



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 El Salvador		
Country(ies):	El Salvador	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5010
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	Submission Date:	May 29, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months):	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

A. EA FRAMEWORK

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

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By end 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 El Salvador'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, El Salvador 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>	45,540	30,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2014, El Salvador'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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for El Salvador, 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; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 	96,740	110,000

¹ www.bipindicators.net

² www.gbif.org

³ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁴ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		CBD COP	2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for El Salvador is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CBD reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by El Salvador in a timely manner: (1) The Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	62,080	30,000
Subtotal				204,360	170,000
EA Management Cost ⁵				15,640	35,180
Total EA Cost				220,000	205,180

^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 and Natural Resources (MARN)	In Kind	200,000
GEF Agency	UNDP El Salvador Country Office	In Kind	5,180
Total Co-financing			205,180

Note: MARN will provide office facilities and also will support with staff throughout the duration of the project, for an amount equivalent to \$200,000.

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	Global	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*	18	8,640	0	8,640
International consultants*	0	0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		5,000	20,000	25,000
Travel*		0	0	0
Others: Staff time of Project Director plus of other managerial staff in MARN (estimates)		0	10,000	10,000
Others: Project Audit, bank charges, miscellaneous and office supplies		2,000	5,180	7,180
Total		15,640	35,180	50,820

* 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 between GEF, UNDP and the government. Refer to the Total Workplan and Budget for details on these for GEF funds.

UNDP El Salvador CO will contribute to cover office supplies, bank charges and miscellaneous expenses (\$5,180).

GEF's portion of project management costs will go to finance the managerial portion of the remuneration of the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator, corresponding to 15% of the incumbent's time (\$8,640), equipping the project office, plus the project audit (\$15,640).

A number of expenses related to the actual execution of the project on the ground will be covered by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN). These include office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications. These have been estimated at approximately \$20,000. In addition, the time of managerial staff from MARN, 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; work plan approvals, signing off on delivery reports, reviewing monitoring reports, including the simplified APR/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):

El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America, with a total land area of 21,041 km² and a population of 6.2 million in 2009. Despite this, the country is considered to be a critical part of the Mesoamerican Biodiversity Hotspot, which supports significant biodiversity, along with a wide range of local and globally important ecosystems and species. El Salvador also possesses impressive agricultural biological diversity, important for both national and global food security.

As in many countries, the biodiversity of El Salvador is facing common threats such as reduced habitat integrity and increased fragmentation; overexploitation; and pollution. These threats have caused alterations in the structure and function of most essential ecosystems, which in turn has decreased the supply of key ecosystem services across the country. These changes are likely to have widespread repercussions for human health and wellbeing. Furthermore, decades of efforts to increase agro-exports, and much delayed efforts at land reform, have led to the extensive conversion of forest areas into the production of coffee, sugar cane, cotton and cattle, which has driven large-scale deforestation of the landscape and significant losses in native forest biodiversity. In addition, extremely high levels and indiscriminate use of pesticides has contributed to the degradation of the environment and natural resources, including the deterioration of soil biodiversity and health.

Additionally, climate variability and extreme events have already established a clear pattern of climate change in El Salvador, increasing the vulnerability of both urban and rural populations and ecosystems. Climate vulnerability not only threatens food security, but also exacerbates the degradation of large areas of agricultural land that have already suffered erosion and nutrient depletion through poor management practices. Thus, in recent years the country has faced an increase of natural disasters linked to climate-related phenomena; the country used to experience from one or two catastrophic events per decade, but recently faced eight in the past decade. Biodiversity strategies must seek synergies between biodiversity and climate change in order to rehabilitate ecological and ecosystem processes, to recover the ecosystem resilience, to maintain key ecosystem services, to reduce social and environmental risks, and to safeguard the livelihoods of local communities.

Today, El Salvador has a tree cover of only 27% , which includes 13% of natural ecosystems, and about 9% of shaded coffee plantations. A preliminary analysis indicates the main causes of deforestation and forest and soil degradation in El Salvador are attributed to: the expansion of agricultural activities, urban growth and infrastructure construction, livestock production; fuel wood and timber extraction, and in the case of mangroves, illegal logging and extraction of firewood and timber for housing, and the establishment of salt pans and small shrimp. Forest fires and agricultural burning are a recurring problem, affecting the already scarce forest resources of the country, and to bring about the destruction and severe damage to natural forests, planted forests and natural protected areas.

