indigenous groups, who are expected to be specifically involved in NBSAP development processes as per CBD COP guidance.

It is important for the success of the consultancy to become familiar with Costa Rica's previous biodiversity planning processes, including the key reports and strategies that were produced. Equally, the Consultancy will become acquainted with relevant guidance from the CBD COP and with other relevant publication on the matter of ecosystem valuation (e.g. the TEEB²³) and the context in Costa Rica.

More specifically, the methodology will consist of analysing selected case studies (to be defined) comparing the associated economic costs/benefits of business as usual practices (BAU) vs. sustainable ecosystem management practices (SEM) where the value assigned to natural capital is more fully realised in the economic equation. The methodology is very much similar to the one used in UNDP's initiative 'Latin America and Caribbean Biodiversity Superpower'²⁴

Furthermore, Costa Rica is already in the process implementing sectoral and intersectoral policies that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through a number of mainstream and innovative mechanisms. The latter includes the Program for the Payment for Environmental Services (PES), the Sustainable Tourism Certificate (STC), and the recently established Sustainable

²² Ministry Environment, Energy and Telecommunications (MINAET); National Commission for Biodiversity (CONAGEBIO); National System of Protected Areas (SINAC); National Biodiversity Institute (INBIO); Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN); and Council of State University Rectories (CONARE).

²³ www.teeb.org

²⁴ www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower

Biodiversity Fund (SBF) which seeks long-term conservation and actions that promote citizen participation. These can either serve as inspiration or case study for the required product.

Taking into account the economic value of ecosystem services maintained or affected by these scenarios using real historic data plus projected scenarios into the future, through Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology will be developed. The aim is to estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services in Costa Rica through the case studies, including the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country. This means looking at the stakes for those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use. Ultimately, this will also include assigning value by calculating the costs and benefits of conserving the ecosystem services provided and incorporating the values of ecosystems into decision making, through incentives and price signals for both case studies. As a final part of the study, the Consultancy will strive to design protocols to systematize and register biological diversity valuation experiences and criteria, articulating prioritized stakeholders to incorporate valuation mechanisms in their organizations.

Among others, key tasks will include the following:

- Define the case studies and refine the methodology to be applied in the analysis, presenting the structure and blueprint of the report to the clients.
- Describe and compare two different management options for the selected economic activities. One for business as usual (BAU) and one for sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). This comparison will be based on expert opinion consultation plus a literature review of conventional and sustainable ways to generate the same output under different scenarios, therefore, making clear what practices, inputs, and investments make one scenario BAU and the other SEM.
- Identify the set of goods and services that biodiversity and ecosystems contribute to the selected economic sector's productivity under the two scenarios, provide a value for these services based on Report's Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology.
- Estimate the economic costs associated to ecosystem degradation and loss across sectors under the two scenarios based on Report's Sectoral Scenario Analysis (SSA) methodology.
- Construct a BAU and SEM curve in order to estimate net benefits of both scenarios for the selected economic activity for ten years of economic of activity.
- Ascertain how, when and under what conditions will SEM yield greater net benefit than BAU for the selected economic activity.
- Prepare a set of simple but strong key economic and political messages backed up by credible data from the results of the analysis to be included in the conclusion of the case study
- Presentation of case study findings on NBSAP updating events.

Second Block of Service: Mainstreaming

With respect to the second block of services, the work under this consultancy will build on two cross-cutting themes under the CBD, which are of high relevance for Costa Rica: (1) Impact Assessment; and (2) Biodiversity for Development.

Impact Assessment is process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action. It is used to ensure that projects, programmes and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. Work under the Convention seeks to support efforts to adequately reflect biodiversity considerations in impact assessments. Guidance developed under the Convention helps to decide which aspects of biodiversity may need to be monitored and how to carry this out in a cost-effective way.

Biodiversity for Development is a joint initiative involving the CBD Secretariat and UNDP. The aim is to ensure that biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are integral to national and regional economic and social development policies, legal frameworks, development plans and implementation systems.

