



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 Panama		
Country(ies):	Panama	GEF Project ID:	5642
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5011
Other Executing Partner(s):	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM)	Submission Date:	January 30, 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	20,900

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To integrate Panama's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participatory '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 mid of 2014, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise. - By end 2014, 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 a 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 Panama'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, Panama taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the NBSAP Forum¹, Biodiversity Indicators Partnership², Global Biodiversity Information Facility³ and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre⁴, the Global Environment Outlook portal⁵, among other relevant ones).</p>	52,840	40,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By late 2014, the Panama's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the 	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Panama, anchored into national development frameworks, is revised, 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</p>	77,140	45,000

¹ www.nbsapforum.net

² www.bipindicators.net

³ www.gbif.org

⁴ www.unep-wcmc.org

⁵ geodata.rrcap.unep.org

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	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 Panama is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 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 	<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 Panama in a timely manner in particular the fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	70,140	35,000
Subtotal				200,120	120,000
EA Management Cost ⁶				19,880	20,000
Total EA Cost				220,000	140,000

^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	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM)	Cash (Grant)	20,000
National Government	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM)	In Kind	120,000
Total Co-financing			140,000

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 Focal Area Set-Aside	Regional	220,000	20,900	240,900
Total Grant Resources				220,000	20,900	240,900

⁶ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	[GEF only] Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	82.9333 weeks	19,880		19,880
International consultants*		0		0
Communications, bank charges, supplies and miscellaneous expenses				
Project audit		0		0
Others** Equipment (laptops, printers, telephone, internet, vehicles use when needed)			20,000	20,000
Total		19,880	20,000	39,880

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

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

The cost of the project coordinator will be divided between Management (covering 10% of total contract cost) and Technical tasks related to Component s 1, 2 and 3 (covering 90% of total contract costs). In addition, the project will cover 23% of an administrative assistant's contract.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Background

Panama is located in the region with the greatest biodiversity of the planet, among the six known global biodiversity centers⁷, with high altitude variations which, in tropical climate conditions, favor a diversity of ecosystems containing 12 of the 30 Holdridge life zones on the planet (Tosi, 1971)⁸. According to the WWF classification system, which uses the concept of eco-regions to promote large scale conservation through an eco-systems approach, Panama has 8 of the 200 eco-regions recognized worldwide⁹ (Dinerstein, 1975). Panama has 21 times more plant species per km² than Brazil; a greater number of vertebrate species than any other country in Central America and the Caribbean; 3.5% of flowering plants and 7.3% of the world's ferns and allies¹⁰; 10% of the planet's bird species (930 species between resident and migratory)¹¹; 5% of the 4,327 known mammal species in the world; 4% (172 species) of the total world amphibian diversity; and 3.5% (228 species) of the world's reptile diversity. In addition to species common to other regions of America, there are between 1,300 and 1,900 plant species, 23 amphibian species, 24 reptile species, 8 bird species and 10 mammal species that are endemic or unique to the country¹².

Panama's unique geographic position makes it a critical area for global conservation planning. Panama's forests play an important role as migratory corridors between Central and South America (Coates and Obando 1996). Because Panama is only 100 km wide, the corridor is particularly vulnerable; habitat destruction can easily disrupt this important link between the hemispheres (see AP5). As climate fluctuations become more severe, it will be increasingly important for species to migrate in response to global change. Hence, in recognition of the importance of the Panamanian corridor for the persistence of many species, seven Central American countries pledged to help preserve this forested 'bridge' and started the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor initiative (The Paseo Pantera Agenda, Illueca 1997).

⁷ ANAM "First Report on the Richness and Condition of the Biodiversity in Panama". Panama, 2000.

⁸ The life zones and their forest cover rank in Panama are: wet tropical forest (32%), very wet pre-mountain forest (18%), very wet tropical forest (13.4%), pre-mountain rainforest (12.6%), dry tropical forest (7%), wet pre-mountain forest (3.5%), low mountain rainforest (3.2%), dry pre-mountain forest (3%), low wet mountain forest, very wet low mountain forest, very wet mountain forest, and mountain rainforest. See Panama Environmental Report 1999.

⁹ The designated eco-regions in Panama are: 1) Talamanca wet forest eco-region, considered regionally outstanding, relatively stable with high priority on conservation at the regional level; 2) Chocó wet forest eco-region, globally outstanding, with high priority on conservation at the regional level and considered vulnerable; 3) Eco-region of the wet forests on the Caribbean side, bio-regionally outstanding, with moderate priority on conservation; 4) Eco-region of mangrove swamps on the Caribbean and Pacific side and the Panama Bay, considered relatively stable, with moderate priority on conservation at a regional level; 5) Wet forest eco-region on the Pacific side, considered endangered, bio-regionally outstanding with high priority on conservation at a regional level; 6) Eco-region of the dry forests on the Pacific side, in critical condition, locally important with moderate priority on conservation at a regional level; and 7) Eco-region of mountain forests in Central Panama.

¹⁰ Mesoamerican Biological Corridor of the Panamanian Atlantic Region Project. News Bulletin, ANAM, 2003.

¹¹ The Soberania National Park in the Panama Canal basin held the world record for number of bird species during 19 consecutive years, ending in 1996 when 525 bird species were sighted in one day. Among them we can mention the threatened crested eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*), the spectacular red-headed parakeets (*Amazona autumnalis*), and the different species of multicolored trogons such as the violet trogon (*Trogon violaceus*).

¹² ANAM "First Report on the Richness and Condition of the Biodiversity in Panama", Panama, 2000.

With its 2,988km of coastline and 66,405km² of coastal waters, the country has unparalleled access to the flora and fauna of three distinct water bodies: the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Chiriquí and the Gulf of Panama. The barrier posed by Panama has caused significant differences in ocean chemistry and climate between the Caribbean and Pacific. The SW-trending trade winds result in high evaporation and greater salinity (about 1 ppm) in the Caribbean than the Pacific. The trade winds cause upwelling of cool, nutrient-rich waters making the Pacific more turbid and slightly cooler, with more abundant nutrients and phytoplankton than the Caribbean (Haug *et al.* 2001). Within the Panamanian Pacific, there is a marked contrast between Gulf of Chiriquí (in the southwest) and the Gulf of Panama (southeast) because a break in the mountains results in unimpeded passage of the trade winds to the Gulf of Panama. In western Panama, the cordillera blocks the flow of the trade winds. The result is colder (below 20 °C), nutrient-laden water in the Gulf of Panama relative to the Gulf of Chiriquí (Glynn and Maté 1997). The differing physical environments of the two oceans, as well as between the Gulfs of Panama and Chiriquí, are thought to be manifest in the high marine biodiversity observed in Panamanian waters.