The lack of a spatial zoning and development of the coastal marine area and overfishing have caused a reduction and deterioration of large areas of mangroves, estuaries and reefs, causing loss of key ecosystem services, as natural defense against storm surges and tsunamis, habitats and sites of nutrition and reproduction of aquatic organisms of economic and social importance and a major carbon sink. The loss, deterioration and degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems has been caused mainly by the expansion of human settlements, urban development and tourism projects, solid waste pollution, domestic and industrial discharges and runoff from agricultural areas surrounding agrochemicals and increased disorganized and unplanned shrimp in salt pans and mangroves; addition, erosion due to unsustainable agricultural practices and livestock in the upper and middle basin have caused sedimentation in estuaries and bays.

Improper land use has created conditions of low productivity and soil deterioration, leading to increase conflicts over land use. Over 90% of the country's land is managed inappropriately, with about 45% having a high level of conflict over the use and about 45% under current dispute. Only 9% of the land is managed in a way that maintains soil health. In El Salvador, the processes of soil degradation are considered severe; it is estimated that the country loses 59 million metric tons of soil annually from erosion within 75% of the territory. The causes of this degradation include: a) natural processes such as erosion; b) the lack of tree and vegetation cover; c) the occurrence of heavy rain with great erosive power, which accelerates the loss of natural vegetation cover; and d) inappropriate agricultural practices used by subsistence farming that takes place in a high percentage of the slopes of the country. Several barriers continue to prevent the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into productive sectors. These include: a) the lack of an integrated perspective on biodiversity and development policies in industry models; b) poor soil conservation measures; c) destructive agricultural and fishing practices and possible expansion of tourism and housing infrastructure; d) weak local management for ecosystem functions and services and low capacity to apply biodiversity conservation and sustainable use practices in resource production activities.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador is taking firm steps to integrate several of its key projects, major activities and scientific capacity into a comprehensive Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes, in consistency with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular with targets 14 and 15, the latter that calls for the restoration by 2020 of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems worldwide. Consolidation of the Protected Areas System (SANP) is a central element of the current Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN). The Ministry recognizes the importance that this system plays in the conservation of natural assets in El Salvador, and the consequent provision of ecosystem services for sustainable development of the country. The strategy to consolidate the National Protected Areas System includes the addition of new protected areas that were identified as potential Protected Areas registered on behalf of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), and the incorporation of areas from other state institutions, municipal and private and declarations of Biosphere Reserves by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and RAMSAR sites under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance RAMSAR.

Summary of Direct Threats to Biodiversity	
Habitat degradation/fragmentation	Anthropogenic activities have led to considerable modification of the natural vegetation cover in the country, leading to severe fragmentation and loss of ecological connectivity. The change in land use for productive activities and services (agriculture, livestock, tourism), and the growth of urban and industrial areas and other infrastructure (roads, power lines and dams) have contributed to the reduction and deterioration of different types of terrestrial and aquatic habitats. The development of new settlements has affected at least seven types of vegetation, especially from industrial infrastructure and tourist hotels. For example, the gallery forest has been affected by the complex housing and infrastructure for power generation (small dams). The ecotonal area is highly degraded in the country mainly due to the development of housing projects, which are generally restricted to small patches scattered along the Pacific coast.
Overexploitation of biological resources	Although in general the reduction and deterioration of habitat is the main cause of loss of species diversity in El Salvador, for some species, over-exploitation is an important threat that has resulted a significant reduction in population sizes and the consequent listing as threatened. More than 8% of the species recorded in the country (including groups of amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and plants) are threatened or endangered.
Invasive alien species	Very preliminary data indicate that several species of plants and animals are affected by biological invasions, evidenced mainly in aquatic ecosystems. MARN has already established a database of potential species for the purpose of preparing a National Strategy for the control, eradication and management of invasive alien species.

Pollution-sedimentation	Coastal-marine ecosystems are being lost and degraded due to sedimentation, local pollution and agrochemicals pollution coming from agricultural activities on watersheds. Based on the General Index of Water Quality (ICA) of the 132 sites evaluated in 55 rivers of the country between April and July 2010, only 2% had "good". 65% had water quality "regular" from the environmental point of view and 33% of rivers continues to present a quality that ranges from "bad" to "very bad", ie those which preclude the development of aquatic life.
Climate change	Impacts from climate change include increased storm frequency and intensity, sea-level rise, drought, and the exacerbation of existing threats such as invasive species, fire, fragmentation and erosion.

Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity

The main institution responsible for managing biodiversity in El Salvador is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN). MARN agrees on, in conjunction with diverse sectors of society, instruments among which policies and strategies can be quoted to harmonize the sustainable use of biodiversity. Besides MARN, a key ministry for the management of natural resources is the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). Municipal government and private sector entities play a role in protected area management. In addition, other state institutions play a supporting role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources through research and other means. These are e.g. the Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agrícola y Forestal (CENTA) or National Service for Land Studies (SNET), the MHES Herbarium of El Salvador's Natural History Museum, the LAGU Herbarium of La Laguna Botanical Gardens Association, the ITIC Herbarium of the Faculty of Biology of El Salvador's University and the la SalvaNATURA Foundation.

Furthermore, MARN acts as the Authority for Environmental Law, The Law of Natural Protected Areas, Law of Conservation of Wildlife, and Focal Point for CBD and UNFCCC, and CITES Scientific Authority. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is the Competent Authority to the Seeds Act and the Forest Act and CITES Management Authority.

Barriers to implementing the CBD Strategic Plan identified in the national capacity self-assessment

- Insufficient incorporation and integration of biological diversity (BD) into other sectors
- Inadequate biodiversity policies and legislation
- The loss of BD and the ecosystems services it provides are neither valued nor adequately understood
- There are few mechanisms for integrating biodiversity into sectoral plans and strategies
- Very low participation of the scientific community in policy making and sectoral planning
- Scientific data and information are inaccessible.

Other biodiversity planning efforts:

Protected Areas Consolidation and Administration (GEF #2635): The aim of this project was to consolidate two priority protected areas in El Salvador thereby contributing to the rationalization and long-term sustainability of the protected areas system. Specifically, the project would develop and pilot-test mechanisms for the regularization of communities in and near two priority environmentally sensitive lands (as long as those residents abide by use limitations established in broadly consulted management plans) as part of a long-term comprehensive and sustainable development plan for those pilot areas.

Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera (GEF #4616): The aim of this project is to mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into the Fragile Micro-Watersheds Management Plans, and to reduce land degradation and unsuitable land/water use, through the integrated management of natural resources (INRM) and the participation of small-scale rural producers - linked to the Family Agriculture Plan (FAP)-, in targeted micro-watersheds.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Fisheries and Tourism Activities carried out in Coastal /Marine Ecosystems (GEF #3863): The aim of this project is to promote inter-sector approaches to BD conservation through the tourism and fisheries sectors.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	11/21/2003	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
Revision of NBSAP	-	Not yet started.	Funding being applied for under this project.
1 st National Report	02/24/1998	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
2 nd National Report	04/12/2002	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
3 rd National Report	05/10/2006	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated
4 th National Report	10/10/2010	Submitted	Although submitted, it is currently outdated

2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Date: January 2006	End Date: January 2007 ⁶	
List all of the CBD Programme of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:	Dates	
▪ Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions	2003	
▪ Under National Reports to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural Biodiversity – Forest Biodiversity – Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 	2006 -2010	
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):		
Is the CHM website maintained up to date? (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	
Note: Funds for establishing an effective CHM are included in this proposal		

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 realize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).</p> <p>The most recent NBSAP for El Salvador was completed on 05/22/2000 (and submitted in 2003). 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). Although the NBSAP includes a section on the importance of biodiversity values, these values are not clearly enumerated, nor are mechanisms developed for their integration into sectoral plans and policies. ▪ A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3). ▪ A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4). This is particularly important given the rate of unsustainable use of natural resources in El Salvador, and the importance of soil maintenance and protection through improved agricultural practices. ▪ A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11). Although El Salvador has made great strides in developing its protected area network, there are still many gaps which will need to be filled in order to fully address the requirements outlined in Target 11.

⁶ See <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Integrating%20Environment%20into%20Development/ncsa/final%20report%20and%20action%20plan/spanish/ncsa-el%20salvador-ap-SP.pdf> for the full report

- 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). Given the state of ecological degradation, the NBSAP will need to pay particular attention to this issue.
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16).
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20).