The CBD provides access to a number of guiding and training materials aimed at developing the capacity of Parties to more effectively assess the impact of different productive sectors on biodiversity and make a win-win link between these and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Some, but not all of this material, is available in French. They can be explored by departing from the following sites: (1) www.cbd.int/impact and (2) www.cbd.int/development.

A key output expected from the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Project for Costa Rica is the 'anchoring' of the new NBSAP into national development frameworks for the country. This implies the full integration of new aspects of the CBD strategic plan into Guinea's NBSAP, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.

More specifically on the mainstreaming part, the NBSAP Review Working Group will play an essential role in providing technical inputs to the development of the "*Study Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica*", which will be key product of the country's new NBSAP. A senior group member among them will take the lead and work directly with the members of this output-based consultancy, the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant (also Lead Author of the V National Report) and the

Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator in preparing relevant sections of the report, requesting inputs, data and information from other group members. This group will work together with them to organize due consultations, liaise with government, civil society and private sector stakeholders. The case studies selected in the first block of services will also serve to shed light into practical examples of sectoral and intersectoral mainstreaming. Other case studies in Costa Rica may also be explored by being show-cased.

This consultancy will play a pivotal role in structuring the *Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming* study, sourcing data and training the nationals to become more knowledgeable on the impacts of productive activities on biodiversity and on the theme 'biodiversity for development' ("B for D" as called in short).

Specific Tasks will include:

- Become familiar with the descriptions of Key Activity III (*Developing the NBSAP*) in the GEF proposal for the Biodiversity Enabling Activities for Costa Rica and derive from there the tasks that pertain to this consultancy.
- Analyse data and technical information, including economic, relevant for the tasks: in particular for impact assessment and the development of targets and strategies related to biodiversity links to the following key productive sectors: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Forestry; (iii) Mining Energy and Telecommunications; (iv) Livestock; (v) Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport; (vi) Development planning and Finance; (vii) Fisheries; and (viii) Water. As part of the analysis, also look at the links between the following development areas / topics and biodiversity, but without losing the focus on the key sectors; (a) Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning; (b) Development finance; (c) Population & Urban planning; (d) Poverty alleviation; (e) Rural development and livelihoods; (f) Climate change mainstreaming; and (g) Health provision, including traditional medicine.
- Shed light into relevant intersectoral relationships, as well as incentive measures and policies that contribute to either degrading or protecting/sustainably using biodiversity in Costa Rica.
- Based on the above, prepare and deliver (in Spanish) training sessions lasting 5 days for a target audience comprised of government officials, technical staff in government and NGOs/CSOs engaged in the project, women's and indigenous groups' leaderships. The training will focus on "Biodiversity-centered Sectoral Development in Costa Rica". Where applicable, the materials from the mentioned CBD websites will be drawn in, presented and discussed. Training sessions are expected to be lively, interactive, and include case-studies focused on real-life issues and solutions, always contextualised to the reality in Costa Rica.
- Lead focused working sessions with the Group of national experts in economic and development sectors. These sessions will include the outlining of the study "*Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica*".
- Play a leading role in preparing the above mentioned publication, but in collaboration with the NBSAP Review Working Group, the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator and the National NBSAP Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report.

(4) Expected Results

- An assessment of the value of ecosystems' goods and services for at least two case studies in Costa Rica.
- An assessment on the role of biodiversity in Costa Rica's development and development perspectives with focus on specific sectors and intersectoral relationships
- A central contribution to the NBSAP Sub-product 1 "*Costa Rica's TEEB: Natural Capital & Development*".
- A central contribution to the NBSAP Sub-project 2 "*Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Costa Rica*".
- Capacity of key NBSAP stakeholder to carry out TEEB-like exercises and to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral in intersectoral frameworks is built in the process.

(5) Duty station:

- Project Office in San José*

- Home based, for the completion of certain reports

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

(6) Requirements to the documents

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

Presentational documents should be prepared in Power Point.

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

(7) Responsibility

- Agrees the above results with the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator;
- Ensures timely and quality execution of the Terms of Reference;
- Ensures unconditional implementation of requirements of the contract.