Subtidal limestone platforms, sand and mud plains, diverse reefs, seagrass meadows and mangroves are typical of the Caribbean coastline, which has a minimal tidal flux (<0.5 m). In contrast, the Pacific coast experiences a tidal amplitude of up to 6 m and comprises rocky outcrops with numerous tide pools and diverse algal turfs. The more protected shorelines have extensive sand and mud flats and mangrove forests. Corals are present but rarely develop into elaborate reefs, with the exception of the 1.6 km² reef of Maria Ensenada, next to Coiba Island in the Gulf of Chiriquí. While coral reefs constitute a comparatively trivial portion of coastal habitats in the eastern, more seasonal Pacific region of Panama (D’Croze and Robertson 1997), 91% of all genera of eastern Pacific reef-building corals occur in Panama (Glynn and Maté 1997). Many of these species are found in the very warm Gulf of Chiriquí.

The Panama Bight includes the islands and waters in the east-central Pacific off Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica. This ecoregion, which includes the Gulf of Chiriquí, is one of the most productive areas of the eastern tropical Pacific and one of the world’s most biologically diverse geographical provinces (Glynn and Maté 1997). In this area, where major ocean currents converge, there is a high degree of ecological interconnection, and complex oceanographic characteristics affect the migrations, movements and distribution of many species of regional and global significance (Glynn and Maté 1997, Wellington 1997).

Threats to Biodiversity:

- **Expansion of Agricultural Frontier.** According to the country’s land use classification (USDA-SCS, 1970), 25% of the total land (1.8 million ha) has the potential for farming and cattle raising, while the rest is suited for forest use, with severe limitations in its suitability for agricultural use; the actual usage is between 2.8 and 2.9 million ha, or about 38.7 %¹³ which indicates that intensive agriculture does not have the potential to expand. However, land settlement is realized through pioneering activities in which subsistence agriculture is carried out for 1-3 years after forest clearance and then sell their land rights to wealthier land owners who engage that land in cattle farming. Examples of this can be seen in areas adjacent to the Santa Fe National Park in the Ngöbe-Buglé Reservation, the Omar Torrijos National Park and the El Montuoso and Palo Seco Forestry Reserves, as well as in other unprotected parts of the country.
- **Changes in Land Use.** Urban expansions are taking place in areas which have already been colonized and domesticated by cattle ranching and/or are close enough to expanding urban centers. This phenomenon can be witnessed in the buffer zones around protected areas such as the case of the Chagres National Park and other protected areas in the Panama Canal Basin, are changing the natural conditions and the biodiversity of these buffer zones. A recent phenomenon in Panama is tourism development urban development projects registered under the recently passed Tourism Law. Other spin-off effects of the exploding tourist sector is the over harvesting of tourist consumables, ie/lobsters, fish, corals, shells.
- **Deforestation.** Even though the rate of deforestation at a national level has been reduced over the period 1992-2000 (41,321/ha/year) when compared to the period 1986-1992 (de 50,000 ha/year), some areas of the country continue to suffer greater pressure brought about by both selective and indiscriminate extraction of hard wood species, and/or as a result of land clearance for agricultural use. This factor is most common in Darién and the Ngäbe-Buglé Reserve, involving woodland areas, including the buffer zones around protected areas, such as the case with the Darien woodland corridor or the clearing of primary and secondary forest to make way for subsistence farming.
- **Contamination of Land and Water.** This is occurring in areas adjacent to protected areas as a result of the use of agrochemicals, specifically in the buffer zones around the Volcán Barú National Park and the PILA sector in Chiriquí (Cerro Punta); this is also taking place in the San San Pond Sak river, which carries the chemicals used in the cultivation

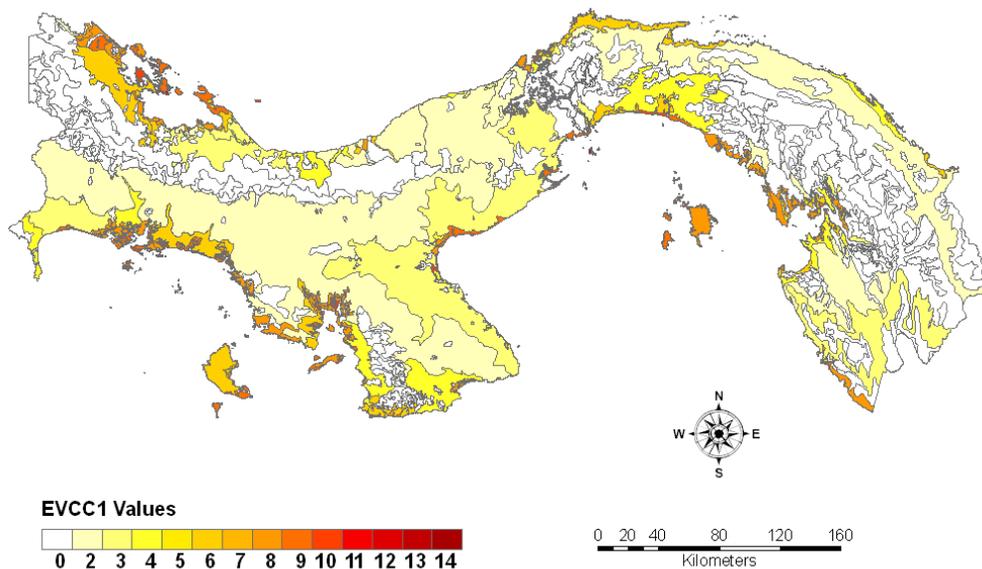
¹³ 7,500,990 ha of land surface (CIA Factbook)

of bananas and contaminates the water habitat of manatees. In the Kuna Yala Reservation, inadequate waste management on the islets, including those in the Narganá Protected Area, are affecting the coral reef.

- **Other Human Risks.** Other threats arise from the pressure on specific resources such as the selective felling of hardwood species and illegal hunting, the extraction of some species of flora (particularly orchids in some protected areas) and the effects of forest fires. Even though the intensity of these threats is not the same in all protected areas, the effects in some areas has reached critical levels, such as in Darién and the Forest Reserve of Palo Seco, or the forest fires in the Volcán Barú National Park.
- **Deterioration and loss of soils: One of the main threats has been the deterioration and loss of fertile soils.** The National Strategy to Combat Drought and Desertification has been prepared. In addition, a national atlas of dry and degraded land has been published, and this is (available at the following website: http://www.anam.gob.pa/images/stories/documentos_pdf/ATLAS_DESERTIFICACION.pdf). The diagnosis of Degraded Drylands of Panama and supporting Action Plan National Combat Drought and Desertification in Panama, recognizes the existence four critical areas that are subject to drought and land degradation. These are: Cerro Punta, Comarca Ngobe Bugle, dry forest and the Veraguense Central Savannah. In total, these areas cover 20787.57 square kilometers, affecting a population estimated at 516,434 people (Population Census 2000).
- **Climate change and natural hazards:** Panama is the 14th most vulnerable country in the world regarding risks from multiple natural disasters¹⁴, and is expected to face an array of impacts from climate change. These include sea level rise (see map below), as well as changing habitat distribution (see also map below).¹⁵ Therefore, the NBSAP development process will look closely at strengthening climate resilience, as well as integrating climate resilience into systematic spatial planning efforts already underway.