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This Updated NBSAP for El Salvador 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 El Salvador’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)⁷ under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010)⁸:

⁷ GEF, 2003: “Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building”. Global Environment Facility. See also: GEF Evaluation Office, 2006: “Evaluation of GEF Capacity Development Activities. Approach Paper”. GEF EO.

“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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in El Salvador, 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 ▪ 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	5%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	15%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	53%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	13%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	14%

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

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 El Salvador'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, El Salvador taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators.

Key Outcomes:

- By end 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 El Salvador and the mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Biodiversity Targets for El Salvador 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.
- 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.

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) – a deadline that El Salvador will strive to uphold.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for El Salvador, 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; (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 El Salvador is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the **COP**.

Key Outcomes⁹:

- By 2014, El Salvador'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.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for El Salvador 2012-2020
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in El Salvador, TEEB, for El Salvador.
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador.

Key Activity (III)

III. Developing the NBSAP

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national 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.

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 El Salvador'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, El Salvador has 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, El Salvador 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. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow us to "make the case" for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.

✓ 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.

⁹ The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of El Salvador, not UNDP.

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.¹⁰

- ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, livestock, tourism, trade, travel and transport, and water management. The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics: land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, development finance, poverty alleviation, rural development and livelihoods, food security, local development and decentralization, gender, climate change resilience and adaptation.

Specific steps in this process will include: a) forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues; b) explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes; c) identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes; d) embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- Incorporating climate change issues into 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.

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 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 El Salvador in a timely manner, in particular 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 El Salvador, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report to the CDB

Key Outcomes:

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

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

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:

- Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline.
- Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: This will build on the results of existing strategies, plans and efforts in the theme of PA management, many of which are duly captured in the Thematic Report on Protected Areas submitted by El Salvador in 2009. Under this sub-activity, the project will assist with producing inputs for the revision of protected area laws and outline a new strategy for the management of the protected area system on the basis of the *Elements* and *Goals* of the PoWPA and how they are being implemented in El Salvador. The former are¹¹:
 - Element 1: Direct Actions for Planning, Selecting, Establishing, Strengthening, and Managing, Protected Area Systems and Sites
 - Element 2: Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing
 - Element 3: Enabling Activities
 - Element 4: Standards, Assessment, and Monitoring
- 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. El Salvador is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the 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
- 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 El Salvador develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, El Salvador 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.

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, El Salvador will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change

¹¹ See www.cbd.int/protected.

issues.

- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. El Salvador is no exception. There is a CHM proposal in the country, but it should be evaluated and updated in order to meet its objective of becoming the focal point for systematization and national transfer of information on the theme. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, El Salvador 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

At a national level, the key strategies, policies and plans that are relevant for El Salvador's Enabling Activity Proposal:

POLICY	STATUS
National Environment Policy	Approved by the Council of Ministers, Sept. 2000. The Law for Environment has been approved; currently in Updating process.
National Solid Wastes Policy	Issued as Agreement No. 50 of the Executive Body of MARN in the Diario Oficial No. 353 of 21 Nov. 2001.
National Policy for to Combat Desertification	Approved as Agreement No. 55 by the Executive Body of MARN and published in the Diario Oficial No. 59, Volume 355, May 17, 2002
National Protected Natural Areas Policy	Approved by Executive Agreement No. 69 and published in the Diario Oficial, No. 129, Volume 356 of July 12, 2002.
National Policy for the Sustainability of Hydrological Resources	Advanced Draft
Forest Policy	Approved by MAG in 2001; currently in Updating process
National Policy for the Management of Residual Waters	Advanced Draft
Policy for the Ordering of Use of the Coastal Marine Resources	Advanced Draft
Policy Guidelines for the Inventory and Monitoring of Biodiversity	Advanced Draft
Policy Guidelines and Law proposal for Access to Genetic Resources	Advanced Draft

This project is a follow-on to the existing NBSAP, and it is consistent with it. It will be guided by priorities in El Salvador's above-mentioned strategies, policies and plans. The project builds on previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting processes. It also builds on the conclusions from previous capacity assessments, taking these one step further.

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives

This proposal will seek coordination and synergy with national and regional projects funded by GEF, and other initiatives financed with own funds and other funds from international cooperation sources. A non-exhaustive list includes primarily the following:

Protected Areas Consolidation and Administration (GEF #2635): The results of this project will be integrated into efforts to develop a comprehensive protected areas plan as part of addressing Target 11.

Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera (GEF #4616): The result of this project will provide guidance and clarity on how to develop ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation and restoration, as part of addressing Targets 14, 15 and 16, as well as address issues related to sustainable resource management under Target 3.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Fisheries and Tourism Activities carried out in Coastal /Marine Ecosystems (GEF #3863): This process will provide a model for how to integrate biodiversity into other sectors (e.g., forestry, energy, poverty

alleviation).

USAID Biodiversity and Forest Conservation Program for El Salvador: The agency is supporting the operationalisation of the Montecristo National Park and an extensive Sea Turtle Conservation initiative. The USAID Programme is also working with Affected Communities - Both in the Montecristo National Park and in coastal communities that depend on marine natural resources.

WB Financed PACAP – *Project for the Consolidation and Management of Protected Areas* which combines action at the PA system's level with operationalisation on the ground of Guija Lake, San Diego, La Barra and Jiquilisco Bay.

In addition, there is a nascent REDD Plus FCPF Program and the Coastal and Marine Program AECID with which the Project will seek synergies.

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

Project implementation arrangement:

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 30 months (2 years and six months). MARN is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the *National Implementing Partner*.

The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA, 2012) between the UNDP and the Government of El Salvador, and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2012-2015.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MARN implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MARN will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities. It will also nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project.

The National Project Director (NPD) will be technically supported by the National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (functioning as the 'Project Manager' for approximately 15% of his/her time) and by the project's technical team (refer to Annex A for more detail).

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

Working closely with MARN, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers, if so requested by the government; (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 oversight over and assurance on project implementation and finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will be convened by DEA, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation from key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

Comparative advantage of UNDP in El Salvador 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 El Salvador in the preparation of its existing NBSAP as well as with previous Reports to the CBD.

The Government of El Salvador 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 GEF projects in El Salvador in different focal areas.

UNDP has an established Representation in San Salvador with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders for this project. The UNDP Country Office counts on two professional staff dedicated to the Environment and Energy portfolio, plus support staff, senior management and an operations unit. The UNDP Country Office will be supported by the Regional UNDP/GEF Unit in Panama, including by a Regional Technical Adviser fluent in Spanish. 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 El Salvador

UNDP El Salvador has recently signed a Country Programme Action Plan with the government for the period 2012-2015 (and its accompanying CPD – Country Programme Document) and the UN System is in the process of finalising a new UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) involving agencies and country partners for the same period. The current UNDAF is for the period 2007-2011.

Both the UNDAF (current and new) as well as the new CPAP include the environment and priorities. Within the UNDAF under preparation, UNDP is a key UN player in the following outcome, to which the CPD is also aligned: Outcome #5 (Government prepares and applies strategies, plans and mechanisms that promote disaster risk reduction and conserve ecosystems). Under it, indicator #2 is concerned with sectoral policies and strategies that mainstream the restoration of ecosystem and the conservation of biodiversity.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

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

- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Finance
- Minister for Tourism
- Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing
- Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo - CND
- Asociación de Desarrollo Comunal - ADESCO
- Access, Management and Rational Use of Water Project - AGUA
- Asociación Amigos del Árbol - AMAR
- Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados - ANDA
- Asociación Salvadoreña para la Conservación del Medio Ambiente - ASACMA
- Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación e Enseñanza (subsidiary researchers based in El Salvador) - CATIE
- Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agrícola y Forestal - CENTA
- Centro de Protección Contra Desastres - CEPRODE
- Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo - CORSATUR
- Environmental NGO Institutional Strengthening Project - FOPRAS
- Project to Strengthen Environmental Management in El Salvador - FORGAES
- Fundación de Apoyo a Municipios de El Salvador - FUNDAMUNI
- Fundación Empresarial para el Desarrollo en El Salvador - FUNEDES
- Fundación Zoológica de El Salvador - FUNZEL
- Salvadoran Foundation for Socio-Economic Development - FUSADES
- Fundación Técnica Pro Medio Ambiente - FUTECSA
- Instituto Salvadoreño de Transformación Agraria - ISTA
- Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo - ISTU
- Programa Salvadoreño de Investigación sobre Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente - PRISMA
- Secretarías del Medio Ambiente - SEMA

- Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales - SNET
- Worldwide Fund for Nature – WWF Spanish Cooperation
- DANIDA - Danish International Development Agency
- UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- GIZ - German Agency for International Cooperation
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- USAID - United States Agency for International Development

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. NGOs and CSOs in El Salvador are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and ‘watchdog’ role with respect to biodiversity management and in some cases represent the interests of poor or marginalised communities. Many of these organisations 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 the project will be ensured by organizations that represent these groups and through their participation in working groups and project events.

The most important indigenous groups of El Salvador include the Mayan, Pipil, Lenca and Kakawira (Cacaopera). They currently represent one percent of the total population, while the mainstream Salvadorian population is considered Mestizo. Indigenous groups live in rural areas and their communities exhibit a range of socio-economic and cultural lifestyles and practice where the use of biological resources play an important role.

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.¹²

Gender marking

El Salvador enjoys relatively equitable rights for women and men. El Salvador’s Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources recently passed a Gender Policy Declaration, acknowledging the important role that women play in natural resource management.

Because of this critical role, the project coordination for this proposal will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP. COP guidance will be followed.¹³ 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 environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men. Furthermore, gender marking will be applied. This 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 project will address priorities in area of biodiversity by updating the current baseline situation and developing a comprehensive strategy for biodiversity conservation and action plan at the national level. Another element that determined cost-effectiveness is that it will build upon the existing data rather than reinvest into the similar studies and thus optimizing its potential. Besides, cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in project implementing. UNDP is well positioned to assist El Salvador in sourcing the necessary expertise for this EA project in a

¹² See e.g. www.cbd.int/traditional.

¹³ 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.

cost-effective manner.

Other options have been considered, e.g. sub-contracting an NGO to assist in NBSAP update as an entire ‘package’ of services to be rendered. High costs in fees from service providers would make such option less cost effective, coupled with the risk of biasing a document such as the NBSAP, which is supposed 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 built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

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)
Herman Rosa Chávez	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources MARN	May 15, 2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	Party since May 19, 1994	MARN Dr. Jorge Ernesto Quezada Díaz

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		May 29, 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 15% of the incumbent's time)	480	24	<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 85% of the incumbent's	480	102	<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.

Position Titles	[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*	[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
time)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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 El Salvador ➤ Biodiversity Targets for El Salvador: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for El Salvador and the National Biodiversity Policy ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in El Salvador and El Salvador Aichi Targets (TEEB). ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador ➤ 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></p> <p>Experience developing consultation and strategic planning, preferably with academic training in areas related to biodiversity and natural resources, participatory methodologies and group work. Must be knowledgeable of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Biodiversity Law No. 7788, be updated on the latest decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and have knowledge of other agreements relating to this matter, such as Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, among others.</p>
National Biodiversity Planning Analyst	650	12	<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <p>To take stock of the success of the existing NBSAP at a national and regional level, with emphasis on the analysis of tools 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 El Salvador by first identifying the threat and then the drivers behind the threats. ▪ Take stock of existing plans, policies and practices in El Salvador 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 El Salvador and advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador

<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><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>
NBSAP Review Working Group (s): Multi-sectoral and inter-institutional participation groups	255	52	<p><i>Background:</i> 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> 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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador, TEEB, for El Salvador). 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 El Salvador, 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> <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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador, 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 El Salvador's institutionalizing of biodiversity monitoring and reporting

<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><i>Specific Products</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribution to: Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in El Salvador and advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador ➤ Key author of: Biodiversity Targets for El Salvador as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Contribution to: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for El Salvador 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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador. 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 the 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 El Salvador 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	500	52	<p><i>Objective:</i></p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>[GEF only] Indicative \$ / Person Week*</i>	<i>[GEF only] Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
Review Senior Consultant and Lead Author of the V National Report			<p>(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, ensuring that they are developed in a manner that is attuned to El Salvador's reality. ▪ Revise and update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for El Salvador 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 El Salvador'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 El Salvador 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 ½ years (30 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							
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				
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						X	X	X				
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						X	X	X	X	D		
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	
		9. Technology needs assessment									X	X	X	
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							X	X	X	X	X	
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation								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	X	X	X
		13. CHM development.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		15. Fifth national report (deadline Mar 2014)					X	X	X	X	X	D		