Figure 3: Sea level rise in Panama

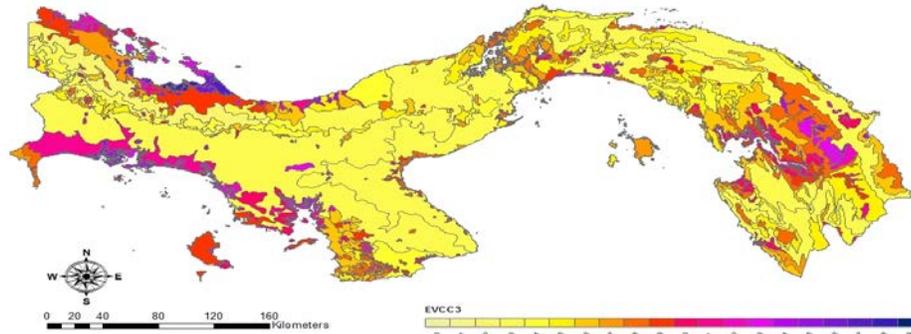
EVCC1: Sea Level Rise



¹⁴ http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/Panama_DRM.pdf

¹⁵ evcc-panama.mcgill.ca/documents/EVCC_final_Nov07.doc

Figure 4: Changing distribution of habitats and ecosystem



Laws and Institutions governing biodiversity

Law 41 of 1998 created the National Environmental Authority (ANAM) as an autonomous government entity with the mandate to manage natural resources and the environment in order to ensure the enforcement and application of the laws, regulations, and national policy. The law stipulates that the national environmental policy is made up of government measures, strategies, and actions that guide, condition, and determine the behavior of the public and private sectors of the economy and of the population in general, regarding conservation, use, management, and exploitation of the natural resources and the environment. In spite of being an autonomous entity, ANAM is represented before the Executive Branch by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

Law 41 of 1998 stipulates that the government and sectoral institutions with environmental authority will be part of the Environmental Inter-institutional System (SIA), and they will be responsible for establishing the coordination, consultation, and execution mechanisms among themselves, following the guidelines of the National Environmental Authority, since it is ANAM who manages the System, in order to harmonize the policies, avoid disputes or competence gaps, and coherently and efficiently respond to the objectives and goals of the aforementioned Law 41 and to the national environmental policy guidelines.

Law 41, the General Environmental Law, stipulates that environmental management should be carried out through three main entities:

- ANAM, as coordinating entity and generator of public environmental policies
- The civil society, through environmental consultation commissions, and
- The Environmental Inter-institutional System (SIA)¹⁶, as a coordination platform.

The protected area system in Panama:

The table below summarizes the protected area system in Panama:

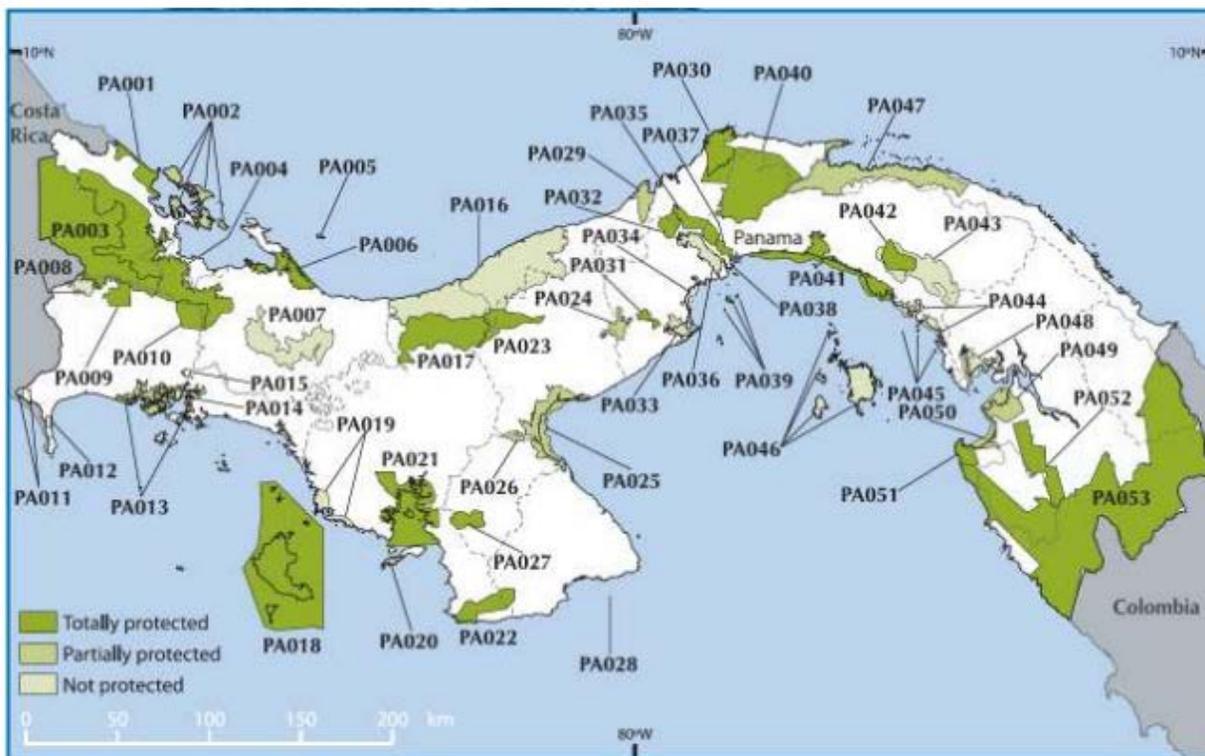
PA category/type	# of sites	Surface area, (ha)	IUCN cat.	Mgt authority
National Parks	15	1,436,539.73	II	ANAM*
Forest Reserves	11	350,363.12	VI	ANAM*
Wet lands (including Ramsar sites)	5	139,498.45	IV	ANAM
Protected landscapes	6	2,790.73	V	ANAM
Natural Monuments	3	5,694.84	III	ANAM, (STRI-Barro Colorado)
Other PAs**	23	1,570,034.69		ANAM
Municipal PAs	42	73,558.16	VI	Local Authority, ANAM
Total	105	3,578,479.72		

Currently 38.66% of the total land area of Panama is classified as being under protection. These are protected under the legal grounds of resolution No. JD-022-92 (http://www.anam.gob.pa/normasambientales/resolucion_jd0994.html) of September 2, 1992) which first recognized the National Protected Areas System (SINAP) (SINAP) and more importantly Law 41

¹⁶ Executive Decree N° 283, which regulates article 16 of Law N° 41 of 1998, on the Inter-institutional Environmental System (SIA).

(<http://www.anam.gob.pa/normasambientales/Ley%20Gral%20Ambiental.html>) the General Law of Environment passed in 1998, which in article 66 formally recognizes the SINAP under Panamanian law. There is also a legal mechanism by which municipal governments can create protected areas. In addition, a Project of Law to establish a specific Law for the SINAP has recently been drafted by ANAM. This project is still in a promotion process, previous to its formal presentation to the National Congress. Currently, ANAM is analyzing the creation of at least 2 new protected areas: Isla Escudo de Veraguas and Donoso. Also, ANAM is exploring an initiative to expand the Isla Bastimentos Marine Park, in the Caribbean. The project of the creation of a protected area in Isla Escudo de Veraguas has been technically supported through the National Program for Land Regularization (PRONAT), which has a protected areas component that works in coordination with ANAM.

Figure 5: Key areas for protection in Panama



Barriers to effective NBSAP implementation:

The most important barriers which prevent ANAM from achieving the targets of the CBD PoWPA are related to planning, effective management, and financing. Each of the causes result in a variety of effects which interact with other causes.

Limited planning capacity: There is a weakness in planning at institutional level. What we observe in PA planning is a token of it. Currently, there are several legal mechanisms which allow for creation of protected areas at various government levels. As a result, protected areas are often formed in an *ad hoc* manner, and without proper consultation with the Protected Areas Planning Unit. Historically, the most important protected areas were created on grounds of watershed protection, scenic value, and political reasons rather than being based on basic principles of conservation biology, representation, ecological integrity, and viability. Carrying out a gap analysis will assist in strengthening the institutional vision and objectives of the SINAP.

Panama has worked in the past with The Nature Conservancy to undertake Ecoregional Planning, with the objective of analyzing the degree of protection offered by Panama’s SINAP to regionally significant conservation elements, and of understanding the distribution of key biodiversity, and of key threats. The basis of comparison are Ecoregional maps, large scale ecosystem maps (1:500,000), species distribution maps and various maps representing levels of threat or pressure which are affecting existing functional ecosystems in marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats. While this process has been evolving over the past 5 years, there is still an underlying gap in capacity to use and analyze the results at national and sub-national levels as part of integrated biodiversity planning.

One of the major weaknesses of previous planning efforts has been that the strategies in the previous NBSAP were not articulated as concrete action plans, but rather as a list of goals. From the 2000 NBSAP, 7 of the 12 goals identified have had very little

progress. This issue is compounded by the inability to engage key economic sectors in the biodiversity planning process. In Panama, the economy is in the process of transitioning to a globalized market, creating a complex environment for many sectors. There is an urgent need to engage with key economic sectors in order to fully integrate them into biodiversity planning, particularly for tourism, energy and agribusiness.

Limited staffing capacity. There is a high staff turnover within numerous positions of the biodiversity sector and a resulting lack of capacity across many areas. Existing field-based management positions are spread out across the country, which in many cases do not reflect biodiversity conservation priorities. Building capacity to plan and prioritize based on objective conservation principals will help streamline ANAM’s administration to assist their most important biodiversity areas preferentially.

Financial limitations: Finally, financial limitations are probably the greatest barrier to implementing an effective NBSAP. For example, ANAM currently receives approximately 0.35% of the annual state budget¹⁷ which is not realistic in light of the responsibility of protecting 34.43% of the entire country’s surface area. Taking the total park rangers employed divided by the surface area of the SINAP, each park ranger on average must protect ~20,000has¹⁸. This limitation is just one example of the financial gap within ANAM to manage its biodiversity.

Lack of integration of biodiversity policies with sustainable development goals: Although Panama has a robust policy framework, implementation of these policies is highly variable. In addition, these policies do not fully integrate Panama’s national sustainable development goals. In particular, there is a need to identify pathways for harmonizing biodiversity goals with the goals of development for indigenous and local communities.

Lack of inter and intra-agency coordination: There is a lack of coordination among key biodiversity and development agencies and institutions, even though there is a commitment among many of the institutions to work together.

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2000-08-10	Submitted	Now out of date; need to incorporate Aichi Targets
Revision of NBSAP	---	Not completed	Funding being applied in this proposal
1 st National Report	1998-12-24	Submitted	
2 nd National Report	2003-01-13	Submitted	
3 rd National Report	2008-05-12	Submitted	
4 th National Report	2010-08-16	Submitted	Although completed, the report does not fully consider the Aichi Targets and new CBD guidance.
2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date (dd-Mmm-YY):		End Date (dd-Mmm-YY):	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-cutting capacity needs assessments for the implementation of the Rio Conventions See e.g. http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Integrating%20Environment%20into%20Development/nca/cross-cutting%20reports/spanish/ccr-Panama-SP.pdf 			

¹⁷ <http://www.mef.gob.pa/>

¹⁸ Memoria 2005-2006, ANAM, Gobierno Nacional, Republica de Panama

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Fourth National Report to the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agricultural Biodiversity – Forest Biodiversity – Migratory species – Wetlands – Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing – Biodiversity for Development – Invasive Alien Species – Protected Areas – Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 	
3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CHM link(s):	http://www.anam.gob.pa/
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?	0
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?	Unknown
Note: Although there is a CHM, it is not up to date. Funds from this grant will ensure that the CHM is up to date, and serves as a true clearinghouse of information regarding national implementation of the various elements of the CBD Strategic Plan.	

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

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

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

The most recent NBSAP for Panama was completed in 2000. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for integrating the value of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Target 2).
- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4) – while the NBSAP of 2001 did incorporate some aspects of sustainable forestry, but requires further work on other natural resources.
- A plan for fully implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including increased protection and landscape/seascape connectivity (Target 11) – although Panama has made great strides in implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, there are still major gaps, and these need to be updated in the NBSAP.
- A plan for restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being (Target 14)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20) – Panama has assessed financial sustainability of protected areas in recent years, but has not looked at a financial plan for implementing all of the Strategic Plan.

Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA. This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. 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 Panama's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participatory '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 participatory review of the stocktaking exercise conducted on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Contribution of Enabling Activities in the national capacity building process

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)¹⁹ 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)²⁰:

“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.”

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ GEF Capacity Development Initiative, Global Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2010: “Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Operations”.

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

Individual	<p>Much of the work under this project will be carried out through working groups. There is already a very effective working group in place on protected areas and other biodiversity-related issues, involving ANAM, STRI, AUDUBON, RED DE RESERVAS PRIVADAS, ANCON. This working group is an ideal forum for imparting knowledge among different individuals involved in biodiversity planning and in environmental matters in Panama in general. For many of the civil servants and NGO staff in Panama, the opportunity for working within a project like this is a form of training. Furthermore, consultation, participation and ownership are guiding principles of biodiversity planning processes. These are part and parcel of this proposal.</p>
Organizational	<p>UNDP's approach to Biodiversity Enabling activities in GEF5 goes beyond the mere production of national reports and strategies for the CBD and the development of a website for the CHM. It is concerned with developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD and for maintaining the CHM interesting and up to date. This implies institutionalizing the capacity for eventually achieving this with as little external assistance as possible. Given the ambitious targets of the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), it is recognized that actions to engage external assistance and retain national are in the meanwhile needed. This will be availed through the project.</p> <p>Capacities to address the NBSAP issues will be strengthened through consultation workshops with key stakeholders of the development sectors of the country. In addition, institutional planning capacities will be strengthened via the participation of staff/technicians from the Department of Protected Areas (ANAM) in CBD-led online courses on the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Currently ANAM is sponsoring a university-level course on Protected Areas Management programme that will continue during the NBSAP implementation and will also strengthen institutional capacities. With the support of the NBSAP project, a larger number of park rangers from Panama's Protected Areas System will benefit from formal and job-specific training which should result in increased management effectiveness.</p> <p>ANAM's Department of Environmental Systems Management (DASIAM) and the Department of Biodiversity and Wildlife will maintain Panama's Biodiversity CHM website, and will regularly update BD information. The units responsible for updating the BD CHM will be DASIAM-ANAM and the Department of Biodiversity and Wildlife, ANAM. Once the project is finalized, the funding for this task will come from ANAM's budget.</p> <p>In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building organizational capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation ▪ Setting targets and priorities ▪ Developing implementation plans for the revised NBSAP ▪ Assessing and strengthening capacity needs ▪ Developing clearinghouse mechanisms ▪ Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD
Systemic	<p>The approach that UNDP has developed for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in GEF5 is transformational with respect to systemic capacity elements (i.e. policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate). The aim is to ensure that the objectives, targets and guidance from the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) become fully anchored into national development frameworks. This will be achieved by the development of the following new aspects of the CBD strategic plan: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. The knowledge developed through these activities will become part of Panama's new NBSAP and will have a greater chance of influencing and even becoming policy. In particular, the following activities are specially targeted at building systemic capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation ▪ Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies ▪ Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs ▪ Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan ▪ 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	Percentage of overall budget by component
1	I. Preparation	24.02%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	35.06%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	31.88%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	
4	Management	9.04%