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	Resp. 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	16,320	16,320			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)					45,540	41,740	3,800	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						45,540	41,740	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	16,320		16,320		c
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	4,000	1,000	3,000		d
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000		25,000		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)					96,740	9,000	79,740	8,000	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						96,740	9,000	79,740	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	16,320			16,320	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	4,840			4,840	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)					62,080	2,000	9,000	51,080	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						62,080	2,000	9,000	51,080	
Project Management	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	8,640	2,880	2,880	2,880	m
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5,000	5,000			n
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74100	Professional Services	2,000	500	1,000	500	o
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj. Mgt.)						15,640	8,380	3,880	3,380	
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,700	900	900	900	p
	NEX	62000	GEF-10003	72500	Supplies	2,480	830	830	820	q
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj. Mgt.)						5,180	1,730	1,730	1,720	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						20,820	10,110	5,610	5,100	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	61,120	96,420	62,460	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						5,180	1,730	1,730	1,720	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						225,180	62,850	98,150	64,180	

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. Costs spread equally among Components 1, 2 and 3.
c	Nat. long-term consultant: National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (technical tasks, corresponding to 85% of the incumbent's time) spread across the project's Components 1, 2 and 3. 102 weeks at \$480 per week.
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 El Salvador's sectoral planning frameworks, ecosystem valuation, mainstreaming and biodiversity planning and management practices and the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. 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	Nat. long-term consultant: National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (managerial tasks, corresponding to 15% of the incumbent's time); associated costs included as part of the project's management costs. 18 weeks at \$480 per week.
n	Laptops to the project coordination unit, printers and other peripherals
o	Project audit
p	Bank charges, communication costs and other miscellaneous expenses.
q	Office supplies

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 El Salvador's sectoral planning frameworks, ecosystem valuation, mainstreaming, 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

El Salvador 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) El Salvador'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 El Salvador, "TEEB" or 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity', for El Salvador ('Natural Capital & Development').
 - Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador, 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

There are **three main objectives**, each one being aligned to the ‘Blocks of service’ outlined under ‘Scope of Work’:

1. Assess and capture the value of ecosystems’ goods and services, establishing a link between the ‘natural capital’ that El Salvador’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.
2. Provide knowledge and capacity building services to the government of El Salvador, as well as to other key stakeholder involved in the updating of the country’s NBSAP, with focus on a key sub-product expected from the process: The ‘*Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador, based on an analysis of national planning for the thematic area and the existing mechanisms to promote conservation and sustainable use*’.

(3) Scope of Work

As part of the process of developing specific inputs to El Salvador’s NBSAP, the Consultancy in question will be the main driving force in the preparation of the NBSAP Sub-product 1 “*El Salvador’s TEEB: Natural Capital & Development*” and Sub-product 2 “*Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador*”.

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 MARN and others¹⁴.

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

- *Areas of expertise:* Ecology, conservation, economics (with environmental focus), econometrics.

In the process of developing the “*El Salvador’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 El Salvador’s previous biodiversity planning processes, including the key reports and strategies that were produced. Equally, the Consultancy will become acquainted with relevant guidance

¹⁴ 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).

from the CBD COP and with other relevant publication on the matter of ecosystem valuation (e.g. the TEEB¹⁵) and the context in El Salvador.

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'¹⁶

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 El Salvador 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

- *Areas of expertise:* Environmental economics, finance and biodiversity 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 El Salvador: (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

¹⁵ www.teeb.org

¹⁶ www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower

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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador’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 El Salvador*”, which will be key sub-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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador 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 El Salvador.
- 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 El Salvador”. 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 El Salvador.
- Lead focused working sessions with the Group of national experts in economic and development sectors. These sections will include the outlining of the study “*Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador*”.
- 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 El Salvador.
- An assessment on the role of biodiversity in El Salvador’s development and development perspectives with focus on specific sectors and intersectoral relationships
- A central contribution to the NBSAP Sub-product 1 “*El Salvador’s TEEB: Natural Capital & Development*”.
- A central contribution to the NBSAP Sub-product 2 “*Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in El Salvador*”.
- Capacity of key NBSAP stakeholder to (i) carry out TEEB-like exercises, (ii) mainstream biodiversity into sectoral in intersectoral frameworks is built in the process.

(5) Duty station:

- Project Office in San Salvador*
- Home based, for the completion of certain reports (in the case of international consultants being involved)

*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.