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 participatory manner.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Panama'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 national reports and other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Panama taps into useful information from, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).

Key Outcomes:

- By mid-2013 a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By early 2014, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

Key products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Panama
- Biodiversity Targets for Panama established as part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

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 CoP-11.

Component 2. NBSAP Update

Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 2.1 The process of 'Biodiversity Planning' in Panama, leading to an updated NBSAP that is aligned with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020), becomes fully anchored into national development frameworks and it is supported by consultations and the following specific studies: (i) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mainstreaming; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Panama is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.
- 2.4 The economic cost and benefits of sustainable environmental management practices within one agricultural sub-sector has been determined and socialized amongst decision makers as a way to foster understanding of the value of ecosystem maintenance for the economy.

Key Outcomes:

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

Key Products or Publications resulting from activities

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Panama
- Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Panama
- Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Panama
- Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience, including within Panama protected area network

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 typically absent from its existing NBSAP. These include the following:

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

- **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.²¹

- ✓ As part of this process, we will focus on the following sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Transportation, Energy, Fisheries, Development Planning & Finance, Water
- ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
- ✓ Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning, Poverty alleviation, Rural development and livelihoods, Food security, Local development and decentralization, Rights of indigenous groups, Gender, Climate change mainstreaming, Population & urban planning, Health provision, including traditional medicine
- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
 - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
 - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
 - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
 - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector

- **Incorporating climate change issues into 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 Panama in a timely manner, in particular the preparation of the Fifth National Report for submission to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

Key products or publications (maybe combined into one):

- NBSAP Finance Plan
- 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 Panama, based on best international practice on the matter

²¹ Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Key outcomes:

- By 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

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 Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: We are in the process of finalizing our PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that our work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. We will place particular emphasis on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including our plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties “to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention.” In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. We are still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
 - Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
 - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
 - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
 - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that we develop a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, we will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:
 - Untimely reporting to CBD
 - Limited funds for direct implementation of NBSAP
 - Absence of valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services in monetary terms
 - Environmentally derived economic benefits (e.g. from tourism and fisheries) do not feed back into environmental programmes, except indirectly through general revenue
 - Environmental laws and policies addressing biodiversity are fragmented
 - Protected areas are numerous and difficult to manage and patrol with existing resources
 - General lack of the financial, human and information resources needed for an ecosystem approach

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, we will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National

Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Panama is no exception. There are new and emerging needs, such as the impacts of climate change, the need to integrate social development goals, and other information that will need to be fully integrated into the CHM. 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, Panama 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

Panama ratified the UN Convention of Biological Diversity in 2002 and it is making important efforts to fulfil its obligations under it, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programmes of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Panama needs external assistance to address.

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

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

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2000), although now outdated
- Sustainable Tourism Development Master Plan 2007- 2020
- Agricultural Sector Strategic Action Plan 2010-2014
- National Environmental Strategy: Environmental management for sustainable development. 2008 – 2012
- GEO Panama Environmental Status Report 2009
- Monitoring and Evaluation System of Environmental Management, by Watershed 2009-2014
- National Report on the Implementation of the UNCCD, 2002
- Second National Communication on Climate Change
- Fourth National Report on Biodiversity
- Third National Report on Water Quality Monitoring 2006-2007
- National Plan for Integrated Management of Water Resources 2010-2030
- National Forestry Development Plan: Sustainable Forestry Model
- Forestry Policy of Panama
- National Amphibian Conservation Action Plan
- National Harpy Eagle Conservation Action Plan
- National Jaguar Conservation Action Plan
- National Food Security and Nutrition Plan 2009-2015
- National Strategic Plan of the Aquatic Resources Authority 2009-2014

Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives;

UNDP has a diverse and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Panama. The project manager, the national counterpart and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- **Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management (GEFSEC ID 4922, Global Project, FAO):** The aim of this project is to improve the capability and the decision making of Countries and Regions engaged in the Mainstreaming and Scaling Up of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) to Combat Land Degradation, as well as to enhance Food Security, mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change, and preservation of Biodiversity. The results will contribute toward efforts regarding Aichi Targets 2, 5, 14 and 15.
- **Alignment of National Action Programs with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and Reporting Process (GEFSEC ID 5085, UNEP):** The aim of this project is to strengthen national capacities and assist Panama in the alignment of its National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP) with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and in complying with UNCCD reporting and review process. The results will be integrated into spatial planning efforts.

- **Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Operation of the Tourism and Fisheries Sectors in the Archipelagos of Panama (GEFSEC ID 3021, UNDP):** The aim of this project is to ensure that biodiversity conservation is integrated into the fisheries, tourism and property development sectors that operate in the archipelagos of Panama. This will be particularly important for Aichi Targets 2 and 3.
- **Sustainable and Climate-friendly Development in Veraguas Province (GEFSEC ID 4098, IFAD):** The aim of this project to contribute to national efforts in mitigating climate change, through a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and through an increase in carbon sequestration. The project's specific objective is to promote sustainable rural development and environmental management in the Province of Veraguas, contributing to both poverty reduction and the improvement and conservation of natural resources (soil, water and biodiversity).
- **Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation through low-impact ecotourism in the SINAP (GEFSEC ID 3889, IADB):** The aim of this project is to ensure that a national, low-impact tourism plan is in full alignment with the goals established by SINAP. This will be a particularly important contribution for Aichi Targets 2 and 11.
- **Second Rural Poverty, Natural Resources Management and Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (GEFSEC ID 2102, IBRD):** The aim of this project is to support the efforts of the Government of Panama to integrate environmental and social sustainability into development and poverty reduction strategies in the Pacific and Atlantic municipalities. It will do so through the following objectives: (a) enable decentralization of environmental management by strengthening local governments; (b) strengthen and train local government authorities in environmental management; and (c) support poor communities to adopt biodiversity friendly income generating activities.
- **Early Action Grant Project (GEFSEC ID: 2613):** The aim of this project is to conduct an ecological gap assessment to identify key gaps in the protected area network. The results will contribute to Aichi Target 11.
- **Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama (GEFSEC ID: 4780, UNDP):** This project targets the discovery of nature-based products for the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries and benefit sharing to increase the scientific capacity of research institutions and promote the conservation of genetic resources in the Protected Areas System of Panama.
- **Protection of carbon pool and sinks within wetlands and protected areas of Panama (GEFSEC ID: 4610, UNDP):** This project aims to demonstrate the contribution that mangrove ecosystems make to climate change risk management (looking at both adaptation and mitigation). It will improve understanding of carbon dynamics in mangroves and associated ecosystems in Panama.

The project will furthermore build on the capacity building achievements of previous biodiversity planning and CBD reporting efforts.

Project implementation arrangement

The project will be implemented over a period of 2 years. The project will be implemented by UNDP as requested by the National Environmental Authority (ANAM) under the Direct Implementation modality (DIM). The implementing partner (UNDP CO) is the entity responsible for achieving project results, including planning, management and monitoring of activities, resource management and oversight of project implementation.

Project implementation requires a participatory and coordinated approach to ensure effectiveness of planned interventions. The management structure for the project will include a Project Board also known as Project Steering Committee, as the highest hierarchy governing body, a Project Coordinator and a project coordination unit.

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

The *National Project Steering Committee* (PSC) will be convened by UNDP, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of ANAM and MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) as project beneficiaries, and UNDP assume its role of development partner and will chair the PSC meetings. It will meet according to need, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit* (PCU), comprising a the Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Assistant, who will be located within ANAM offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PC will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Coordinator will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PC is accountable for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be

technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PC, in consultation with the UNDP and ANAM.

UNDP's comparative advantage for Biodiversity Enabling Activities in Panama 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 project Biodiversity Support Programme was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage for biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. The GEF has recently approved a new MSP implemented by UNDP and UNEP for supporting NBSAP processes throughout the globe.

Various countries have accessed funding through UNDP for preparing the first generation of NBSAPs, for developing their first country-driven CHMs and for preparing periodic national reports to the CBD.

UNDP is currently building and supporting the implementation of a solid GEF biodiversity portfolio in Panama, with strong working relationships with the different implementing partners. The Government of Panama, through ANAM, has expressly requested the technical support and linkage between all relevant GEF-funded projects under implementation in the country in order to ensure effective cost sharing and to create technical synergies.

Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Panama

The present Project contributes to environmental sustainability, a concept which emerged in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) for Panama as a priority challenge for the country's development, coupled with the absence of a policy for territorial land use planning capable of conferring benefits on the marine and coastal zones and on biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012 - 2015, meanwhile, identifies as one of its desired outcomes the implementation of development policies that promote the sustainable use of natural resources and recognize the economic and social values of environmental services and of biodiversity conservation.

In the UNDP Country Programme Document 2012 – 2015 (CPD) for Panama, environmental sustainability is addressed as a key axis of work. In the application of this Programme, UNDP favours the implementation of initiatives oriented at the sustainable development of natural resources. In complement to this, UNDP will strengthen the portfolio of projects that aim to support the country in complying with its international commitments, and initiatives will be promoted that generate viable economic alternatives for the generation of income in local communities in conditions of social and economic vulnerability. The proposal therefore is highly compatible with the guidelines of UNDP for the period 2012-2015.

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 Panama to access the funding. This plan will depart from the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- Asociación de Productores de Orquídeas del Valle de Antón
- Asociación Guararé-Verde
- Asociación Nacional de Avicultores de Panamá (ANAVIP)
- Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Panamá (ANAGAN)
- Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON)
- Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá
- Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente
- Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá
- Centro de Estudios y Acción Social de Panamá (CEASPA)
- Círculo Herpetológico de Panamá
- CITES: Convención Internacional de Tráfico de Especies Amenazadas de Flora y Fauna Silvestre
- Club de Jardinería de Panamá
- Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
- Congreso General Guna Yala
- Delegados de las Comunidades Emberá del Lago Alajuela.

- Dirección de Política Indigenista del Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia de Panamá
- Fundación Marviva-Panamá
- Fundación Natura
- Fundación para la Conservación del Ambiente de Cerro Punta – (FUNDICEP) Panamá
- Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena
- Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias de Panamá
- Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Costa Rica
- Instituto Regional de Biodiversidad de Centroamérica
- Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario
- Organización Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (COONAPIP)
- Red de Viveros de la Cuenca del Canal de Panamá (ViVech)
- Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (SENACYT)
- Sociedad Audubon de Panamá
- Sociedad Mastozoológica de Panamá (SOMASPA)
- Superintendencia de Bancos de Panamá
- The Nature Conservancy
- UCLA: Unión Campesina del Lago Alajuela
- Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
- Universidad de Panamá
- Voluntarios Ambientales de ANAM (through the Dirección de Fomento de la Cultura Ambiental de la ANAM), which has organized groups in every province of Panama.

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 Panama are very active in the environment arena. They play an important advocacy and ‘watchdog’ role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

CSOs and indigenous peoples are key stakeholders that will participate in the development and implementation process of the NBSAP. These stakeholders will play a key role during the definition of strategies to mainstream biodiversity principles into relevant development sectors. Therefore, their involvement in consultation meetings and workshops will be keenly encouraged.

There are seven indigenous peoples living in the Republic of Panama: the Ngäbe, the Kuna, the Emberá, the Wounaan, the Buglé, the Naso Tjerdi and the Bri Bri. Many of these groups live traditional lifestyles deeply linked to the sustainable use of biodiversity. 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, and will invite them to actively participate throughout the entire process.

In addition, synergies will be established with UNDP’s project 84461 “National Development Plan for Indigenous Peoples”. Under this on-going project, a thorough consultation process has been carried out regarding their priorities and needs, and there is information on environment and biodiversity that could serve as inputs for the preparation of the NBSAP.

Gender marking

The Constitution of Panama upholds the principle of gender equality and guarantees human rights. It prohibits any form of sexual discrimination without exception and provides for equal opportunity for men and women in access to productive resources and in marriage. The economic independence of women depends largely on their relationship to means of production and their access to property. In reality, few women own land and households headed by women generally have a lower income than those headed by men. Nonetheless, as is the case with many developing countries, gender is an important consideration in the NBSAP development process.

Gender equality will be observed to guarantee the full participation of women in meetings and workshops and the decision-making process throughout the duration of the project. Conceptually, the project will seek to mainstream the gender focus and to address social aspects on gender and biodiversity. As part of the stocktaking phase, efforts will be made to identify the inequalities pertaining to gender that affect biodiversity, both positively and negatively. Information on the linkages, use, access to and benefit-sharing of natural resources by men and women in local and indigenous communities will be compiled and summarized. This will help identify gender issues and their context, which will be valuable inputs for determining potential initiatives to address gender inequalities and promote benefits for women and men.

During the NBSAP preparation, the project will seek to include gender equality as one of the cross-cutting objectives of the national strategy and will conduct participatory strategy development with the equitable involvement of women. The Woman's Institute at the University of Panama will be invited to support and collaborate as a specialized government unit in the gender theme, in order to strengthen the social mainstreaming approach. The National Studies Institute of the University of Panama will also be invited, as it will bring to the table ample experience on social research dealing with national issues. The project will seek the participation and involvement of national representatives of the Indigenous Women for Biodiversity Forum and the Afro-descendant Women of Panama Association, through meetings and consultation workshops for the discussion of the different elements of the NBSAP. The project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become part and parcel of the updated NBSAP.

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

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

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

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

Panama's biodiversity contributes extensively to the national economy, being the backbone of the tourism, agricultural and fishery sectors. It is generally accepted that protecting Panama's biodiversity will generate benefits worth millions of dollars. Although the Government is aware of these resource potentials, limited budgets have prevented them from fully financing sustainable management of such resources. The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guides all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities, financed with GEF resources, can be ensured because of UNDP's extensive local and international experience in implementing similar projects, based on UNDP's financial rules and regulations, and strict adherence to UNDP procurement policies assuring the transparency, competitiveness and value for money.

First, the project approach is formulated to ensure that the revised NBSAP becomes a relevant policy instrument, which will be effectively integrated into development plans, development finance, as well as plans, strategies and policies aimed at managing climate risk; and that convention reporting and the CHM frameworks are produced in a cost-effective manner and with technical quality.

Secondly, the project closely builds on and is aligned with the government's past, on-going and planned activities related to the CBD, including GEF-financed biodiversity projects.

Thirdly, with the strategic and additional investment by the GEF and the co-financing from the Government, the project aims to generate synergetic impact to significantly further the biodiversity agenda in the country, by producing practical tools for NBSAP mainstreaming and implementation, ecosystem-based adaptation planning, and mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors.

Furthermore, the project is considered cost-effective in that it seeks to produce the new generation of NBSAP which will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. This is expected to generate positive influence in biodiversity planning in the Latin America and Caribbean Region.

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 previous developed NBSAPs, Capacity Assessments and National Reports. Much relevant information for the compilation of an updated NBSAP has been generated by previous and on-

going biodiversity projects in Panama. The missing step is the actual compilation and strategizing, which the project will enable.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$2,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Issues Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Monitoring Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 2,000	

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):
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Abraham Herrera	Director of Planning and Environment Policies	National Environment Authority	July 31, 2013

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF

Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i		January 30, 2014	Santiago Carrizosa, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+507 302- 4510	santiago.carrizosa@undp. org

Chronogram of activities

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

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Coordinator (managerial tasks 10% of incumbent's time)	925	9.6	<p><i>Objective (managerial aspects):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate, schedule and manage the project's activities in order to achieve assigned results. ▪ Supervise the activities of the team of experts hired as support in various professional fields. ▪ Schedule and supervise technical and / or scientific analyses on the documentation provided pertaining to the matter and prepare reports, proposals and recommendations for the corresponding discussions. ▪ Lead and organize the implementation phase to obtain relevant information that will be used as inputs to carry out the diagnosis of the current situation of the environment in Panama. ▪ Develop design guidelines for updating the National Biodiversity Strategy leading to a strategic document for planning for the next five years. ▪ Coordinate consultation and validation workshops and ensure the attainment of objectives and results required for obtaining a broadly participatory strategy based on gender equality. ▪ Define the methodological approach, overall design and conceptual approach of the NBSAP, ensuring that gender equality is incorporated as a cross-cutting objective of the national strategy. ▪ Develop work schedules and determine the allocation of tasks to experts and consultants hired for that purpose. ▪ The NBSAP Coordinator will keep track of progress according to the schedule and ensure that activities are implemented as required. ▪ Keep track of digital and print attendance sheets (duly signed by the participants) for each of the meetings / interviews that are performed as part of the consultation process (e.g., monitoring, coordination, interagency, other actors). ▪ The NBSAP coordinator will coordinate/communicate with the team in charge of carrying out the National Environment Strategy (ENA) in parallel, so that there is consistency, complementarity. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience in formulation and evaluation of projects, management and conservation of natural resources, environmental economics, social sciences, or related. - Minimum of eight (8) years' experience in strategic planning, development, public administration, participatory strategic plans, monitoring and implementation of sustainable development projects, management and knowledge of environmental legislation. - Have at least five (5) years of experience in strategic planning mechanisms, development and monitoring of indicators, management skills and logical framework methodology.

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum of five (5) years in the application of planning mechanisms, operation, management and evaluation of projects, or other international organizations. - Previous experience in working with groups using participatory methodologies, as well as in the organization of information and preparation of technical reports. - Ease of writing as well as the ability to prepare written reports with good domain (spelling, grammar and syntax) of Spanish and proficiency in the use of computer programs (i.e., Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint). - Preferably have knowledge and English language skills. - Should have a Bachelor's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years' management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years' management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention, environmental issues in Panama, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.
<p>Project Assistant (23% of total costs for this position. The remainder of the costs are being charged to other PCU projects)</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>73.3333</p>	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics; ▪ Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance; ▪ Provide input into finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget (which also includes activity descriptions and a chronogram) in a timely manner, reviewing and analyzing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals; ▪ Updating and maintaining comprehensive inventories of the project resources. ▪ Ensuring proper procurement procedures are followed by the Project Team according to the UNDP rules and regulations. ▪ Take a proactive role in the organization of logistics for meetings, workshops and in connection with the contractual engagement of national and international consultants, consultancy firms etc. with respect to all project activities. ▪ Maintain a contact database with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to achieving the objective and outcomes of the project. ▪ Assists the Enabling Activities Technical Manager in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc. ▪ Any other duties assigned by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator that have direct relevance to the project. <p><i>Selection Criteria:</i> University degree in Business/Public Administration, Finance, and other relevant fields, with 3 years of progressively responsible professional experience in the administrative and financial management of development projects. Proven skills and knowledge in administrative and financial management of the development projects. Proven capacity to work independently and meet deadlines, and to effectively manage and work in a multicultural team and a stressful environment. Knowledge of the UN system & UN code of conduct, and familiarity with UNDP policies, processes and procedures is an asset. Proficiency in UNDP's ATLAS management software is an asset. Fluency in Spanish is a requirement. Good writing English skills is an asset. Computer literacy, in particular experience with Microsoft Office products is a requirement.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Coordinator (technical tasks 90% of incumbent's time)	925	86.4	<p><i>Objective (technical aspects):</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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control. ▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished with the support of key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff. ▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Committee, 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 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 Project Committee, 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 Panama ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Panama: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Panama ➤ Sub-product 1: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Panama ➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Panama ➤ Sub-product 3: Study on the Incorporation of Challenges and Opportunities linked to Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Resilience, including within Panama protected area network ➤ NBSAP Finance Plan ➤ 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 Panama, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Qualifications and experience:</i> Please refer to the selection criteria outlined for the National Enabling Activity Coordinator under the Enabling Activity Management section.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
National Environmental Specialist	425	72	<p><i>Objective:</i> To provide technical assistance and environmental economics advisory to the NBSAP Coordinator in the implementation of the project.</p> <p><i>Key tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advise the NBSAP Coordinator on the economic valuation of BD and other technical aspects of the project to ensure effective implementation in line with the formally-approved project document in order to achieve the stated project outcomes and outputs. ▪ Provide strategic and technical guidance to the NBSAP Coordinator on the implementation of the project. ▪ Review Terms of Reference developed under the project and sit on the evaluation committee and recommend bids. ▪ Provide strategic guidance to the Project Steering Committee. <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BD Financing Plan ➤ Economic cost and benefits of sustainable environmental management practices within an agricultural sub-sector. ➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Panama ➤ Biodiversity Targets for Panama: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 ➤ 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 Panama, based on best international practice on the matter <p><i>Selection criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional qualified and experienced in biological and / or environmental sciences (Engineer, Agronomist, Biologist, Geologist), with a minimum work experience of 5 years in: environmental consulting, baseline studies and monitoring for public sector management systems and Environmental Impact Assessment studies. - Bilingual (Spanish / English). - Ability to handle software packages MS Office and Adobe. - Ability to work in multidisciplinary teams. - Ability to organize and lead workshops for public consultation and validation
Professional workshop facilitator	425	60	<p><i>Duties will include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that gender equality considerations are incorporated in every aspect of the consultation and stakeholder participation activities. • Coordinate with ANAM and the NBSAP Coordinator the preparation and distribution of the agenda, as well as invitations to workshops with at least 15 calendar days in advance, so that strategic partners, users and stakeholders of environmental and institutional issues in ANAM will have sufficient time to analyse beforehand the documentation that will be presented in the workshops. • Confirm attendance of invitees; provide feedback to ANAM coordinators and to the NBSAP Coordinator. • Prior to each workshop ensure that the equipment, materials and organization of the necessary elements for the proper conduct of the workshops are all in place and working efficiently. Coordinate with each person in charge of the premises where the project workshop will take place and with the event organizer. • Direct and intervene as master of ceremonies at the workshops, resolve and channel the concerns of the

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>participants during the development of the workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a set of methodologies to visualize the needs, wants, understandings and disagreements among the participants, so that they can build consensus and demonstrate the work areas relevant to the needs identified for the development of the National Strategy Biodiversity update. • Design the steps, assign and / or explain the role of the participants in the execution of tasks designed to achieve the objectives of the workshop. • Explain clearly what the objectives of the workshop are and the time available to answer questions. • Ensure the appointment of a rapporteur and a secretary for each work table. • Maintain an on-going debate, respect the scheduled times for the various predetermined tasks. • Encourage the participation of all members. • Summarize the comments of each debate. Close each item on the agenda by presenting a summary of the findings in plenary. • Maintain an unbiased perspective in the topics and comments discussed and be fair to everyone. • Make eye contact with everyone in the meeting. Throughout the meeting, make sure everyone is encouraged to participate and that everyone has the opportunity to give their opinion. Also, encourage mutual respect between participants. • Ensure that the secretaries take note of the responses and interventions of the participants of the workshops. The group will try to reach an agreement, but should disclose whether there are significant discrepancies. • The rapporteur along with the secretary will present the group's findings if possible using teaching resources, such as transparencies, flip charts and power point. • Review tasks to be performed as part of action plans at the end of the workshop, and briefly comment on the objectives of the following workshops. • Start and end the meeting on time. • As a final exercise, participants will validate in the second round of workshops the thematic areas identified as priorities. • Announce the date, time and place of the next workshop. • Ensure that each participant has signed the attendance sheet of the workshop and clearly includes all of his/her general information, including which organization he/she represents, email address and/or telephone number or cell phone. <p><i>Selection criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional with university degree in Biological Sciences or related. • Proven experience of at least three years in the design and reporting of workshops and seminars. • Minimum of three years' verifiable experience in Organizational Development consulting, especially interventions Strategy and Environmental Programs. • Management of interactions between work groups. • Knowledge of design and implementation of courses.

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)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Budget Notes
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	26,640	13,320	13,320	a
				71300	Local Consultants	10,200	5,100	5,100	b
				71300	Local Consultants	8,500	4,250	4,250	c
				71600	Travel	7,500	3,750	3,750	d
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)						52,840	26,420	26,420	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)						52,840	26,420	26,420	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	26,640	13,320	13,320	a
				71300	Local Consultants	10,200	5,100	5,100	b
				71300	Local Consultants	8,500	4,250	4,250	c
				71600	Travel	7,500	3,750	3,750	e
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,000	8,000	4,000	f
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,450	2,450		g
				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	850	850		h
				72500	Supplies	1,000	500	500	i
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	3,000	3,000		j
74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000		5,000	k				
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)						77,140	41,220	35,920	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)						77,140	41,220	35,920	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	26,640	13,320	13,320	a
				71300	Local Consultants	10,200	5,100	5,100	b
				71300	Local Consultants	8,500	4,250	4,250	c
				71600	Travel	5,800	2,900	2,900	l
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	6,000	3,000	3,000	m
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	10,000	5,000	5,000	n
				74100	Professional Services	3,000		3,000	o
GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)						70,140	33,570	36,570	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)						70,140	33,570	36,570	
Project Mgt	DIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	8,880	4,440	4,440	p
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	11,000	5,000	6,000	q
	GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						19,880	9,440	10,440
TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)						0	0	0	
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)						19,880	9,440	10,440	
SUB-TOTAL GEF						220,000	110,650	109,350	
SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC						0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL (in cash)						220,000	110,650	109,350	

Budget Notes	
a	Salary costs for National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator (technical tasks, corresponding to 90% of the incumbent's time) spread across the project's Components 1, 2 and 3.(SC)
b	National Consultancy: National Environmental Specialist spread across the project's Components 1, 2 and 3. (IC)
c	National Consultancy: Professional Workshop Facilitator. (IC)
d	In-country travel cost for National Technical Coordinator, Environmental Specialist and Professional Workshop Facilitator (for Component 1).
e	In-country travel cost for National Technical Coordinator, Environmental Specialist and Professional Workshop Facilitator (for Component 2).
f	Communication and feedback meetings and workshops with Government, NGOs, civil society and international cooperation. Year 1 includes an Inception Workshop.
g	Office equipment (including photocopier) and furniture for NBSAP team.
h	Projector to facilitate consultations and dissemination.
i	Office supplies.
j	Three laptops, one printer, and other peripherals for NBSAP team.
k	Professional printing of key project publications and reports.
l	Pro rata national travel cost for National Technical Coordinator, Environmental Specialist and Professional Workshop Facilitator (for Component 3).
m	Communication and feedback meetings and workshops with Government, NGOs, civil society and international cooperation.
n	ICT equipment and supplies to strengthen the processing, maintenance and access to the information in a proper format and time. Includes equipment upgrade for CHM.
o	Translation and editorial services.
p	Salary costs for National Enabling Activity Technical Coordinator project management tasks, corresponding to 10% of the incumbent's time) (SC).
q	23% Salary costs for a Project Assistant (SC).